1817

29

1 (Supp)

Jan-Jun

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 1. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

YEARS.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th NOVEMBER.													
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	205,747	1,82,02,860	118,961	95,40,334	141,282	69,72,454	52,992	25,63,524	3,218	48,721	21,751	1,05,180	543,951	3,74,33,073
1873-74 ...	203,339	1,79,89,745	121,760	97,89,327	140,589	69,39,416	57,216	27,69,512	4,219	62,619	18,573	1,04,614	545,696	3,76,55,233
1874-75 ...	204,247	1,77,85,529	123,572	96,32,425	139,680	69,21,653	50,558	24,52,001	3,526	51,848	16,406	91,861	537,989	3,69,35,317
1875-76 ...	202,530	1,77,26,193	126,284	98,01,096	149,559	74,37,468	57,121	27,79,862	4,950	68,007	21,048	1,15,995	561,462	3,79,28,621
1876-77 ...	210,353	1,83,88,565	135,152	1,04,75,808	146,682	73,01,594	60,655	29,57,888	4,617	65,361	20,206	95,397	577,665	3,92,84,313
AVERAGE ...	205,243	1,80,18,578	125,146	98,47,738	143,558	71,14,517	55,708	27,04,557	4,106	59,311	19,591	1,02,609	553,352	3,78,47,310

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

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

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH),
Calcutta, 4th January 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1876, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1366, 1367, 1372 AND 1373 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD DECEMBER 1876.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TÓLAHS.

		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verageo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralo, Muttiwa, Anglee, &c.) *Paspalum Kœnigii, Panicum Miliaceum, Panicum Italicum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.		
MADRAS.	South Canara	8 6	8 6	12 0	...	...	...	8 7	7 8	10 0	8 13	9 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
BOMBAY.	Upper Sind Frontier ...	19 0	19 8	21 8	20 0	20 0	23 0	5 6	3 8	10 0	5 7	8 9	16 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	16 0	16 0	7 11	6 10	6 17	85 0	85 0	85 0	a. 16 to 16 1	15 4	15 4
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	9 7	8 9	16 5	...	...	...	6 5	3 8	8 8	7 5	8 9	16 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	16 0	16 0	7 11	6 10	6 17	85 0	85 0	85 0	b. 15 4 to 15 4		
	Bolarum ...	9 6	9 6	11 8	...	...	...	6 5	2 9	9 7	7 6	7 12	13 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	16 0	16 0	7 11	6 10	6 17	85 0	85 0	85 0			
	Chadarghat ...	7 2	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 5	2 6	7 6	6 5	7 11	13 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	16 0	16 0	7 11	6 10	6 17	85 0	85 0	85 0			

a. Bombay Salt.
b. Goa Salt.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th JANUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras slight rain is reported from Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly: elsewhere none has fallen: general prospects are said to be unchanged. No rain fell in Bombay during the week, and there is no change in the condition of the country. In Mysore also the situation continues as before. In the Central Provinces and Berar the *rabi* crops are maturing, and generally promise a fair outturn, though in some places in Berar and in the Upper Godávari district of the Central Provinces the want of rain has injured their prospects. Reports from Rajputana and Central India are good. No rain fell during the week in Bengal: the rice harvest is progressing, with an excellent outturn, and the *rabi* crops promise well. No rain is reported from Assam, Oudh, the North-Western Provinces, or the Punjab: it is said to be much wanted in Meerut and Umballa.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	**(Jan. 2nd)**	***Nil***	**Later dry crops getting worse; wet paddy harvest commenced; outturn about half; prices high; cholera in Narsarowpet, Vinukonda, Palnad, and Guntur taluks, seizures 120, deaths 51; fever and cattle disease in some taluks; markets badly supplied; about 2,710 on relief works, 70 fed gratis by Government at Narsarowpet and Vinukonda; about 700 by townspeople at Bunder and Repalli.**
Kurnool	(„ 3rd)	*Nil*	Crops under canal generally harvested; elsewhere withered; fodder scarce, cattle reported to be dying in some taluks in consequence; cholera throughout, abating in Ramalkota, seizures 697, deaths 366; number on relief works, 240,005, excluding Markapur; gratuitously fed, 5,823.
Cuddapah	(„ 4th)	...	Number on relief works, 168,965; gratuitously fed, 914; cholera in eight taluks, 465 deaths; 724 cattle died for want of fodder and from disease in six taluks.
Bellary	(„ 2nd)	*Nil*	Cholera in eleven taluks out of fifteen; slight fever prevalent; no cattle disease, but fodder very scarce; number of persons on relief works 347,000, gratuitously fed 27,900, besides 4,600 fed from private charity.
Nellore	(„ 3rd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works, 43,853, gratuitously fed, 1,111, number on east coast canal reported for two divisions, 14,300; cholera prevailing throughout the district, and chiefly in Nellore, Atmakur, Kavali, Udayagiri, and Ongole taluks; small-pox in Kanigiri, Nellore, and Udayagiri; cattle suffering for want of fodder; water in wells drying up; relief given in Nellore *lungerkhana* to nearly 300 people by means of a fund from private subscriptions.
Chingleput	(„ 1st)	*Nil*	Number on relief works, 64,663, gratuitously fed, 24,082; cholera, small-pox, and fever in parts; pasture and water scarce.
North Arcot	(„ 2nd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works, 37,754, gratuitously fed none; cholera and fever in some parts; health of cattle generally good; pasture insufficient.
South Arcot	(„ 2nd)	About ·75 at Cuddalore and Chellambrum; about 1·0 at Virdachellum.	Slight sickness among men and cattle; Nellicoopum grain bazar *looted;* no relief works.
Salem	**(„ 2nd)**	**·6**	**Number on relief works, 53,400, gratuitously fed, 5,180; cholera in all taluks, except Tripatore; cattle dying in parts from *vekkei.***
Coimbatore	(„ 2nd)	·43	Number on relief works, 11,611; cholera in six taluks, deaths 329; some loss among cattle from want of water.
Tanjore	(„ 2nd)	·43 at Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere slight; freshes in few rivers; tanks received moderate supply of water; anxiety of people for rain has been lessened; dry crops being sown; standing crops healthy; a little harvest of wet and dry crops; markets well supplied, prices fallen; cholera lingering in some localities; fever and small-pox disappearing; cattle healthy; pasture good; number fed from ex-Rajah's Chuttrum Fund, 2,800.
Madura	(„ 2nd)	·35	Number on relief works, 7,649; fed gratis, 1,015; cholera continues in parts of Pulni and Dindigul; cattle disease in some parts.
Trichinopoly	(„ 3rd)	2·5 in Udayapolliem taluk.	No rain elsewhere; relief works commence 3rd January; gratuitously fed by public subscription, 6,787; health of people and cattle unchanged.
Tinnevelly	(„ 2nd)	...	Slight rain in river valley; freshes in Tambrapurni; number on relief works, 798; gratuitously fed, *nil;* cholera in all taluks; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; crops in river valley in good condition; condition of dry taluks not improved; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Malabar (Jan. 2nd)	*Nil*	Crops greatly injured; markets well supplied, except in Cherikal and Kottayam; prices risen in all taluks; health satisfactory; cattle healthy, except in three taluks; pasture sufficient; 102 coolies on Kolathur road relief work. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Jan. 3rd)		
Sind.		
Kurrachee ...	...	Small-pox in town and taluka of Kurrachee, in town of Kotri, and in Kohistan.
Shikárpur ...	...	*Rabi* well; weather colder; chicken-pox in town of Shikarpur; cattle disease decreasing.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox in talukas; in Hyderabad city 25 fresh cases, 7 deaths; *rabi* crops flourishing.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cold; fever prevails.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops good.
Kaira ...	... }	No change.
Surat ...	... }	
Broach ...	...	Fever continues; cattle disease in Ankleswar; cotton nearly ready in Jambusar.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Public health as before.
Násik ...	...	Cattle dying of foot-rot in Dindori and Kalwan.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	*Rabi* crops not in good condition in some talukas; small-pox in 2 talukas; fever prevailing throughout the collectorate; slight cattle disease in Kalyán taluka.
Deccan.		
Poona (Jan. 2nd)	...	Public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change for the better.
Sholapur ...	...	Condition of people as before.
Satara (Jan. 2nd)	...	No change; public health good.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Cholera still continues; deaths 192.
Dharwar ...		
Kanara ...	...	Four deaths from cholera at Haliyál and Yellápur.
Kaládgi (January 2nd)	...	Cholera in Bijápur and Bágalkot talukas,; 23 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Public health good; weather cold.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather, health, and crop same as before.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton crops good.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox very prevalent in parts of Sind; crops as before there and in Guzerat; no improvement in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; in Belgaum and Kaládgi cholera has broken out in one or two talukas.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather little cloudy in the beginning of the week, latterly seasonable; the harvesting of *amun* continues; this crop has been slightly damaged by caterpillars in some places; cholera has not yet abated.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and fair; the *amun* crops are nearly reaped; these crops in the inundated tracts have suffered much from the late disastrous cyclone and flood; cholera is still very prevalent.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather mornings foggy, nights very cold; the prospects of both mustard and tobacco are good.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cool; the crops were greatly injured by the cyclone of the 31st October, but they have not deteriorated since.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are still raging in the district.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Particulars not furnished.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are fair.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the winter rice crops are very good average ones.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of *amun* is progressing; the cold weather crops are doing well; cholera continues to be reported from different parts of the district.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool; the late rice crop is being reaped, and the prospects of the cold weather crops are good.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the late rice is turning out very well, and the prospects of the cold weather crops are favourable; the price of rice is rising.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cutting of *amun* is now nearly over; the prospects of the *rabi* crops, and of sugarcane and mulberry, are favourably reported on; the prices are high; public health is good.
Pabna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; cholera is decreasing.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; the cutting of *dhan* is fast going on; it is said to be more than an average crop; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; nearly half the *amun* crop has been harvested; the *rabi* crops are thriving well; cholera is prevailing here and there.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and fair; the crops are excellent; 14 deaths from cholera reported during the week.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the rice crop is nearly all gathered, and the cold weather crops are very promising.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool; the late rice is being harvested, and the cold weather crops are promising.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; moderately cold, but not bracing; state and prospects of the crops are favourable everywhere; more than half the *dhan* crop is now cut, and the harvest has been abundant; this year has been a bad one for fever, which is still very prevalent; dysentery also is more prevalent than usual.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, though afternoons are rather hot; the reaping of the late rice has been completed in the Regulation half of the district, and a bumper crop has everywhere been obtained.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather clouds and mist, with occasional sunshine; signs of rain or snow; the crops have yielded a good outturn throughout the district.
Midnapore ...	*Nil* previous week *nil.*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are fair as before.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and bright; paddy is being cut.
Hooghly ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonable; the *amun* harvest is still going on; about one-fourth of the crop remains to be cut; prospects of the spring crops continue favourable; sugarcane is doing well.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The *amun* paddy is nearly all cut; public health is fair.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and seasonable; state and prospects of the crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the rice harvest home; the *rabi* crops are doing well.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry; the harvest is excellent.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil* previous week *nil.*	Prospects of the crops are good, as also the health of the district.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	Return not received.	Weather cloudy and cold, with west wind; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Durbhanga ...	Return not received; previous week *nil.*	The state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable; the prospects of the crops on all sides are excellent; the rice harvest is nearly completed; the winter crops are doing well; a little rain within a fortnight will do much good to these crops, which have germinated; prices of food-grains are stationary; public health is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold; wind blowing from the west; the rice crop is nearly all harvested; the *rabi* crops are all coming on well, and the prospects are generally very favourable throughout the district; *rahar* is flowering and promises well; prices have risen, owing to exportations to the north-west, and to importations having fallen off; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of the crops are excellent.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *dhan* is being harvested with a good outturn; prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; public health is excellent.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and cold; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade reached as high as 73·6°; the *kharif* harvest is still going on; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent; general health is very good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy; prospects of the crops continue good.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of the crops are good, as also the health of the people.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the rice crop is all but harvested; it is not only a good one, but the ryots are getting good prices, owing to the demand for export.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; general health good.
Balasore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold; the harvesting and exportation of rice continue satisfactorily.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Particulars not furnished.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the *sarad* crop is being reaped with fair outturn; the *dalua* crop is progressing well; the exportation of rice still continues.
		General Remarks.—There was no rain in Bengal during the week; the late rice is rapidly being cut, and the result is everywhere satisfactory, except in the cyclone-stricken tracts of Backergunge, Chittagong, and Noakholly; the prospects of all cold weather crops and of sugarcane and other minor crops are favourably reported on.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Jan. 3rd)	...	No change.
Allahabad "		
Meerut "	...	Rain much wanted; prospects good.
Bareilly "	*Nil*	
Jhansi "	...	Prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—		
Delhi (Jan. 3rd)	...	No report.
Hissár („)	*Nil*	Crops favourable; health generally good, but a few cases of fever and small-pox in the Rohtak district.
Umballa („)	*Nil*	Crops and health good; rain much wanted.
Jullundur („)	*Nil*	Crops average; health good.
Lahore („)	...	Crops and health good.
Mooltan („)	*Nil*	Crops and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan „)	...	The same.
Ráwalpindi („)	...	
Peshâwar („)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings in progress; fever slightly prevalent. *General Remarks.*—Harvest prospects good; health of province generally good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Jan. 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue favourable; public health good.
Sitapur („)	*Nil*	
Fyzabad („)	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Dec. 30th)	...	Weather fair and cool; *rabi* ripening, but imperfectly for want of rain; health good; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Clear and cold; *rabi* favourable; rice harvest completed; outturn above average; health good; food-grain abundant; prices easy.
Betul (Jan. 1st)	...	Weather cold and cloudy; prospects of crops fair; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Weather cloudy; nights and mornings cold; *rabi* promising; *kharif* harvest completed; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Chánda (Jan. 2nd)	...	Weather fair and cool; cutting of *jowari* finished; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	...	Clear and cold; threshing of *kharif* progressing; health good; prices stationary.
Nágpur (Jan. 3rd)	...	Weather fair; prospects of crops fair; health good; prices falling; exports of wheat, rice, and *jowar* continue.
Wardha ...	...	*Rabi* prospects favourable; health good.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Weather cold; prospects good; rain wanted; prices falling.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects of crops fair; prices unchanged.
Nimar ...	...	Weather fine; heavy dew at nights; 200 small-pox cases, 43 fatal.
Saugor ...	...	*Rabi* promising; health good.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Weather clear and cold; *rabi* promising.
Seoni ...	...	Crops promising; health good. *General Remarks.*—Prospects continue unchanged.
British Burma— (Jan. 4th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Sporadic cholera in Akyab town, otherwise public health good; reaping progressing.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; reaping progressing.
Henzada ...	...	Health good; reaping progressing.
Prome ...	...	Cholera six cases; in Tsinday and Padoung eighteen cases; in Shwedoung three cases; crops greater portion reaped.
Thonkwa ...	...	Reports not received.
Bassein ...	...	
Thayetmyo ...	...	
Tenasserim Division ...	...	No report received.
Assam— (Jan. 4th)		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Heavy fog in the mornings; days clear and cool; *sali* crops nearly reaped; mustard crops not well; public health good.
Sylhet (Jan. 4th)	...	Reaping continues; cultivation of winter crops progressing.
Mysore & Coorg— (Jan. 4th)	*Nil*	Prices of staple grains generally rising; markets continue fairly supplied by importation; general health fair.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 4th)	...	*Rabi* indifferent in some places, in others fair; cholera abated.
Central India—		
Indore (Jan. 3rd)	...	Health and prospects good.
Rutlam („)	...	
Sutna („)	...	
Gwalior („)	...	No report.
Neemuch („)	...	
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Jan. 4th)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects and health good.
Jeypore („)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Jhallawar (Dec. 30th)	...	Health and prospects good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 2. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877. Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1876.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.			Total.			Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Grand Total.	
Under 2 years	16	15	31	16	15	31	There was no emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, or the French West India Colonies, during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	29	11	40	29	11	40	
„ 10 „ 20 „	77	26	103	77	26	103	
„ 20 „ 30 „	199	93	292	199	93	292	
„ 30 „ 40 „	20	9	29	20	9	29	
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Above 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	341	154	495	341	154	495	

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

Orissa	1	...	1	1	...	1	There was no emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, or the French West India Colonies, during this month.
Western Bengal	5	7	12	5	7	12	
Central „	8	1	9	8	1	9	
Eastern „	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Behar	97	49	146	97	49	146	
N. W. Provinces	125	62	187	125	62	187	
Oudh	87	25	112	87	25	112	
Central India	10	7	17	10	7	17	
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nepal	5	...	5	5	...	5	
Misc., Madras & Bombay, &c.	3	3	6	3	3	6	
Grand Total ...	341	154	495	341	154	495	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	64	18	82	64	18	82	There was no emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius, or the French West India Colonies, during this month.
Agriculturists	98	38	136	98	38	136	
Artizans	32	19	51	32	19	51	
Low castes	112	51	163	112	51	163	
Mussulmans	35	28	63	35	28	63	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	341	154	495	341	154	495	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	306	126	432
2. Mussulmans ...	35	28	63
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	341	154	495

CALCUTTA, *The 6th Jan. 1877.*

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of December 1876.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugicel), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugicel), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugicel), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam ...	14 7	14 7	17 7	...	...	...	11 3	13 0	19 4	13 8	14 7	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	20 5	46 9	16 6	20 0	26 6	466 6	388 8	486 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam ...	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 5	11 2	12 3	10 2	11 9	15 8	...	16 2	25 9	16 8	19 8	27 7	16 2	19 7	28 3	15 2	15 8	30 4	133 6	138 5	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	8 3	10 8	12 6	...	...	...	10 4	11 9	20 8	11 2	13 0	21 5	11 5	13 4	...	...	...	...	14 6	16 4	40 0	12 6	11 8	27 3	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	7 3	8 8	11 8	...	...	...	9 3	10 1	20 6	9 8	11 0	21 6	...	...	18 7	...	...	...	...	...	31 6	12 4	13 7	23 1	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kistna ...		
	Nellore ...	6 1	7 2	10 8	...	...	...	6 2	6 9	15 8	6 6	7 5	18 0	7 7	8 6	29 8	...	...	...	7 3	...	30 0	9 4	10 8	21 8	129 6	129 6	69 2	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	5 9	6 6	13 2	...	...	...	6 2	7 0	11 5	6 6	7 5	13 3	7 5	7 9	22 1	8 0	8 7	31 9	8 2	9 0	25 5	...	10 3	24 9	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	6 7	6 7	13 4	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	11 2	7 6	7 6	12 4	7 2	7 2	20 6	7 5	8 0	20 7	9 2	9 2	22 3	9 2	9 5	25 8	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 7	16 7	16 7	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	6 3	5 7	12 7	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	14 2	7 6	1 6	15 4	6 4	6 8	24 0	7 5	7 5	26 2	7 7	7 4	21 9	7 5	7 9	24 4	194 4	161 8	226 0	13 6	13 3	16 0	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	9 0	9 4	11 3	...	...	...	7 2	7 8	12 0	7 8	8 4	12 8	9 3	11 0	23 1	10 2	10 9	20 5	8 6	10 5	21 3	8 8	9 3	18 2	94 8	92 3	92 9	18 2	18 2	18 2	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1	12 7	8 3	9 1	13 6	...	...	...	10 6	...	21 1	8 9	11 0	23 9	9 2	9 8	22 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	5 4	5 9	10 2	...	...	...	5 6	6 7	13 1	6 6	6 9	14 1	...	...	23 7	8 6	10 7	22 8	9 5	13 1	27 0	9 6	11 4	21 5	233 3	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 3	17 1	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	...	7 0	8 6	...	...	...	7 4	8 7	15 2	7 9	9 2	16 2	...	...	...	10 0	13 9	29 3	9 1	12 8	24 4	9 6	11 4	21 0	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	17 5	South Arcot ...		
	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2	7 2	14 5	7 5	10 0	...	10 3	12 7	31 0	9 4	13 0	33 0	9 5	11 2	23 9	9 6	11 2	23 9	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	Tanjore ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	4 4	5 9	9 5	...	...	...	6 9	7 1	14 4	6 8	7 6	16 5	8 5	11 3	29 2	10 3	12 1	32 3	10 1	12 8	24 0	10 9	12 6	24 0	97 2	97 2	111 8	17 8	18 7	17 8	Trichinopoly ...		
	Madura ...	5 6	7 9	9 2	...	...	...	5 9	7 1	14 5	6 8	7 6	16 5	8 5	11 3	29 2	10 3	12 1	32 3	...	13 7	20 5	10 9	10 9	15 6	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Madura ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	5 8	7 0	10 5	...	...	...	6 0	7 5	10 5	7 5	9 1	13 6	...	...	...	...	13 1	19 6	9 8	11 5	23 7	9 5	9 5	26 6	136 1	131 2	121 5	11 7	11 7	12 3	Tinnevelly ...		
	Coimbatore ...	5 3	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	11 8	7 2	7 7	12 2	8 3	10 0	20 4	9 5	...	23 0	8 6	9 4	15 8	7 5	8 3	18 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	11 0	12 0	Coimbatore ...		
	Nilgiris ...	4 9	6 6	8 9	...	...	...	5 6	6 0	8 8	6 4	6 4	9 6	7 7	7 7	13 9	8 4	9 1	14 0	8 2	9 7	21 7	9 1	8 7	24 1	151 6	151 6	150 7	15 5	14 6	18 3	Nilgiris ...		
	Salem ...	5 7	6 4	11 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	14 8	7 1	7 5	15 8	7 1	8 7	20 7	8 0	10 1	21 7	10 6	11 0	21 1	8 0	10 1	20 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1* / 15 4†	16 1 / 15 4	16 1 / ...	South Canara ...		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
	South Canara ...	4 4	5 2	11 1	...	...	...	8 2	8 7	10 2	10 8	11 8	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	11 7	23 4	8 4	7 6	21 0	121 5	121 5	97 2	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		
	Malabar ...	8 6	8 6	12 0	...	...	...	9 1	9 7	13 4	9 7	10 5	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 5	15 5	13 13	13 3	18 10	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
Bombay.	Bombay ...	9 15	9 15	12 4	16 0	15 9	18 9	6 10	6 8	7 12	8 9	8 4	10 12	12 8	12 5	20 4	12 3	11 11	17 3	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	18 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
	Ahmedabad ...	13 8	13 4	15 8	...	...	22 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	28 1	15 0	15 4	24 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 13	15 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	17 5	17 5	16 13	Kaira ...		
	Kaira ...	12 5	12 13	11 7	17 12	21 5	22 14	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	17 12	17 12	32 0	15 4	16 0	22 14	...	...	...	12 5	11 14	13 6	86 8	86 8	92 8	14 1	14 1	14 13	Surat ...		
	Surat ...	10 9	9 14	11 6	13 6	13 6	13 6	6 11	6 11	7 14	7 9	7 8	9 12	10 9	9 4	16 6	10 9	9 14	16 6	...	...	...	13 4½	12 12½	13 4½	106 0	106 0	100 10	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
	Broach ...	13 4½	12 12½	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 14	11 6½	10 0	11 7	13 4½	12 12½	17 14	13 4½	12 12½	16 0	18 14	18 14	18 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	80 0	80 0	71 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
	Tanna ...	9 6	9 6	11 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	7 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	9 3	9 3	17 0	10 9	10 9	17 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	17 2	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba ...		
	Kolaba ...	8 0	8 0	11 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 3	...	...	19 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	14 9	13 7	19 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 12	13 12	14 7	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	12 5	12 8	17 1	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 7	10 9	9 9	11 4	15 9	14 4	32 5	13 14	13 2	24 4	15 12	15 4	29 10	15 9	15 9	24 2	160 0	160 0	128 0	15 4	14 4	13 2	Násik ...		
	Násik ...	12 8	12 5	15 12	...	...	8 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 4	8 14	11 14	16 1	15 9	...	12 2	11 10	20 13	13 14	14 11	27 12	13 14	14 11	27 12	106 10½	106 11½	106 10½	12 2	11 6½	13 8½	Ahmadnagar ...		
	Ahmadnagar ...	12 5	10 14	17 0½	...	...	...	7 6	6 10	9 15	8 5	7 9	11 5½	12 6	11 5½	31 10	12 7	10 9	25 3½	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	21 14	76 0	76 0	76 0	13 6	13 6	13 6	Poona ...		
	Poona ...	9 12	9 3	13 13	...	10 3	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	10 14	9 13	28 4	10 6	10 6	20 11	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	25 9	98 1	116 8	120 0	11 12	12 0	13 0	Sholapur ...		
	Sholapur ...	10 6	9 15	18 9	...	...	...	8 9	8 1	13 5	9 7	8 15	15 7	9 14	9 1	24 10	11 8	10 9	27 9	...	...	...	8 7	7 11	22 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 8	13 11	Kaládgi ...		
	Kaládgi ...	7 1	6 0	14 2	...	...	...	5 13	5 7	12 4	6 7	6 7	12 15	7 2	6 2	26 10	6 6	5 15	27 11	10 8	10 8	23 6	10 6	10 6	20 12	145 10	145 10	145 10	13 2	11 10	16 0	Satara ...		
	Satara ...	10 6	9 6	13 6	...	...	26 1	7 8	6 13	10 15	8 9	7 14	12 14	10 10	9 5	21 4	9 11	9 1	18 14	10 3	10 6	26 10	9 14	9 11	18 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	15 0	15 4	17 3	Belgaum ...		
	Belgaum ...	8 10	8 6	16 2	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	14 2	7 13	7 14	15 0	9 6	9 0	21 0	9 3	8 10	24 14	9 12	9 0	24 0	9 7	9 3	19 7	100 0	100 0	92 12	15 0	16 0	19 0	Dharwar ...		
	Dharwar ...	8 0	7 8	18 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	10 10	7 8	7 6	16 13	8 2	7 11	21 3	9 8	8 10	26 7	13 10	13 0	23 6	10 15	10 15	15 0	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	20 14	Ratnágiri ...		
	Ratnágiri ...	8 6	8 6	9 11	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	12 3	10 12	10 15	13 10	12 8	10 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	18 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	Panch Máhális (Godhra) ...		
	Panch Máhális (Godhra) ...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 8	22 8	35 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	Aden ...		
	Aden ...	...	7 0	9 5	...•	...	...	...	7 0	...	7 7	8 0	13 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	65 5	9 5	9 5	...	60 4	...	32 0	32 0	...	32 0	Asirgarh ...		
	Asirgarh ...	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	...	13 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	160 0	...	...	...	91 8	91 8	90 8	16 0	16 0	15 7	Baroda ...		
	Baroda ...	10 5	9 14	11 2½	18 4	18 4	18 0	7 8	7 9	7 15	11 0	11 7	12 4½	20 9	17 13	19 15	14 12	14 6	22 3½	...	...	...	15 9	15 11	18 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Diss ...		
	Diss ...	16 4	15 12	18 5	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	26 4	25 0	32 12	...	...	...	22 0	28 8	20 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	Nimach ...		
	Nimach ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	21 0	21 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	Nimach ...		
	Nasirabad ...	23 0	21 15	18 8	35 11½	33 8	27 15	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	30 6	30 12	25 0	22 9½	21 6½	21 0	...	...	...	40 0	37 7	24 8	72 0	80 0	100 0	50 0	48 12	45 0	Nasirabad ...		
	Rajkot ...	13 8	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	15 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier ...		
	Karachi ...	13 5	13 5	13 10	18 0	17 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	118 0	109 0	111 0	68 0	60 0	61 0	Karachi ...		
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
	Shikarpur ...	17 8	17 8	17 8	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 10	26 10	23 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	21 4	21 4	16 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	Shikarpur ...		
	Thur and Parkur ...	14 0	14 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	31 0	35 0	28 0	27 9	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	190 0	120 0	120 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	16 0a	15 0	18 0	20 0	19 8	17 8	17 8	19 0	22 8	18 0	20 0	24 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	27 8	25 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah ...	16 7 4b	18 0	20 0	28 0	23 0	22 8	21 8	25 0	20 8	22 8	26 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	20 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
	Beerbhoom ...	21 0c	20 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	21 0	8 4	8 5	8 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 5	8 6	Beerbhoom ...		
	Midnapore ...	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore ...		
	Hooghly ...	18 0d	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
	Howrah ...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	20 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	Howrah ...		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta ...	13 0	16 0	16 8	27 0	30 0	30 0	9 8	9 0	9 4	15 4	16 0	15 4	26 0	27 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	...e	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 0	15 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	20 0	13 5	90 0	90 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
	Nuddea ...	16 13½	17 4	13 14	35 8	35 8	40 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 4	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 2	29 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2½	9 2½	9 2½	Nuddea ...		
	Jessore ...	21 8f	21 5	19 0	33 0	40 0	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
	Moorshedabad ...	19 0g	20 0	22 0	26 0	35 0	...	16 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0 to 21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	32 0	32 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	4 0 to 9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 39-8 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, and gram 19 to 31 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 24 to 45 seers, best rice 20 to 29 seers, common rice 27-8 to 33 seers, maize 34 to 37 seers, and gram 18 to 23 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18-8 to 25 seers, best rice 16-2 to 23-8 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 21 to 33 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 23 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 17 to 26 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 to 14-8 seers, barley 23 to 24-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 13-8 to 22 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 19 seers, and common rice 20 to 29 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 21 seers, barley 18 to 45 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 21 seers, and gram 26 to 36 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																											*Central Districts*—contd.	BENGAL—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore ...	17 8*h*	17 8	16 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	21 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...		
	Maldah ...	18 0	20 0	22 8	15 0	15 0	50 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	23 0	130 0	160 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	Maldah ...		
	Rajshahye ...	22 0	16 8	24 0	37 8	37 8	30 0	18 12 to 21 0	18 0 to 21 0	18 12 to 22 8	21 6 to 21 12	24 0 to 26 4	24 0 to 25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6 to 26 4	25 5 to 28 2	16 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	22 8*i*	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 12	27 10	23 6	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	14 5	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	20 8	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 4	30 0	26 4	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	22 0	19 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 0	8 4	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	22 8*j*	26 4	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	22 8	24 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	4 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	13 3*l*	13 3	11 2	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	13 3	25 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 5	7 3	6 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																											*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	16 0*m*	17 0	16 0	10 0	30 0	20 0	16 0 to 19 0	17 0 to 19 0	15 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	24 0*n*	26 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 8	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...*o*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensing ...	15 0*p*	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mymensing ...		
	Tipperah ...	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	13 5	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	10 0*q*	11 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	7 0	8 12	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	5 4	8 0	Noakhally ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	12 5	11 6	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 6	5 5	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	10 0	10 0	8 6	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																											*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	21 0	23 0	27 0	32 8	33 0	40 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	23 8	23 0	26 0	35 0	...	38 0	...	...	...	28 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	22 8*r*	22 0	25 8	27 8	25 8	39 0	12 0	11 12	11 0	25 0	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	20 0*s*	21 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	19 8*t*	31 8	22 0	35 8	38 8	33 0	14 12	15 4	17 8	20 12	24 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 12	33 0	28 0	198 0	198 0	176 0	7 14	8 6	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	19 0*u*	20 0	21 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	21 0	23 1	22 0	37 8	37 8	33 6	16 8	15 7	11 5	27 3	27 3	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	17 11*v*	17 11	22 11	18 15	22 11	40 6	20 3	15 2	22 3	21 7	17 11	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	20 0*w* to 23 0	19 0 to 23 0	25 0	...	...	...	25 0	28 0 to 30 0	21 0	27 0	33 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	...*x*	...	20 0	...	...	24 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	35 0	...	...	26 8	25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...																			22 0	...	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																											*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	17 11	19 11	21 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 5	18 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	17 1*y*	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	17 1	18 6	18 6	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	12 0	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	11 0	90 0	130 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																											*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	21 0*z*	20 0	23 0	...	24 0	38 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	22 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	18 0*z1*	16 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	17 0	180 0	240 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received.			Sylhet ...	ASSAM.	
	Cachar ...																												Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...																												Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...																												Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...																												Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...																												Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...																												Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...																												Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...																												Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...																												Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...																												Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	22 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	18 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 0	Dehra Dún ...	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
	Saháranpur ...	24 13	23 11	23 11	32 5	23 11	29 2	12 15	11 14	11 14	17 4	16 8	15 1	32 5	32 5	26 15	30 1	29 2	26 15	33 6	32 5	30 8	129 0	150 0	129 0	8 4	8 10	8 10	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	27 8	26 8	25 5	35 3	33 0	35 3	6 1	6 10	6 1	18 10	17 10	17 10	35 3	30 13	30 13	28 10	27 8	27 8	33 0	31 14	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	26 0	26 8	23 6	36 0	36 0	30 14½	9 0	9 0	7 0	18 8	18 0	17 6½	34 0	34 0	29 0	30 0	29 0	25 11	36 8	36 8	28 0½	105 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	28 8	28 8	26 0	42 0	42 0	31 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	38 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	37 8	29 0	41 8	42 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	27 8	28 0	26 8	36 0	37 0	33 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	14 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

h In the Boygunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 28 seers, common rice 33 seers, and gram 23 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 30 seers, best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 23-8 seers.
j In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices range as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 22-8 seers, and gram 16 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, barley 10 seers, best rice 6 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, lesser millets 14 to 30 seers, maize 16 to 40 seers, and gram 11 to 18 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-6 to 13-3 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 12 to 22-6 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 23 seers, and common rice 21 to 27 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 18 to 24-8 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 26 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, paddy 30 to 36 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 26 seers, best rice 13 to 25 seers, common rice 20 to 29 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.
q In the Cox's Bazar sub-division the prices are as follow:—Best rice 11 seers, and common rice 14 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21-4 to 22 seers, barley 21-8 to 30 seers, best rice 13-8 seers, common rice 24-4 to 26-8 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 32-6 seers, and gram 22-8 to 30 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19-6 to 21-8 seers, barley 26 to 30 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 22-6 to 24 seers, maize 26 to 36 seers, and gram 24 to 31 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 13 to 26-12 seers, common rice 18 to 35 seers, lesser millets 30 to 47 seers, maize 35 to 45 seers, and gram 25 to 30 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19-8 to 23 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 15 to 27-8 seers, common rice 15 to 28-12 seers, lesser millets 32 to 45 seers, maize 40 to 55 seers, and gram 30 to 31 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 17 to 27 seers, best rice 25 to 29 seers, common rice 26 to 30 seers, maize 50 seers, and gram 19 to 26 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, best rice 26 seers, common rice 27 to 28 seers, and gram 26-8 to 27 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 18-12 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 19-8 to 21 seers, common rice 23 to 25-12 seers, maize 26 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 28-8 seers.
y In the Khoordah sub-division the prices are as follow:—Best rice 18 6 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 21 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 25 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 28 seers, lesser millets 60 to 60 seers, maize 35 to 60 seers, and gram 21 to 22-8 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 23 to 25 seers, common rice 25 to 30 seers, and gram 19 to 28 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Murhwa, &c.) Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Sawee, Cheena, Murhwa, &c.) Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, &c. (Kavaru, Ragi, Varagu, Coraloo, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	240 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor ...	22 8	23 10	22 0	27 0	28 2	31 4	15 12	15 12	14 0	19 11	20 4	17 6	33 12	32 0	25 4	28 2	28 2	25 4	...	...	...	112 8	100 0	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
	Moradabad ...	24 6	24 1	23 12	36 4	40 0	35 10	11 14	11 9	8 12	21 4	20 10	21 8	34 6	32 8	35 0	31 14	32 8	31 14	33 2	32 8	32 8	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	Moradabad ...		
	Budaun ...	22 12½	24 0	27 9	36 0	34 3	39 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 3	19 3	20 8	36 0	36 0	42 0	31 12½	33 0	38 6	31 12	31 12	32 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Budaun ...		
	Bareilly ...	21 4	21 4	25 0	32 8	32 8	35 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	20 0	20 0	20 4	35 0	37 8	40 0	31 4	32 8	37 8	28 12	27 8	35 0	150 0	150 0	112 8	9 11	9 11	9 6	Bareilly ...		
	Sháhjahánpur ...	24 8	26 0	33 0	39 0	39 8	51 8	8 8	8 8	8 6	21 0	21 0	25 0	36 0	36 8	44 0	34 8	33 8	44 0	26 4	27 8	27 8	155 0	155 0	152 8	9 4	9 4	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	22 8	22 8	27 8	31 4	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	21 4	20 0	35 0	31 4	37 8	30 0	28 0	44 0	27 8	27 8	27 8	160 0	150 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
	Muttra ...	25 8	26 0	23 0	37 0	36 0	28 8	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	16 8	38 0	35 0	29 0	28 0	31 0	26 8	30 0	36 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
	Agra ...	23 8½	24 0½	21 11	34 2	34 8½	32 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	13 8½	14 0	32 14	31 2	29 9½	28 2	29 0	29 0	34 0	34 5	28 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra ...		
	Farukhabad ...	24 6	24 8	27 6	37 2	35 14	37 2	8 0	7 8	7 6	18 0	14 0	21 12	37 8	37 0	38 6	34 12	35 0	39 14	33 0	32 0	34 1	170 0	170 0	165 0	9 0	10 0	8 15	Farukhabad ...		
	Mainpuri ...	25 0	26 4	27 0	33 8	34 0	35 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	32 0	30 0	38 0	31 0	30 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
	Etáwah ...	22 8	23 8	23 0	32 0	35 0	32 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	17 8	19 0	23 8	35 0	36 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
	Etah ...	25 8	25 8	27 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	31 0	32 0	34 0	31 0	29 0	33 8	30 8	30 0	29 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah ...		
	Jalaun ...	29 0	29 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	27 8	27 8	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
	Jhánsi ...	23 11	23 8	20 0	32 8	33 6	32 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	33 0	33 12	27 15	31 2	32 2	36 7	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 14	9 8	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
	Lalitpur ...	25 0	25 8	22 12	32 0	32 0	32 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	30 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	24 0	...	30 0	28 8	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
	Cawnpore ...	21 0	22 0	27 0	37 0	35 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	17 8	17 0	21 0	36 0	35 0	42 8	30 0	29 8	41 0	32 0	31 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 6	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
	Fatehpur ...	22 8	23 0	27 8	35 0	35 0	36 0	14 8	15 0	16 0	22 8	23 0	28 0	40 0	47 0	48 0	31 8	31 8	40 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 2	9 2	9 2	Fatehpur ...		
	Bánda ...	25 0	25 0	24 8	31 0	30 0	31 0	16 0	16 0	9 4	25 0	25 8	22 0	43 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	37 0	38 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	128 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	Bánda ...		
	Allahabad ...	19 8	21 2	22 0	30 12	30 8	35 0	11 0	9 12	9 8	26 8	22 0	26 8	38 8	31 8	40 8	31 8	28 8	38 0	28 8	28 8	30 0	140 0	162 8	140 0	8 12	9 0	8 0	Allahabad ...		
	Hamírpur ...	28 2	29 8	22 8	30 6	31 8	26 0	14 2	13 8	14 4	19 2	20 0	22 8	45 0	39 6	47 8	33 12	34 14	38 4	28 8	28 8	28 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
	Jaunpur ...	24 0	24 11	26 13	33 8	34 9	37 6	8 7	8 5	8 7	19 12	22 9	26 13	49 12	37 15	39 8	29 10	31 1	38 4	31 1	31 1	31 1	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	9 0	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
	Gorakhpur ...	23 12	21 14	29 13	28 14	28 0	40 0	16 10	15 12	17 8	20 2	21 0	27 2	35 0	31 8	45 8	28 0	31 8	...	30 10	30 10	35 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
	Basti ...	24 6	24 6	30 10	35 0	35 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	13 12	20 0	19 6	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	31 4	34 6	200 0	150 0	150 0	7 13	7 13	7 8	Basti ...		
	Azamgarh ...	21 13	21 6	26 1	28 0	27 5	35 6	10 5	10 5	13 5	20 10	18 7	22 2	33 7	32 7	35 12	...	...	...	29 8	29 8	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
	Mirzapur ...	20 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	33 0	34 0	33 0	31 0	33 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	180 0	190 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
	Benares ...	21 12	21 12	23 10	29 6	29 6	30 8	13 1	15 4	13 13	21 12	22 0	24 10	30 7	31 8	29 6	26 11	29 7	33 8	27 4	27 8	25 4	120 0	120 0	110 0	6 13	6 15	6 13	Benares ...		
	Ghazipur ...	22 8	21 14	25 12	27 11	27 11	34 12	8 6	8 6	7 11½	19 5	18 0	24 7½	36 1	36 1	37 9½	29 10	28 5	33 7½	30 4	30 14½	33 7½	154 8	154 8	130 0	7 6	7 6	7 6½	Ghazipur ...		
Panjab.	Delhi ...	27 0	27 0	23 0	35 0	35 8	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	40 0	38 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	27 8	38 8	38 8	38 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	
	Gurgáon ...	27 0	27 8	30 0	37 8	37 8	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 8	35 8	36 8	39 0	39 0	28 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon ...		
	Karnál ...	26 0	26 8	24 8	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	36 0	32 0	26 0	30 0	27 0	36 8	36 8	34 8	160 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	Karnál ...		
	Hissár ...	23 0	22 8	23 0	45 0	47 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	44 0	50 0	40 0	37 0	38 0	32 0	46 0	46 0	48 0	100 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Hissár ...		
	Rohtak ...	26 0	26 0	23 0	36 0	33 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	37 0	37 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	41 0	40 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Rohtak ...		
	Sirsa ...	28 0	28 0	23 0	60 0	59 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	70 0	60 0	50 0	44 0	44 0	40 0	57 0	57 0	48 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirsa [*a*] ...		
	Umballa ...	24 4	24 0	24 4	42 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	15 0	42 0	35 0	40 0	25 0	26 0	32 0	36 8	37 8	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 2	9 4	Umballa [*b*] ...		
	Ludhiána ...	28 8	27 0	23 0	45 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	45 0	42 0	33 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	44 0	40 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Ludhiána [*c*] ...		
	Simlá ...	18 12	19 2	20 0	25 6	26 6	30 0	...	...	...	13 10	12 14	14 0	...	...	30 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	25 7	25 12	26 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	8 2	7 13	8 4	Simlá ...		
	Jullundur ...	27 0	28 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0	40 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	110 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	Jullundur [*d*] ...		
	Hushiárpúr ...	25 0	25 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Hushiárpúr ...		
	Kángra ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
	Amritsar ...	29 8	31 0	31 8	49 0	48 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	52 0	50 0	30 8	23 0	23 0	32 0	53 8	56 0	29 8	100 0	90 0	150 0	10 6	10 8	10 4	Amritsar [*e*] ...		
	Siálkot ...	29 0	28 4	31 0	46 0	49 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	27 0	32 0	24 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 2	Siálkot [*f*] ...		
	Gurdáspúr ...	25 0	24 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	38 0	38 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Gurdáspúr ...		
	Lahore ...	No returns received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns received			Lahore ...		
	Ferozepore ...	33 0	32 0	34 0	60 0	52 0	41 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	45 0	46 8	40 0	44 0	38 0	38 0	54 0	60 0	39 8	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore ...		
	Gujránwála ...	28 0	25 8	21 4	54 0	60 0	35 0	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	15 0	40 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	26 0	30 0	48 0	46 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála [*g*] ...		
	Ráwalpindi ...	39 0	37 8	30 0	52 0	47 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	46 0	53 0	41 0	43 0	41 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 4	11 0	10 12	Ráwalpindi [*h*] ...		
	Jhelum ...	34 0	33 0	26 8	43 0	43 0	33 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	43 0	43 0	36 0	37 0	38 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
	Gujrát ...	31 0	31 0	23 0	53 8	55 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	48 0	40 0	45 8	48 0	36 0	46 0	46 0	26 10	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 10	10 10	11 0	Gujrát ...		
	Shahpúr ...	32 0	31 0	25 0	43 0	42 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	36 0	31 0	49 0	48 0	31 0	240 0	240 0	220 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr [*i*] ...		
	Mooltan ...	22 0	21 0	25 0	31 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	32 0	31 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	Mooltan ...		
	Jhang ...	28 0	27 0	22 0	49 0	44 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	45 0	45 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	Jhang [*j*] ...		
	Montgomery ...	32 0	32 0	20 8	40 0	40 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	43 0	43 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery ...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	21 8	21 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	57 0	57 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	118 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	33 12	33 12	35 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	42 8	37 8	43 12	40 0	37 8	41 4	37 8	37 8	37 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dera Ismail Khán [*k*] ...		
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	No returns received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns received			Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
	Bannú ...	50 0	50 0	42 8	62 8	62 8	62 3	...	...	...	10 0	8 2	10 10	60 0	40 0	56 4	50 0	42 8	58 0	59 6	56 4	45 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [*l*] ...		
	Pesháwar ...	37 0	36 10	33 11	48 14	44 3	37 11	...	...	...	13 0	11 11	13 10	33 2	31 8	26 0	28 9	19 8	26 0	26 10	22 12	41 10	78 0	104 0	...	41 10	54 9	97 8	Pesháwar ...		
	Kohát ...	39 9	38 4	28 12	48 12	51 3	46 15	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	16 9	51 0	51 0	40 12	53 9	38 9	46 7	40 13	40 13	30 7	127 0	127 0	152 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
	Hazárá ...	34 0	34 0	29 0	70 0	70 0	67 0	...	...	...	13 0	19 0	19 0	36 0	34 0	38 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	33 0	34 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá ...		
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	22 13	23 11	29 8	33 8	33 0	40 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	18 12	25 0	34 0	34 0	42 8	32 0	32 0	40 0	29 0	27 8	35 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
	Unao ...	23 8	24 0	27 12	37 0	35 8	35 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	21 0	27 8	40 0	42 8	45 8	32 0	32 0	41 0	29 0	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unáo ...		
	Bára Banki ...	22 0	22 4	28 12	38 0	28 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	19 0	16 0	27 0	40 0	36 0	45 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		
	Sítápur ...	26 10	26 12	36 0	45 14	41 8	68 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	22 12	24 0	26 0	47 8	...	50 0	37 8	35 8	47 0	39 0	39 6	39 6	192 0	192 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Sítápur ...		
	Hardui ...	23 0	23 8	31 0	39 0	39 4	51 8	7 8	7 8	6 9	16 14	16 14	24 6	41 4	43 3	47 13	34 11	33 0	45 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	192 8	8 4	8 7	8 0	Hardui ...		
	Kheri ...	26 8	28 12	33 8	38 0	38 0	58 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 8	20 0	24 0	47 4	55 0	72 0	36 0	40 0	48 0	...	...	43 12	33 12	32 4	38 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Kheri ...		
	Fyzabad ...	23 8	22 10	28 8	35 8	34 8	40 0	14 4	13 2	12 0	20 12	20 0	23 8	40 8	40 0	43 12	31 8	30 0	31 8	33 0	32 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	220 0	8 6	8 8	8 6	Fyzabad ...		
	Bharaich ...	25 0	26 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	52 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	50 0	48 0	48 0	24 0	24 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Bharaich ...		
	Gonda ...	24 3	23 12	31 1	36 3	34 3	41 8	20 1	19 2	25 0	20 13	19 8	25 8	45 8	42 0	48 0	32 0	31 10	31 0	33 8	33 8	33 8	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Gonda ...		
	Rái Barelí ...	25 8	25 8	32 0	37 8	37 8	40 0	23 0	22 8	28 0	24 0	23 8	30 0	39 0	40 0	60 0	35 0	35 0	43 12	39 0	39 0	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Rái Barelí ...		
	Sultánpur ...	24 8	24 0	29 0	36 0	33 8	44 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 8	31 0	34 0	34 0	44 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Sultánpur ...		
	Pratábgarh ...	25 5	26 4	29 13	37 0	37 10	43 13	17 5	16 12	20 9	25 1	25 5	33 0	36 7	40 7	46 3	38 5	37 0	41 13	41 11	44 0	54 13	193 5	193 5	193 5	8 0	8 0	7 13	Pratábgarh ...		

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

Description of Lesser Millet.

Juár (small).
Kodi.
Matai.
Dhán.
Kode.

Ditto.
Ditto.
Marhatia.
Bawtia.
Bawa.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1875.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur ...	19 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 12	10 0	15 0	13 4	15 0	23 0	20 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	18 1	18 1	19 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	18 0	16 6	24 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 9	13 7	13 4	17 1	21 2	20 0	36 9	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	22 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	18 0	11 7	10 11	12 12	22 4	19 13	42 15	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore ...	24 8	23 0	29 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saugor ...	26 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	18 0	17 0	19 0	25 0	20 0	40 0	20 0	19 0	30 0
	Damoh ...	26 4	26 4	24 8	...	...	...	20 0	15 0	21 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	35 0	...	...	24 0
	Seoni ...	25 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	11 0	22 8	20 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	27 0	...	...
	Mandla ...	29 0	28 8	31 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	17 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	27 8	25 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	21 0	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	16 10	16 6	17 8	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 0	12 6	13 1	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	20 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 8	15 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 0
	Nimar ...	12 3	12 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 4	13 2	19 6	16 8	28 2	16 14	16 0	24 0
	Raipur ...	52 0	48 0	52 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	36 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	26 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	28 0	35 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	64 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	56 0	56 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	40 0	...	...	...
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...	10 8	9 7	19 4	...	...	...	6 2	6 5	9 1	7 5	7 5	13 3	11 9	11 1	27 6	12 2	11 5	29 5
	Bolarum ...	10 5	9 6	18 3	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	9 9	7 2	7 2	12 3	11 5	10 8	24 2	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	8 5	7 2	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	6 7	6 7	11 5	10 5	11 0	20 5	...	...	...
	Oomraotee ...	14 0	13 0	21 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	40 5	10 5	12 0	27 0
	Akola ...	15 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	48 0	18 0	14 0	26 0
	Elichpur ...	14 0	13 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	50 0	13 0	16 0	21 0
	Buldana ...	14 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	48 0	16 0	15 0	36 0
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	10 0	5 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	50 0	12 0	15 0	35 0
	Bassim ...	15 5	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 5	13 0	25 0	21 0	64 0	16 0	...	36 0
MYSORE AND COORG.	BANGALORE { Wholesale	7 2	6 7	12 2	6 7	6 7	12 7	7 0	6 7	9 5	7 5	7 5	10 2	8 0	9 2	25 0	...	...	...
	BANGALORE { Retail ...	6 7	6 2	11 7	6 2	6 2	11 7	6 5	6 2	9 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	7 5	8 7	24 0	...	10 7	...
	KOLAR ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	5 5	6 4	10 1	7 8	8 3	12 9	7 5	7 8	13 0	7 6	9 7	...	11 3	...	...
	KOLAR ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	5 3	6 2	9 9	7 5	8 0	12 6	7 3	7 5	12 7	7 3	9 5	...	11 1	...	...
	TÚMKÚR ... { Wholesale	6 5	5 5	12 0	5 5	5 5	11 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	6 5	6 5	12 0	7 5	8 5	20 0	8 0	8 5	...
	TÚMKÚR ... { Retail ...	6 0	5 0	11 5	5 0	5 0	10 5	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	7 5	8 0	...
	MYSORE ... { Wholesale	6 2	6 0	10 4	...	...	...	5 4	5 2	9 7	6 0	5 5	10 4	9 2	9 2	22 0	...	9 4	24 1
	MYSORE ... { Retail ...	6 0	5 6	10 2	...	...	...	5 2	5 1	9 4	5 6	5 4	9 7	9 0	9 0	21 0	...	9 2	23 1
	HASSAN ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	HASSAN ... { Retail ...	6 0	6 5	10 5	6 5	7 0	11 0	5 5	6 0	12 5	6 5	6 5	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SHIMOGA ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SHIMOGA ... { Retail ...	5 2	5 2	10 5	5 7	5 7	...	4 7	4 2	10 5	6 5	6 7	15 5	7 7	8 7	21 0	...	...	...
	KADUR ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	KADUR ... { Retail ...	7 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHITALDROOG { Wholesale	6 0	6 0	12 8	7 0	7 0	...	5 0	5 2	...	7 0	7 0	11 5	8 0	7 7	22 6	...	...	21 2
	CHITALDROOG { Retail ...	5 0	5 3	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	4 5	4 6	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	...	...	20 0
	COORG ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COORG ... { Retail ...	6 3	6 8	8 4	6 5	6 7	9 5	6 0	5 7	9 4	7 8	7 2	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJPOOTANA.	Jaipur ...	20 0	20 0	...	28 10	28 10	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	27 0	27 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	23 8	23 8	...	33 0	33 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	38 0	38 0	...	27 0	27 0	...
	Alwar ...	26 0	27 0	21 0	35 8	37 0	31 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	12 8	12 0	11 8	42 0	39 8	31 8	32 0	33 0	23 0
	Bharatpur (City) ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kerowli (City) ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ajmir ...	21 3	21 0	16 8	32 2	32 4	26 0	5 14	6 8	6 0	12 15	11 10	11 0	32 13	31 0	24 8	25 3	28 0	21 5
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	37 0	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sirohi ...	20 0	20 0	20 8	43 0	47 0	45 0	6 12	6 8	5 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	29 0
	Aboo ...	16 12	17 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	32 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 7	7 7	7 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	36 0	36 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	17 0	17 0	23 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	26 0	27 10	30 0
	Meywar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh "	14 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	17 8	16 14	...	26 4	25 0	...	8 0	8 8	...	10 10	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaneer ...							5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 7	...	37 8	35 0	...	20 0	21 14	...
	Bundi ...																		
	Kota ...																		
	Tonk ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore ...	18 8	12 13	15 0	...	...	...	10 7	9 3	10 0	12 0	10 10	11 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	13 5	16 0	20 0
	Gwalior ...	18 5	17 15	15 11	24 4	23 12	18 4	7 13	7 13	6 10	10 1	10 1	8 12	26 8	24 10	25 2	25 2	24 16	21 15
	Goona ...	20 0	...	17 4	18 0	...	21 0	13 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	12 0	25 0	...	24 0	25 0	...	22 4
	Rutlam ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	26 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	35 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	29 0	...	...	35 0	30 0	21 0	34 0

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	23 0	19 4	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	18 9	440 0	440 0	400 0	9 5	9 5	9 0	
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	19 0	17 7	20 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	10 12	10 1	
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	28 0	480 0	480 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Jubbulpore ...	40 0	36 0	50 0	30 0	25 0	35 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	
	Saugor ...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	26 8	180 0	180 0	220 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	
	Damoh ...	...	...	...	33 12	33 12	30 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	28 0	240 0	280 0	280 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	
	Mandla ...	30 0	30 0	35 0	45 0	50 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	
	Betul ...	19 0	19 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	28 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Chindwara ...	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	20 8	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Narsinghpur ...	35 0	33 8	...	20 8	18 12	33 0	160 0	100 0	160 0	8 6	8 0	8 8	
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	16 10	15 0	20 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	
	Raipur ...	52 0	44 0	48 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	150 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	
	Bilaspur ...	110 0	110 0	110 0	52 0	52 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Upper Godavery ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...	13 0	12 7	31 1	13 0	11 4	26 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 6	10 5	11 0	
	Bolarum ...	...	...	...	12 4	11 0	22 9	112 8	112 8	9 9	9 8	10 6		
	Chudderghat ...	...	...	...	12 5	11 0	20 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	9 2	10 2	
	Oomraotee ...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	
	Akola ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Elichpur ...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	19 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	
	Buldana ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 8	
	Woon ...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	24 0	179 0	122 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Bassim ...	12 5	11 0	24 0	20 0	17 5	26 0	160 0	160 0	90 0	9 0	8 5	8 5	
MYSORE AND COORG.	BANGALORE { Wholesale	9 2	9 7	20 7	8 2	9 0	22 5	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	
	BANGALORE { Retail ...	8 7	9 2	20 0	7 7	8 5	22 2	93 0	94 5	72 0	13 5	13 5	13 0	
	KOLAR ... { Wholesale	8 5	10 5	20 8	9 4	9 4	26 5	...	...	...	13 8	14 6	15 7	
	KOLAR ... { Retail ...	8 2	10 3	20 5	9 1	9 1	26 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	13 5	14 3	15 4	
	TÚMKÚR ... { Wholesale	9 4	10 5	36 5	7 0	8 5	25 0	140 0	140 0	180 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	
	TÚMKÚR ... { Retail ...	8 9	9 7	35 7	6 7	8 0	24 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 5	11 0	
	MYSORE ... { Wholesale	9 0	9 0	18 3	8 5	8 6	24 1	78 0	78 0	72 0	9 1	9 0	11 0	
	MYSORE ... { Retail ...	8 6	8 7	17 7	8 3	8 5	23 1	72 0	72 0	69 0	8 7	8 7	10 4	
	HASSAN ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	HASSAN ... { Retail ...	8 0	8 5	19 0	6 5	7 0	16 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	10 5	
	SHIMOGA ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	SHIMOGA ... { Retail ...	8 5	8 7	22 0	6 7	6 2	21 0	480 0	600 0	360 0	8 7	8 5	10 5	
	KADUR ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	KADUR ... { Retail ...	8 0	8 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	CHITALDROOG { Wholesale	8 0	8 0	25 7	6 0	6 0	19 6	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	
	CHITALDROOG { Retail ...	7 0	7 2	23 0	5 5	6 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	
	COORG ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	COORG ... { Retail ...	9 9	9 7	19 6	7 6	7 2	18 3	110 0	110 0	92 6	8 8	8 9	9 8	
RAJPOOTANA.	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	37 8	37 8	...	...	...	...	46 0	46 0	...	
	Alwar ...	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	31 0	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	25 8	
	Bharatpur (City) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Kerowli (City) ...													
	Ajmir ...	...	...	...	35 10	34 14	22 10	86 0	85 0	70 0	40 0	42 0	36 0	
	Deolie Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Erinpura ...	...	...	...	37 0	35 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	45 0	40 0	
	Aboo ...	...	...	...	23 3	24 1	23 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 pies*	8 pies*	9 pies*	12 0	12 0	12 0	
	Meywar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	...	
	Partabgarh "	...	...	...	18 2	20 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	60 0	60 0	...	62 8	62 8	...	
	Bikaneer ...													
	Bundi ...													
	Kota ...													
	Tonk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				
	Jhallawar ...													
	Shahpoora ...													
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore ...	...	...	...	17 2	16 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 14	8 8	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 2	19 11	91 4	91 4	100 6	14 10	14 10	12 6	
	Goona ...	...	...	...	27 8	...	22 4	200 0	...	200 0	20 0	...	18 0	
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	

* Per man's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 3. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

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

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

Read the following papers—

No. 45, dated 16th January 1877.

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

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

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

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

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

3. One of the first points which should engage your attention is the extent to which relief is given, and the principles on which it is afforded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bombay.

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

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

DISTRICTS.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue realizable by Government in 1874-75.	Excise Revenue.
	Sq. M.		Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	10,162	1,028,642	30,21,890	2,13,605
Násik	8,140	734,386	11,67,169	65,824
Ahmednagar	6,647	773,938	13,30,602	22,745
Poona	5,099	907,235	12,88,771	1,59,962
Sholapur	3,925	662,986	10,44,010	46,801
Kaládgi	5,695	816,037	12,18,256	1,32,643
Satara	5,378	1,116,050	16,53,136	27,320
Belgaum	4,591	938,750	12,59,977	1,27,455
Dharwar	4,564	988,037	19,60,635	2,20,366
TOTAL ...	54,203	7,966,061	1,39,39,446	10,16,821

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Madras.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mysore and Coorg.

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

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

Hyderabad.

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

Summary.

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

Sir Richard Temple's mission.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO DECEMBER														
		1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	Gross ...	62,20,183	18,40,015	80,60,198	59,78,211	14,37,855	74,16,066	67,82,193	11,54,438	79,36,631	67,10,548	11,90,679	79,01,227	59,36,687	11,13,928	70,50,615
	Nett ...	...	...	79,74,711	...	...	73,51,258	...	...	78,67,262	66,82,053	11,65,410	78,47,463	59,13,626	10,93,609	70,07,235
Bombay ...	Gross ...	39,37,788	2,42,729	41,80,517	40,84,575	2,37,617	43,22,192	42,11,620	3,02,384	45,14,004	38,06,264	3,54,585	41,60,849	39,70,612	65,750	40,36,362
	Nett ...	...	...	38,01,918	...	...	40,69,801	...	...	42,23,941	35,15,244	3,47,710	38,62,954	37,52,656	65,178	38,17,834
Sind ...	Gross ...	1,74,323	1,61,485	3,35,808	1,67,831	90,498	2,58,329	1,51,688	1,10,361	2,62,049	1,82,638	1,05,046	2,87,684	1,74,834	20,370	1,95,204
	Nett ...	...	...	3,34,551	...	...	2,56,500	...	...	2,59,423	1,76,221	1,01,364	2,77,585	1,74,227	20,370	1,94,597
Madras ...	Gross ...	11,34,991	6,98,363	18,33,354	12,72,354	8,84,837	21,57,191	12,75,816	8,36,137	21,11,953	13,17,888	7,05,034	20,22,922	12,87,151	4,59,174	17,46,325
	Nett ...	...	...	18,05,537	...	...	21,29,061	...	...	20,76,251	13,01,313	6,97,859	19,99,172	12,66,224	4,58,493	17,24,717
B. Burma	Gross ...	5,76,078	22,66,126	28,42,204	5,95,222	16,94,647	22,89,869	8,13,066	12,05,899	20,18,965	6,60,035	20,09,889	26,69,924	6,97,848	13,82,236	20,80,084
	Nett ...	...	...	28,04,657	...	...	22,24,986	...	...	19,23,590	6,53,546	19,35,374	25,88,920	6,94,480	12,56,273	19,50,753
TOTAL ...	Gross...	1,20,43,363	52,08,718	1,72,52,081	1,20,98,193	43,45,454	1,64,43,647	1,32,34,383	36,09,219	1,68,43,602	1,26,77,373	43,65,233	1,70,42,606	1,20,67,132	30,41,458	1,51,08,590
	Nett ...	...	...	1,67,21,374	...	...	1,60,31,606	...	...	1,63,50,467	1,23,28,377	42,47,717	1,65,76,094	1,18,01,213	28,93,023	1,46,95,136

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Rice Irrigation.				Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation.			Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1876.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1876 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8).	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).			Inches during month.	Inches during Khurreef Season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	441·10	6,610	5,597	467	12,674	148	26	174	12,848	7,355	...	34·13	55·43	(a) The details are—
		Pattamcondee ...	...	...	70	222	4	296	...	...	...	296	...	...	34·13	55·43	
		High Level, Sec. I	675	46·27	4,587	3,103	6	7,696	17	1	18	8,014	5,410	...	34·13	55·43	
		Teldundan ...	1,300	35·57	1,384	885	143	2,392	65	1	66	2,458	476	...	34·13	55·43	
		Matchgung ...	650	18·57	1,342	804	100	2,246	49	1	50	2,296	391	...	34·13	55·43	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	14,293	10,591	720	25,604	279	29	308	25,912a	13,632	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	6,095	7,089	135	13,319	307	6	313	13,632	...	...	...	...	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	296·30	4,828	23,426	...	28,254	...	...	...	28,254	43,935	0·16	63·78	7 years. 42·83	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	60·00	90	3,816	...	3,906	...	...	...	3,906	8,471	0·12	64·09	6 years. 48·22	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	4,918	27,242	...	32,160	...	...	...	32,160	52,406	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	15,206	37,094	106	52,406	...	...	...	52,406	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	4,342	119·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,965	...	39·22	37·75	
		Arrah ...	1,660	118·77	...	4,562	...	4,562	...	...	...	4,562	30,111	...	20·06	38·49	
	Gya ...	Patna ...	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,001	...	32·72	42·88	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	4,562	...	4,562	...	...	...	4,562	42,077	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	33,424	8,653	42,077	...	...	...	42,077	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	19,211	42,395	720	62,326	279	29	308	62,634	1,08,115	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	21,301	77,607	8,894	1,07,802	307	6	313	1,08,115	...	...	...	...	

(a) The details are—

	Acres.
At the rate of Re. 1	22,127
Ditto of Re. 1-8	1,532
Ditto of Rs. 3 double assessment	1,115
Ditto of Rs. 3 penalty	407
Ditto of Rs. 6 double assessment	433
Total ...	25,604

Perennial—

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

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

The 9th January 1877.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVI of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending 20th Nov. 1875.	For Week ending 18th Nov. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 20th Nov. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 18th Nov. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876 ..	East Indian, Main ...	5,96,813	7,21,387	2,33,90,854	2,76,11,240	42,20,386	...
Ditto	Ditto Jabalpur ...	45,135	92,052	17,20,312	19,84,809	2,64,497	...
30th Dec. 1876	Eastern Bengal ...	62,887	66,661	25,61,258	28,91,347	3,27,089	...
9th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	55,739	69,326	23,72,282	29,11,500	5,39,218	...
16th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,62,302	1,66,094	56,88,793	68,97,569	12,08,776	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,28,179	1,74,452	55,14,171	58,74,404	3,30,233	...
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	21,625	41,547	9,11,561	17,04,442	7,92,881	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,75,671	7,37,309	1,87,78,037	1,99,81,288	12,03,251	...
30th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,53,615	1,47,250	55,52,663	58,05,121	2,52,158	...
	Total ...	17,02,296	22,16,078	6,65,22,931	7,56,61,720	91,38,789	...
	State.						
23rd Dec. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,816	1,866	92,221	86,424	...	5,797
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876 ..	Nalhati ...	1,516	1,166	70,867	65,331	...	5,536
16th Dec. 1876	Rajputana ...	50,232	33,523	14,87,076	19,57,353	4,70,277	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Holkar ...	5,869	8,205	3,27,833	3,40,737	12,904	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	39,361*a*	31,068*b*	...	8,293
2nd Dec. 1876	Amraoti ...	792	2,285	54,580	59,548	4,968	...
	Wardha Valley ...	...	...	22,877*c*	16,731*d*	...	6,146
2nd Dec. 1876	Nizam's ...	15,868	20,536	4,15,120	4,57,161	42,041	...
16th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,715	7,839	15,144*e*	1,52,381	1,06,937	...
18th Nov. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	4,739	9,697	1,13,248*f*	4,09,160	2,95,912	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Neemuch ...	...	1,116	...	16,605*g*	16,605	...
	Total ...	82,547	86,233	26,68,927	35,92,802	9,23,875	..
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,84,843	23,02,311	6,91,91,858	7,92,54,522	1,00,62,664	..

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

No. XLVII of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending 27th November 1875.	For Week ending 25th November 1876.	Total from 1st January to 27th Nov. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 25th Nov. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	East Indian, Main ...	6,65,462	7,63,488	2,40,56,316	2,83,74,728	43,18,412	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	45,932	1,02,203	17,66,244	20,87,012	3,20,768	...
30th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	71,539	62,133	26,35,797	29,53,180	3,17,683	...
9th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	53,248	71,779	24,25,530	29,83,279	5,57,749	...
16th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,46,935	1,66,400	58,35,728	70,63,969	12,28,241	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,27,427	1,61,681	56,71,598	60,36,085	3,61,187	...
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	20,333	37,172	9,31,894	17,41,614	8,09,720	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,89,594	7,03,586	1,92,67,631	2,06,84,874	14,17,243	...
30th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,50,659	1,35,962	57,03,322	59,41,083	2,37,761	...
	Total ...	17,71,129	22,04,404	6,82,94,060	7,78,66,124	95,72,064	...
	State.						
23rd Dec. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,835	1,813	94,056	88,237	...	5,819
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Nalhati ...	1,221	1,188	72,088	66,519	...	5,569
16th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	40,875	41,060	15,27,951	19,98,413	4,70,462	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Holkar ...	9,576	6,582	3,37,409	3,47,319	9,910	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	39,361*a*	31,068*b*	...	8,293
2nd Dec. 1876	Amraoti ...	832	1,361	55,412	60,909	5,497	...
	Wardha Valley ...	1,342*c*	...	24,218*d*	16,731*e*	...	7,487
2nd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	14,605	18,639	4,30,025	4,76,103	46,078	...
16th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,386	1,581	46,830*f*	1,53,962	1,07,132	...
18th Nov. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	4,429	...*g*	1,17,677*h*	4,09,160*k*	2,91,483	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Neemuch ...	...	1,024	...	17,629*l*	17,629	...
	Total ...	76,101	73,248	27,15,027	36,66,050	9,21,023	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,47,230	22,77,652	7,10,39,087	8,15,32,174	1,04,93,087	...

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

No. XLVIII of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 4th Dec. 1875.	For week ending 2nd Dec. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 4th Dec. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 2nd Dec. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876 ..	East Indian, Main ...	6,65,010	7,48,385	2,47,21,326	2,91,23,113	44,01,787	...
Ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	46,568	1,06,349	18,12,812	21,93,361	3,80,549	...
30th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	60,732	63,982	26,96,529	30,17,462	3,20,933	...
9th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	58,761	72,127	24,84,291	30,55,406	5,71,115	...
16th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,33,346	1,43,000	59,69,074	72,06,969	12,37,895	...
9th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,10,252	1,63,367	57,81,850	61,99,452	4,17,602	...
23rd ditto ...	South Indian ...	19,085	35,328	9,50,979	17,76,942	8,25,963	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,82,984	6,81,384	1,97,50,615	2,13,66,258	16,15,643	...
30th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,40,262	1,43,000	58,43,584	60,84,083	2,40,499	...
	Total ...	17,17,000	21,56,922	7,00,11,060	8,00,23,046	1,00,11,986	...
	State.						
23rd Dec. 1876	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,264	2,056	96,320	90,293	...	6,027
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Nalhati ...	1,299	1,332	73,387	67,851	...	5,536
16th ditto ...	Rajputana ...	42,687	40,010	15,70,638	20,38,423	4,67,785	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Holkar ...	8,261	5,139	3,45,670	3,52,458	6,788	...
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	39,361*a*	31,068*b*	...	8,293
2nd Dec. 1876	Amraoti ...	784	2,026	56,196	62,935	6,739	...
	Wardha Valley ...	675	...	24,893*c*	16,731*d*	...	8,162
2nd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	13,143	23,348	4,43,168	4,99,451	56,283	...
16th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,737	1,808	48,567*e*	1,55,770	1,07,203	...
18th Nov. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	4,850	...*f*	1,22,527*g*	4,09,160*h*	2,86,633	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876...	Neemuch ...	...	975	...	18,604*k*	18,604	...
	Total ...	75,700	76,694	28,20,727	37,42,744	9,22,017	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,92,700	22,33,616	7,28,31,787	8,37,65,790	1,09,34,003	...

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh.—(Jan 17th)		
Lucknow ...	3·0	Weather cloudy; prospects of crops favourable; public health good
Sitapur ...	2·4	
Fyzabad ...	(Copious showers.)	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari(Jan.13th)	·28	Cloudy and close; rabi ripening; *jowar* injured by rain; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	1·10	Weather cloudy; outturn of crops generally good; no epidemic.
Bilaspur ...	·20	Prospects favourable; rain beneficial to *rabi*; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects good; few cases of cholera.
Balaghat ...	·10	Weather cloudy; threshing of *kharif* continues; health good; prices unchanged.
Chhindwara ...	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* good; no epidemic; prices steady.
Chánda („ 14th)	...	*Jowar* harvesting; *jari* cotton suffering from cloudy weather; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Betul („ 15th)	·07	Weather cloudy; rain beneficial; cattle disease continues, prices unchanged.
Bhandára („ 16th)	...	Slight rain; *rabi* promising; cholera and fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 17th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices falling.
Wardha ...	·70	Prospects of rabi favourable.
Nimar ...	...	Second cotton picking commenced; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects fair; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Weather cloudy; heavy rain on 11th and 16th; prospects good; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore ...	·84	Heavy dews; prospects of *rabi* very favourable; prices falling.
Saugor ...	1·26	Hail fell slightly in places; no damage; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·55	Weather cloudy; health good.
Damoh ...	·30	Prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·50	Prospects favourable; fever prevalent; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects of *rabi* continue favourable
British Burma— (Jan. 18th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Seven deaths from cholera in Akyab; slight cholera in Naaf and Oreetoung east townships, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in three townships.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Reaping nearly completed; slight cattle disease in Syriam and Pegu; public health generally good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; crops being reaped.
Bassein ...	...	Health good; no cattle disease.
Henzada ...	...	Health good; reaping completed.
Prome ...	...	Cholera 14 cases, in Mahathaman 11, in Poungday 7, in Shwedoung 5.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Report not received.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Assam— (Jan. 18th)		
Gauháti ...	1·44	Heavy fog in the mornings; days clear and cool; *sali* crops entirely reaped; mustard being gathered; public health good.
Sylhet ...	1·80	Rain has benefited winter crops.
Mysore & Coorg— (Jan. 18th)	*Nil*	No improvement since last report; prices slightly fallen at Bangalore, but elsewhere stationary generally; markets kept supplied by importation; sickness on the increase, principally small-pox and cholera.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Jan. 17th)	...	*Rabi* nearly ready for reaping; hail-storm yesterday at 3 P. M.
Central India— (Jan. 17th)		
Indore ...	...	Health and prospects continue good.
Gwalior ...	·34	
Neemuch ...	...	
Rutlam ...	...	
Sutna ...	1·70	
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Jan. 18th)	...	Weather cloudy; rain partial; still threatening; small-pox reported on increase.
Jeypore ...	...	Some hail and light rain on 11th; prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli (Jan. 13th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Ulwar („ 17th)	...	Prospects good; seasonable fall of rain.
Jhallawar („ 13th)	...	Weather cloudy; wind north-east.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

No. 2. dated 13th January 1877.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Read the following telegrams :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Average prices seers per rupee, second sort rice 6·19, cholum 7·32, raggi 6·67, cumboo 7·09. Imported grain from 2nd to 8th instant 2,994 tons. People on relief works 201,522, gratuitously fed 885. Expenditure sanctioned Rs. 9,72,320. Additional officers employed, Magisterial ten, Revenue one, Relief two, Medical officer one, subordinates thirteen, serving in the district. No rain reported. Cholera in eight taluqs with 517 deaths. 484 cattle died for want of fodder and from disease in six taluqs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No rain except decimal 0·2 Negapatam. No freshes in rivers. Little supply in tanks. Dry crops are being sown in some parts. Standing crops healthy. Harvest very little. Pasture good. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. 2nd sort rice measures 5, horse-gram, cholum, raggy 6¼ each. Cholera broken out in five taluqs, increasing day by day; seizures 501, deaths 415. Cattle healthy. Fed as famine relief in chuttrums 20,500. Grain imported tons 525.

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

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

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

Average prices second sort rice 7 decimal 12, cholum 9 decimal 31, raggi 11 decimal 06, cumbu 13 decimal 76. Import by railway rice tons 282, other grains 40 decimal 9; by sea rice 540 and a-half. Number on relief works last day 5,525; number fed gratis 841. Sanctioned expenditure to date is 92,653. Rain-fall nil. Cholera, deaths 188, chiefly in Palnad Taluq. Small-pox and cattle-disease in some parts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1	2		3				4		5			6	7	8	9			10	11
Names of the Taluqs.	Rice, 2nd Sort.		Raggi.		Cumbu.		Rain-fall in the Week.		Health.			Number on Relief Works.	Number Gratuitously fed.	Expenditure sanctioned to Date.	Number of additional Officers employed in higher Branches.			Number of Medical Officers and Subordinates serving in the District.	REMARKS.
	Average price per Rupee.	Import from preceding week.	Average price per Rupee.	Import from preceding week.	Average price per Rupee.	Import from preceding week.	Inch.	Oz.	Man.	Cattle.					Revenue.	Magisterial.	Police.		
	Seers.	Tons.	Seers.	Tons.	Seers.	Tons.								Rs.					
Madurantakum ...	7·43	5	9·54	·75	...	...	...	...	A	G		3,431	1,262	5,000	...	...	...	1	
Conjeeveram ...	8·38	10	10·26	...	...	...	...	...	B	H		544	849	11,850	...	...	...	2	
Chingleput ...	7·1	11·5	8·53	7·5	...	...	...	...	C	I		23,088	9,728	5,000	...	...	...	4	
Sydapet ...	7·55	86	8·22	13	...	...	...	...	D	J		32,561	17,665	34,500	2	...	...	4	
											Nil.				1 Special Relief officer, 1 Taliq Sheristadar.				
Tercovellore ...	7·55	8	8·22	·5	...	...	...	...	E	K		7,943	353	46,500	1 Taluq Sheristadar.	...	...	...	
Ponnery ...	7·17	46·62	7·87	1·62	...	...	...	...	F	L		4,995	6	15,000	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL ...	45·18	167·12	52·64	25·37	...	...	...	...				72,562	29,823	1,17,850	3	...	...	11	
AVERAGE ...	7·53	27·85	8·77	5·07	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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

A. SMITH,
Deputy Collector.

SAIDAPET,
The 9th January 1877.

R. W. BARLOW,
Collector.

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

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

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

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

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

MADRAS,
9th January 1877.

J. HUNTER-BLAIR,
Collector of Madras.

DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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

District.	Price. Seers per rupee. A seer = 80 tolas or 2·06 lbs. weight. Second sort Rice.	Cholum or other ordinary dry grain.	Imports of Grain in Tons.	Population.	Number on Relief Works.	Number fed gratuitously by Government.	Number of additional Civil Officers.	Number of Medical Officers including Hospital Assistants and Dressers.	Rain-fall.	Health of Population.	Condition of Cattle.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ganjam ...	12	17	778	1,500,000	...	...	...	20	*Nil.*	26 cholera ...	Cattle-disease general	Pasture moderate.
Vizagapatam...	9	17	8	2,300,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera, fever ...	No murrain ...	
Godavari ...	9·25	13·12	93	1,580,000	...	Not given	...	15	*Nil.*	Fever ...	Cattle-disease ...	Pasture scanty.
Kistna ...	8·02	9·71	341	1,400,000	4,166	2,246	...	...	*Nil.*	112 cholera, fever ...	Ditto ...	
Nellore ...	6·86	8 60	621	1,375,000	55,000	3,400	9	18	*Nil.*	504 cholera, small-pox.	Cattle suffering for want of fodder.	
Cuddapah ...	6·13	7·01	2,994	1,350,000	201,522	885	13	14	*Nil.*	517 cholera ...	484 cattle died from want of fodder and disease.	
Kurnool ...	6·23	8·48	...	1,000,000	310,298*	17,379	52	12 Additional	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Cattle dying for want of fodder.	Fodder very scarce.
Bellary ...	6·6	7·46	Not given.	1,650,000	401,000	40,500	10	3	*Nil.*	Ditto ...	Healthy ...	Pasture scarce.
North Arcot ...	6·6	7·7	...	2,007,000	21,913	*Nil.*	2	16	*Nil.*	Cholera, fever ...	Good ...	
Chingleput ...	7·53	8·34	192	940,000	72,562	29,823	3	11	*Nil.*	Cholera, small-pox, fever.	Pasture and water scarce.	
Madras ...	6·93	8·98	18,834	400,000	...	19,715	...	...	*Nil.*	Ditto ...	Healthy.	
South Arcot ...	7·3	9·8	675	1,760,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	.....	Fodder scarce.
Salem ...	7	8·75	...	1,200,000	36,981	...	2	16	*Nil.*	Ditto ...	Foot-and-mouth disease.	
Trichinopoly ...	7·25	13·3	85	1,200,000	486	7,686	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera, small-pox...	Healthy.	
Tanjore ...	7·5	9·75	525	2,060,000	...	...	...	...	·02	415 cholera ...	Ditto ...	Pasture good.
Coimbatore ...	6·95	8·8	557	1,750,000	6,396	...	...	...	*Nil.*	585 cholera ...	Cattle turning poor..	Fodder and water scarce.
Madura ...	7·12	10·38	862	2,250,000	5,525	841	6	Not given.	*Nil.*	188 cholera, small-pox.	Cattle-disease.	
Tinnevelly ...	7	11	571	1,700,000	9,799	13	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Healthy ...	Pasture scanty.
Nilgiris ...	6	7·87	9	50,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Good	.....	Pasture insufficient.
Malabar ...	8·5	9	2,808	2,700,000	522	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Small-pox, fever ...	Healthy ...	Pasture sufficient.
South Canara...	9·75	12	114	920,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pasture deficient.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

No. 4, dated the 19th January 1877.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD TEMPLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Total area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Total population.	Population of affected area.
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,340	773,938	640,000
Poona	5,099	2,500	907,235	318,601
Sholapur	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034
Satara	4,988	2,682	1,064,002	461,000
Kaládgi	5,695	5,695	816,037	816,037
Belgaum	4,591	2,660	938,750	501,000
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	988,037	630,000
TOTAL ...	36,080	26,373	6,206,033	4,084,672

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

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

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

Ahmednagar ...	30	lbs. per rupee.
Poona	23	" "
Sholapur	20	" "
Satara	20½	" "
Kaládgi	17½	" "
Belgaum	20	" "
Dharwar	19	" "

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ahmednagar	...	30,087
Poona	...	47,040
Sholapur	...	93,120
Satara	...	21,408
Kaládgi	...	27,239
Belgaum	...	25,080
Dharwar	...	22,353
Total	...	265,907

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Number of persons.		
	On relief works.	On charitable relief.	Total.
Ahmednagar	100,000	10,000	110,000 or ¼th of the population.
Poona	100,000	10,000	110,000 or ¼th ditto.
Sholapur	250,000	25,000	275,000 or more than ¼rd ditto.
Satara	75,000	7,500	82,500 or ⅕th ditto.
Kaladgi	100,000	10,000	110,000 or more than ¼th ditto.
Belgaum	75,000	7,500	82,500 or ¼th ditto.
Dharwar	75,000	7,500	82,500 or ⅕th ditto.

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

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

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

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

RICHARD TEMPLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD TEMPLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT A.

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

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of persons on relief works in the beginning of January 1877.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WILL BE ON RELIEF WORKS		
		On the 1st March.	On the 1st May.	On the 1st July.
Khandesh	4,000	8,000	15,000	5,000
Nasik	18,000	20,000	30,000	10,000
Ahmednagar	30,000	64,000	100,000	43,000
Poona	47,000	68,000	100,000	55,000
Sholapur	93,000	150,000	250,000	100,000
Sattara	21,000	45,000	75,000	30,000
Kaladgi	27,000	70,000	100,000	40,000
Belgaum	25,000	50,000	75,000	25,000
Dharwar	22,000	50,000	75,000	20,000
Add for Ratnagiri and Colaba, where some relief may be required.	5,000	15,000	50,000	12,000
TOTAL ...	292,000	540,000	870,000	340,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Or say 1½ millions sterling.

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

HYDERABAD,
12th January 1877.

C. E. BERNARD,
On special duty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 4. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIX OF 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
		11th Dec. 1875.	9th Dec. 1876.	to 11th Dec. 1875.	to 9th Dec. 1876.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876 .	East Indian, Main ...	6,89,393	8,30,327	2,54,10,719	2,99,53,441	45,42,722	...
Ditto	Ditto Jabalpur ...	40,789	1,08,260	18,53,601	23,01,621	4,48,020	...
13th Jan. 1877	Eastern Bengal ...	50,931	62,857	27,47,461	30,80,320	3,32,859	...
23rd Dec. 1876	Oudh and Rohilkhand	57,339	80,215	25,41,630	31,35,621	5,93,991	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877 .	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,39,559	1,85,160	61,08,633	73,91,681	12,83,048	...
30th Dec. 1876	Madras ...	1,45,744	1,85,576	59,27,595	64,29,112	5,01,517	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	South Indian ...	30,594	39,595	9,81,571	18,16,537	8,34,963	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,44,114	8,34,206	2,01,94,729	2,22,00,454	20,05,725	...
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,34,695	1,35,218	59,78,279	62,19,301	2,41,022	...
	TOTAL ...	17,33,158	24,61,414	7,17,44,221	8,25,28,088	1,07,83,867	...
	State.						
13th Jan. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,879	1,945	98,199	92,238	...	5,961
First 6 days of Jan. 1877 ...	Nalhati ...	2,132	1,322	75,519	69,148	...	6,371
Ditto ...	Rajputana ...	45,022	41,009	16,15,661	20,79,432	4,63,771	...
Ditto ..	Holkar ...	4,570	6,568	3,50,241	3,59,026	8,785	
	Khamgaon ...	...	...	39,361*a*	31,067*b*	...	8,294
16th Dec. 1876	Amraoti ...	788	1,706	56,383	64,041	7,658	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	754	1,211*c*	25,648*d*	17,975*e*	...	7,673
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,530	26,287	4,52,698	5,25,739	73,041	...
Last 8 days of Dec. 1876	Tirhut ...	1,629	2,120	50,196*f*	1,57,890	1,07,694	...
25th Nov. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	4,688	*g*	1,27,215*h*	4,19,842*i*	2,92,627	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	Neemuch ...	...	898	...	19,503*j*	19,503	...
	TOTAL ...	70,992	83,099	28,91,721	38,36,501	9,44,780	..
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,04,150	25,44,513	7,46,35,942	8,63,64,589	1,17,28,647	..

(*a*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June 1875, after which the line was closed.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*c*) Total receipts from 5th to 9th December 1876.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th November to 11th December 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June and from 5th to 9th December 1876.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June and from 1st November to 12th December 1875.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 12th April to 11th December 1875.
(*i*) Total receipts from 1st January to 24th November 1876.
(*j*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 9th December 1876.

No. L OF 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

(*a*) Total receipts from 10th to 18th December 1875.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June and from 10th to 18th December 1875.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th November to 18th December 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June and from 8th to 16th December 1876.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June and from 1st November to 18th December 1875.
(*g*) Return not received.
(*h*) Total receipts from 12th April to 18th December 1875.
(*k*) Total receipts from 1st January to 25th November 1876.
(*l*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 16th December 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHARATTA COUNTRY.

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

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Collector's Report by Telegram dated 16th and 17th January 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed during the week.	Number of People employed during the week last reported upon.	Number of People employed during the week.	Expenditure up to latest known date. (Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary Prices.	Prices during the Week last reported upon.	Prices during the week.	Average Rain-fall during the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	100 tons of grain imported. Fever and small-pox in some Talukas.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,341	2,343	2,343	2,29,233	56 Jowari 54 Bajri	30 28½	32½ 29½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	No change	Ditto ...	18,600	20,000	20,000	91,950	54 Jowari 47 Bajri	32 28	31 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Imports of grain enough ...	Ditto ...	30,087	25,273	25,273	1,47,830	76 Jowari 66 Bajri	30 27	30 27	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Large grain importations; price steady. Public health good.	Ditto ...	47,000	54,000	54,000	4,05,383	65 Jowari 51 Bajri	22 23	22 23	30·6	20·76
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 2,86,107, exports Rs. 86,263. Slight cholera in three Talukas.	Ditto ...	93,120	1,18,700	1,18,700	10,28,065	66 Jowari 60 Bajri	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain imports sufficient. Cholera decreasing in the Tasgaon Taluka.	Ditto ...	21,108	18,321	18,321	5,29,846	39 Jowari 35 Bajri	20½ 19½	20 19½	54·60	25·43
Kalá lgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain supply sufficient. Slight cholera in four Talukas.	Ditto ...	27,239	41,297	41,297	5,56,171	56 Jowari 76 Bajri	17½ 17½	17 16	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful, except in Athni where prices have slightly risen. 120 deaths from Cholera.	Ditto ...	25,000	27,000	27,000	4,05,127	43 Jowari 54 Bajri	20 19	19 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain importation continues; markets steady.	Ditto ...	22,353	30,577	30,577	7,77,680	43 Jowari	19	18½	26·39	13·81
TOTAL ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	19,81,616			2,87,848	3,37,511	3,37,511	41,71,285					

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

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

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

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

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

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

Orders have been repeated to enforce task-work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Names of States.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Number of people employed.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kolhapur and Southern Maharatta Country States	53,058	13,574
Phaltan	3,805	468
Akalkot	14,726	3,332
Jath	8,503	434
Total ...	80,092	17,808

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collectorate.	(a) Works completed under 3 heads.		(b) Works in progress employing labourers.																								Total.	(Grand Total, completed and in progress.	Remarks.
			Less than 250.			Between 250 and 500.			Between 500 and 1,000.			Between 1,000 & 2,000.			Between 2,000 & 3,000.			Between 3,000 & 4,000.			Between 4,000 & 5,000.			Between 5,000 & 10,000.			Over 10,000.					
	(1) Roads.	(2) Tanks.	(3) Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.	Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous.			
Khandesh ...	6	...	17	22	2	24	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	76	The Moota Canal is included under Tanks.
Násik ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	6	
Ahmednagar ...	21	3	27	10	4	9	8	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	93	
Poona ...	14	...	42	6	10	56	5	3	...	6	1	1	4	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	99	155	
Sholápur ...	19	10	5	4	11	108	6	17	...	6	16	...	2	9	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	226	
Satara ...	2	...	...	5	1	17	5	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	36	38	
Kaládgi ...	20	2	43	6	10	34	1	7	1	1	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	70	135	
Belgaum ...	1	7	8	11	17	12	2	3	...	4	6	...	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	80	
Dharwar ...	3	14	2	12	11	7	5	1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	43	62	
Ratnágiri ...	...	...	1	6	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	
Kanara ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	
Total ...	89	36	145	83	67	268	37	34	2	21	33	1	19	18	2	8	3	...	4	...	...	3	2	...	7	2	1	618	888	
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorghum*). Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorghum*). Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, *Holcus sorghum*). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coratoo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Average wages per month. Syce or Horse-keeper.	Average wages per month. Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras.	Ganjam ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Vizagapatam ...	11 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	12 9	9 6	10 2	15 8	14 0	...	...	25 9	15 8	16 8	27 7	133 6	133 6	140 9	14 0	14 0	14 0				
	Godavery ...	8 1	8 3	12 6	...	...	...	8 7	10 4	21 3	9 2	11 2	22 0	11 4	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7				
	Kistna ...	7 8	7 3	11 8	...	...	...	7 7	9 3	19 8	8 1	9 8	20 8	...	...	21 8	...	...	...	...	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4				
	Nellore ...	5 4	6 1	10 8	...	...	...	5 7	6 2	15 8	6 5	6 5	17 5	7 0	7 7	24 2	...	...	...	24 4	129 6	69 2	129 6	17 0	17 0	17 0				
	Cuddapah ...	5 9	5 9	13 2	...	...	...	5 8	6 2	10 7	6 2	6 6	12 9	7 1	7 5	19 0	7 2	8 0	23 2	7 5	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2				
	Bellary ...	6 7	6 7	13 4	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	8 6	7 6	7 6	11 9	8 2	7 2	20 6	8 0	7 5	21 6	8 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 7	16 7				
	Kurnool ...	6 3	6 3	12 7	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	14 2	6 1	6 1	15 4	7 2	6 4	24 0	7 5	7 5	27 5	7 5	194 4	194 4	219 7	18 6	18 6	16 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
	Madras ...	6 6	9 0	11 3	...	...	...	5 6	7 2	12 1	6 2	7 8	13 1	8 6	9 3	23 1	10 2	10 2	20 5	8 2	108 7	94 8	92 9	18 6	18 2	18 2	5 0 0	4 0 0	11 0 0	
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	7 2	8 3	13 6	7 9	...	...	9 2	10 6	...	8 8	108 9	89 4	18 6	18 6	19 4	...	...	...				
	North Arcot ...	...	5 4	10 2	...	...	...	5 0	5 6	12 1	5 6	6 6	13 2	...	...	21 8	6 6	8 6	21 4	8 8	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
	South Arcot ...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	12 6	7 9	7 9	13 1	...	...	...	8 5	10 0	23 9	8 9	233 3	233 3	235 7	18 9	19 8	16 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	
	Tanjore ...	4 4	4 4	9 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	14 5	7 9	7 5	...	11 1	10 3	31 8	10 1	9 4	29 0	9 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	17 5	7 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Trichinopoly ...	5 3	5 6	9 2	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	13 7	6 5	6 5	15 2	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	27 9	9 5	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	
	Madura ...	5 5	5 8	10 9	...	...	...	6 8	5 9	14 3	7 2	6 8	16 9	8 5	8 5	29 2	10 3	10 3	36 7	10 1	97 2	114 2	18 7	17 8	18 2	6 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	
	Tinnevelly ...	5 3	5 3	6 6	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 5	7 5	7 5	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	...	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	
	Coimbatore ...	4 9	4 9	10 4	...	...	...	6 3	6 7	11 4	6 8	7 2	12 2	8 3	8 3	20 4	9 5	9 5	25 8	9 8	136 1	136 1	121 5	11 7	11 7	12 3	...	...	...	
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	7 1	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	8 8	6 4	9 6	7 7	7 7	7 13	9 9	9 1	8 4	12 6	7 9	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	7 4	10 1	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	
	Salem ...	4 4	4 4	10 4	...	...	...	5 8	6 6	13 2	7 5	7 1	14 9	7 6	7 1	20 7	8 7	8 0	23 2	7 9	151 6	151 6	150 7	14 6	15 5	16 5	2 0 0	5 0 0	17 0 0	
	South Canara ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Malabar ...	7 2	7 9	10 8	...	...	...	8 1	9 1	13 2	8 5	9 7	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 5	121 5	97 2	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	
Bombay.	Bombay ...	9 12	9 15	12 6	16 0	16 0	18 9	6 12	6 10	8 9	9 9	8 9	11 10	12 15	12 8	21 9	12 8	12 3	18 13	10 9	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	9 8 0	11 0 0	27-8 to 45-0	
	Ahmedabad ...	13 10	13 8	15 8	...	...	22 8	8 0	8 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	10 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	
	Kaira ...	11 7	12 5	11 7	20 0	17 12	22 14	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	16 13	17 12	32 0	13 15	15 4	24 0	10 6	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	16 13	4 11 0	10 0 0	9-6 to 15-0	
	Surat ...	11 0	10 9	11 13	13 6	13 6	13 6	6 11	6 11	7 14	7 9	7 9	13 6	11 0	10 9	17 6	11 0	10 9	16 6	9 2	86 8	86 8	92 8	14 13	14 1	14 13	11 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
	Broach ...	13 5½	13 4¼	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 6½	11 6½	12 0	13 5½	13 4½	17 0	13 5½	13 4½	16 0	9 2	106 0	106 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	
	Tanna ...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	7 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	13 9	13 9	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0	18 14	80 0	80 0	71 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	
	Kolaba ...	8 0	8 0	11 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 8	...	...	19 0	...	...	15 0	18 14	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	12 12	12 5	15 14	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 2	10 0	9 10	11 8	15 9	15 9	30 5	14 4	13 14	23 13	15 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	13 12	13 12	13 12	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-0 to 20-0	
	Násik ...	13 5	12 8	15 12	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 10	9 4	11 14	16 12	16 1	22 6	12 11	12 2	19 12	15 2	160 0	160 0	150 0	15 9	15 4	13 5	6 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-0	
	Ahmednagar ...	12 11	12 5	18 2	...	...	...	7 12	7 6	9 9	8 11	8 5	10 9	13 9	12 6	31 10	13 2	12 7	34 13½	15 2	160 0	160 0	150 0	15 9	15 4	13 8½	5 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 24-0	
	Poona ...	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 8	7 6	7 6	12 4	8 9	8 9	13 8	10 14	10 14	28 4	11 8	10 6	30 11	15 2	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 1	12 2	13 8½	5 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 24-0	
	Sholapur ...	9 15	10 6	18 6	...	...	...	8 2	8 9	13 5	9 7	9 7	14 12	9 8	9 14	25 0	11 0	11 8	27 3	15 2	76 0	76 0	76 0	14 6	13 6	13 6	7 0 0	10 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	
	Kaládgi ...	7 1	7 1	15 2	...	...	...	5 13	5 13	12 12	6 7	6 7	14 0	8 5	7 2	30 12	8 14	6 6	29 11	15 2	98 1	98 1	120 0	12 0	11 12	13 6	8 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	
	Satara ...	9 6	10 6	13 6	...	...	26 1	8 4	7 8	10 15	9 5	8 9	12 14	10 10	10 10	21 4	10 6	9 11	18 2	10 8	167 8	145 10	145 10	14 9	13 2	14 9	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 12 0	
	Belgaum ...	9 7	8 10	15 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 5	14 10	8 7	7 13	15 9	10 12	9 6	20 12	10 10	9 3	23 6	12 8	170 5	160 0	160 0	15 11	15 0	17 7	7 8 0	7-0 to 7-8	15-8 to 22-8	
	Dharwar ...	8 8	8 0	19 2	...	...	...	6 2	6 0	12 2	8 0	7 8	17 12	10 0	8 2	25 0	11 2	9 8	26 14	11 14	9 12	12 0	24 0	11 2	9 8	13 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	13-0 to 17-8	
	Ratnágiri ...	9 1	8 6	10 5	...	...	...	7 8	7 3	12 8	10 12	10 12	14 6	11 4	12 8	16 4	11 1	11 0	16 14	13 10	23 6	18 10	23 6	18 7	18 4	18 4	7 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	11 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	20 14	7 0 0	10 0 0	18 12 0	
	Panch Máhás (Godhra) ...	...	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	...	22 8	35 0	...	...	16 0	12 0	218 0	218 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	
	Aden ...	...	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 7	8 0	...	12 7	16 0	...	12 7	12 7	30 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	
	Asirgarh ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	
	Baroda ...	10 4	10 5	11 7	18 4	18 4	17 3½	8 0	7 8	7 11½	11 7	11 0	11 7	20 9	20 9	19 7	14 11	14 12	20 14	15 0	91 8	91 8	91 8	16 0	16 0	15 7	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
	Diisa ...	16 4	16 4	18 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	24 8	26 4	32 12	22 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	5 13 0	7 0 0	19 6 0	
	Nimach ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	17 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	9 6 0	
	Nasirabad ...	...	23 0	19 6	...	35 11½	30 2	...	8 0	7 0	...	10 0	8 0	...	30 6	26 9	...	22 9½	20 2	...	72 0	86 4	...	50 0	47 1	...	...	...	...	
	Rajkot ...	11 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	22-8 to 26-4	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-8 to 26-4	
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	20 8	18 14	21 8	18 0	17 12	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	...	27 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 5	13 10	18 0	18 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	25 0	15 15	15 0	16 8	10 0	116 0	118 0	111 0	61 0	63 0	49 0	10-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0	25-0 to 30-0	
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	240 0	240 0	300 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	24 0 0	
	Shikarpur ...	17 8	17 8	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 4	24 6	26 10	23 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	
	Thur and Parkur ...	14 0	14 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	...	30 0	30 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Western Districts.																													
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	14 0 *a*	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	15 12	17 8	25 0	16 4	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	
	Bancoorah ...	15 0 *b*	16 4	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	20 0	21 8	20 8	21 0	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	7 0 0	
	Beerbhoom ...	16 8 *c*	21 0	21 0	...	...	24 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	22 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 6	5 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	
	Midnapore ...	17 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	
	Hooghly ...	19 0 *d*	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-0	
	Howrah ...	18 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 8	13 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	200 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	
	Central Districts.																													
	Calcutta ...	13 8	13 0	16 8	22 5	27 0	30 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	14 0	15 8	14 0	23 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	16 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 10 0	6 0 0	15 8 9	
	24-Pergunnahs ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Nuddea ...	16 0	16 13½	21 5	...	35 8	40 0	13 4	14 8	17 4	14 8	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	110 0	100 0	120 0	9 2½	9 2½	9 2½	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 10-0	
	Jessore ...	18 8 *e*	21 8	19 0	...	...	...	13 5	18 0	14 0	20 0	24 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 15-0	
	Moorshedabad ...	19 0 to 20 0 *f*	19 0	22 0	35 0	26 0	...	17 0	16 0	19 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 20 0	20 0	23 0 to 26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	4 0 to 9 0		9 0	8 8	3-12 to 4-11	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 8-0	

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

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

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralou, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																															
	Dinagepore ...	17 8*g*	17 8	16 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	19 4	21 0	20 0	25 12	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	4-8 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 8-0	
	Maldah ...	16 0	18 0	23 8	40 0	45 0	50 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	24 0	32 0	30 0	130 0	130 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	
	Rajshahye ...	15 0	22 0	24 4	32 0	37 8	30 8	12 0 to 16 8	18 12 to 21 0	13 0 to 18 0	16 8 to 18 0	21 6 to 21 12	19 0 to 21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3½	24 6 to 26 4	16 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0	
	Rungpore ...	29 14*h*	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	12 12½	12 1½	33 6	27 10	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 5	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 12-0	
	Bograh ...	20 4	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	16 12	20 0	18 4	24 0	30 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	20 8	19 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 12	8 4	8 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	
	Pubna ...	21 0*i*	22 8	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*j*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	13-0 to 15-0	
	Jalpáiguri ...	12 0*k*	13 3	11 2	16 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 8	22 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	7 3	6 5	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 10-0	10 0 to 20-0	
	Eastern Districts.																															
	Dacca ...	14 8*l*	16 0	17 0	37 8	40 0	40 0	13 8 to 15 0	16 0 to 19 0	17 0	18 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0	
	Furreedpore ...	24 0*m*	24 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Backergunge ...	...*n*	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 14-0	
	Mymensing ...	14 0*o*	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	17 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 25-0	
	Tipperah ...	12 8	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5	21 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	
	Chittagong ...	10 0*p*	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah ...	12 0	10 0	8 6	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	5 0	8 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 30-0	
	Behar.																															
	Patna ...	21 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	32 8	45 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	23 8	25 0	31 0	35 0	41 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 7-8	
	Gya ...	21 8*q*	22 8	26 0	30 0	27 8	29 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	23 8	25 0	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	38 0	45 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	2-12 to 3-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	
	Shahabad ...	20 0*r*	21 0	19 0	26 0	30 0	...	16 0	18 0	...	18 0	20 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	
	Durbhunga ...	16 8*s*	19 8	22 0	38 8	35 8	38 8	13 0	14 12	18 10	22 0	20 12	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 4	38 8	30 0	24 0	28 12	27 8	8 8	7 14	7 6	3 0 0	3-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	
	Mozufferpore ...	16 0*t*	19 0	21 0	...	35 0	35 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	
	Sarun ...	18 0	20 0	23 12	33 0	33 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	34 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	33 0	36 0	38 0	21 0	29 8	32 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	2-8 to 3-12	4-0 to 4-8	6-0 to 10-0	
	Chumparun ...	19 0*u*	18 0	21 0	...	...	35 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	...	...	29 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	2 13 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	
	Monghyr ...	19 9	21 0	23 1	36 7	37 8	36 7	12 6	16 8	11 5	21 0	27 3	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	36 7	30 4	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	5-10 to 7-8	
	Bhaugulpore ...	15 2*v*	17 11	21 7	16 6	18 15	37 14	16 6	20 3	20 3	17 11	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	26 12	27 12	151 8	151 8	151 8	8 13	8 13	8 3	2-13 to 3-12	4-0 to 5-0	5-10 to 9-6	
	Purneah ...	18 0*w* to 19 0	20 0 to 23 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	15 0	...	20 0	...	...	25 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	35 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	20 0	200 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Orissa.																															
	Cuttack ...	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pooree ...							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	90 0	90 0	...	9 4	9 4	...	4 8 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 15-0	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																															
	Hazáribágh ...	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lohardugga ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	30 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	55 0	50 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	7 8	3 8 0	3-0 to 5-0	5-8 to 12-0	
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	22 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	3 0 0	4-8 to 5-0	5-0 to 10-0	
	Maunbhoom ...	18 0*x*	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
Assam.	Sylhet ...																															
	Cachar ...																															
	Goálpárá ...																															
	Gáro Hills ...																															
	Kámrúp ...																															
	Darrang ...	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nowgong ...																															
	Sibságar ...																															
	Lakhimpur ...																															
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...																															
	Nága Hills ...																															
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	
	Saháranpur ...	24 13	24 13	23 11	32 5	32 5	29 3	12 13	12 15	11 14	17 4	17 4	15 1	33 5	33 5	29 13	15 30	8 30	8 26	33 6	33 6	29 2	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 4	8 4	8 10	...	...	...	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	27 1	27 8	25 5	35 3	35 3	35 3	6 1	6 1	6 9	18 10	18 10	17 10	29 11	35 0	30 18	35 10	28 10	27 8	33 0	33 0	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meerut ...	26 0	26 0	23 14	36 0	36 0	31 11	9 0	9 0	7 4	18 8	18 8	17 15½	33 0	34 0	33 8	30 0	30 0	28 8	35 0	36 0	28 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	
	Bulandshahr ...	26 0	28 8	26 0	40 0	42 0	31 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	38 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	28 8	41 0	41 0	31 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	
	Aligarh ...	26 8	27 8	26 8	36 0	36 0	33 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	37 0	36 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	37 0	38 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	
	Kumaun ...	14 0	14 0	13 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	

g In Boygunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 23-8 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 25 seers.
h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 30 seers, best rice 16-6 to 18 seers, and common rice 18 to 28 seers.
i In the Seraigunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 26 seers, best rice 13 seers, common rice 21-4 seers, and gram 15 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 6 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, lesser millets 14 to 18 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 13-6 seers.
k In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 8 to 20 seers, common rice 16 to 27 seers, and gram 9 to 16 seers.
l In Moonshigunge the prices of good grains are as follow:—Best rice 20 seers, and common rice 33 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 25 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 16 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 18 to 18 seers, paddy 30 to 36 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 24 seers, best rice 13 to 20-10 seers, common rice 20 to 26-1 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 12 to 19 seers, and common rice 18 to 28 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 23-12 seers, barley 23-4 to 30 seers, best rice 13-6 to 26 seers, common rice 23-8 to 27 seers, lesser millets 28 to 45 seers, maize 32-8 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 26-4 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19-8 to 21-8 seers, barley 25 to 28 seers, best rice 12 to 14 seers, common rice 22-8 to 25 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 33 seers, great millet 35 to 36 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize 28 to 36 seers, and gram 27 to 30 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 23 seers, barley 23-5 to 36 seers, best rice 14 to 26-1 seers, common rice 20 to 32 seers, lesser millets 37-8 to 44-11 seers, maize 36 to 44-11 seers, and gram 23 to 32 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 23-8 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 17 to 32 seers, common rice 20 to 50 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 46 to 60 seers, and gram 29-8 to 38 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 38 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 24 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 40 to 80 seers, maize 46 to 60 seers, and gram 20 to 32 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 17 to 27 seers, best rice 25 to 29 seers, common rice 28 to 30 seers, lesser millets 50 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, best rice 19 to 20 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 26 seers.
x In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 19 to 23 seers, common rice 21 to 24 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

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

Provinces.	Districts	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Syce or Horse-keeper.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	240 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Bijnor ...	21 6	22 8	22 8	27 10	27 0	31 8	15 12	15 12	14 10	19 11	19 11	17 6	30 15	33 12	25 14	26 7	28 2	25 14	113 8	112 8	90 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Moradabad ...	24 6	24 6	23 12	35 0	36 4	35 10	11 14	11 14	8 12	21 4	21 4	21 4	35 0	34 6	35 0	30 10	31 14	32 8	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	...	...	...				
	Budaun ...	21 14	22 12½	27 9½	33 9½	36 0	40 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 3	19 3	20 6	30 0	36 0	34 13	27 9½	31 12½	34 13	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 9½	9 0	9 0	...	...	...				
	Bareilly ...	20 0	21 4	25 10	30 0	32 8	33 12	6 14	6 14	7 8	20 0	20 0	21 4	31 4	35 0	40 0	30 0	31 4	35 0	150 0	150 0	112 8	10 0	9 11	9 6	...	...	...				
	Sháhjahánpur ...	23 12	24 8	32 8	39 8	39 8	52 4	8 8	8 8	8 4	21 4	21 0	26 0	34 0	36 0	47 0	33 4	34 8	44 6	155 0	155 0	155 0	9 4	9 4	7 12	...	...	...				
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	22 8	22 8	26 4	35 0	31 4	50 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	20 10	18 12	21 4	35 0	35 0	37 8	30 0	30 0	32 8	150 0	150 0	225 0	8 12	8 12	9 6	...	...	...				
	Muttra ...	25 0	25 8	24 0	35 8	37 0	31 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	37 0	38 0	31 0	29 0	28 0	29 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...				
	Agra ...	23 0½	23 8½	23 0	34 0	34 2	30 10	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	32 10	32 14	30 3	28 0	28 2	30 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...				
	Farukhabad ...	22 8	24 6	27 3	37 8	37 2	37 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	18 0	21 8	36 0	37 8	37 13	25 0	34 12	37 2	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 14	9 0	8 15	...	...	...				
	Mainpuri ...	23 0	25 0	26 0	31 8	33 0	34 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	...	...	...				
	Etáwah ...	22 0	22 8	24 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	7 0	6 8	7 8	18 8	17 8	22 8	33 0	35 0	37 0	29 0	30 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...				
	Etah ...	26 0	25 8	29 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	31 0	33 8	29 0	31 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...				
	Jalaun ...	28 0	29 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	37 8	40 0	37 8	32 0	35 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 14	9 0	...	...	...				
	Jhánsi ...	23 5	23 11	20 0	32 8	32 8	31 13	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	32 3	33 0	29 12	29 12	31 2	28 13	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	...	...	...				
	Lalitpur ...	24 10	25 0	18 14	32 0	32 0	30 0	11 0	12 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	30 4	30 0	26 8	24 0	29 0	...	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	10 8	...	...	...				
	Cawnpore ...	20 0	21 0	27 8	38 0	37 0	41 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	33 0	36 0	44 0	32 0	30 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Fatehpur ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	163 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	...	...	...				
	Bánda ...	24 12	25 0	25 8	31 8	31 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	9 4	25 0	25 0	23 0	43 0	43 0	45 0	35 0	38 0	40 0	145 0	140 0	180 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	...	...	...				
	Allahabad ...	19 14	19 8	26 0	33 0	30 12	35 0	10 8	11 0	13 0	22 0	26 8	27 0	35 12	38 8	74 0	32 8	31 8	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Hamírpur ...	28 8	28 2	24 0	28 2	30 6	37 0	14 2	14 2	14 4	19 2	19 2	22 8	39 6	45 0	44 0	34 14	33 12	38 0	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	...	...	...				
	Jaunpur ...	22 9	24 0	25 0	31 1	33 8	40 15	8 7	8 7	8 7	21 8	19 12	28 4	31 1	19 12	42 6	28 4	29 10	28 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	...	...	...				
	Gorakhpur ...	21 0	22 12	31 8	28 0	28 14	52 8	18 6	16 10	19 4	21 14	20 2	27 2	31 8	35 0	43 12	...	28 0	...	200 0	200 0	150 0	7 13	7 13	7 8	...	...	...				
	Basti ...	23 12	24 6	31 4	35 0	35 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	...	...	...				
	Azamgarh ...	20 10	21 12	25 4	26 9	28 0	36 14	11 13	10 5	13 5	20 10	20 10	22 2	32 7	32 7	35 6	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...				
	Mirzapur ...	19 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	33 0	34 0	31 0	41 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	6 15	6 13	7 6	...	...	...				
	Benares ...	19 9	21 12	25 10	28 4	29 6	32 10	13 1	13 1	15 4	21 12	23 15	24 0	32 10	34 10	32 10	28 4	29 6	30 0	154 8	154 8	180 0	7 6	7 6	7 6½	...	...	...				
	Ghazipur ...	21 4	22 8	25 12	27 0½	27 11	33 7½	8 6	8 6	7 11½	19 5	19 5	24 7½	33 7½	36 1	37 9½	28 5	29 10	33 7½														
Panjab.	Delhi [a] ...	27 0	27 0	24 0	37 0	35 0	33 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	42 0	40 0	30 0	33 0	31 0	28 0	39 8	38 8	30 0	60 0	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Gurgáon ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Karnál ...	25 8	26 0	25 0	37 0	36 0	31 12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	26 0	26 0	24 8	37 0	36 0	34 4	160 4	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 6	4 11 0	4 8 0	9 0 0	
	Hissár ...	24 0	23 0	23 0	46 0	45 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	48 0	46 0	42 0	39 0	37 0	35 0	43 0	46 0	42 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	5 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Rohtak ...	26 0	26 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	38 0	37 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	28 0	41 0	41 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	
	Sirsa ...	} No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Umballa ...																			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Ludhiána ...																			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Simlá ...																			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Jullundur ...	26 8	27 0	21 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	38 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Hushiárpúr ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Kángra ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Amritsar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Siálkot ...	28 0	29 0	21 8	48 0	46 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	38 0	40 0	27 0	34 0	32 0	27 0	41 0	42 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Gurdáspúr ...	} No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Lahore [b] ...																			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Ferozepore ...	35 0	33 0	22 0	61 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 8	54 0	45 8	36 0	44 0	44 0	32 0	54 0	54 0	37 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Gujránwála [c] ...	28 0	28 0	22 8	55 0	54 0	38 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	15 0	38 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	28 0	48 0	46 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	
	Ráwalpindi [d] ...	36 0	39 0	30 0	47 0	52 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	48 0	46 0	43 0	85 8	85 8	43 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	10 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
	Jhelum ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Gujrát ...	31 0	31 0	23 0	53 8	55 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	48 0	40 0	45 8	48 0	35 0	46 0	46 0	25 12	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 10	10 10	11 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Shahpúr [e] ...	33 0	32 0	26 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	48 0	48 0	22 0	220 0	240 0	220 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	4 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	
	Mooltan ...	23 0	22 0	25 0	31 0	31 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	52 0	52 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	10 4	6 5 0	6 5 0	17 15 0	
	Jhang [f] ...	29 0	28 0	22 8	50 0	49 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	35 0	34 0	28 0	32 0	24 0	32 0	44 0	49 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Montgomery ...	32 0	32 0	19 8	40 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	...	...	28 0	...	...	26 0	45 0	46 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Muzaffargarh ...	21 8	21 8	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Dera Ismail Khán [e] ...	33 12	33 12	32 8	43 12	45 0	46 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	42 8	42 8	46 4	37 8	40 0	40 0	51 4	52 8	41 14	100 0	87 0	112 0	57 8	57 8	57 8	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	22 3	22 3	20 10	28 7	28 7	25 10	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	32 8	33 2	30 0	30 10	30 10	28 11	31 14	27 14	26 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 8	33 8	31 4	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Bannú [g] ...	50 0	50 0	43 2	68 12	62 8	64 1	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10	68 12	60 0	60 0	50 0	50 0	48 12	58 12	59 6	46 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Peshawar ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Kohát ...	29 9	29 9	29 15	68 12	68 12	45 14	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	16 9	51 0	51 0	40 13	58 9	58 9	46 15	40 13	40 13	30 10	127 0	127 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	15 0 0	
	Hazára ...	35 0	55 0	24 0	70 0	70 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	45 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	22 10	22 13	29 8	34 0	33 8	40 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 12	20 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	42 8	31 0	32 0	40 0	38 0	39 0	50 0	30 12	31 0	31 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unao ...	22 8	23 8	27 12	36 8	37 0	39 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	27 8	42 0	40 0	43 12	32 0	32 0	40 0	42 0	44 0	60 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	Jnár (small).
	Bára Banki ...	22 8	22 0	28 12	30 0	28 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	19 0	27 0	38 0	40 0	44 0	34 0	33 0	44 0	46 8	44 0	50 0	37 8	36 8	48 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3-8 to 4-0	3-8 to 4-0	8-0 to 10-0	Kodu.
	Sítapur ...	25 3	26 10	37 0	48 5	45 14	50 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	17 1	22 12	34 0	45 12	47 5	55 0	37 8	37 8	55 0	46 8	44 0	50 0	37 8	36 8	48 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	3 14 0	4 0 0	7 12 0	Makal.
	Hardui ...	22 4	23 0	30 6	37 8	39 0	50 10	7 8	7 8	6 9	16 14	16 14	24 6	41 4	41 4	48 2	34 11	34 11	43 8	39 6	51 9	33 4	32 13	38 0	192 0	192 0	192 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	...	...	...		
	Kheri ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Fyzabad ...	21 8	23 8	28 12	32 0	35 8	48 12	12 0	14 4	16 0	19 8	20 12	25 0	38 8	40 8	43 12	28 0	31 8	31 8	48 12	48 12	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 2	8 6	8 4	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 9-8	
	Bharaich ...	26 0	25 0	34 0	36 0	34 0	56 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	19 0	22 0	52 0	50 0	58 0	24 0	24 0	...	72 0	55 0	80 0	37 0	34 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	2-0 to 2-8	3-0 to 3-8	5-8 to 9-8	Kodu.
	Gonda ...	23 8	24 3	30 10	38 0	36 8	40 4	31 0	20 1	25 12	23 12	20 12	26 4	44 0	45 8	50 0	30 6	32 0	30 0	51 1	47 5	48 10	34 6	33 11	36 8	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 2	8 8	8 8	...	...	...		
	Rái Bárelí ...	23 0	25 8	31 12	35 0	37 8	40 0	20 0	23 0	28 0	21 4	24 0	30 0	38 0	39 0	52 8	34 0	36 0	40 0	42 8	72 8	32 0	32 8	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	3 0 0	4 0 0	6-9 to 7-8	
	Sultánpur ...	24 8	24 8	30 0	36 0	36 0	45 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	44 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	50 0	50 0	56 0	35 0	35 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	3 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	Sáwan.	
	Partábgarh ...	24 8	25 5	29 8	37 6	37 0	45 8	14 8	17 5	24 0	23 8	25 1	32 0	39 0	36 7	45 13	35 12	38 5	41 11	40 8	41 11	56 0	34 4	32 8	40 14	193 5	193 5	193 5	7 12	8 0	7 13	2 6 9	3 6 8	5 13 0		

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

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

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									Remarks.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			(Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verangoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1875.				
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	19 8	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	23 8	23 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	
	Bhandara ...	25 0	19 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Chanda ...	20 0	18 1	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 7	15 7	25 0	21 2	26 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	440 0	440 0	400 0	10 0	9 5	9 2	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Wardha ...	19 11	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	13 14	11 7	12 0	24 0	22 4	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	
	Balaghat ...	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	1 5 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	
	Jubbulpore ...	23 0	24 8	29 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	27 0	25 0	40 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Saugor ...	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	32 8	...	35 0	23 0	...	24 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	2 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	
	Damoh ...	26 4	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 8	22 8	22 8	22 0	32 0	30 0	...	33 12	27 0	32 0	50 0	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	
	Seoni ...	25 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	260 0	240 0	280 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	
	Mandla ...	30 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	27 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 0	30 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	47 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	
	Betul ...	17 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	26 0	21 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Chindwara ...	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	17 0	16 10	17 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 0	12 8	12 6	13 0	21 0	19 0	...	19 0	21 0	...	...	20 8	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	32 0	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	20 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 6	8 8	4 8 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	
	Nimar ...	12 4	12 3	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 2	13 2	19 6	19 6	28 2	17 0	16 14	24 6	83 0	35 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
	Raipur ...	56 0	52 0	52 0	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	21 0	38 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 6	8 8	4 8 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	
	Sambalpur ...	28 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	23 8	24 8	28 0	24 8	35 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	6 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	
	Bilaspur ...	72 0	64 0	72 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	56 0	72 0	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0	
	Upper Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	No return received																																			
	Bolarum ...																																				
	Chudderghat ...																																				
	Oomraotee ...	15 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	48 0	15 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Akola ...	15 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	40 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 20-0	
	Elichpur ...	14 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	52 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
	Buldana ...	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	48 0	17 0	16 0	34 0	...	...	...	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	28 0	25 0	39 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	90 0	9 5	9 0	8 5	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
	Bassim ...	15 5	15 5	23 5	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 0	10 5	10 0	13 0	27 0	25 0	64 0	19 0	16 0	36 0	8 0	9 2	18 7	7 5	8 2	22 2	18 5	14 0	14 2	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 22-8	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	6 7	7 2	12 5	7 0	6 7	12 2	6 5	7 0	10 0	6 7	7 5	11 0	7 2	8 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
	Retail ...	6 2	6 7	12 0	6 5	6 2	11 7	6 0	6 5	9 5	6 2	7 0	10 5	7 0	7 5	24 0	...	...	...	84 0	93 0	72 0	13 0	13 5	13 7	13 8	15 7		4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 22-8	
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	5 3	5 5	10 6	6 7	7 8	12 0	6 5	7 5	12 2	7 6	7 6	...	9 4	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	13 8	15 7									
	Retail ...	...	...	...	5 0	5 3	10 3	6 3	7 5	11 8	6 2	7 3	11 9	7 3	7 3	...	9 2	11 1	...	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 1	13 5	15 4	14 0	12 0		7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	6 5	6 5	12 0	5 7	5 5	11 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	6 0	6 5	12 0	6 5	7 5	20 0	8 5	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	Retail ...	6 0	6 0	11 5	5 5	5 0	10 5	5 5	5 5	10 0	5 7	6 0	11 0	6 0	7 0	18 0	8 0	7 5	...	120 0	140 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0		4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	5 6	6 2	10 4	...	...	...	5 6	5 4	8 5	6 2	6 0	10 4	8 7	9 2	18 3	8 3	...	25 2	140 0	140 0	180 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	10 0									
	Retail ...	5 4	6 0	10 2	...	...	...	5 4	5 2	8 3	6 0	5 6	10 2	8 5	9 0	17 7	8 1	...	24 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	10 0		7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	Retail ...	5 7	6 0	10 5	6 0	6 5	11 5	6 0	5 5	11 5	6 7	6 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	10 5	...	...		5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	Retail ...	4 7	5 2	10 5	...	5 7	...	3 2	4 7	10 5	7 0	6 5	15 5	8 5	7 7	21 0	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 5	8 7	10 5	...	...		12 0 0	6 0 0	22 8 0	
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	Retail ...	7 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	60 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...		7 8 0	7-0 to 9-0	22-8 to 30-0	
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	5 0	6 0	13 3	6 0	7 0	13 6	5 5	5 0	10 3	7 5	7 0	11 6	8 5	8 0	23 5	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	...	...		4 0 0	5 6 0	15-0 to 25-0	
	Retail ...	4 5	5 0	12 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	5 0	4 5	10 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	8 0	7 0	20 7	...	...	20 0	110 0	110 0	92 6	8 9	8 8	10 2	...	...		7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
	Retail ...	6 4	6 3	8 4	6 3	6 5	9 6	5 9	6 0	9 5	7 5	7 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...									
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	22 4	20 0	...	30 0	28 10	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	35 0	32 0	...	28 4	27 0	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0									
	Kishengurh ...	22 8	23 0	...	32 8	33 0	...	8 0	10 0	...	11 0	12 8	...	35 0	38 0	...	24 0	27 0	...	40 0	46 9	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0					
	Alwar ...																																				
	Bharatpur (City) ...	No return received																																			
	Kerowli (City) ...																																				
	Ajmir ...	21 10	21 0	17 4	33 11	32 2	26 1	5 11	5 14	6 0	11 8	12 15	11 0	34 14	32 13	23 4	28 4	25 3	21 8	40 0	35 15	20 12	85 0	80 0	60 0	40 0	40 0	33 8									
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received																																			
	Erinpura ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	38 0	37 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0									
	Sirohi ...	21 0	20 0	21 0	40 0	43 0	44 0	6 8	6 12	5 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	31 0	33 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	43 0	40 0									
	Aboo ...	16 12	16 12	17 8	26 0	26 0	32 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 7	7 7	7 8	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	21 15	23 3	22 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0									
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	No return received																																			
	Meywar ...																																				
	Banswarra(Meywar Agency)	18 12	18 12	25 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	8 0	13 12	15 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 4	12 4	12 8									
	Partabgarh „	14 6	14 1	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 0	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0	8 8									
	Marwar ...	16 12	17 8	...	25 0	26 4	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 8	...	25 0	20 0	...	31 4	27 8	...	...	...	...	84 0	83 0	70 0	10 8	10 8	10 0									
	Bikaneer ...																						70 0	52 0	47 0	8 0	8 0	9 0									
	Bundi ...																						140 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0									
	Kota ...	No return received																					30 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0									
	Tonk ...																						960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0					
	Jhallawar ...																																				
	Shahpoora ...																																				
Central India.	Indore ...	13 11	13 11	14 12	...	●	...	10 14	10 14	10 0	11 6	11 4	12 0	18 7	16 0	23 0	17 2	13 5	18 0	21 0	20 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 14	8 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0					
	Gwalior ...	No return received																																			
	Goona ...	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	27 0	25 0	30 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	10 0 0					
	Rutlam ...	No return received																																			
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	25 8	26 0	27 0	...	...	35 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	29 0	25 0	29 0	40 0	...	35 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	28 0	29 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 12	8 4	4 8 0	5 8 0	9 8 0					

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																					
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Germany.		Italy.		Russia.		Spain.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	9,321	2,08,044	4,196	90,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,753	2,00,300	...	...	5	48	20,275	4,98,588
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, December 1876	9,321	2,08,044	4,196	90,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,753	2,00,300	...	...	5	48	20,275	4,98,588
	Total 3 Months, October, November and December 1876	12,227	2,73,071	4,196	90,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,920	2,74,234	...	...	8	72	26,351	6,37,573
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	360	6,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	1,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,050	20,33,134	854	20,874	...	...	73,331	20,62,159
	1874-75 ...	13,783	2,95,012	...	...	1,518	28,875	...	...	4,081	85,626	...	...	...	...	4	25	13,704	3,91,129	...	...	17	495	33,107	7,99,162
	1873-74 ...	1,644	35,345	...	...	1,877	34,871	...	...	134	3,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,294	7,49,715	...	...	30	633	29,979	8,23,779
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	19,122	5,04,799	24,592	6,41,810	324	9,902	...	...	10,170	2,62,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,118	14,18,997
	Kurrachee	350	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	21,400	...	...	...	...	1,098	31,400
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, December 1876	19,472	5[illegible],750	24,592	6,41,810	324	9,902	...	...	10,170	2,62,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	21,400	...	...	...	...	55,216	14,50,397
	Total 3 Months, October, November and December 1876	104,817	26,17,782	94,305	23,51,430	4,279	1,12,673	...	...	36,556	9,40,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,882	1,01,790	...	...	158	2,[illegible]05	245,797	61,56,229
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	113,999	28,53,671	57,997	14,49,596	8,259	2,05,742	...	...	30,512	8,14,888	35,507	9,11,295	...	...	...	...	34,277	8,59,793	...	...	265	4,204	280,816	6[illegible],99,189
	1874-75 ...	232,086	62,94,109	59,360	15,57,451	9,125	2,51,860	...	...	23,154	6,34,835	1,658	47,500	...	...	...	...	1,628	39,340	...	...	1,236	23,968	328,245	[illegible]
	1873-74 ...	208,848	59,62,574	19,658	6,11,990	18,919	5,56,923	...	...	25,888	7,51,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,868	2,85,312	...	...	727	13,349	284,847	81,51,488
Madras.	Madras	1,095	24,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,095	24,300
	Cocanada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	33,000	...	...	...	...	1,339	33,000
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, December 1876	1,095	24,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	33,000	...	...	...	...	2,424	57,300
	Total 3 Months, October, November and December 1876	44,765	10,12,097	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,678	66,000	3,780	88,060	...	...	61,887	13,88,043
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	125,048	27,75,980	3,214	71,950	16,848	3,49,509	...	...	8,305	1,40,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	382	6,535	22,785	5,19,969	...	...	176,582	38,64,613
	1874-75 ...	107,501	24,38,573	...	...	8,963	1,98,080	...	...	19,524	4,46,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,046	4,04,969	1,248	28,336	...	...	155,282	35,03,595
	1873-74 ...	104,062	24,32,966	1,875	45,837	...	...	...	...	2,679	65,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,747	41,810	2,305	55,641	...	...	112,688	26,31,900
B. Burma.	Rangoon	3,125	48,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,125	48,082
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, December 1876	3,125	48,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,125	48,082
	Total 3 Months, October, November and December 1876	9,658	1,61,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	749	12,556	...	...	...	...	10,407	1,73,746
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,400	9,54,805	...	...	...	...	43,400	9,54,805
	1874-75 ...	10,986	1,97,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	...	...	11,867	2,11,684
	1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,365	23,287	...	...	...	...	1,365	23,287
Grand Total.	Total, December 1876	33,003	7,95,215	28,698	7,32,006	324	9,902	...	...	10,170	2,62,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,339	33,000	7,501	2,21,700	...	...	5	48	81,040	20,54,367
	Total 3 Months, October, November and December 1876	173,467	40,64,140	99,439	24,92,626	14,005	3,13,559	...	...	36,556	9,40,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,678	66,000	17,382	4,64,074	749	12,556	166	2,077	344,442	83,55,588
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	239,407	54,36,060	61,211	15,21,546	25,107	5,55,251	...	...	38,884	9,57,260	35,507	9,11,295	...	...	...	...	382	6,535	129,112	34,12,916	44,254	9,75,679	265	4,204	574,129	1,37,80,766
	1874-75 ...	364,356	91,99,884	59,360	15,57,451	19,606	4,77,195	...	...	46,759	11,68,498	1,658	47,500	...	...	...	...	18,050	4,05,014	16,578	4,58,805	881	14,494	1,253	24,463	528,501	1,33,53,304
	1873-74 ...	315,574	84,20,905	21,633	6,57,827	20,795	5,91,794	...	...	28,621	8,20,181	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,747	41,810	38,487	10,90,668	1,365	23,287	767	13,982	428,879	1,16,60,454

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING OCTOBER 1876. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in Feet. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in Feet. Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Allotted discharge.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during current Fasl.	Total Area for corresponding period of last Kharif, 1875-76.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	...	740	...	25,479	26,296
Meerut ...	8·30	...	969	...	45,814	44,625
Anúpshahr ...	6·80	...	700	...	25,466	22,341
Bulandshahr ...	7·35	...	972	...	46,611	46,147
Aligarh ...	5·50	...	994	...	53,228	61,854
Etáwah ...	4·80	...	771	...	49,738	51,631
Cawnpore ...	6·20	...	958	...	51,209	45,486
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	...	297,545	298,380
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·67	1,250	870	77,857	80,899
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	42	5,709	6,010
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	200	34,807	12,859
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	210	515
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	5·92	...	292	3,979	2,218
2nd Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	240	10,763	2,679
Grand Total...	...	...	...	...	431,879	403,560

NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic.

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

Zila.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st April to 31st October.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saháranpur ...	33,106	36·4	34·0
Muzaffarnagar ...	55,955	22·8	29·3
Meerut ...	85,593	14·3	27·4
Bulandshahr ...	47,621	17·4	27·6
Aligarh ...	36,181	20·0	25·2
Muttra ...	3,877	20·8	29·1
Agra ...	14,049	25·7	28·6
Etah ...	6,716	23·5	30·7
Mainpuri ...	20,451	31·6	37·9
Fatehgarh ...	13,345	25·3	34·0
Etáwah ...	29,025	20·3	35·1
Cawnpore ...	40,259	20·8	32·6
Dehra Dún ...	5,709	73·2	72·4
Bijnor ...	2,716	33·4	37·1
Tarái ...	4,764	26·4	49·9
Bareilly ...	27,327	26·1	42·1
Jhánsi ...	10	27·4	35·4
Hamírpur ...	200	31·8	38·2
Delhi ...	3	17·5	...
Gurgáon ...	3,963	28·2	...
Total ...	439,870	...	...
Total for the same period last year.	403,560	...	...
Increase ...	27,310	...	...

REMARKS.

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

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

Allahabad,
The 14th December 1876.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

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

NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic.

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

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

REMARKS.

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

Volumes discharged:—

	C. ft. per sec.
Etáwah Division Tail	23
„ „ Escapes	573
Cawnpore Division Tail	317
Cawnpore Division Escapes	332
	1,244
Balance expended ...	3,220

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

Allahabad,
The 11th January 1877.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

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

No. 5, dated the 26th January 1877.

From—The Government of India,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

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

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 23rd)	1·40 at Nandigama; about 1·0 in Guntur, Palnad, Vinukonda, and Bezwada; ·5 at Bapatla and Sattanapalli.	No water above anicut; wet paddy, *raggi*, *jonna*, *sajja*, and *varagu* harvested, outturn about half; later rains reported favourable to maize and *raggi*, unfavourable to cotton; prices slightly fallen; cholera in seven taluks, seizures 303, deaths 129; fever and cattle disease reported; market badly supplied; 3,389 on relief works; 364 receive gratuitous relief; by people 493; general prospects same, except that prices are falling.
Kurnool („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Paddy under canal mostly harvested; cholera abating, seizures 168, deaths 113; number on relief works 298,110, gratuitously fed 2,829; apparent decrease of 10,170 and 516 respectively, due to non-receipt of portion of Cumbum return, but reduction in numbers expected, as more tools and supervision become available.
Cuddapah („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 209,550, gratuitously fed 1,419; deaths from cholera 645; 642 cattle died from want of fodder and disease.
Bellary („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 350,000; decrease of more than 35,000 in Hindupur, nearly 13,000 in Pengonda, and 9,000 in Madahshira; cause not given, explanation called for; gratuitously fed 39,400, besides 4,000 by private charity; very strict orders issued as to gratuitous relief; cholera in 12 taluks out of 15; cattle healthy, but many starving and dying.
Nellore („ 23rd)		Slight and partial rain; season not improved; still increased necessity for carrying on relief works; number on relief works 63,879, gratuitously fed 13,117; poor-houses established throughout the week, hence the increase; deaths from cholera 740, which is 62 more than last week; small-pox of virulent type in several taluks; water drying up in wells; prospects of cattle very bad.
Chingleput („ 23rd)	1·0	Number on relief works 2,324, gratuitously fed 7,452; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevalent; pasture insufficient; want of water much felt; note last week's large number; coolies divisible by 7.*
North Arcot („ 23rd)	...	Light showers in two divisions; number on relief works 23,023, gratuitously fed none; cholera all over the district, and fever in some parts; mortality from former considerable; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce, and cattle dying for want of fodder.
South Arcot („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Relief works about to commence; cholera in several taluks; fodder scarce; cattle weak.
Salem („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 23,150, gratuitously fed 8,100; cholera with slight mortality in all taluks except Tripatore; labour, number rising 60 per cent.; people now accepting task-work; gratuitous relief rising more than treble, due to opening relief camps.
Coimbatore („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Cholera continues, deaths 536; cattle deteriorating; fodder and water generally scarce; no cultivation, except under wells; number on relief works 27,411, gratuitously fed 114; task-work executed good.
Tanjore („ 23rd)	4·0 in two days in Negapatam; elsewhere *Nil*.	Relief works none; 990 deaths from cholera, worse than last week; cattle healthy.
Madura („ 23rd)	...	Number on relief works 6,901, gratuitously fed 589; deaths from cholera 478 in Pulni, 113 in Dindigul, 82 elsewhere; cattle disease in parts.
Trichinopoly („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 680, gratuitously fed by public subscription 10,080; cholera, seizures 913, deaths 449; also slight small-pox; cattle healthy; pasture deficient in dry parts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

YEARS.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st DECEMBER.													
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73 ..	228,412	2,02,07,928	135,484	1,09,72,278	161,496	79,69,993	64,039	30,97,600	3,377	51,454	23,205	1,08,777	616,013	4,24,08,030
1873-74 ...	226,464	2,00,35,610	142,559	1,15,99,192	164,197	81,05,381	68,913	33,42,975	4,396	65,705	19,234	1,09,722	625,763	4,32,58,585
1874-75 ...	232,223	2,02,13,536	144,877	1,13,90,228	163,527	81,04,227	62,473	30,33,123	3,803	56,076	18,750	98,295	625,653	4,28,95,485
1875-76 ...	225,215	1,97,74,581	146,253	1,14,47,101	170,828	84,94,475	68,868	33,52,970	5,230	72,173	23,808	1,26,201	640,202	4,32,67,201
1876-77 ...	232,675	2,02,71,194	156,887	1,22,53,940	165,847	82,53,935	77,919	38,03,212	4,750	67,287	22,929	1,10,587	661,007	4,47,60,155
AVERAGE	228,998	2,01,00,510	145,212	1,15,32,548	165,179	81,85,602	68,442	33,25,976	4,311	62,539	21,585	1,10,716	633,727	4,33,17,891

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

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

PRESENT:

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

NEW MEMBER.

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

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BROACH AND KAIRA THÁKURS INCUMBRANCES BILL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SALT TRANSPORT BY SEA BILL.

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

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

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

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

Leave was granted.

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday the 31st January 1877.

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

CALCUTTA,
The 24th January 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

No. 3, dated 20th January 1877.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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

District.	Price. Seers per rupee. A seer = 80 tolas or 2·06 lbs. weight.		Imports of Grain in Tons.	Population	Number on Relief Works.	Number fed gratuitously by Government.	Number of additional Civil Officers.	Health of Population.	Rain-fall.	Number of Medical Officers, including Hospital Assistants and Dressers.	Condition of Cattle.	Remarks.
	Second sort Rice.	Cholum or other ordinary dry grain.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	9	8	11	12
Ganjam ...	12	17	591	1,500,000	...	...	...	Cholera ...	·87	20	Cattle-disease.	
Vizagapatam ...	11	17·3	95	2,300,000	...	...	...	Cholera, fever ...	2	...	Healthy ...	Pasture moderate.
Godavari ...	10	14	...	1,580,000	...	...	...	Fever ...	1	15	Cattle-disease ...	Pasture scanty.
Kistna ...	7·98	9·58	92	1,460,000	3,819	61	8	Cholera, fever ...	·45	...	Do.	
Nellore ...	6·92	8·48	1,674	1,375,000	63,733	8,970	...	681 cholera, small-pox.	·25	19	Cattle suffering for want of fodder.	Prospects of cattle very bad.
Cuddapah ...	6·40	7·77	2,186	1,350,000	195,476	1,003	13	564 cholera ...	Some rain.	14	1,460 cattle died from want of fodder and disease.	
								291 cholera ...	·10	13	Cattle dying for want of fodder.	
Kurnool ...	6·27	8·04	...	1,000,000	308,280	3,345	53	Do. ...	Nil.	Additional 3	Healthy ...	Dry fodder very scarce.
Bellary ...	6·63	7·51	3,745	1,650,000	400,800	40,300	10	Cholera, fever ...	Nil.	16	Cattle dying for want of fodder.	Pasture very scarce.
North Arcot ...	7	8·1	...	2,007,000	21,263	...	3	Cholera, small-pox, fever.	·23	11	Pasture and water scarce.	
Chingleput ...	8·08	8·58	180	940,000	11,759	3,066	3	Cholera, fever, small-pox, dysentery.	0·01	...	Foot-and-mouth disease.	
Madras ...	6·93	9·20	13,630	400,000	...	...	...	Cholera ...	Nil.	...	Cattle-disease, cattle weak.	Fodder scarce.
South Arcot ...	8	10·8	138	1,760,000	...	...	...	Do. ...	Nil.	16	Food-and-mouth disease.	
Salem ...	7·12	9·25	849	1,200,000	14,700	2,600	2	569 cholera, small-pox.	·2	19	Healthy ...	Pasture deficient.
Trichinopoly ...	7·5	12·77	61	1,200,000	492	...	...	383 cholera ...	Some rain.	...	Do.	
Tanjore ...	8·5	11	967	2,060,000	...	...	...	493 cholera ...	Nil.	Not given.	Cattle deteriorating	Scarcity of water severe in parts.
Coimbatore ...	7·2	9·2	662	1,750,000	18,368	...	6	319 cholera ...	Nil.	...	Cattle want fodder and water.	
Madura ...	7·14	10·28	736	2,250,000	6,016	708	...	Cholera ...	Nil.	...	Healthy ...	Pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly ...	7·5	11	689	1,700,000	9,194	380	...	Good ...	Nil.	...	.....	Pasture insufficient.
Nilgiris ...	6·18	8·53	33	50,000	...	...	...	2 cholera ...	Nil.	...	Cattle-disease ...	Pasture sufficient.
Malabar ...	9	9	3,463	2,700,000	1,741	...	...	Small-pox ...	Nil.	...	Healthy ...	Pasture insufficient.
South Canara ...	9·75	11·5	3	920,000	...	...	...					

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

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

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Collector's Report by Telegram, dated 23rd and 24th January 1877.	Number of People employed.		Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.			Average Rain-fall, i.e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.
						During the past Week.	During the preceding Week.			Ordinary Prices.	Prices during the past Week.	Prices during the present Week.		
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	130 tons of grain exported. Fever and small-pox in several talukas. A heavy storm of rain and hail throughout District on the 19th; hail stones weighed from 2 ounces to 1½ lbs. Serious damage done to crops, and those in beds of rivers swept away. 19 cattle killed in one Taluka alone.	2,343	2,884	2,29,233	57,206	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	Jowari 32⅜ Bajri 29¾	Jowari 32⅜ Bajri 29½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Prices cheaper. About half an inch of rain in eastern Talukas, damaging uncovered grain stacks.	20,000	17,600	1,15,750	1,07,230	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	Jowari 31 Bajri 26	Jowari 32 Bajri 29	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough. Heavy showers and hail in 4 Talukas, injuring the standing crops.	25,273	26,944	2,70,831	2,30,823	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	Jowari 30 Bajri 27	Jowari 29 Bajri 26	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Large grain importations, prices steady. Public health good.	54,000	54,000	7,50,133	2,65,030	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	Jowari 22 Bajri 23	Jowari 22 Bajri 23	30·6	20·76
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 39,608; exports Rs. 59,009. Slight rain. Slight cholera in two Talukas.	93,892	94,617	10,69,202	5,10,469	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	Jowari 20 Bajri ...	Jowari 20 Bajri ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,692	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply satisfactory. Cholera decreasing. Small-pox among people at Nehr Tank.	18,321	18,994	5,71,338	1,65,411	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	Jowari 20½ Bajri 19½	Jowari 20 Bajri 19½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,696	5,695	8,16,087	8,16,037	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient. Cholera in 3 Talukas. 84 deaths.	41,297	46,020	5,71,171	2,29,761	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	Jowari 17⅝ Bajri 17⅜	Jowari 17 Bajri 17¼	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,060	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful, except in Athni, where prices have slightly risen. 165 deaths from cholera.	27,000	29,049	4,05,518	1,36,894	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	Jowari 20 Bajri 21	Jowari 18 Bajri 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	People and cattle returning from Kanara, unable to stand the climate. Cholera in nine Talukas.	30,577	34,830	7,79,280	1,38,930	Jowari 43	Jowari 19	Jowari 18	26·39	13·81
TOTAL ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616		3,12,703	3,24,938	47,62,456	18,41,754					

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

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

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

Owing to a mistake in the information supplied by the Collector of Sholapur, the number of people upon Relief Works in that district was given in Statement No. X as 1,18,700; it should have been 93,892. The total number of people upon Relief Works was, therefore, 3,12,703, and the increase during the fortnight, 24,855, or at the rate of 12 4271/2 per week.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of State.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed.		Allotments Granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.		
							During the past week.	During the preceding week.			Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the preceding week.
Kholapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,462	Grain importations decreasing, and prices rising.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous* ...	13,574	18,294	1,91,689	72,030	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18⅜ 19¼	18 18¾
Akalkot ...	496	373	78,222	68,000	The failure of the crops has been very general	Ditto ...	3,332	2,938	24,228	15,527	Jowari 61	21	20¼
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	The crops are very bad, and the water-supply is growing scanty.	Ditto ...	434	...	14,559	8,503	Jowari 63	16½	17
Phaltan ...	307	...	59,124	...	The crops are very indifferent.	Ditto ...	468	...	15,000	3,805	Jowari 54	26 7/10	26 7/10
Total ...	7,187	...	15,75,284	...			17,808	...	2,45,476	99,865			

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1876.

Class of Messages.	West. Via Teheran. No.	West. Via Teheran. Indian Value.	West. Via Turkey. No.	West. Via Turkey. Indian Value.	West. Persian Gulf. No.	West. Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	West. Via Suez. No.	West. Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	East. Via Amur. Indian Value.	East. Via Madras. No.	East. Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	Total. No.	Total. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,635	11,301 7	74	331 14	27	115 7	2,097	11,798 5	11	47 5	121	867 8	136	211 4	4,101	24,668 2
Received ...	1,255	6,800 0	96	429 12	27	151 9	2,213	9,668 9	32	78 3	237	1,349 9	60	104 3	3,920	18,581 13
Total ...	2,890	18,101 7	170	761 10	54	267 0	4,310	21,461 14	43	125 8	358	2,217 1	196	315 7	8,021	43,249 15
TRANSIT.																
East to West	12	88 4	8	26 13	4	15 10	1,769	8,264 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,783	8,395 0
West to East	226	1,076 11	39	100 9	1	3 5	1,356	8,027 2	...	...	...	...	4(a)	17 9	1,626	9,225 4
West to West	...	...	...	...	...	...	1(b)	4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4 6
East to East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	238	1,164 15	47	127 6	5	18 15	3,116	16,295 13	...	...	...	...	4	17 9	3,410	17,624 10
															GRAND TOTAL...	11,431 60,874 9

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

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

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Jan. 30th)	·50	Later dry crops generally good; prices falling in Bander, Repalli, and Sattanapalli; elsewhere stationary; cholera in seven taluks, seizures 503, deaths 220; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease here and there; markets badly supplied; 4,116 against 3,389 last week on relief works; 2,221 fed gratuitously by Government, 1,084 by people.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—contd.		
Kurnool (Jan. 31st)	·27 in Ramalkota; *Nil* elsewhere.	Crops under canal harvested; cholera continues, seizures 174, deaths 173; cattle dying for want of fodder; number on relief works 216,152; gratuitously fed 2,680; difference between this and previous week's figures is 81,149, of which 40,000 due to Cumbum figures being omitted owing to mistakes in taluk return; of the remainder, part due to systematic weeding and part to *mohurrum* feast.
Cuddapah („ 30th)	*Nil*	People on relief works 169,304, against 209,550 last week; gratuitously fed 1,430, against 1,419; deaths from cholera 715, against 645; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 1,364, against 642.
Bellary („ 30th)	*Nil*	349,000 on relief works, decrease on last week of 5,000 (*sic*) persons; this is owing to large number of Mysore coolies sent away from Hindupur, Madahsira, and Pengonda; 28,147 gratuitously fed; decrease of more than 11,000 chiefly in Hindupur, where Mysore paupers have been sent back; 4,200 gratuitously fed by private charity, aided by Government grants; cholera in 13 taluks out of 15; small-pox and fever also prevalent; many cattle perishing for want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing rapidly.
Nellore („ 30th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 55,937, against 63,879 last week; some of the taluk weekly returns have not been received, the numbers have been filled up from daily returns so far as have been received; the fall in the numbers seems to have taken place in Atmakur and will be explained; number fed gratuitously 16,498, against 13,117 last week; poor-houses have been established throughout the district, hence the increase; deaths from cholera 591, which is 148 less than last week; small-pox in several taluks; and in Nellore water drying up in wells; prospects of cattle continue bad; season has not improved.
Chingleput („ 30th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 8,053, against 2,324; gratuitously fed 4,038; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevalent; pasture insufficient; want of water much felt.
North Arcot („ 30th)	*Nil*	Relief works coolies 22,236, against 23,023 last week; decrease in coolies since last week owing to prevalence of cholera; persons gratuitously fed none; cholera still very prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce; cattle are dying for want of water.
South Arcot („ 30th)	*Nil*	Relief works not yet commenced; cholera in some taluks; fodder scarce; cattle disease in some villages.
Salem („ 30th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 23,700, against 23,150 last week; gratuitously fed 9,100, against 8,100; health—cholera in all taluks.
Coimbatore („ 30th)	*Nil*	Cholera continues, deaths 433; cattle deteriorating; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation, except under wells; on relief works 28,460, against 27,411 last week; gratuitously fed 58.
Tanjore („ 30th)	·46 in Negapatam in one day.	Relief works none; 783 deaths from cholera; cattle healthy.
Madura („ 30th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 6,974 against 6,901 last week; gratuitously fed 331; water generally becoming more and more scarce; cholera chiefly in Kulni, deaths 329, elsewhere 91; condition of cattle unaltered.
Trichinopoly („ 30th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 717, against 680 last week; gratuitously fed by public subscription 1,078; cholera continues, rather better, seizures 601, deaths 321; slight small-pox also; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 30th)	*Nil*	No improvement in condition of crops; where harvested, yield poor; cholera abating; cattle healthy, but suffering from want of water and pasture; prices slightly fallen since last week; number on relief works 20,798, against 7,418 last week; gratuitously fed 1,995.
Malabar („ 30th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; eleven deaths from cholera in Palghaut, Calicut, and Anjengo; health otherwise satisfactory; cattle healthy, except in Walhevanad; pasture failing; 1,958 coolies employed on Kolathur road-work, against 1,796 last week.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged on the whole.
Bombay— (Feb. 1st)		
Sind. (Jan. 31st)		
Hyderabad ...	...	Crops fair; weather changeable; 12 fresh cases of small-pox in Hyderabad city, 3 deaths; it has appeared in four other talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	0·115	Weather mild; *rabi* crops very promising; fever and cough prevail.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops continue well.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops and cotton thriving.
Surat ...	...	Cotton picking in progress.
Broach ...	...	Public health good; small-pox abating; *kopahs* in Ankleswar injured by cloudy weather; slight drizzling in places.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	...	*Rabi* crops much injured throughout district by rain and hailstorm last week; small-pox prevailing in some talukas.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	...	Condition of *rabi* crops middling; small-pox and fever in some talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona (Jan. 30th)	...	A few cholera cases in Bhimthadi taluka; cattle disease in Takwe, taluka Máwal; public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	Condition of people as before; slight cholera in Mádha and Karmála talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Satara (Jan. 30th)	...	No change in condition of people; small-pox continues among workpeople on Neher tank.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Deaths from cholera 114.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera prevalent in every taluka, especially among Ron relief workpeople; scarcity of drinking water very general.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevails; 28 deaths.
Kaládgi (Jan. 29th)	...	Cholera in 4 talukas, 113 deaths.
Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Wheat being reaped; small-pox in Gondal and Khareri talukas.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather and health good.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox in Sind and Khandesh; cholera in parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; crops as before, except that in Khandesh the standing *rabi* crops have been injured by the storm reported last week.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	0·2	Weather seasonably cool; the cold weather crops promise well; cholera is still prevalent.
Noakliolly ...	*Nil*	The nights and mornings have been cold and raw throughout the week, the afternoons have not been subject to such high ranges of temperature as in the previous week; the *amun* crops have been reaped almost everywhere in the district; chillies, pulses, &c., are being sown, and are progressing well, except in the inundated tracts; cholera is still very prevalent, and stray cases of small-pox reported from Sundeep and Fenny sub-division.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold throughout the week; cloudy on the 23rd instant; the prospects of the mustard crop are good; the tobacco plants are thriving well; there are no other crops on the ground.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy up to 23rd instant; since then fine and cold, with north-west wind; the principal failure of crops appears to have taken place in the central portion of Dakhin Shabazpore; where the inundation lasted longest; the country adjacent to the coast of the island did not suffer so much, as the water ran off it when the storm-wave subsided; the sub-divisional officer of Patuakhali reports a very poor outturn of rice in the Chaltabonia outpost jurisdiction, not more than from 4 to 6 annas, the failure being greatest in the islands of Bora and Chota Bashdia; cholera is still very prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are fair; cholera is abating.
Dacca ...	·20	It is still raining; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather foggy and cloudy; the *boro* rice has been transplanted; the late rain will greatly benefit this crop as well as the more common cold-weather crops.
Tipperah ...	·56	Weather foggy and damp; state and prospects of the crops are fair.
24-Pergunnahs ...	83	Weather seasonable and occasionally cloudy; the harvesting of the late rice is not yet completed; public health is much better.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather cool, but cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are everywhere good.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather generally bright and seasonable, but occasionally cloudy; the crops promise well on the whole.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable with passing clouds; the *rabi* crops are everywhere doing well, but sugarcane is not so; the prices remain steady; public health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are looking very well after the rain of last week; ploughing is being pushed on; cholera has much decreased.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy, without rain; the cold-weather crops are in general thriving, and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest; 9 deaths from cholera reported during the week.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state of the district is most prosperous; sugarcane, mustard, *pan* (betel), and rice crops, are better than they have been for years; other crops are good.
Malda ...	*Nil*	Weather slightly cloudy almost every day, mornings foggy; the temperature varies from 54° at the lowest to 72° at the highest; wind generally from the north-west; the crops are in excellent condition; 55 deaths from cholera reported.
Dinagepore ...	·14	Weather, foggy mornings, cloudy atmosphere; the *amun* crops are not yet fully gathered in.
Rungpore ...	·15	Weather warm; the outturn of *amun dhan* is good; mustard, potatoe and sugarcane are being reaped; preparations for the early rice have commenced.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; warmer than last week; there is nothing to add to the last report; the crops are generally good, and the outturn satisfactory; tobacco and mustard are looking well; public health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; *sirsou* (mustard) is being gathered; the yield will probably be good twelve annas; the ploughing for early rice is going on satisfactorily; public health is good.
Darjeeling ...	·26	Weather very cold; the *haimanta* rice has all been gathered in, with good results; wheat and barley in the hills are doing well.

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

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—		
Delhi	·1	Health good.
Hissár	*Nil*	Health generally good, and harvest prospects favourable.
Umballa	·5	Crops and health good.
Jullundur	·7	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Lahore (Jan. 31st)	·2	Crops and health good.
Ráwalpindi	1·1	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Crops favourable and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan.	·6	Health and harvest prospects good.
Pesháwar	·5	Health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Health generally good throughout the province; crops have further benefited from the light rainfall of the past week.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Jan. 31st)...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; public health good.
Sitapur	Slight rain	
Fyzabad	Slight rain	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari(Jan.27th)	...	Weather clear; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices falling.
Sambalpur ...	1·1	Heavy rain; prospects good; no epidemic; prices easy.
Bilásp'r ...	·70	Linseed and *masur* suffered owing to continued cloudy weather; fever continues; prices easy.
Raipur ...	·60	Crops, especially linseed, injured by hail; health good; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	·10	Considerable damage done to crops by continuous rain and hail in Búrha tahsil; slight fever; prices steady.
Chhindwára ...	4·67	*Rabi* damaged to the extent of one-eighth owing to heavy rain and hail; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Jan. 29th)	·30	*Rabi* suffered slightly; health good; prices stationary.
Betúl ...	2·54	*Rabi* suffered by heavy rain and hail; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Bhandára („ 30th)	·40	*Jowar* suffered much, wheat also to some extent; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Págpur („ 31st)	1·4	Rain done some damage to wheat and linseed; health good; prices rising.
Wardha ...	·01	*Rabi* favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Nimár ...	·19	Weather cloudy and warm; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Weather cloudy; more injury apprehended if clouds continue; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Weather cloudy, with light showers; prospects fair if weather clears up; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore ...	·09	*Rabi* would suffer if clouds continue; health good.
Saugor ...	·26	Weather cloudy; no damage to crops; health good; prices risen slightly.
Seoni ...	·45	Pulses partially injured; health good.
Damoh ...	...	Cloudy weather unfavourable to crops; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·85	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; fever continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain and hail have injured wheat and linseed, chiefly latter; more damage apprehended unless clouds clear away; if fine weather sets in, *rabi* will still be fair.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Feb. 1st)	*Nil*	Heavy fog in the morning; days clear and cool; mustard crop being gathered in; public health good.
Sylhet („)	1·05	Crops benefited; field work progresses.
Mysore & Coorg—		
Bangalore (2nd Feb.)	...	Prospects unimproved; grain price has fallen slightly in several districts, stationary in others; markets kept supplied by importation; cholera prevalent in this province and Coorg; deaths in Bangalore 94, against 81 previous week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 1st)	...	*Rabi* cutting commenced in some places, expected outturn below usual average.
Central India—		
Indore		
Gwalior		
Neemuch (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Rutlam		
Sutna		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Feb. 1st)		Weather seasonable; small-pox still reported on increase.
Jeypore („ 1st)		Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli		
Harowtee (Dec. 27th)	...	No change.
Tonk		
Jhallawar („ 27th)	...	Health and prospects goood; weather cloudy.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

No. 5, dated 26th January 1877.

From—The Government of India,

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

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

Memoranda by Mr. Bernard, dated 16th January 1877.
Minute by Sir R. Temple, dated 19th January 1877.
Memorandum by Mr. Bernard, dated 19th January 1877.
Minute by Sir R. Temple, dated 20th January 1877.
Telegram from Sir R. Temple, dated 22nd January 1877.
Ditto ditto 20th "
Ditto ditto 23rd "
Ditto ditto 23rd "
Ditto ditto 23rd "
Ditto from Government of India to Madras Government, dated 26th January 1877.
Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 18th January 1877.
Letter from ditto ditto No. dated 18th January 1877.
" to ditto ditto No. 57, dated 16th "
" from ditto ditto No. 260C.-W., dated 9th Dec. 1876.
" to ditto ditto No. 17., " 20th "
" from ditto ditto No. 22C.-W., " 8th Jan. 1877.
" to ditto ditto No. 90, " 23rd "
Telegram from Sir R. Temple, dated 23rd January 1877.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The cotton crop, which covered during the previous year 202,000 acres, also failed utterly. The only crops which have given any appreciable yield are cholum and rice, and this yield has been secured on the irrigated lands only. About 16,000 acres are irrigated from tanks and wells, and 72,000 acres have this year taken canal water. The present utter failure was due to the short rainfall; the average yearly rainfall of the district for the last three years being 32½ inches, while the average rainfall of 1876-77 from June up to the end of December was 5½ inches for the whole district, ranging from 2½ inches in the Markapore to 8½ inches in the Nandial taluk.

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

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

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

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

6. The present prices of grain in Kurnool are—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gooty,
16th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
On special duty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And the engineering staff of the district consists of—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) to get from Government a competent civil servant to be Personal Assistant to the Collector:
(b) to mark out circles on the map, with a central head-quarters and sufficient shelter for each:
(c) to nominate and send out circle officers, fill the places of officials taken from tahsil or other departments, and to provide each circle officer with a small establishment of clerks, &c., with a house, and with a map of his circle showing works in progress:
(d) to get from Government additional overseers, and to allot an overseer to each circle.

GOOTY;
16th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
On Special Duty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. The harvests of the preceding year (1875) were poor, not exceeding 8 annas, or half an ordinary good yield for the whole district. The rainfall of that year was short. In the year 1874, there was a very heavy downpour which greatly injured the cholum crop, so that the total yield of the district for that year also is not estimated at above 10 annas, or $\frac{5}{8}$ths of a good yield. In good years the Bellary district is said to produce sufficient food for the support of its population; though a certain quantity of rice, wheat and other food-grains is usually imported from the Nizam's territory and elsewhere for the consumption of the richer classes and the urban population. If seasonable rain falls in June next, the first food-crop of next season (yellow cholum) will come into the market by the end of July.

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

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

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

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

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

8. The local officers have not yet received final orders as to the quantity of grain Government is going to buy and send into the distressed districts. So far as can be ascertained on the spot matters stand thus. Government have, it is believed, arranged for the purchase of 30,000 tons of coast (and Calcutta) rice through a Madras firm (Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company) as brokers. The Collectors also have authority (so it is said) to lay in supplies through the local traders. No limit has as yet been put on Collectors' action in this respect, save that they are to consult the local agent of the Government broker. It is not known precisely what amounts of grain Collectors have thus purchased or arranged for, but the total probably does not exceed some few thousand tons altogether. The Government grain bought at Madras is being stored by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company at railway stations up-country, and is there handed over to Major Hicks (Government grain officer) for transport into the interior Major Hicks has already concluded contracts at comparatively moderate rates (5 annas and 6 annas per ton per mile) for carrying 8,700 tons of Government grain per month for four months to the depôts marginally noted. He has received from local officers indents for the despatch of a further quantity of about 9,000 tons per month. He anticipates that Government grain will be also required for remote tracts round the depôts noted in the margin; and he estimates that the indents of the local officers will not be fully satisfied under a total of about 20,000 tons a month. This quantity, it may be observed, would cost about 22 lakhs (£ 220,000) a month, and would furnish food (one pound per diem) to one and a half millions for one month; so that this supply, if sanctioned, would feed ⅔ths of the total population of the three famine districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and it would feed nearly two-thirds of the total population of the tracts remote from the railway, which these depôts are intended to serve.

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

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

9. Some of the local traders of Bellary represent that the interposition of Government in the grain trade has had the effect of deterring local traders from importing as they would otherwise have done and as they at first were doing. Government having entered as a buyer into the markets of the coast, prices there have grown much dearer. At the same time, while there is so much doubt how much Government will import and how it will use its importations, prices have fluctuated very greatly in the local markets; and the grain trade has become a risky business. They cite as an instance of the effect of these fluctuations, that a few weeks ago prices went down at Bellary and up at Madras; so much so that private grain (previously imported from the east coast and from Central India) was being despatched from Bellary to Cuddapah at the rate of 20 wagons a day. Prices at Bellary have now stiffened somewhat and this strange export has ceased. The traders urge that if Government wants grain for its relief labourers, local dealers are ready to put it down at Bellary, and they suggest that cholum (jowari) be ordered from the north instead of rice from the south, for cholum is 15 per cent. cheaper than rice and is moreover the ordinary food of the people. They point out that in the autumn this plan of supplying the Government need answered well both directly and indirectly. The traders vied with each other, and supplied Government with rice (about 14 or 15 transactions aggregating 1,50,000 maunds) at rates which began at Rs. 10½ per bag of 164lbs and came down, by dint of competition, to Rs. 8⅞ per bag. At the same time the local trade was kept brisk and was free from the fear of competition from the Government.

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

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

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

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

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

Name of taluk.	Total number on the works on the 15th January 1877.	Proportion of relief labourers to the total population.
Bellary	55,219	31 per cent.
Hospett	16,669	18 "
Kudligi	22,405	24 "
Havanhudgully	17,854	20 "
Hurpanhally	7,912	9 "
Alur	31,186	32 "
Adoni	63,931	31 "
Gooty	23,997	16 "
Tadpatri	11,999	10 "
Rayadrug	8,071	9 "
Anantapur	22,588	21 "
Dhurmaveram	24,548	20 "
Pennakonda	10,651	11 "
Madaksira	23,375	30 "
Hindapore	42,080	46 "
TOTAL ...	382,385	or 23 per cent.

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

* See paragraph 21 below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. The numbers of people in receipt of gratuitous relief at the public expense is already 45,365, of whom 18,686 are in the single taluk of Hindapore. It is said that some of these people have come across from the Mysore country in family parties and in a depressed condition. But it also appears that seven-ninths of the Hindapore paupers are children of people who are in receipt of relief wages on the works. The Collector considers that all such children should be supported by their parents, and no doubt these large numbers at Hindapore will be shortly reduced. Some 5,000 persons receive cooked food daily at the Bellary relief house, which is administered at the cost of private funds. Persons are admissible to charitable relief on the certificate of the tahsildar at the head-quarters of each taluk; but practically discretion in the matter is delegated to the tahsildar's subordinates, and at outlying relief houses to relief superintendents on Rs. 20 a month. Village headmen (reddis) are authorised to relieve casual sufferers, and then to forward them to the nearest constituted relief house; and the "reddi" sends in his bill periodically to the tahsildar. At the relief houses the allowance is one pound of cooked food for adults and half a pound for children; the recipients come to the relief house in the afternoon, get their food, and go home.

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

* See page of the Bellary Manual.

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

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

CUDDAPAH,
The 19th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
On Special Duty.

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

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

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

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

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

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

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

TALUKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

BELLARY DISTRICT.

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

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

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

TALUKS.

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

13. The number of those on charitable relief, about 15,000, seems extraordinarily high in Bellary; it requires immediate revision. It is partly, however, to be accounted for by the fact that here the children of persons earning relief wages on the works are admitted to gratuitous relief. This is not necessary, and should, I think, be stopped.

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

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

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

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

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

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

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

TALUKS.

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

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

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

RICHARD TEMPLE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

PREVENTION OF DEATH BY STARVATION IN TIME OF FAMINE.

No. 7, dated the 2nd February 1877.

From—Government of India,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 116, dated the 2nd February 1877.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Nos. 232—46—246¼ and 246¾R., dated 31st January 1877.

Read again—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Means to promote the comfort and convenience of passengers.

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

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

Simplification and reduction of goods tariff.

Mr. Gutersloh of Khandwa.

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

Railway Schools.

Mr. J. Campbell Oman of Agra.

House accommodation for native staff.

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

Indian Railway Bill, 1876.

Major C. H. Luard, R. E.

Adaptation of rolling-stock for military purposes.

Mr. E. B. Carroll of Bombay.

Duties of Railway servants in time of war.

Mr. Gutersloh of Khandwa.

Continuous brake-power on trains.

Mr. Spurr of Muddapore.

Communication in trains between passengers, drivers and guards.

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

Jarrah timber.

Mr. C. H. Compton of Calcutta.

Audible signals.

Mr. Rainbow of Khandwa.

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

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

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

PUBLIC SECTION.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION.

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

TECHNICAL SECTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

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

PRESENT:

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

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE assented.

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

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

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

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

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BROACH AND KAIRA THÁKURS INCUMBRANCES BILL.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SALT TRANSPORT BY SEA BILL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL.

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

REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

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

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

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

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

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

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

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

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

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

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

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

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st January 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowary, *Heuchea sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowary, *Heuchea sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowary, *Heuchea sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum, milliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum, milliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee), *Panicum, milliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras.	Ganjam	No return received																											Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	13 0	11 0	16 0				9 0	9 5	12 9	9 6	9 6	15 8	15 4	11 6	25 3	15 8	15 8	27 7	15 1	13 1	26 3	15 2	14 0	30 4	136 1	133 6	140 9	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	9 0	8 1	12 6				8 9	8 7	20 8	9 8	9 2	21 5	12 4	11 4					12 6	11 4	38 2	12 6	11 5	27 3	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	7 3	7 3	11 8				7 7	7 7	19 4	8 1	8 1	10 8			25 6						29 4	12 5	12 5	21 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4*	Kistna		
	Nellore	5 4	5 4	10 8				5 7	5 7	15 8	7 0	6 5	17 5	7 7	7 7	25 0				7 3	6 8	25 5	8 4	8 9	22 6	129 6	129 6	69 2	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	6 2	5 8	11 5				6 6	6 6	16 6	7 6	7 6	24 0	9 7	7 9	29 5	7 6	6 8	23 2	8 6	7 5	24 0	7 7	7 7	24 9	291 6	243 0	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	6 4	6 2	11 2				7 0	6 6	13 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	6 8	6 8	23 2	8 6	7 5	23 2	8 5	8 4	25 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 7	Bellary		
	Kurnool	6 0	5 7	11 2				6 4	6 0	15 0	7 5	6 6	23 2	8 6	7 5	23 2	8 6	6 9	23 2	8 6	7 5	24 0	7 7	7 7	23 2	194 4	194 4	226 0	14 0	13 6	16 4	Kurnool		
	Madras	5 6	5 6	11 2				6 6	6 4	11 2	6 6	6 4	21 5	8 8	8 8	21 5	8 6	8 6	21 5	8 6	8 6	21 5	8 5	8 5	23 2	110 6	108 7	92 9	18 6	18 6	18 2	Madras		
	Chingleput							7 0	7 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	22 0	9 0	8 0	23 2	8 6	8 6	23 2	8 6	8 6	23 2	8 5	8 5	23 2	145 8	145 8	89 4	19 0	18 6	19 4	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	4 2		11 9				6 0	5 6	11 6	6 0	5 6	22 0	7 9	7 9	23 2	8 6	8 6	23 2	8 6	8 6	23 2	8 5	8 5	23 2	288 8	288 8	288 6	19 8	18 9	17 1	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	4 3		9 4				7 8	7 0	12 6	8 7	7 9	24 0				9 6	8 8	23 2	8 6	8 6	23 2	8 5	8 5	23 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	16 6	17 0	17 5	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	4 2	4 4	10 3				7 5	6 6	14 5	9 2	7 9		11 9	11 1	31 8	10 9	10 1	29 0	10 6	9 6	30 2	10 6	10 6	29 0	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	5 3	5 3	9 2				7 2	6 1	13 7	7 6	6 5	16 7			19 6	10 5	9 8	25 0	9 5	8 5	25 0	9 5	9 5	25 0	102 1	102 1	114 2	18 7	18 7	17 8	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	5 1	5 5	10 5				7 1	6 3	13 4	8 0	7 2	16 0	8 9	8 5	29 2	10 5	10 3	32 3	10 6	9 6	32 3	10 6	10 6	32 3	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	6 6	6 0	8 0				6 0	6 0	10 5	7 5	7 5	13 6													145 8	136 1	121 5	11 7	11 7	12 3	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	4 9	4 9	11 0				7 2	6 3	10 6	7 2	6 8	11 4	10 4	8 3	20 4	11 1	9 5	24 4	9 7	7 9	24 0	8 3	8 3	16 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	7 4	7 4	11 0	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 7	5 7	8 5				5 6	5 6	8 8	6 4	6 4	9 6	8 5	7 7	12 3	9 1	9 1	12 4	9 7	7 9	14 4	8 3	8 3	16 6	121 5	121 5	150 7	15 5	14 6	18 3	Nilgiris		
	Salem	5 2	4 4	10 4				6 6	5 8	12 4	7 5	7 5	14 1	9 5	7 6	19 1	8 7	8 7	23 2	9 0	7 9	24 0	9 1	8 6	20 6	151 6	151 6					Salem		
	South Canara	No return received																											No return received		South Canara		
	Malabar	7 2	7 2	10 8				10 1	8 1	13 0	10 5	8 5	14 2													121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	9 12	9 12	12 9	16 0	16 0	18 9	6 14	6 12	8 7	9 14	9 9	11 15	13 12	12 15	21 10	12 13	12 3	37	9 14	9 9	11 15	13 12	12 15	21 10	12 13	12 3	17	14 0	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	13 8	13 10	15 8				8 0	8 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	13 5	16 13	16 13	33 11	13 15	13 15	33 13	16 0	14 0	22 14	16 8	16 8	18 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	11 4	20 0	20 0	22 11	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	16 13	16 13	33 11	13 15	13 15	33 13	16 0	14 0	22 14	15 4	15 4	16 0	86 8	86 8	92 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	Kaira		
	Surat	11 6	11 0	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	6 11	6 11	7 6	7 9	7 9	9 12	14 11	14 11	6 17	6 11	6 11	6 17	6 11	6 11	14 11	12 5	11 6	18 0	106 0	106 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Surat		
	Broach	12 12½	13 5½	14 0				8 6½	8 0	9 0	11 7	11 6½	11 7	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	80 0	80 0	71 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Broach		
	Tanna	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	9 0	9 6	9 6	12 0	13 9	13 9	17 0	10 9	10 9	26 0	13 9	13 9	17 0	10 9	10 9	26 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Tanna		
	Kolaba	8 0	8 0	11 5				7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	16 3			19 0										112 0	131 0	150 0	14 0	13 12	13 12	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 10½	12 12	15 14				8 2	7 5	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	15 9	15 9	27 5	11 10	11 10	27 4	21 15	16 11	31 11	16 11	16 11	31 11	160 0	160 0	116 1	15 9	15 9	14 3	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	12 6	13 5	15 12			11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 10	9 10	11 14	15 6	16 12	22 2	6 12	6 12	12 3	11 10	11 10	22 8	11 10	11 10	22 8	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 4	14 1	13 8½	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	13 0	12 11	18 13½				8 2	7 12	9 9	9 1	8 11	10 9	13 12	13 13	30 1	10 13	10 13	23 13	23 12	19 12	43 12	19 12	19 12	43 12	76 0	76 0	76 0	15 0	14 6	13 6	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	9 12	9 12	13 13			10 3	7 6	7 6	11 0	8 9	8 9	12 4	10 14	10 14	26 0	11 14	11 14	26 0	11 14	11 14	26 0	11 14	11 14	26 0	98 1	98 1	120 0	13 8	12 0	13 8	Poona		
	Sholapur	9 15	9 15	18 9				8 2	8 2	13 5	9 7	9 7	14 14	9 8	9 8	23 8	11 11	11 0	26 0	11 14	11 14	26 0	11 14	11 14	26 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	13 11	11 2	13 11	Sholapur		
	Kaládgi	7 9	7 1	16 2					5 13	13 13	6 7	6 7	14 8	7 11	8 11	23 8	11 11	11 11	26 0	11 14	11 14	26 0	11 14	11 14	26 0	167 3	167 3	145 10	14 9	14 9	14 9	Kaládgi		
	Satara	9 6	9 6	13 6			26 1	8 3	8 4	10 15	9 5	9 5	12 14	10 10	10 10	21 4	10 6	10 6	21 4	10 6	10 6	21 4	10 6	10 6	21 4	175 0	170 5	160 0	16 13	15 11	17 5	Satara		
	Belgaum	9 13	9 7	15 7				7 9	7 8	15 0	8 8	8 7	16 0	10 8	10 12	21 4	10 6	10 6	21 4	10 6	10 6	21 4	10 6	10 6	21 4	100 0	100 0	92 12	18 0	16 4	18 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	8 0	8 3	18 12				6 6	6 2	12 0	7 12	8 0	18 12	9 4	10 0	28 0	9 9	10 11	27 5	11 8	10 9	28 0	11 8	10 9	28 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Dharwar		
	Ratnágiri	9 1	9 1	10 5				7 3	7 3	12 3	10 12	10 12	14 6	11 4	11 4	26 0	11 11	11 11	26 0	11 14	11 14	26 0	11 14	11 14	26 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	12 0	13 8	15 0	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 0	11 0	13 0				7 0	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 8	15 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	11 11	11 2	13 11	15 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	218 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Máhálś (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	12 0				10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Panch Máhálś (Godhra)		
	Aden			9 5						7 0			8 0				9 5										60 4			32 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh		12 0	15 0						11 0	10 8		11 8	13 0		18 0	30 0		18 10								160 0	160 0		13 0	12 0	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	10 4	10 4	11 11½	18 4	18 4	17 3½	8 9	8 0	9 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	20 2	20 9	49 7	14 11	14 11	29 10	16 0	16 0	32 0	16 0	15 7	32 0	91 8	91 8	90 8	16 0	16 0	15 7	Baroda		
	Disa	15 5	16 4	18 0				6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	29 0	29 0	63 7	11 5	11 5	24 8	36 0	32 0	68 0	32 0	32 0	68 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	25 0				10 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	68 0	36 0	36 0	68 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	23 15½	23 8	19 8	36 15	36 0	30 1	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 10	28 7	27 11	25 0	25 0	27 0	40 11½	40 0	27 0½	100 0	93 12	80 0	50 0	50 0	48 0				Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	11 8	11 8	14 12				6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	18 4					17 4	16 4	14 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0				Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received																											No return received		Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	14 0	13 10	13 10	19 0	18 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	25 0	112 0	116 0	112 0	61 0	61 0	58 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	No return received																											No return received		Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	17 12	17 8	17 8	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 10	24 0	24 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	36 0				Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	14 0	14 0	20 12				8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	22 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	24 0	24 0	32 0				Thur and Parkur		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	13 4a	14 0	18 8	30 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	15 12	25 4	20 0	16 4	26 4							17 12	13 4	23 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 4			Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	15 0b	15 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	25 0							16 0	16 0	20 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12				Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	15 0c	16 8	22 0			15 0	15 0	15 0	22 8	19 8	18 0	24 8							18 0	18 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 8				Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	17 0	17 0	12 0				16 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	26 0							15 0	15 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0				Midnapore		
	Hooghly	17 0d	19 0	17 0				10 0 to 11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0 to 17 0	15 0	18 0							16 0 to 17 0	15 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0				Hooghly		
	Howrah	15 0	18 0	17 8				15 0	11 0	14 0	17 0	13 0	20 0							22 8	18 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 8	9 8				Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	14 0	13 8	20 0	25 0	22 15	36 0	9 0	9 8	9 4	14 0	14 0	16 8	25 0	23 0	24 0				19 0	16 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...e		10 10			17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 0	13 4	11 0							16 0	13 4	13 5	90 0	90 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0				24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	15 4	16 0	24 5			45 12	13 4	13 4	17 4	16 0	14 8	21 5							16 0	13 4	13 5	120 0	110 0	120 0	9 0	9 2½	9 2½				Nuddea		
	Jessore	18 0f	18 8	18 8				15 0	13 5	14 0	21 4	20 0	23 0							22 14	16 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				Jessore		
			19 0	22 0						15 0		19 0	22 0							22 12	26 0	28 8				4 0 to 9 0	4 0 to 9 0	7 12 to 8 12						
	Moorshedabad	17 0g to 20 0		23 0	35 0	35 0		16 0 to 17 0	17 0	20 0	19 0 to 20 0	22 0	24 0							20 0 to 20 10	20 0	32 0	120 0	130 0	120 0							Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 17 seers, barley 34 seers, best rice 14 to 21-8 seers, common rice 16 to 22-8 seers, and gram 13-5 to 28 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, best rice 20 to 26 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, maize 34 to 37 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 24-8 seers, best rice 15 to 22 seers, common rice 22 to 29 seers, and gram 16 to 29 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 23 seers, barley 16 to 30 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 14-8 to 23 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 to 14-4 seers, barley 22-8 to 26 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 17-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, and gram 15 to 26-8 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 30 to 38 seers, best rice 16 to 19-8 seers, common rice 20 to 21 seers, and gram 21 to 26 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kutaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kutaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kutaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																											*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore	No return received.																										Dinagepore		
	Maldah	15 0	16 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	21 8	21 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	22 8							120 0	130 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah		
	Rajshahye	15 0	15 0	24 4	30 0	32 0	30 8	15 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 16 8	13 0 to 18 0	20 10 to 22 8	16 8 to 18 0	19 0 to 21 8							15 0 to 16 0	19 3	16 8	320 0	320 0	340 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	26 12	29 4	22 8				15 0	15 0	12 8	22 8	23 6	18 0							18 0	18 0	14 5	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore		
	Bograh	20 8	20 8	19 0				20 0	20 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	26 8							20 0	20 8	19 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	Bograh		
	Pubna	20 0	21 0	26 4				12 0	12 0	13 0	25 0	20 0	24 0							26 4	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	...	9 0	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0							8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	300 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling		
	Jalpáiguri	...	12 0	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	20 0							16 0	16 0	18 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 3	7 2	6 3	Jalpáiguri		
	Eastern Districts.																											*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	13 5	14 8	17 0	40 0	37 8	40 0	16 0	13 8 to 15 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	20 0							16 0	16 0	22 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	24 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	22 0							17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0							20 0	20 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
	Mymensing	14 0	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	26 4	25 0	21 0							14 0	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 14	8 8	8 8	Mymensing		
	Tipperah	13 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 5	21 0	21 0	21 4							16 3	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong	No return received																								No return received	Chittagong		
	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	19 0							16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Noakhally		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 5	13 5	13 5	13 5							...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	8 5	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	30 0							11 0	10 0	8 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																											*Behar.*		
	Patna	21 0	21 0	28 0	34 0	35 0	50 0	15 0	14 0	12 12	22 0	21 0	25 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	38 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	21 0	21 8	24 8	31 0	30 0	41 4	13 8	12 0	11 8	24 0	23 8	22 12	...	...	...	...	40 0	...	19 0	23 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya		
	Shahabad	17 8	20 8	19 0	27 0	26 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	...	19 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 20 0	21 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	32 0	26 0	31 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad		
	Durbhunga	17 8	16 8	22 0	38 8	38 8	35 11	16 8	13 0	13 10	23 0	23 0	20 8	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	28 8	198 0	198 0	176 0	8 6	8 8	7 6	Durbhunga		
	Mozufferpore	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	40 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	34 0	...	38 0	37 4	28 9	24 0	28 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	Mozufferpore		
	Sarun	19 0	18 0	23 8	31 0	33 0	45 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	22 0	23 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
	Chumparun	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	22 0	23 0	22 12	32 0	34 0	...	33 0	33 0	38 0	24 0	31 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 12	7 8	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	17 8	19 9	25 2	31 5	36 7	36 7	12 6	12 6	11 5	23 1	21 0	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	25 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
	Bhaugulpore	17 11	15 2	22 12	20 3	16 6	44 5	20 3	16 6	21 7	23 0	17 11	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 5	22 0	31 5	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Bhaugulpore		
	Purneah	16 0 to 18 0	18 0 to 19 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	27 12	157 12	151 9	157 12	8 13	8 13	8 3	Purneah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	...	20 0	...	...	25 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	40 0	35 0	45 0	16 0 to 17 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
	Orissa.																			20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Cuttack	15 12	17 1	21 0	...	...	...	15 12	12 1	18 6	21 0	19 11	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	30 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack		
	Pooree	13 2	17 1	18 6	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	18 6	17 1	18 6	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 10	125 0	125 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	12 0	Pooree		
	Balasore	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	130 0	130 0	160 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																			11 0	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	130 0				*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh	18	19 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	23 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Hazáribágh		
	Lohardugga	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	28 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	30 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	26 0	26 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	135 0	135 0	135 0	13 2	13 2	12 0	Singbhoom		
	Maunbhoom	17 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Maunbhoom		
Assam.	Sylhet																											Sylhet	Assam.	
	Cachar																											Cachar		
	Goálpárá																											Goálpárá		
	Gáro Hills																											Gáro Hills		
	Kámrúp																											Kámrúp		
	Darrang	No return received																								No return received	Darrang		
	Nowgong																											Nowgong		
	Sibságar																											Sibságar		
	Lakhimpur																											Lakhimpur		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills																											Khási and Jaintiá Hills		
	Nága Hills																											Naga Hills		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	20 8	21 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	36 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saharanpur	24 13	24 13	19 14	34 5	32 5	32 5	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	14 0	40 0	32 5	30 3	30 3	26 15	26 15	36 10	33 6	26 15	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 4	7 12	Saharanpur		
	Muzaffarnagar	25 13	27 1	24 8	36 8	35 3	33 0	6 1	6 1	6 9	18 10	18 10	17 10	33 0	29 11	30 13	27 8	28 10	27 8	33 0	33 0	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar		
	Meerut	25 8	26 0	23 12½	35 0	36 0	32 6¾	9 0	9 0	7 8	18 8	18 8	18 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	34 0	35 0	28 5½	110 0	105 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut		
	Bulandshahr	25 0	26 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	41 8	41 0	30 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 4	Bulandshahr		
	Aligarh	28 0	26 8	26 8	38 0	36 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	34 8	38 0	36 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Aligarh		
	Kumaun	No return received																								No return received	Kumaun		

h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22-8 to 24 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 23-8 seers, and gram 18 seers.
i In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24 seers, and gram 14 seers.
j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, barley 10 to 13 seers, best rice 6 to 14 seers, common rice 15 to 23 seers, lesser millets 14 to 15 seers, maize 17 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
k In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 10-8 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 32 seers, barley 45 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 23-8 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 30 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, paddy 25 to 36 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 18 to 22-13 seers, common rice 22 to 26 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 16 to 21 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 23 seers, barley 34 to 36 seers, common rice 21 to 26 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 36 seers, and gram 19 to 22-8 seers.
r In Bhaboosh the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 seers, barley 28 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 20 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, barley 30 to 36 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 27 seers, lesser millets 36 to 46 seers, maize 37-8 to 40 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 27 to 30 seers, best rice 14 to 26-4 seers, common rice 19 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 36 to 50 seers, maize 36 to 55 seers, and gram 21 to 28 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, barley 28 to 38 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 22 to 26-8 seers, lesser millets 36 to 45 seers, maize 40 to 50 seers, and gram 19-8 to 30 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 19 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 23 to 28-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 26 seers, and gram 16 to 26-8 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 22 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 18 to 27 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.
y In Khoordah sub-division the prices are as follow:—Best rice 17-1 seers, common rice 18-6 seers, and gram 17-1 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 26 to 36-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 31 to 36 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.
a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 21 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	27 0	30 15	28 2	27 0	26 7	25 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	6 4	6 0	7 0	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor ...	22 8	21 6	22 8	28 2	27 10	30 8	15 3	15 12	15 12	18 9	19 11	18 0	27 0	30 15	28 2	27 0	26 7	25 4	...	...	...	29 4	28 11	25 14	113 8	112 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
	Moradabad ...	23 12	24 6	23 7	35 0	35 0	35 0	11 14	11 14	8 12	21 4	21 4	20 10	34 6	35 0	35 0	28 12	30 10	31 4	...	...	...	32 8	33 2	32 8	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	Moradabad ...		
	Budaun ...	22 3	21 14	27 0	33 9½	33 9½	39 9½	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 3	19 3	21 9½	30 0	30 0	33 9½	28 12	27 9½	33 0	...	...	...	31 3	30 0	37 2	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 9½	9 9½	9 0	Budaun ...		
	Bareilly ...	20 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	32 8	6 14	6 14	7 8	17 8	17 8	21 14	31 4	31 4	40 8	27 8	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	28 2	28 7	33 12	150 0	150 0	118 12	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly ...		
	Sháhjahánpur ...	23 0	23 12	31 0	40 0	39 8	50 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	20 4	21 4	24 0	34 8	35 8	33 8	32 12	34 8	35 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 0	9 6	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	20 0	22 8	26 4	25 0	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 10	21 4	31 4	35 0	37 8	28 12	30 0	32 8	...	...	...	26 4	26 9	30 0	150 0	150 0	225 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
	Muttra ...	25 8	25 0	24 0	35 0	35 8	32 0	9 8	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	35 0	37 0	31 0	28 12	30 0	32 8	...	...	...	37 0	36 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
	Agra ...	23 4	23 0½	23 0	34 7	34 0	31 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	32 10	31 0	28 0	28 0	29 13	...	...	...	34 14	33 0½	29 4	90 0	90 0	70 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra ...		
	Farukhabad ...	22 0	22 8	25 9	36 12	37 8	37 8½	8 0	8 0	7 12	18 8	18 8	15 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	23 8	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	31 10	31 4	35 1	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Farukhabad ...		
	Mainpuri ...	23 4	23 0	28 0	33 0	31 8	35 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	33 0	32 0	29 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9* 0	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
	Etáwah ...	22 8	22 0	24 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	18 8	20 8	32 0	33 0	33 0	31 0	29 8	35 0	...	...	...	30 8	30 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
	Etah ...	24 0	26 0	28 0	33 0	34 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	28 0	29 0	33 0	...	...	...	33 0	31 8	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah ...		
	Jalaun ...	28 0	28 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	37 8	37 8	36 4	32 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	36 4	36 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
	Jhánsi ...	23 0	23 5	21 0	31 0	32 8	34 13	9 0	9 0	8 2	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	32 3	31 0	29 0	29 12	30 12	...	...	...	31 1	31 12	25 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
	Lalitpur ...	25 4	24 10	20 8	30 0	32 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	28 8	25 0	25 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	Lalitpur ...		
	Cawnpore ...	20 4	20 0	27 8	36 0	38 0	41 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	35 0	33 0	42 0	32 8	32 0	41 0	...	...	...	33 0	28 0	35 0	150 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 12	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
	Fatehpur ...	21 0	21 8	26 8	33 0	36 8	38 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	28 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Fatehpur ...		
	Bánda ...	25 0	24 12	24 8	31 8	31 8	31 0	16 4	16 0	9 •4	24 8	25 0	23 0	38 0	43 0	39 0	35 8	35 0	37 0	...	...	...	38 0	37 8	31 0	168 0	160 0	168 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	Bánda ...		
	Allahabad ...	18 6	19 14	25 8	29 4	33 0	33 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	19 8	22 0	21 0	34 8	35 12	34 0	32 8	32 8	33 8	...	...	...	29 0	29 8	30 0	170 0	145 0	170 0	8 6	9 0	8 0	Allahabad ...		
	Hamírpur ...	28 2	28 3	33 14	33 12	28 0	35 10	13 0	14 2	13 8	17 0	19 2	23 8	38 4	39 6	39 8	29 14	34 14	38 8	...	...	...	33 12	33 8	30 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
	Jaunpur ...	22 9	22 9	28 15	30 5	31 1	40 15	8 7	8 7	8 7	19 12	21 3	28 4	32 7	31 1	39 8	28 4	28 4	31 1	...	...	...	30 5	29 10	38 0	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
	Gorakhpur ...	20 2	21 0	29 12	26 0	28 0	52 8	17 8	18 6	17 8	21 0	21 14	26 4	38 0	31 8	45 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 2	28 0	36 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
	Basti ...	21 9	23 12	30 0	32 8	35 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	13 12	20 0	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	...	...	...	29 6	30 10	35 8	200 0	200 0	150 0	7 13	7 13	6 14	Basti ...		
	Azamgarh ...	20 0	20 10	25 1	26 9	26 9	36 14	10 5	11 13	13 5	19 3	20 10	23 9	30 8	32 7	35 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	29 8	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
	Mirzapur ...	18 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	30 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
	Benares ...	20 10½	19 9	25 0	28 13½	28 4	33 10	13 14½	13 1	15 4	21 12	21 12	22 12	32 0	32 0	25 0	30 0	31 0	23 0	...	...	...	22 6½	23 15½	27 3	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 12½	6 15½	7 2	Benares ...		
	Ghazipur ...	19 15	21 4	24 7½	27 0½	27 0	34 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	19 5	19 5	24 7½	32 8	33 7½	34 12	28 5	28 5	32 3	...	...	...	21 14	24 7½	33 7½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6½	Ghazipur ...		
Panjab.	Delhi ...	26 8	27 0	23 8	36 0	37 0	32 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	36 0	42 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	...	...	...	37 8	39 8	29 8	70 0	60 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi [*a*] ...	Panjab.	[*a*] Jowár rising, firewood falling.
	Gurgáon ...	27 0	27 0	21 8	30 8	35 8	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	28 0	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	29 8	110 0	110 0	120 0	7 8	7 4	7 8	Gurgáon ...		[*b*] Rice and jowár falling.
	Karnál ...	25 0	25 8	24 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	36 0	35 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	37 0	37 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Karnál [*b*] ...		[*c*] Jowár rising.
	Hissár ...	23 8	24 0	23 0	47 0	46 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	10 0	12 0	50 0	46 8	50 0	38 0	39 0	37 0	...	...	...	43 0	41 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	Hissár ...		[*d*] Bajra, Jowár and firewood falling.
	Rohtak ...	25 0	26 0	23 0	34 0	36 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	34 0	38 0	35 0	31 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	55 0	55 0	47 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Rohtak [*c*] ...		
	Sirsa ...	29 0	28 0	22 8	60 0	60 0	50 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 4	60 0	60 0	59 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	...	...	...	41 0	40 0	34 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Sirsa [*c*] ...		[*e*] Bajra falling.
	Umballa ...	26 0	25 0	24 0	42 0	42 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	...	...	...	47 0	47 0	32 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Umballa ...		[*f*] Jowar falling.
	Ludhiána ...	28. 8	27 8	20 8	48 0	47 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	48 0	44 0	33 0	30 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Ludhiána [*d*] ...		[*g*] Bájra and jowár falling.
	Simlá ...	18 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	42 0	40 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Simlá ...		[*h*] Barley falling.
	Jullundur ...	27 0	26 8	21 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	36 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	39 0	38 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur[*e*] ...		[*i*] Barley, jowar and firewood rising.
	Hushiárpúr ...	25 8	25 0	29 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	33 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hushiárpúr ...		[*j*] Barley, and firewood falling.
	Kángra ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 0	51 0	29 0	110 0	105 0	100 0	10 14	10 10	10 4	Kángra ...		[*k*] Barley rising, and wheat, bajra and firewood falling.
	Amritsar ...	29 0	29 0	20 8	50 0	50 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	44 0	52 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	40 0	41 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Amritsar [*f*] ...		
	Siálkot ...	27 0	28 0	20 8	44 0	48 0	30 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	38 0	26 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	40 0	42 0	26 0	170 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Siálkot ...		
	Gurdáspúr ...	26 0	25 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	53 0	50 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Gurdáspúr ...		
	Lahore ...	29 0	30 0	19 8	55 0	55 0	20 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 0	52 0	52 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Lahore ...		
	Ferozepore ...	32 0	3 0	22 0	63 0	60 0	39 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 0	54 0	45 0	37 0	30 0	44 0	35 0	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	Ferozepore [		
	Gujránwála ...	27 4	28 0	21 4	55 0	55 0	35 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	37 0	35 0	32 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	Gujránwála ...		
	Ráwalpindi ...	36 8	36 0	30 0	43 0	47 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	47 0	48 0	44 0	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ráwalpindi ...		
	Jhelum ...	34 0	34 0	28 0	48 0	42 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	36 8	37 0	31 0	39 0	41 0	35 0	...	...	...	42 0	45 0	25 10	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Jhelum [*h*] ...		
	Gujrát ...	32 0	31 0	23 0	50 0	53 8	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	48 0	40 0	44 0	40 8	35 0	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	31 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Gujrát ...		
	Shahpúr ...	33 0	33 0	26 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	39 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Shahpúr ...		
	Mooltan ...	23 0	23 0	19 0	27 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	27 0	213 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Mooltan ...		
	Jhang ...	28 8	29 0	22 0	43 0	50 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	35 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	47 0	46 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Jhang [*i*] ...		
	Montgomery ...	32 0	32 0	19 8	40 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	...	27 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Montgomery ...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	22 0	21 8	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	32 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	52 8	51 4	41 4	100 0	100 0	112 0	60 0	57 8	56 0	Muzaffargarh [*e*] ...		
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	33 12	33 12	33 12	50 0	43 12	46 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	42 8	42 8	45 0	40 0	37 8	41 4	...	...	...	33 12	32 8	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	35 0	32 8	34 12	Dera Ismail Khán [*k*] ...		
	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	22 3	22 8	20 0	33 12	28 7	28 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	33 12	33 12	27 8	29 13	30 10	26 4	...	...	...	26 10	23 11	27 5	104 0	104 0	104 0	37 1	39 0	52 0	Dera Ghazi Khán [*k*] ...		
	Bannú ...	48 12	50 0	41 9	75 0	68 12	62 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	29 14	30 9	29 14	29 14	31 3	32 8	...	...	...	38 4	40 13	29 5	153 0	127 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Bannú [*k*] ...		
	Peshawar ...	25 6	27 5	22 12	43 9	42 14	32 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10	70 0	68 12	60 0	50 0	50 0	45 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	33 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [*j*] ...		
	Kohát ...	38 4	29 9	29 5	58 10	63 12	46 14	...	...	...	13 0	13 10	29 14	30 9	29 14	29 14	31 3	33 9	46 3														
	Hazara ...	35 0	35 0	24 0	65 0	70 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 6	19 2	16 9	51 0	51 0	40 13	51 3	53 9	46 3														
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	21 0	22 10	30 0	33 0	34 0	42 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 8	19 12	25 0	33 0	34 0	45 0	32 0	31 0	43 8	36 0	38 0	50 0	30 0	30 12	36 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unao ...	21 4	22 8	27 12	36 0	36 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	25 12	42 8	42 0	42 0	32 0	32 0	40 8	35 0	37 0	40 0	28 0	31 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unao ...		Juár (large).
	Bára Banki ...	21 0	22 8	29 0	32 0	30 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	25 12	42 8	42 0	42 0	32 0	32 0	40 8	44 0	42 0	55 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		Juár (small).
	Sítápur ...	24 0	25 3	37 0	...	48 5	55 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	19 0	17 1	24 0	40 0	45 12	55 0	37 8	37 8	51 8	45 0	46 8	55 0	34 11	37 8	48 6	186 0	180 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	8 10	Sítápur ...		Kodú.
	Hardui ...	21 3	22 4	30 0	37 8	37 8	49 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	15 0	16 14	24 6	37 8	41 4	46 0	34 11	34 11	45 0	37 8	...	30 0	32 13	33 4	19 5	192 0	192 0	320 0	8 0	8 4	...	Hardui ...		Maxai.
	Kheri ...	25 0	26 0	37 0	40 0	38 0	58 8	9 0	12 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	26 0	47 4	47 4	69 0	36 0	36 0	9 0	80 0	54 0	80 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		Marhwa.
	Fyzabad ...	22 4	21 8	30 8	35 8	32 0	47 8	12 0	11 0	9 0	22 8	22 8	25 8	39 8	38 8	45 10	31 8	28 0	33 6	...	...	41 4	40 12	30 8	40 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 2	8 4	Fyzabad ...		Ditto.
	Bharaich ...	24 0	26 0	34 0	36 0	36 0	60 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	31 0	34 0	44 0	25 0	28 0	30 6	22 0	72 0	72 0	80 0	36 0	37 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich ...		Kodú.
	Gonda ...	22 7	23 8	30 8	34 2	38 0	44 0	20 8	21 0	21 0	23 12	26 8	42 4	44 0	52 0	27 14	30 8	30 0	24 0	60 0	51 1	51 5	32 14	34 6	40 10	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 4	8 2	8 0	Gonda ...		Ditto.
	Rai Bareli ...	22 8	23 0	30 8	35 0	35 0	42 8	20 0	20 0	21 4	21 4	30 0	36 4	36 0	50 0	35 0	34 0	43 12	36 0	...	...	57 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Rái Barelí ...		
	Sultanpur ...	23 0	24 8	30 0	33 0	36 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	25 0	31 0	34 0	44 0	25 0	28 0	36 0	30 0	50 0	50 0	58 0	32 0	34 0	42 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sultanpur ...		Sawán.
	Partábgarh ...	23 9	24 8	29 2	36 5	37 6	55 8	17 0	14 8	24 0	25 0	33 8	31 8	36 1	39 0	44 13	33 6	35 12	55 6	37 0	40 8	52 13	32 0	34 4	38 11	200 0	193 5	113 5	8 0	7 12	8 0	Partábgarh ...		

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penecillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penecillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penecillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarn, Verugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	21 8	19 8	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	23 8	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	25 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara		
	Chanda	19 5	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	14 4	16 4	27 5	25 0	32 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	440 0	440 0	400 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	Chanda		
	Wardha	20 0	19 11	24 0	8 0	8 0	9 5	14 0	13 14	12 0	23 11	24 0	45 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Wardha		
	Balaghat	22 0	22 0	26 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	25 0	23 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	28 0	27 0	40 0	22 0	21 0	31 0	45 0	40 0	53 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	17 8	32 0	32 8	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Saugor		
	Damoh	26 4	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 8	21 8	22 8	22 0	30 0	32 0	...	32 8	33 12	32 8	50 0	50 0	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Damoh		
	Seoni	24 0	25 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	30 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	65 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Betul	17 0	17 0	22 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	28 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	30 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul		
	Chindwara	22 0	21 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 8	26 0	25 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara		
	Hoshangabad	18 0	17 0	17 12	12 6	11 4	11 0	13 8	12 8	12 0	19 0	21 0	...	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	27 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	20 0	21 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 8	28 0	32 0	22 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	36 8	33 0	...	22 0	22 0	33 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	12 12	12 4	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 2	17 8	19 6	28 2	16 11	17 0	26 4	...	...	...	17 8	16 10	21 2	12 8	12 4	11 12	Nimar		
	Raipur	56 0	56 0	50 0	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	22 0	38 4	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 0	52 0	36 0	9 0	9 4	8 8	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	26 0	23 8	26 0	28 0	24 8	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	34 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	68 0	72 0	72 0	...	...	...	48 0	40 0	40 0	68 0	60 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	110 0	115 0	70 0	70 0	47 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavery	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Upper Godavery		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	10 8	10 8	19 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 2	8 8	7 6	7 7	13 6	11 5	11 4	26 5	11 5	11 9	26 0	11 6	11 7	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 0	11 0	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	10 7	10 7	19 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	9 6	7 0	7 2	12 5	11 0	11 5	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	9 9	10 6	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	8 5	8 5	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	6 7	6 7	11 5	10 5	10 5	20 5	10 5	10 5	27 0	...	...	12 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 2	13 0	Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	14 0	15 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	42 0	14 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	15 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	40 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola		
	Elichpur	14 0	14 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	46 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Elichpur		
	Buldana	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	48 0	17 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana		
	Woon	16 0	16 0	21 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	27 0	28 0	47 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon		
	Bassim	15 6	15 6	23 5	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 0	12 0	10 5	13 0	25 5	27 0	64 0	17 0	19 0	36 0	13 2	12 5	24 0	21 5	21 0	26 0	9 5	9 5	8 5	Bassim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	7 2	6 7	10 5	7 7	7 0	10 7	6 0	6 5	10 0	6 7	6 7	11 0	9 0	7 2	25 2	...	...	...	8 7	8 0	19 0	8 0	7 5	22 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Bangalore { Retail	7 0	6 2	10 0	7 5	6 5	10 2	5 7	6 0	9 5	6 2	6 2	10 5	8 7	7 0	24 2	...	...	...	8 2	7 5	18 0	7 0	7 0	21 7	84 0	72 0	132 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	Bangalore { Retail		
	Kolar { Wholesale	...	...	...	5 5	5 3	5 0	7 8	6 7	13 1	7 5	6 5	12 4	7 9	7 6	...	9 4	9 4	27 4	8 2	7 7	20 8	8 3	9 4	27 7	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	14 9	Kolar { Wholesale		
	Kolar { Retail	...	...	...	5 3	5 0	9 9	7 5	6 3	12 9	7 3	6 2	12 2	7 6	7 3	...	9 2	9 2	27 7	8 0	7 4	20 5	8 0	9 1	27 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 1	14 1	14 6	Kolar { Retail		
	Túmkúr { Wholesale	7 0	6 5	11 5	6 5	5 7	11 5	5 7	6 0	10 5	6 2	6 0	12 0	7 5	6 5	19 0	9 0	8 5	...	8 1	7 2	33 3	6 5	6 5	25 0	120 0	120 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Túmkúr { Wholesale		
	Túmkúr { Retail	6 5	6 0	11 0	6 0	5 5	11 0	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	5 7	11 0	7 0	6 0	18 0	8 5	8 0	...	7 3	7 0	30 3	6 0	6 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Túmkúr { Retail		
	Mysore { Wholesale	5 6	5 6	10 4	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	10 2	6 0	6 2	11 2	8 1	8 7	17 7	7 7	8 3	25 2	9 0	8 7	17 3	7 0	7 0	27 4	78 0	78 0	72 0	8 7	8 7	9 1	Mysore { Wholesale		
	Mysore { Retail	5 4	5 4	10 2	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	10 0	5 6	6 0	11 0	7 7	8 5	17 3	7 7	8 3	24 1	8 7	7 7	17 3	7 0	7 0	21 0	75 0	72 0	66 0	8 5	8 5	11 4	Mysore { Retail		
	Hassan { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan { Wholesale		
	Hassan { Retail	6 0	5 7	10 0	6 2	6 0	11 5	5 7	6 0	11 5	6 7	6 7	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 0	20 0	5 7	6 0	17 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 2	8 0	10 5	Hassan { Retail		
	Shimoga { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga { Wholesale		
	Shimoga { Retail	4 7	4 7	11 5	6 2	...	...	5 2	5 2	10 5	6 7	7 0	14 5	8 7	8 5	21 0	...	...	...	9 2	8 5	22 0	7 5	7 5	20 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 5	8 5	10 5	Shimoga { Retail		
	Kadur { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur { Wholesale		
	Kadur { Retail	6 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	5 5	6 0	11 0	6 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Kadur { Retail		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	5 5	5 0	13 6	6 3	6 0	13 3	5 6	5 5	10 6	7 0	7 5	12 0	8 0	8 5	24 8	...	...	24 0	8 0	8 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Chital- { Wholesale		
	Chitaldroog { Retail	4 7	4 5	12 0	5 4	5 0	13 0	4 7	5 0	10 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	23 0	...	...	20 0	7 0	8 0	21 5	5 0	5 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	droog. Retail		
	Coorg { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg { Wholesale		
	Coorg { Retail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg { Retail		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	21 4	22 4	...	28 0	30 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 4	10 0	...	28 0	35 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.		
	Kishengurh	22 8	22 8	...	32 8	32 8	...	8 0	8 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	35 0	35 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh			
	Alwar	26 0	26 0	21 0	34 8	36 0	31 8	8 8	9 8	7 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	Alwar			
	Bharatpur (City)	} No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharatpur (City)			
	Kerowli (City)	}																		...	...	...	...	...	...	Kerowli (City)			
	Ajmir	23 0	21 14	18 1	33 8	33 8	29 0	6 12	5 11	6 0	11 14	11 8	11 8	36 10	34 12	26 5	27 6	28 4	23 9	...	...	...	42 7	40 0	22 13	Ajmir			
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received																		...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Cantonment			
	Erinpura	20 0	20 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	38 0	20 12	Erinpura			
	Sirohi	21 0	21 0	19 8	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	24 0	Sirohi			
	Aboo	16 12	17 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	32 0	5 14	5 14	5 10	7 7	7 7	7 8	...	...	...	26 10	27 10	30 0	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	22 0	Aboo			
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	17 8	16 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	27 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar			
	Meywar	No return received																		...	...	...	No return received			Meywar			
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	20 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	14 0	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	16 4	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)			
	Partabgarh „	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 12	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	Partabgarh „			
	Marwar	16 14	16 12	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 8	...	30 0	31 4	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	27 8	...	70 0	70 0	...	56 0	62 8	...	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	}																												Bikaneer		
	Bundi																													Bundi		
	Kota	} No return received																		...	...	...	No return received			Kota			
	Tonk																													Tonk		
	Jhallawar																													Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora	}																												Shahpoora		
Central India.	Indore	13 8	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 12	10 14	10 14	12 0	17 12	17 2	21 0	16 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	17 12	17 2	20 0	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 7	8 8	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	18 0	18 0	16 0	23 12	24 4	16 0	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	24 10	25 13	25 9	24 0	23 12	23 12	...	...	...	24 4	25 0	19 4	91 4	91 4	100 6	14 3	14 3	14 10	Gwalior		
	Goona	21 0	20 0	...	17 0	18 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	21 0	20 0	...	Goona		
	Rutlam	No return received																		...	...	...	No return received			Rutlam			
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	24 8	25 8	26 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	29 0	32 0	35 0	40 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

* Per man's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

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

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

Orissa	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Western Bengal ...	1	2	3	17	19	36	18	21	39
Central „ ...	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	3	5
Eastern „ ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Behar ...	54	22	76	87	51	138	141	73	214
N. W. Provinces ...	113	43	156	69	36	105	182	79	261
Oudh	68	43	111	11	7	18	79	50	129
Central India	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Punjab	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Nepal	3	...	3	4	...	4	7	...	7
Misc., Madras & Bombay, &c.	68	32	100	3	1	4	71	33	104
Grand Total ...	315	146	461	191	114	305	506	260	766

No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, and the French West India Colonies, took place during this month.

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste ...	44	26	70	20	9	29	64	35	99
Agriculturists (Hindoos) ...	67	40	107	36	28	64	103	68	171
Artizans (Hindoos) ...	15	6	21	36	21	57	51	27	78
Low castes (Hindoos) ...	154	53	207	71	47	118	225	100	325
Mussulmans	35	21	56	28	9	37	63	30	93
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	315	146	461	191	114	305	506	260	766

No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, and the French West India Colonies, took place during this month.

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

Calcutta, *The 7th Feb. 1877.*

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

No. 6, dated 2nd February 1877.

From—The Government of India,

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

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

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

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

3. We have received with much satisfaction from Sir R. Temple a telegram dated Madras, the 28th ultimo, informing us that the Local Government accede substantially to all his proposals for economy, and that orders will, he believes, be issued at once.. We have also received from the Madras Government an application for the services of ten Bengal Civil Servants under various Governments and Administrations who have been specially selected by Sir R. Temple, and are taking steps to comply with it as far as may be practicable.

4. Regarding the condition of the distressed districts, we have no very material changes to report. In Madras, the number on the relief works has been reduced by about 50,000, and cholera prevails to a very great extent. In Bombay, there has been a very slight fall in prices in some districts, but the numbers on the relief works have again increased.

5. We are now beginning to receive the review and forecast reports by Talukas which were due on the 15th ultimo. The number which have already reached us is shewn in the margin.

Bombay 47 out of 91 (excluding the Konkan and Political Agencies).
Madras 6 out of 124.
Mysore 49 out of 81.

X.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of relief affairs in the Cuddapah District, as ascertained at Sir Richard Temple's conference with the local officers on the 19th January 1877.

AT Cuddapah Sir Richard Temple had the advantage of the presence of—

MR. G. THORNHILL, First Member of the Revenue Board; and he conferred with—

MR. PRICE, the Collector, who had joined the Cuddapah District a few days previously, after serving for several weeks as Relief Officer at the Bellary headquarters;

MR. BENSON, Head Assistant Collector, who has been some few months in the district, and is in charge of three eastern taluks;

MR. MACCARTIE, Assistant Collector in charge of the head-quarter taluk;

MR. TRAVERS, Government grain agent at Cuddapah;

RAMASAMY, Deputy Collector, who has been employed for five years at Cuddapah; besides the representative traders of Cuddapah, and a gentleman who has for the last six weeks been doing business at Cuddapah on behalf of a Madras firm.

2. The Cuddapah District comprises an area of 8,367 square miles, with a population of 1,351,194 persons, and it is divided into eleven taluks. It is traversed by the North-Western Railway, of which a branch goes to Bellary. In physical characteristic the four taluks on the Mysore plateau, forming the sub-division of Maddanpally, differ considerably from the other seven taluks around Cuddapah itself. The rainfall of the year 1876 has ranged from six to eleven inches in the different taluks; and on the average has not exceeded eight inches. The average rainfall of the district for the last eight years has been 31 inches, ranging from 21 to 36 inches in the different taluks Both the June and the October rainfalls (S. E. and N. W. monsoons) were deficient. There has been excessive failure of both the autumn and winter crops all over the district, except in the taluks of Cuddapah, Prodatore, Boodvail, Sidhout and Pullampet. In all of these taluks there has been a good deal of irrigation from the Toongabhudra Canal,* by channels from the Papagni, Pennair and Cheyair rivers, and from wells. Nearly all the tanks in the district are wholly dry, so that little crop has been saved by tank irrigation.

* The Irrigation Company's officers state that 22,000 acres in Cuddapah have taken canal water this year.

3. The chief food-crops are—

	Area under crop in last ordinary year. Acres.
Cholam (jowari)	420,000
Cumbu (bajra)	348,000
Rice	126,000
Ragi*	94,000

* This staple is grown chiefly in the plateau taluks.

The yield of the food-crops of the present year is estimated at six annas (or nearly half an ordinary good crop) in the head-quarter taluk, four annas in four other taluks, and at only two or three annas in the bad taluks; and for the whole district the local officers estimate a yield of three annas or about one-fifth of an ordinary crop all round. On the irrigated lands in the comparatively good taluks a considerable quantity of rice and ragi will be reaped within the next few weeks; and the prospect of this outturn has had some effect on Cuddapah prices. After the crops now in the ground shall have been reaped, the earliest harvest of next season will consist of the August rice and of the September cumbu (bajra). The harvest in the plateau taluks will be somewhat later than in taluks around Cuddapah.

4. Grain markets in the northern taluks are well supplied, chiefly with imported grain. Ragi is being brought in from Nellore and even from Calicut, as well as rice in great abundance from Madras. In a few marts of the plateau taluks there has been occasional shortness of supply; local stocks there are believed to be short, and it is said that the ryots there, when they saw their millet fields coming on well early in the season, sold off their stocks to the distressed population of Mysore. Large importations come every day into Cuddapah, and petty dealers from outlying marts fetch out supplies thence. Mr. St. Martin, who is now doing business at Cuddapah for a Madras firm, considers that the importations have now fully supplied all local demands. He could sell every bag of rice he imported at remunerative prices four weeks ago, whereas his rice now goes off but slowly, at prices 12 or 15 per cent. cheaper. Native dealers say that grain is not now coming in quite as briskly as before, because Government is sending up its own grain. There are plenty of carts in the district, and as yet draught cattle do full duty. The roads are good and easy, save towards Boodrail and Cumbum (in Kurnool), in which direction the routes are hilly and are heavy for cart traffic.

5. The Collectorate officials give the current (18th January) prices at—

	Present price.	Average price during month of December in ordinary years.
Rice... ...	... 7 seers	13 seers per rupee.
Cholam ...	... 9¼ ,,	24 ,, ,,
Ragi ...	... 9½ ,,	25 ,, ,,

Prices were at one time quite 15 per cent. dearer, but they have now been falling for the last 2 or 3 weeks, partly because large importations have come in, and partly because there is hope of a considerable spring-crop yield off the irrigated lands. In the Prodatore taluk, through which the railway runs, prices are even cheaper than the above quotations. But in the remoter, and especially in the plateau taluks, prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. dearer than Cuddapah rates. The native traders who waited upon Sir Richard Temple gave somewhat lower quotations for cholam, saying that some jowaree, which came into Cuddapah four days ago, was selling to-day at 10 seers per rupee for Jubbulpore grain and 9½ seers for Sholapore grain.

6. Government rice from Madras is being sent into Cuddapah by both the Northern and the South-Western Railways. Mr. Travers, the Government grain agent at Cuddapah, has received from Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Government brokers, and sent off into the interior of the Cuddapah district, about 20,000 maunds, besides 60,000 maunds for the Cumbum taluk of Kurnool. The plateau taluks are being supplied from the station of Goriatam on South-Western Railway, and the Collector of North Arcot states that he has for weeks past forwarded considerable quantities of Government grain to the depôts under the sub-divisional officer of Maddanpally, who has also made advances of Government money to local traders in order to induce them to bring up from the railway supplies for the local markets; but information is not obtainable at Cuddapah regarding the amount or the result of these advances.

7. Regarding the stocks in the hands of the people, accurate information does not exist. But it is known that the yield of food-crops in the next preceding (1875-76) season was short, being estimated at an 8-anna, or half an ordinary crop; three lakhs were that year remitted out of a total demand of fourteen lakhs. The crop of 1874-75 in Cuddapah was on the whole good, notwithstanding the excessive rain at the end of the season. The general condition of the Cuddapah people in ordinary years is good; the Cuddapah manual calls the ryots a well-to-do set of men; and the local officers, European and Native, agree that the Cuddapah ryot, both on the plateau and below it, is ordinarily a man of some substance and lives in tolerable comfort. The local traders estimated that barely one-half of the ryots were much in debt. The labouring classes are said to be about one-fourth of the total population. Very many ryots are believed to hold some grain stocks in the inland taluks; but in the plateau taluks much of the local stores were exported before the recent failure of harvest declared itself, and so the stocks there are perhaps unusually low.

8. All persons who apply for Government assistance are employed upon relief works, which consist mainly of roads. Some few thousands are employed on tank-work, but roads are the main relief works, especially in the plateau taluks. The Collector has directed that no new road-work be undertaken, and that relief labourers be put upon the repairs of irrigation channels and of tanks, works which can be done without professional preliminaries. A large embankment is being thrown up along the Pennair river to protect the railway. The local officers cannot indicate any large work on which a considerable number of labourers could be concentrated. Some of the Cuddapah people are migrating for work to the East Coast Canal in the Nellore district, and such emigration is being encouraged.

9. The rate of relief wages is everywhere 2 annas a day for adult males. For some weeks the rate in the southern (plateau) sub-division was 2½ annas a day. On Saturday double wages are paid, a Sunday wage at full rates being presented to the work-people. The Collector, Mr. Price, has found difficulty in preventing large extra numbers from coming to work on Saturday with a view to secure the free Sunday wage. In Bellary, Mr. Price was able to stop the issue of the weekly Sunday present. Relief wages in Boodrail are paid in grain. Wages for women and children are proportionately lower than those quoted above. Attempts are made to enforce task-work, and a scale of work has been laid down. But practically the task is not rigorously enforced, as the supervising establishment is insufficient. About six lakhs of rupees have been spent on relief works up to the present time.

10. The number of people returned as present on relief works in each taluk, according to the latest (11th January) figures, is:—

	Total number on works.		
Roychoti	17,068	equal to 13	per cent. of the population of the taluk.
Cuddapah	9,953	6	" " "
Palumpet	7,844	5	" " "
Prodatore	9,021	9	" " "
Jamamadigu	14,082	13	" " "
Boodrail	5,663	6	" " "
Maddanpally	35,101	26	" " "
Kadiri	39,074	28	" " "
Voilpaud	27,899	19	" " "
Sidhout	6,180	8	" " "
Puhneudla	22,591	20	" " "
TOTAL	195,476	or	

According to the latest total furnished by the Collector ... ... 204,000, equal to 15 per cent. of the population.

11. Relief works began in the plateau taluks towards the end of September, and at Cuddapah on the 18th October. When the people came on the works at first, some of them were in a physically depressed condition, especially in Boodrail. But the relief labourers are well and strong. From one-fourth to one-third of the labourers are ryots or their families, but the majority are pariahs (labouring people of low caste). The great increase in the number of relief labourers occurred in the latter half of December; the numbers are now nearly stationary. The tahsildar of Cuddapah considers that perhaps one-eighth of the work-people in his taluk could subsist, for a time at any rate, without relief wages. Sir Richard Temple visited gangs in two or three directions round Cuddapah, and he found the relief labourers for the most part stout and well-clad. In one village, where a considerable breadth of irrigated crop was coming forward, he found a number of ryots with their wives in receipt of wages on a relief work close to their homes. The variation in the percentage of the population on relief works in the

northern and southern taluks was attributed partly to the circumstance that the failure of crops was worst in the southern (or plateau) taluks, and partly to the comparatively less strict administration of relief under the Sub-Collector of Muddanpally.

12. No gratuitous relief is being given from State funds, save in the sub-division of Maddanpally, where 915 persons are receiving charitable relief, the cost of which is defrayed half from Government and half from private funds. About 1,500 persons (infirm, children, sick and beggars) are being relieved daily in Cuddapah town from private subscriptions.

13. The cattle of the district have hitherto been kept alive with fodder from the canal banks, or with grass from the hills. Some are driven away to the pastures of the hills* within the district. On the whole, the cattle are much better off than in the Bellary district. The local officers expect that most of the valuable cattle, both plough and draught, will be kept alive one way or another.

* Palkonda hills, Nalla Malla, Seshachesham, Zena Malla, most of which are practically branches or offshoots of the Eastern Ghâts.

14. There is apparently no present cause for fearing a failure of the water-supply. But water may hereafter run short in the black soil taluks, but as yet no difficulty is experienced.

15. The collection of the land revenue is stayed for the present. Probably about ⅔ of the district demand (14 lakhs) will have to be suspended, and eventually some portion of this may have to be remitted. One quarter of the abkari (liquor excise) revenue has been suspended in Cuddapah, as compared with one half in Bellary and Kurnool.

VELLORE:
The 20th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

XI.

Minute by SIR R. TEMPLE, *dated 22nd January 1877.*

IN continuation of my Minute of the 19th and the 20th January, describing the relief operations in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, and suggesting certain measures of economy, I desire to submit, for the consideration of the Government of Madras, a suggestion respecting administrative control.

2. If measures of additional control are to be adopted, it is to be apprehended that local difficulties of various kinds will be adduced, and questions will be raised, which can only be settled by some officer with plenary power on the spot, if they are to be settled with the necessary promptitude and vigour. Further, with such very extensive operations of relief, spreading over so large an area, and affecting so many classes, it is difficult to secure that degree of uniformity of system which is necessary to be maintained, even after allowing for all local peculiarities, unless there is some authority immediately at hand to whom all the local officers must defer.

3. I would therefore suggest that some officer be thus appointed by Government to reside within these three districts for the present, and be vested with full power, subject immediately to the Government of Madras, to direct and control all the relief operations. I believe that this measure will be conducive to economy as well as efficiency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

XII.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of relief affairs in the District of North Arcot, as ascertained by Sir Richard Temple at conferences with the local officers on the 20th January.

Sir Richard Temple met in the North Arcot district,—

Mr. Whiteside, the Collector.

Mr. Irvine, the Sub-Collector at Vellore, who has charge of the Vellore, Arcot, and Gudiatam taluks, and also of the Kangundy zemindari.

Mr. Austin, Head Assistant in charge of the Wallajah taluk, and also of the great zemindaris of Karietnuggur and Kalastri.

Krishnaswamy Ayah, late Sheristadar, and at present Special Deputy Collector of North Arcot.

The North Arcot District comprises an area of 7,139 square miles, and a population of 2,015,278. It contains two considerable towns—Vellore and Wallajahpet—and it is traversed by a railway which passes across the whole district. It is divided into nine taluks, and it comprises, besides these taluks, thirteen zemindari estates, some of which are very large. Two of its taluks—Punganur and Chendragiri—are situate upon the uplands of the Mysore plateau. The zemindari estates contain nearly one-third of the whole population of the district.

2. The rainfall of the district was short last year, but this year it has failed: thus—

Average rainfall of the Arcot District for the year—

1874-75	50
1875-76	23
1876-77	16

While 16 inches is the average for the whole district, in some taluks the rainfall has been much smaller still. The yield of the harvests of 1874-75 was excellent; that of

the year 1875-76 was short, being estimated at little more than 8 annas, or one-half an ordinary good crop. The yield of the current year may be estimated to be a 4-anna (or about ½ of an ordinary good) crop for the whole district. The outturn has varied greatly in the different taluks. The wet crops under tanks have failed altogether, as the tanks, great and small, were empty. The dry crops in the Gudiatam, Wandewash and Poloor taluks were fairly good: there is a great deal of irrigation from wells in those taluks, and in the two great zemindaris of Karvetnagar and Kalastri, where the land is rich; in the two taluks on the Mysore plateau, near to and of the same character with the plateau taluks* of Cuddapah.

* Muddenpilly, Voilpaud.

3. If distress should unhappily become general, the zemindars and their establishment will assist greatly in the administration of relief, excepting the few who are heavily in debt. The zemindar of Punganoor has already been of much help to the Collector, and has displayed much liberality. The ryots and landholders in the zemindaris are, generally speaking, well off. The total rental of the zemindaris is 14 lakhs, and they pay 4¾ lakhs revenue to Government. In their estates Government has no revenue establishments.

4. The markets of North Arcot, both in town and villages, are well supplied with food; private trade is remarkably active; carts and draught cattle are abundant; and the district roads are remarkably good. Up to about three weeks ago, rice and ragi were being largely exported from the district; but then prices stiffened, the tide turned, and importations of rice began from Madras. During the last three or four days prices have fallen again somewhat in consequence of the large importations which took place, and the appearance of which drew forth the local stocks.

5. Current prices in markets near the railway are quoted at—

Ragi (small millet), 9½ seers per rupee.
Rice, 7¾.

There is but little cholum to be had in the bazaars, and ragi is the ordinary food of the common people. In markets remote from the railway, prices rule about 5 to 8 per cent. dearer than the above quotations. The Collector has no doubt whatever that private trade will suffice to meet the wants of this district. He was asked how much Government grain his district would require, and he answered as above. Certain wealthy and trustworthy dealers of the district have engaged to import grain and put it down at depôts near the relief works, in case supplies should ever be required for relief labourers.

6. In ordinary years the ryots and peasantry of North Arcot are prosperous people. They have comfortable houses and fine cattle. In the taluks on the plateau the villagers are poorer, still even then they are not in a depressed condition. Even this year the people were fairly well off; and the Collector for long abstained from opening relief works, because he thought they were not absolutely necessary. Prices no doubt were high, and there were signs of distress or uneasiness in the shape of dacoities and robberies. The police officials, high or low, much urged the Collector to interfere, saying that the people were starving; but the native revenue officials confirmed the Collector in his opinion that the time for administering Government relief had not come. One or two deaths were reported by the Police as caused by starvation; but the Collector after enquiry satisfied himself that the deaths in question were due to ordinary natural causes.

7. In December relief works were opened, and the highest number yet on the relief works was about 40,000. The latest published return shows a smaller total; but the temporary decrease was due to accident. Some few of the people on the works near Vellore were in a depressed physical condition when they first came; but the rest were, and still are, in good condition. Sir Richard Temple saw about 3,000 relief labourers at work on a tank in the Vellore cantonment, and they seemed to him to be, as a body, more in need of relief and poorer altogether than any relief gangs he has seen in the Madras Presidency. Task work is not exacted from the work-people, and all the works have hitherto been under the supervision of the local revenue officials. The officials* of the engineering department are now going to direct the works. Hitherto the relief labourers have been employed on roads; but orders have recently been received to work them on clearing tanks and irrigation channels.

* 1 Executive Engineer.
3 Range officers (Assistant Engineer).
1 Overseer for each taluk.

8. Wages are paid to relief labourers in cash; once a week, seven days' wages are paid in full, though no work is done on the Sunday. Originally the rate began at 2½ annas for an adult male per diem; but this was, by Mr. Thornhill's order, reduced to 2 annas a day, at which it has since stood.

9. The Collector says that, instead of 40,000 persons, 80,000 are ready to come upon the works if only he would admit them. And he estimated that at the worst season as many as 150,000† persons might be upon the works in Arcot. After reading Sir Richard Temple's suggestions for economy, which have been laid before the Government of Madras, the Collector said that, provided he had competent agency to carry out these suggestions, he might keep the total numbers of relief labourers considerably below 150,000 without endangering the safety of the people.

† Now the estimate was—
80,000 average of February.
100,000 " March.
130,000 " April.
150,000 " May.
This estimate for May may be fulfilled if no rain falls in May. But if rain comes then the numbers ought to fall at once to 80,000 during May.

10. Until a few days ago nobody in the district was receiving gratuitous relief from the State; though some few hundreds were getting a daily meal at the Vellore municipal house. On the occasion of Sir Richard's visit the pauper recipients of relief at Vellore were inspected, and many of them were in a really emaciated condition. The medical officer, however, reported that the applicants for relief were greatly increasing, and that some of these applicants appeared to be in real need. The Sub-Collector accordingly, on the 31st December, sanctioned the opening of a relief house, and at present some 4,000 are receiving a daily dole of rice (1 lb. for adults). When appliances are ready, cooked food will be given; but it is expected that the rate and costs of relief will be kept at about one-half of the cost per head of relieving paupers at the Red Hills camp near Madras. Mr. Irvine explains that Vellore town contains a considerable pauper population; he adds, however, that when relief began to be given, a good many applicants came into Vellore from the neighbouring villages. As yet, however, no applicant has been granted a ticket for daily relief until the medical officer (or one of his subordinates) had certified him or her as a suitable recipient of charity.

11. The Collector is satisfied that in the interior the village officials will, after all the admonitions they have received, watch and bring up for relief people who are really in danger of starving. Some few paupers are receiving gratuitous relief at the cost of private charity at Gudiatam.

12. Hereafter there may be cause for apprehension in regard to the cattle or in regard to the water supply. Water is falling short in Vellore itself, but the district generally is full of wells, which are being deepened. In the taluks on the plateau, the level of the sub-soil waters is sinking rapidly. Up to the present time the cattle have managed to pick up a living.

13. The Collector apprehends that one-half of the land revenue demand (8 lakhs out of 16) will have to be suspended this year. There will be considerable loss also on the abkari (liquor excise) revenue.

C. BERNARD.

XIV.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated 22nd January 1877.*

IN my minute of the 19th January, I recommended that relief wages in the Madras Presidency should be experimentally reduced from 2 annas to 1½ annas a day for a male adult, that is, a diminution of 25 per cent. The financial effect may be approximately estimated thus: The present number of labourers may be taken at 1,200,000; the average wage may be taken at 1½ annas (including men, women and children, receiving 2 annas for a man, 1½ annas for a woman, and 1 anna for a child per diem), or Rs. 2½ per mensem per head all round. This will give a total of 30 lakhs of rupees per mensem on the whole. A reduction of one-fourth of 30 lakhs, if it can be maintained, would at once cause a saving of 7½ lakhs per mensem. This saving will accrue even if the present total of relief labourers shall fortunately not increase. If it were, however, to increase, the saving would be proportionately greater. If a saving of 7½ lakhs a month were to be carried out for four months, which is the shortest time computable, then the total saved on this heading alone would be 30 lakhs of rupees. In all probability this saving will really be much more. Under some circumstances, which are unfortunately but too probable (that is, increase in the number of relief labourers), it might amount to 50 lakhs or half a million sterling. This is, I submit, an important consideration financially, which cannot be lightly set aside.

2. I mention this because I apprehend that objections will be raised to this particular proposal, which objections may in effect be thus stated; namely:—

(1) that 1½ annas per diem will not at present prices purchase sufficient food.
(2) that it will not sustain the people in robust health.
(3) that it will not enable a man to perform task-work with all his strength.
(4) that a reduction will make the relief labourers discontented, and tempt them to rioting.

3. In my judgment these objections are not valid as against making an experiment, upon which such large financial results depend.

4. As regards the first objection: at a price of 8 seers a rupee for common food-grains, 1½ annas will purchase one pound avoirdupois of grain, and will leave a margin for vegetables and condiments. Experience has shown that, though this may not be a large ration, still it will sustain life. In prosperous times the peasantry perhaps eat more, but even in ordinary times it is probable that the poorest classes in many parts of India do not really get more. So much is this the case, that in many parts of India half a seer a day, meaning one pound, has passed into a proverb for bare subsistence. I submit that, in such an emergency as this, to give more than such subsistence is beyond the power of Government. Nor can it be said that a man ought to receive more than 1½ annas per diem, bare subsistence, because he has to feed those dependant on him; for, as a matter of fact, under the relief system, not only the man, but the wife and children also receive wages.

5. Next as to the objection that 1½ annas per diem will not sustain the people in robust health, I should rejoin that this question would be solved in the course of a very few weeks by an examination as to whether any signs of physical depression begin to manifest themselves among the recipients of relief. That these poor people might wish for more is probable. But then the principle is to be remembered that Government cannot undertake to avert distress nor mitigate the pressure which arises from a somewhat short ration; it has not the means of doing more than save life.

6. Then as to the third objection, that 1½ annas per diem will not enable a man to perform task-work with all his strength, it is sufficient to reply that the task will be regulated according to the strength of the people. It will be out of the question to give high relief wages merely to get a high degree of task-work. The relief roads and other works are undertaken, not so much for their own sake, but for the purpose of affording relief. It is, of course, an object to get as much of good work as can be got. Still it is to be remembered that these operations are undertaken, not because they are absolutely required in themselves, but because they afford relief. Therefore considerations relating merely to public works must be subordinated, as I submit, to the financial consideration of disbursing the smallest sum of money consistent with the preservation of human life.

7. Lastly, as to the objection that a reduction from 2 annas to 1½ annas would make the relief labourers discontented, and tempt them to rioting, it is sufficient to reply that there is no chance whatever of this, if only those are admitted to the works who are absolutely in need of assistance. Persons who are thus situated are necessarily thankful for what they can get, and are the last people in the world who would resort to violence in order to obtain more. If, indeed, they were to attempt anything of the sort, that would *per se* be a proof that they were not really in need. And any such attempt would be put down with the necessary firmness and promptitude. It is probable, indeed, that the headman of gangs and other petty officials, who might have some sinister interest in keeping up a high rate of wage, might instigate the people to be clamorous and even riotous. But these misguided efforts would soon be stopped.

8. I therefore submit that, on the one hand, there are no adequate objections to deter the Government from making a trial to reduce the rate of relief wage for adult male labourers from 2 annas to 1½ annas per diem ; while on the other hand, there are important financial considerations to render the trial worth making.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

XV.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Coimbatore district, as ascertained by Sir Richard Temple from the Collector on 21st January 1877.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE had not time to visit Coimbatore where distress was believed to be as yet inconsiderable. But the Collector, Mr. Wedderburn, was good enough to meet Sir Richard Temple at Erode, and to travel with him through the Coimbatore district.

2. This district comprises 7,432 square miles, with a population of 1,763,274. It is divided into 10 taluks, of which two, and part of a third, in the north, consist of hilly and forest country, where the population is extremely sparse. The Madras and Beypore railway passes right across the more distressed part of the district, while the railway to Trichinopoly passes down the south-eastern taluks.

3. The south-west (or early) monsoon does not in ordinary years reach any part of the Coimbatore district, save the forest tracts to the north and the southernmost taluks. The main population of the district depends upon the crops watered by the north-east (or late) monsoon, and upon the crops raised by means of irrigation from wells and river channels. The staple dry crops are cholum and cumboo (big and lesser millets). Ragi and rice are grown on lands irrigated by wells. In ordinary seasons they get two or three crops off the irrigated lands within the year. The area under irrigation from river channels is about 116,000 acres ; under well irrigation, 300,000 acres.

4. This season the north-east monsoon failed. The district average rainfall during the October rains is 12 inches ; this year (1876) the average fall was only 2 inches. Consequently the greater part of the dry crop land was unsown. Even in the lands under river channels and wells the yield is small, and the ryots will be unable to raise a second or third crop, by reason of the smallness of the supply in the rivers, and by reason of the failure of water in the wells. As Sir Richard Temple passed by railway over the best irrigated part of the district, where a channel from the Bhowani passes near the Cauvery River, the Collector pointed out fields of rice which, though sown and come up, were yet withering, because the Bhowani water had failed them. Along the railway line, however, Sir Richard saw a considerable breadth of capital irrigated rice land. Giving credit for the probable yield of the irrigated lands, the Collector puts the estimated yield of this whole district at four annas or about one quarter of a good crop. He mentions, however, that Coimbatore, with its uncertain rainfall, rarely secures a full or even a good crop all round.

5. The parts of Coimbatore most affected by the failure are the central thickly-peopled taluks of Palladam, Darapuram and Perundoray (or Erode), containing a population of 700,000 people. Caroor, with a population of 170,000, also had a very short rainfall ; but the Bhowani channels water the eastern side of the taluk. The people of Coimbatore are fairly well off in good years ; their staple food is cholum and ragi. They grow enough food for their own consumption, and in ordinary years the district neither exports nor imports food. The people are thrifty ; and on account of the uncertainty of their climate, they habitually store up the surplus produce of good years. They have been living this year on those stocks. Last year's (1875-76) harvests were good everywhere except in the taluks of Palladam and Caroor, where the north-east monsoon (or latter rains) failed ; the harvests of 1874-75 were up to the average of the district, but a bumper crop is seldom seen in Coimbatore.

6. There is ample supply of food-grain in all markets ; private trade is active ; there is an abundance of carts and plough cattle, and the district roads are decidedly good. Only during the last few days have importations of food to any appreciable extent come into the district, and they are mainly from the district of Malabar, whence rice comes to Coimbatore cheaper than from the east coast. The price of food at present at Coimbatore is—

Cholum	...	...	...	9 seers per rupee.
Ragi ...	...	...	...	9 ditto.
Rice ...	...	...	...	6 ditto.

Prices in the interior of the district are about the same. The Collector does not anticipate that the supply of food in this district can fall short ; private importations by rail can always supply any deficiency. He was asked whether any Government grain should be sent to his district, and he replied that there was no need of any such help in Coimbatore.

7. A few weeks ago the paupers of the district, and other people who found difficulty in getting subsistence, came flocking into the towns. There were no deaths from starvation, but there was some pressure, and the Collector opened a few relief works. At present, there are about 24,000 persons receiving relief wages for work on roads and tanks. The irrigation channels of the district are all in good order, so the Collector cannot employ relief labourers thereon. The work is done under the supervision of the revenue officials. The work-people, even when they first came, were in good condition, and they give a fair tale of work. Wages are two annas a day for adult males, and proportionately for women and children. The Collector estimated that he may have to provide work and wages for 150,000 relief labourers at the worst time ; that number at any rate is the highest he expects ever to have, and he may be able to keep the number from ever reaching that maximum.

8. No gratuitous relief is being distributed at the public expense ; but in two or three towns charitable people are distributing cooked food to paupers.

9. The Collector fears that he may have to suspend 5 lakhs of land revenue out of a total of 19 lakhs. The abkaree (liquor excise revenue) yield will be very far short of the yield of the previous year.

10. There is no present need for anxiety about the supply of drinking-water or the state of the cattle in the Coimbatore district.

MADURA, *22nd January 1877.*

C. BERNARD, *Secy. to* SIR R. TEMPLE.

XVI.

Brief memorandum concerning the condition of the Trichinopoly district.

As the Trichinopoly district is but little affected by the recent failure of crops, Sir Richard Temple could not spare time to stop therein. But as some small relief works are going on there, and the district finds a place in the published returns of affected districts in the Madras Presidency, he desires that a short record should be made of such general facts as he was able to ascertain. Mr. Sewell, the Collector, was away in camp, but Mr. Whynne, the Assistant Collector, was good enough to wait upon Sir Richard for an hour at the Trichinopoly railway station.

2. The district comprises 3,515 square miles with a population of 1,200,408. It is watered by the Cauvery River and its affluents ; and the Southern Madras Railway (narrow gauge) passes through the district. A great part of the cultivated land, roughly estimated at about one-third of the crop area of the district, is irrigated. The present season is the third year of indifferent harvests. The rainfall was deficient, not equal to half the average of previous years. Good rain, however, fell in the last week of December, whereby the rice and pasturage were greatly benefited ; and, while the irrigated area has probably given a fair average yield, the dry-crop area has not given more than a 4-annas (or quarter of an ordinary good) harvest. The total yield of the district might be put down at 7 annas, or less than half of an ordinary good harvest.

3. There is plenty of food in the district, and markets are well supplied. If need arise, private trade will bring in food. The habit of the district is to export largely the finer kinds of rice and cotton, and to import the coarser grains for the food of the poor.

4. The ordinary food of the common people is coarse rice ; and this is quoted in the Trichinopoly bazar at 8½ to 8¾ seers per rupee. Prices in the interior of the district are much the same as at head-quarters. The shortness of two harvests before the present season must have reduced the stocks ; and thus these prices (extremely high for Trichinopoly) are explained.

5. There are about 600* people employed on relief works which were only recently opened for some of the poorer classes, especially strangers from other districts who, in time of dear prices, could not manage to buy food. The people were not in a very reduced condition. About 1,000 people are being relieved by private charity. The district officers (so far as Mr. Whynne represented their views) do not consider the Trichinopoly district to be distressed at present, though distress and need for relief on a considerable scale may hereafter arise.

* *Note.*—The published return for the 16th January gives 1,656 labourers on relief works.

6. It is expected that 3 lakhs out of a total land-revenue of 15 lakhs may have to be suspended or remitted. The first instalments have, however, been, and the second are now being, collected. Still, the local officers anticipate that some suspensions or remissions will be necessary, especially on the wet-crop lands which have failed to produce anything by reason of the failure of water in the tanks.

7. There is plenty of water and pasture. And, so far as Sir Richard Temple could judge from the appearance of the taluks through which the railway passes, there is plenty of water, and there is also pasture everywhere. The people look well and comfortable, and some of the ryots have doubtless reaped advantage from the high prices.

MADURA;
22nd January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary.

XVII.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madura, 22nd January 1877.*

WITH my minute of the 12th January was submitted an estimate, compiled on the data then available, and subject to correction, of the probable relief expenditure in the Bombay Presidency. Since that minute was written I have visited the three most distressed districts of the Madras Presidency, and have anxiously considered what steps could be taken to reduce relief outlay in the present and to prevent its excessive increase in the future.

2. I have now offered for the consideration of the Government of Madras suggestions for securing economy, which may be summarised thus—

(1) to stop all fresh admissions to the relief works in the three worst districts save under a certificate from an official not under the grade of a deputy tahsildar.

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

(3) to reduce the adult wage from two annas to one and half annas per diem, and the rates for women and children proportionately; the grain wage, where given, to be adjusted exactly according to this standard.

(4) to impress upon the reddi and karnum (patel and kulkarni) of every village the responsibility of bringing before the nearest revenue inspector (revenue or relief officer) every case of dangerous distress.

(5) these measures, if adopted, to be quite tentative and subject to reconsideration after one month subsequent to their introduction.

3. My minutes of the 19th and 22nd January set forth my reasons for making these suggestions, and they also advert to certain objections which may possibly be urged against the suggestion for reducing the wage rate to one and half annas. I need not, therefore, again go into those points.

4. I think that it may be possible to apply these suggestions, in part at any rate, to the distressed districts of Bombay; and I would ask His Excellency the Governor in Council to consider whether this cannot be done. My impression was that Mr. Norman, Collector of Poona, and Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner of the Southern Division, considered that it would be possible by careful examination to eliminate and discharge from the works a considerable number of the labourers in the relief gangs.

5. As I hope that it may be possible to adopt on the Deccan relief works my suggestion for reducing the wage rate, I proceed to revise my estimate of relief expenditure in Bombay, which was framed on the supposition that the present wage of two annas for an adult male labourer would be maintained. If the reduction of wage can be carried out and can be maintained, then the estimate previously offered of the Bombay relief expenditure can be modified thus:—

RELIEF WORKS EXPENDITURE.	Previous estimate.	Present revised estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
January to March, 416,000 persons for three months	37,44,000	32,76,000
April to June, 705,000 persons for three months	63,45,000	47,59,000
July, 340,000 persons for one month	10,20,000	7,65,000
Total of relief works expenditure ...	1,11,09,000	88,00,000
Add for charitable relief at 10 per cent. on the relief works expenditure...	11,00,000	11,00,000
Estimate for extra establishments	13,00,000	13,00,000
Add for estimated expenditure to the end of December 1876 ...	14,00,000	14,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,49,00,000 or £1,490,000	1,26,00,000 or £1,260,000

To this minute is appended a short memorandum explaining how each of the figures of my reduced estimate has been computed.

6. It will be seen that the reduction of the rate of relief wages will, if maintained, secure a saving of 23 lakhs. I have not reckoned upon any direct saving accruing from the adoption of the first and second of my suggestions, because in some of the Bombay districts discretion has already been exercised in opening relief works. Still it is possible that under those two suggestions some additional economy may be secured which may be set against possible excess of relief labourers, or other unforeseen relief expenditure of other kinds.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum explanatory of the reductions made by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S *Minute of the 22nd January, on his previous (dated 12th January) estimate of relief expenditure in Bombay.*

ITEM I.	Previous Estimate.	Present Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works expenditure from January to March ...	37,44,000	32,76,000

It is supposed that the suggested reduction in the wage rate cannot be carried fully into effect before the middle of February; therefore the previous full rate of expenditure has been estimated up to the 14th February, and the reduced (25 per cent less) rate has been estimated from the 15th February onward to the end of July.

ITEM II.	Previous Estimate.	Present Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
April to June relief works expenditure	63,45,000	47,59,000

The estimate under this head has been reduced one-fourth as above explained.

ITEM III.	Previous Estimate.	Present Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
July relief works expenditure	10,20,000	7,65,000

The estimate under this head has been reduced one-fourth as above described.

Other items.

No reduction has been made in the estimate for "establishment," because these will have to be maintained at full strength notwithstanding the reduction of wages.

The numbers on charitable relief may somewhat increase when the relief gangs are scrutinised and new admissions are less readily permitted. On the other hand, Rs. 3 per mensem was perhaps an outside estimate for the cost of relieving each pauper. On a review of all the circumstances, therefore, this item in the previous estimate has been left unreduced.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.
FAMINE.

ERRATUM.

No. 158, dated 9th February 1877.

In line 3 of paragraph 5 of the despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 5, dated the 26th January 1877, and published at pages 100 and 101 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd February 1877, read "suspension only for the present" for the words "latter course."

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XII, regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 2nd February 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated 30th and 31st January 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed		Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6162 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.			Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.	Average Rain-fall, i.e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.
							During the past Week.	During the present Week.			Ordinary Prices.	Prices during the past Week.	Prices during the present Week.		
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Slight grain importations; no exportations. Rabi crops throughout the District much injured by the rain and hail-storms last week. Small-pox in some Talukas.	Roads ...	2,884	3,557	2,29,233	59,963	56 Jowari	32¾ Jowari	34¼ Jowari	14·4	24·94
						Tanks ...					54 Bajri	29¼ Bajri	28¼ Bajri		
						Miscellaneous*									
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	No change	Ditto ...	17,600	16,400	1,15,750	1,17,182	54 Jowari	32 Jowari	32 Jowari	27·55	35·29
											47 Bajri	29 Bajri	29 Bajri		
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough... ...	Ditto ...	26,944	27,449	3,11,076	2,38,673	76 Jowari	29 Jowari	26 Jowari	10·65	24·3
											66 Bajri	26 Bajri	24 Bajri		
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Grain importation continues; prices steady. Public health good.	Ditto ...	54,000	52,000	8,34,649	3,18,530	65 Jowari	22 Jowari	25½ Jowari	20·76	30·6
											51 Bajri	23 Bajri	23⅜ Bajri		
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 22,196; exports Rs. 1,03,928. Slight cholera in two Talukas.	Ditto ...	94,617	70,481	11,08,178	5,17,285	66 Jowari	20 Jowari	20 Jowari	8·11	25·21
											60 Bajri	... Bajri	... Bajri		
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply satisfactory. No cholera. Small-pox continues at Nehr Tank.	Ditto ...	18,994	19,469	5,71,338	1,71,682	39 Jowari	20 Jowari	20 Jowari	25·43	54·60
											35 Bajri	19¼ Bajri	20 Bajri		
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient. Cholera in four Talukas; 113 deaths.	Ditto ...	46,020	48,023	6,60,750	2,57,721	56 Jowari	17 Jowari	17½ Jowari	6·13	22·43
											76 Bajri	17¼ Bajri	17⅞ Bajri		
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful. 114 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	29,049	25,000	4,05,518	1,76,722	43 Jowari	18 Jowari	19 Jowari	21·34	30·48
											54 Bajri	19 Bajri	19 Bajri		
Dhárwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain importation continues; market steady. Cholera in every Taluka. Scarcity of drinking water very general.	Ditto ...	34,830	28,158	7,98,782	1,54,858	43 Jowari	18 Jowari	18 Jowari	13·81	26·39
TOTAL ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			3,24,938	2,90,537	50,35,274	20,12,616					

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

No more rain has fallen. Prices have slightly declined since last week; jowari now averaging 23½ lbs. throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of people upon Relief Works is 290,537, against 324,938 last week, and there are also 5,765 hill-men and immigrants employed in Kanara and Ratnagiri. This decrease is partly due to the orders reducing wages, and restricting admission to relief, noticed in Statement No. X, but is also, to some extent, nominal, as about 8,000 people in Sholapur happened to be in course of transfer from completed works on the day for which the information was furnished. It will be necessary to watch the working of measures, instituted for economical reasons, which have for their object the reduction of wages, and the limitation of relief to cases of urgency, and carefully to avoid pushing such measures to a dangerous extent.

The following table gives the average number of men, women, and children employed, respectively, under Civil Agency and the Public Works Department during the week ending the 13th January, the latest date for which complete information on the point is available :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Civil Agency ...	58,333	57,816	19,793	135,942
Public Works Agency ...	80,281	83,761	30,625	194,667
TOTAL ...	138,614	141,577	50,418	330,609

The children included are seven years old and upwards: younger children whose parents are on Relief Works, are not employed, but receive 3 pies, or ¼ anna, per diem.

These figures, which are averages obtained from the Weekly Progress Returns, do not exactly correspond with those given in Statement No. X, which were taken from the Weekly Telegrams. Endeavours are being made to transfer as many of the people as possible from works under Civil, to works under Public Works, Agency. On the latter, the control and organization is better, and more work is exacted in return for higher rates of pay.

2. Cholera continues prevalent in the three Southern Collectorates of Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kaladgi. There have been many fatal cases, and, should the disease spread, the difficulty of the present position will be greatly augmented. The necessary medical aid has been provided, and Government hope that the progress of the disease will be checked.

3. A map accompanies this Summary, showing by tints,

(*a*) the Collectorates and States in which distress exists,
(*b*) their slightly affected area,
(*c*) their more affected area,
(*d*) their seriously affected area,

and showing, also, the principal Relief roads, tanks, and canals. This map is little better than a diagram. The scale, 10 miles to an inch, is too small to admit of anything more than the general position and direction of the principal Relief Works being roughly indicated, and on it only the chief towns are shown. No better map was available, except on a scale that would have been unwieldy.

4. The following table gives the expenditure by Government on charity :—

District.	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure incurred previously.	Expenditure during the week ending 27th January 1877.	Total Expenditure.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Khandesh	...	295 14 6	...	295 14 6
Nasik	17	118 6 4	11 4 6	129 10 10
Ahmednagar	914	3,693 13 7	212 13 1	3,906 10 8
Poona	Return not received	3,376 8 5	Return not received	3,376 8 5
Sholapur	940	10,117 10 4	1,133 11 7	11,251 5 11
Kaladgi	235	412 9 10	92 6 11	505 0 9
Belgaum	449	1,068 1 10	179 12 3	1,247 14 1
Dharwar	184	1,165 4 4	206 8 5	1,371 13 9
TOTAL ...	2,739	20,248 5 2	1,836 8 9	22,084 13 11

5. A table is appended showing the condition of the affected Native States.

6. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 4,071 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 23rd January 1877, and during the same week 5,399 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 9,470 tons for the week.

7. On the whole, there is no improvement in the prospects of the crops; and the public health in the south of the Presidency is not good. On the other hand, grain has slightly declined in price, and there is a marked diminution in the number of people upon Relief Works.

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

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of State.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed.		Allotments Granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.		
							During the past week.	During the preceding week.			Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the preceding week.
Kholapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	5,406	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Cholera in a few villages. Public health generally good. Fodder for cattle being imported.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	18,294	16,342	1,96,241	81,005	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18 18¾	18¾ 19
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change ...	Ditto ...	2,938	2,421	24,228	17,525	Jowari 61	20¼	20⅜
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received ...	Ditto ...	...	548	15,443	9,652	Jowari 63	17	†
Phaltan ...	397	59,124	59,124	59,124	No change ...	Ditto ...	...	†	15,000	3,805	Jowari 54	26 7/10	29⅜
Total ...	7,187	63,375	15,75,284	8,01,234			...	...	2,50,912	1,11,987			

† Reports not received.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th FEBRUARY 1877.

General Remarks.—No rain has fallen in Madras, and prospects are unchanged. The total number of persons on relief works is 908,410 against a (corrected) total of 940,693 last week: decrease about 32,000. There is a decrease of 33,000 in Cuddapah, 28,400 in Bellary, 4,300 in Coimbatore, and 17,000 in Tinnevelly, and an increase of 31,000 in Kurnool, 7,600 in Chingleput, 7,200 in Salem, 2,800 in Nellore, and 2,000 in Madura. In Mysore also there has been no rain: number of persons on relief works, 41,302. In Bombay showers have fallen in Guzerat, Khandesh, and Tanna, which have done some harm to the crops. In the Central Provinces rain has fallen in the central and eastern districts, to the damage of the *rabi*; elsewhere it has been cloudy: prospects are fair. The *rabi* harvest is progressing in Berar. Rain has fallen throughout Central India and in parts of Rajputana: prospects are good. Rain is also reported from all parts of Bengal, and in quantity from Upper Assam: damage to the *rabi* is apprehended, if the weather does not clear. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh cloudy weather and unseasonable showers are complained of, but prospects are still favourable. A considerable quantity of rain has fallen in the Punjab: reports from that province are good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Feb. 6th)	*Nil*	Later dry crops generally doing well; *varagu* and *raggi* harvested in some taluks, outturn about ¼; on relief works 4,592, gratuitously fed by Government 235, by people 906; cholera in 8 taluks, seizures 393, deaths 191; fever, small-pox and cattle disease in some parts; prices generally falling; markets fairly supplied.
Kurnool	(„ 7th)	*Nil*	Crops under canal harvested; cholera continues, but abating, seizures 104, deaths 92; cattle reported to be dying from want of fodder; number on relief works 287,449, including 16,000 Markapur estimated figures; gratuitously fed 3,100, including 570 Markapur estimated figures; difference 71,297 between past and present week's numbers due to non-inclusion of Cumbum figures in last telegram and to absence of coolies last week owing to *mohurrum* and (sic. in original) import of Government grain into Kurnool town during past week of 456 tons; slight fall of prices seems to be due to increased importation on private account.
Cuddapah	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works previous and present week 169,304 against 135,956, gratuitously fed 1,430 against 1,368; cholera, deaths 715 against 1,407; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 1,364 against 1,238 respectively.
Bellary	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 320,579, decrease on last week of 28,421, due to dismissal of Mysore coolies and desertions in Alur taluk, also on account of *Mohurrum*; gratuitously fed 28,240, by private charity 4,508; cholera in 15 taluks; cattle dying from want of fodder; drinking water decreasing rapidly.
Nellore	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Season not improved; on relief works 58,782 against 55,937 in previous week; this is exclusive of Coast Canal coolies, of which no returns are available; gratuitously fed 11,468 against 16,498 last week; decrease probably owing to more careful supervision and more work; 762 deaths from cholera against 591 last week, very severe in Nellore taluk; small-pox of a virulent type and dysentery in several taluks; water drying up in wells in some villages; water is scarce even for drinking purposes; prospects of cattle very bad; heat suddenly increased since the 4th.
*Chingleput	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 9,012, gratuitously fed 3,226; cholera, fever and smallpox prevalent; no pasture; water scarce.
North Arcot	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 22,204, gratuitously fed none; cholera still very prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; health of cattle generally good, but dying for want of fodder; pasture very scarce.
South Arcot	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Relief works not commenced; cholera in several taluks; cattle disease in some villages.
Salem	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 30,950, gratuitously fed 5,450, by private subscription 400; cholera in all taluks; labour, number rising 30 per cent., due to inclusion of number employed on irrigation by Department Public Works; gratuitous relief number, 40 per cent. falling off, due to stoppage of village relief.

* In the weather and crop report for the week ending the 1st February 1877, page 96 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, February 3rd, 1877, opposite Chingleput, for "number on relief works 8,053," read "1,342," and for "gratuitously fed 4,038", read "673"; and opposite Kistna for "gratuitously fed 2,221" read, "232."

In the weather and crop report for the week ending the 25th January 1877, page 79 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, January 27th, 1877, opposite Chingleput, for "gratuitously fed 7,452" read "1,490."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Coimbatore (Feb. 6th)	*Nil*	Cholera increasing, deaths 617; cattle poor; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation, except under wells; on relief works 24,132 decrease from last week, partly owing to *cholum* harvest; gratuitously fed 93.
Tanjore („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works none; 556 deaths from cholera; cattle healthy.
Madura („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 9,010, number fed gratis 296; weather hot; cholera continues in Pulni and to a small extent in other parts; cattle want fodder and drinking water.
Trichinopoly („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 659, gratuitously fed by public subscription 939; cholera better, seizures 326, deaths 180; small-pox worse in town, and prevails principally in Trichinopoly and Kulitallai taluks; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; *cholum* cheaper owing to recent harvest.
Tinnevelly („ 6th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 3,650, gratuitously fed 113; decrease in number on relief works, owing to completion of most of local fund works; health of man and cattle same as last week.
Malabar („ 6th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; prices of rice stationary or slightly fallen; 10 deaths from cholera in Palghaut, Wynaad and Calicut; small-pox in some parts; cattle disease slight in Palghaut; pasture failing; 1,435 coolies employed on Kolathur road work.
		General Remarks.—General prospects no improvement.
Bombay— (Feb. 8th)		
Sind. (Feb. 7th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	No change.
Shikárpur ...	...	
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox decreasing in the city, 5 fresh cases only, and no deaths.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cloudy and cold; crops continue fair; fever prevails.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	0·30	Weather cloudy and chilly; crops continue well; fever prevailing.
Kaira ...	...	Weather cloudy in some parts; crops fair; health good.
Surat ...	...	Slight rain in places; fever in Párdi; cotton and wheat good.
Broach ...	0·06 in Broach; 0·96 in Amod and Jambusar.	Weather cloudy; cotton and grain crops injured thereby in 3 talukas; fever in Ankleswar, Amod and Jambusar; small-pox in Ankleswar and Broach, some cases fatal; cotton and wheat being reaped.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	0·12	Weather cloudy; total rain-fall 14·63; much injury to crops and pasturage on hill slopes; small-pox and fever continue.
Násik ...	...	Rain at Násik; small-pox decreasing.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	0·12 on Monday.	Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in a few talukas; condition of crops middling; small-pox in 3, and fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	A few cholera cases at Sangur, taluka Haveli, Mandargaon, taluka Sirur, and in Bhimthadi; public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	Condition of people as before; 65 deaths from cholera in 3 talukas.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox among work people on Neher tank.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	118 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	581 deaths from cholera; small-pox prevails; cattle disease in Nawalgund.
Kanara ...	...	55 deaths from cholera.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera in 6 talukas, 115 deaths.
Káttywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cloudy; public health good.
Wadhwán ...	0·13	Rain has damaged wheat and cotton; weather cloudy; public health good.
Baroda ...	0·36 on 6th.	Cotton being sold in some districts.
		General Remarks.—Unseasonable showers in Guzerat and Khandesh have done some harm to crops; cholera spreading in parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; fever prevalent in Sind and Guzerat; no change in prospects in the Deccan; heavy showers in Bombay on 6th and 7th.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	2·27	Weather cloudy with rain; the cold weather crops continue promising; cholera is prevalent at Sudder and Cox's Bazar sub-division.
Noakholly ...	·34	Weather seasonable; slight rain on the night of the 30th January; the *amun* crops have been reaped almost everywhere in the district; chillies, pulses, &c., are being sown, and are progressing well; cholera is still very bad; stray cases of small-pox are reported from Fenny sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy in the first part of the night, very cold in the latter part; foggy in the morning; mustard has begun to be reaped; its prospects appear to be good; the joomiahs have begun to seek their new places for *joom* cultivation; the prospects of sugarcane are bad; cholera is still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	·83	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops are generally good.
Backergunge ...	·33	Weather very warm for the time of the year; there was a shower of rain in the night of the 30th and the morning of the 31st January; the cold weather crops promise well; the cholera epidemic has abated considerably.
Furreedpore ...	·07 1·04 at Goalundo. ·95 at Madaripore.	Weather cloudy with low barometer; state and prospects of the crops are good; health is rather improved.
Dacca ...	1·80	Cloudy and rainy weather, which is most extraordinary at this season; it is still raining; the crops are favourable; the ploughing for early rice is going on fast.
Mymensingh ...	·22	Thunder with slight rain on the 1st instant; the weather has been colder since; mustard has been gathered; the prospects of *boro* rice and *khesari* pulse are good.
Tipperah ...	1·42	Weather somewhat rainy during the week; state and prospects of the crops are good.
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·10	Weather cloudy and rainy since 1st instant; the cold weather crops are somewhat injured by the rains.
Jessore ...	·12	Weather seasonable, with a little rain; the spring rice (*boro dhan*) is being transplanted; the late rice is mostly gathered; the rain will soften the ground for ploughing for the early rice.
Nuddea ...	·71	The weather has undergone a sudden change during the week; instead of being rather unusually warm it has become extremely cold and damp; the general prospects of the crops are good; chillies are below average; turmeric and tobacco are good.
Moorshedabad ...	·35	Weather cold and cloudy, with occasional sunshine; the spring crops continue to flourish; the young plants of *boro dhan* are doing well; the cutting of *arkur* has begun; prices remain steady; public health is good.
Pubna ...	1·23	Weather rather unsettled; heavy rain with thunder-storm on the night of the 31st January; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; health of the district is good.
Rajshahye ...	1·5	There has been a good deal of rain throughout the district during the week; the *rabi* crops are in a most satisfactory condition; they have been much benefited by the rain, but the peas, *kalai* and *khesari*, have slightly suffered; cholera has almost disappeared.
Bogra ...	·23	Weather cloudy, with a little drizzling rain; the crops have yielded very good outturn; mustard is being gathered.
Malda ...	·10	Weather cloudy during whole of the week; slight rain fell on the night of the 30th and 31st January, preceded by thunder-storm on the former night; wind generally from the north-west; the crops are in splendid condition; 29 deaths from cholera reported.
Dinagepore ...	·13	Weather, foggy mornings; atmosphere cloudy; occasional rain; three-fourths of *amun*, or late rice, have been gathered; the *rabi* crops are promising.
Rungpore ...	·32	Weather stormy; the prospects of the crops are good.
Cooch Behar ...	·41	Weather fair and cold; the cutting of the *amun dhan* is still going on; it is generally thought that the outturn will be about ten annas; the prospects of tobacco and mustard continue favourable; fever cases are on the decrease.
Jalpáiguri ...	·24	Weather very cold; the prospects of the cold weather crops are good cotton is coming into market; a severe hail-storm took place at Fallacotta, attended with strong westerly wind, which resulted in the destruction of many houses, and slight damage to the tobacco crop; cattle disease has nearly disappeared in the parts affected.
Darjeeling ...	·87	A great fall of snow in the hills adjacent to the station; weather very cold with high wind and a sprinkling of rain; all the crops have turned out very well.
Midnapore ...	2·75	Weather raw, damp, and cold; rainy for the last few days; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	1·25	Weather cold, wet and windy; there are no crops on the ground at present.
Hooghly ...	1·44	Weather foggy on the 29th and 30th January; cloudy, with slight rain, on the 31st; the prospects of all the crops on the ground are favourable; potatoes are being gathered; sugarcane is being cut and pressed; public health is normal.
Burdwan ...	1·06 ·42 at Cutwa. ·05 at Raneegunge. ·45 at Jehanabad. 1·23 at Culna ·18 at Bood Bood.	Weather rainy; prospects of the crops are good; cholera is prevalent in the Jehanabad and Culna sub-divisions and in parts of the head quarter sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Bankoora ...	·09	Weather cool and cloudy; the state and prospects of the cold weather crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	·23	Weather cloudy; the *rabi* crops are doing well; the ploughing for early rice has commenced.
Southal Pergunnahs ...	·17 1·58 at Deoghur. ·90 at Godda.	Rain in the middle of the week in some parts of the district, and there is every appearance of fresh showers; the *rabi* crops will be much benefited by the rainfall; a few cases of cholera now occurred in the Deoghur sub-division.
Bhágalpur ...	·58	Weather unseasonable and unpleasant; the crops, however, have not suffered; the thunder-storm on the 31st January was accompanied with a violent wind in Soopole, which caused damage to the houses, and ·35 of rain fell; general health is very good, though small-pox cases are reported here and there.
Monghyr ...	·32 ·12 at Begoo Serai. ·27 at Jamoooe.	Weather cloudy; ·12 of rain is reported to have fallen; the *rabi* crops are excellent.
Purneah ...	·24 ·15 at Kissengunge. ·55 at Arrareah.	Weather cloudy and cold; the rain has been of considerable benefit to the wheat, oat, gram, &c.
Durbhunga ...	·55	Weather generally cloudy; damp and very cold at the close of the week; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; tobacco and mustard are being gathered; the rain has done some harm to *rahur* and *kerao* in Mudhoobunnee.
Mozufferpore ...	·77 Previous week ·30	Weather cloudy and cold; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent; the root crops in the Hajeepore sub-division have not been good this year on account of excessive moisture; public health is good.
Sarun ...	·19 at Gopalganj.	Weather partly cloudy and partly clear; there was a very slight fall of rain on the 31st January; the sky has again become unsettled; the crops are excellent throughout the district, but there is an apprehension of injury from *kurda* blight; the prospects of the crops will be much improved if there be warm and clear weather and steady west-wind; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	·59 Previous week ·5	Rain was not wanted; in the north-west of the district it was accompanied by heavy hail, and caused some damage; the prospects of the crops are favourable except where they have been injured by hail.
Patna ...	1·07	Weather cloudy at intervals; the late rice is well nigh harvested; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	·32	Weather cloudy; rain on two occasions; the crops are still reported to be in good condition, but damage is apprehended if the weather does not clear at once.
Shahabad ...	·46	Weather cloudy and cold; the crops are reported to be promising generally throughout the district; there has already been too much rain, and the sky is cloudy; the rain has in places induced blight, which is injuring the wheat and linseed.
Hazáribágh ...	·10	Weather cold and variable, but generally cloudy; the cloudy weather is inimical to the crops on the ground, predisposing them to blight, otherwise all continues favourable.
Lohardugga ...	·29	Weather still very unsettled, and heavy clouds hanging about; there was rain in the night of the 30th January; similar weather is reported from Palamow; in the Sudder Sub-division the prospects of the crops continue to be excellent; from Palamow the Assistant Commissioner reports, that on the 16th January a heavy fall of hail did damage to the growing crops, particularly poppy, in the southern part of that sub-division; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	·18	Weather cloudy during the greater part of the week; sugarcane is being cut; the *rabi* crops, as reported before, are promising.
Singbhoom ...	·68	Unseasonable and most unusual weather for the time of the year; it is reported that wheat will be very good, but pulses will suffer owing to recent showers; general health is good.
Balasore ...	1·78	Weather cloudy, with south wind; foggy at night; heavy rain falling at the time of report, which will cause much damage to the grain collected at and on its way to the ports of exportation; ploughing has commenced in places; there were a few deaths from cholera in the northern half of the district.
Cuttack ...	·72	Weather cloudy and unsettled; slight rain has fallen and more seems likely to fall; the ploughing for early rice is going on; the winter crops are being reaped; the outturn is on the whole good, though *kalai* was slightly damaged by the rain of January; public health is good.
Pooree ...	·22 at Khoordah.	Weather occasionally cloudy; the *dalua* crop is in fair progress; the people are irrigating their lands by primitive methods; there was a scanty shower of rain near the city towards the north; it did good to some extent to the *moog* crop; the state of *kulthi*, sugarcane, linseed, and other miscellaneous crops is fair; exportation continues on an increased scale in the chief sub-district, but in Khoordah it has decreased, and consequently rice is a little cheaper there; in the chief sub-district the rate is stationary; the public health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded ...	...	*General Remarks.*—The weather has been cloudy, and more or less rain has fallen in almost all parts of Bengal during the week; the *rabi* crops are still reported to be in good condition, but damage is apprehended if the weather does not clear soon; the late rice has been reaped almost everywhere, with good results; *boro dhan*, or spring rice, is being transplanted, and its prospects are at present fair.
N. W. Provinces—		
(February 8th)		
Benares (Feb. 7th)	·4 up to 5th Feb., ·9 at Sadr Station.	Weather rainy and cloudy; injury to *rabi* apprehended; bright weather much wanted.
Allahabad („ 7th)	·2	Generally damage to crops but not yet serious; still raining and very cloudy.
Jhansi („ 8th)	1·7	Weather still cloudy.
Agra („ 7th)	·3	Crops progressing favourably.
Meerut („ 7th)	...	More rain; prospects good.
Bareilly („ 6th)	·5	Very cloudy and windy; crops suffering.
Punjab— Feb. (7th)		
Delhi	1·0	Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province good.
Hissár	·3	
Umballa	2·7	
Lahore	3·3	
Ráwalpindi ...	2·0	
Mooltan	Slight rain.	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1·5	
Pesháwar	1·0	
Oudh—		
Lucknow ... (Feb. 7th)	·4	Weather cloudy; some crops have suffered, but general prospects are favourable. Public health good.
Sitapur ... („ 7th)	·2	
Fyzabad ... („ 7th)	·8	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Feb. 3rd,)	...	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	1·73	Ploughing continues; no epidemic.
Bilaspur ...	·75	Cloudy; prospects favourable; *mussur* and linseed injured; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	1·84	*Rabi* injured; cholera prevalent; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	3·90	Rain and hail damaged *rabi*; health good; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	·22	Cloudy weather, it is feared, will damage *rabi*; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Feb. 4th)	...	Cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 5th)	...	Cloudy; prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices falling.
Bhandára („ 6th)	...	Cloudy; *jowar* cut, suffered, as also wheat, by unseasonable rain of last week; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 7th)	...	Cloudy; prospects unfavourable; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Cloudy; prospects of *rabi* fair; health good; prices rising.
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* slightly damaged by hail; prospects generally good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy; prospects fair; no epidemic; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	·21	*Rabi* excellent, but caterpillars in gram rumoured in Sihora tahsil; cattle disease in Murwara.
Saugor ...	·38	Cloudy; no damage yet to crops; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·10	Cloudy weather injurious to crops; health good.
Damoh ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Rain injured *rabi* in central and eastern districts; in the northern districts and Nerbudda valley, prospects continue fair.
British Burma—		
(Feb. 8th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Few cases of cholera in Akyab and Kyoukphyoo District, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in two townships of Akyab District.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Reaping almost completed; cattle disease slight; public health generally good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; slight cholera at Phyapoan and sea coast; reaping almost completed.
Bassein ...	...	Slight cattle disease; 12 deaths from cholera at Anemh.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome one case, Mahathaman five; otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health generally good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Feb. 8th)	8·8	Days raw and cloudy, with occasional slight showers; mustard crops nearly reaped; public health good.
Sylhet („ 8th)	1·82	Transplanting spring rice continues.
Mysore & Coorg— (8th Feb.)	...	Prospects bad; prices have slightly risen at Bangalore, elsewhere stationary; markets supplied by importation; returns show daily average of persons on relief works 41,302, and receiving charitable relief 17,108; cholera increasing, deaths in Bangalore 108 against 94 reported previous week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 8th)	...	Rabi cutting progressing; expected out-turn below usual average; public health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Feb. 7th)	·38	Few scattered cases of small-pox about Indore; agricultural prospects favourable.
Gwalior („ 7th)	·92	
Rutlam („ 7th)	1·02	
Sutna („ 7th)	·86	
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Feb. 8th)	·5	Clouds about; small-pox on decrease.
Jeypore („ 8th)	·25	Prospects favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good.
Kota („ 3rd)	*Nil*	
Shapura („ 3rd)	*Nil*	
Tonk („ 3rd)	·2	
Jhallawar („ 3rd)	Light showers	Health and prospects good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAMINE, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD FEBRUARY 1877.

No. 6, dated 3rd February 1877.

From—The Government of Madras,

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

We have the honor to submit our usual weekly report on the state of the country in continuation of our despatch of the 27th ultimo.

2. There was no rain in any part of the Presidency, excepting some slight showers in parts of the districts of Kistna, Kurnool, and Tanjore, which appear to have been limited to a small area.

——	Increase.	Decrease.
Kistna	727	...
Nellore	...	7,942
Cuddapah	...	40,246
Kurnool	...	81,958
Bellary	...	1,000
North Arcot	...	788
Chingleput	...	5,896
Salem	550	...
Trichinopoly	37	...
Coimbatore	1,049	...
Madura	73	...
Tinnevelly	13,380	...
Malabar	162	...
	15,978	137,830
Net decrease ...	121,852	

and with reference to the rain-fall.

3. Prices continue to show a slight tendency to fall in nine districts, to be stationary in eleven, and to have slightly risen in Nellore.

4. The numbers on the relief-works amount in all to 907,404 against 1,029,256 as reported in our last despatch. The causes of decrease are attributed in some districts to more systematic regulation and to the occurrence of the Moharam, while some portion of it is only to be attributed to the incompleteness of the returns submitted. In only one district, Tinnevelly, is the increase remarkable, and here the numbers given in the margin for that district are those telegraphed.

5. We forward, for your Lordship's information, two maps of the Presidency, colored, to show the relative distress in the different districts of the Presidency with reference to the numbers employed on relief-works in each

6. In our last despatch we reported the arrival of Sir Richard Temple at Madras. After a short sojourn here of three days he left for Chingleput on Sunday night to inspect the country through which the Chingleput and Conjeveram railway will pass, in order to determine whether the earth-work of that line would be a suitable famine relief-work. We have since learnt that he considers the doubling of the line from Madras to Arconum more important in the present circumstances, although not likely to afford employment for so much labor.

7. During his stay at Madras he conferred with us on the state of the country and the measures to be taken to limit the expenditure which is being incurred by the relief of distress; and we have resolved to adopt experimentally, in deference to his suggestions, the same scale of payment of wages for relief-laborers as is proposed to be enforced in the Bombay Presidency.* His various Minutes and Memoranda on the districts through which he has passed are still under our consideration, and we shall in our next despatch inform you of our action thereon.

8. We regret to state that the accounts which we have received of the condition of parts of the North Arcot District, more particularly the Zemindari tracts in the north-west portion of it, are very bad, and we have found it necessary to order the formation of three relief camps at Chittoor, Vellore, and Ranipett, and to place the services of a special officer at the Collector's disposal for supervising them. We fear the distress in this part of the country is likely to be very severe.

9. To secure the means of conveying with certainty the necessary quantity of grain by the Madras Railway to the various distressed districts of this Presidency, we consider it essential to double the line between Madras and Arconum where the north-west and south-west lines branch off, and in consequence of the great pressure on the limited power of the railway, it has been found necessary to discontinue some railway passenger-trains of minor importance.

10. Seven out of the nine military officers whose services were promised to be placed at our disposal, if they could be spared, have arrived, and have been posted to the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah. At the request of His Grace the Governor, Sir Richard Temple has selected ten Officers of the Bengal Civil Service whose services have been applied for by us. If they can be placed at our disposal, we propose to distribute them in the seven districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem, and Madura.

11. The establishment of a relief camp at the Red Hills has had the effect of considerably reducing the number of destitute people to be fed in the Town of Madras, and in order still further to check the influx of paupers into the city from the interior, we have resolved to discontinue the grants-in-aid of private charity which we have been giving. The numbers now daily fed by Government and by private liberality in Madras are respectively 8,461 and 3,050, while at the Red Hills camp they amount to 2,781.

	Rs.
Kistna	70,000
Nellore	5,73,000
Cuddapah	13,42,153
Bellary	28,39,762
Kurnool	11,26,000
Chingleput	1,45,365
North Arcot	1,86,100
South Arcot	15,000
Trichinopoly	5,000
Madura	98,748
Tinnevelly	44,200
Coimbatore	1,00,000
Salem	2,49,400
Presidency	31,29,444
Tanjore	12,200
Nilgiris	1,000
Total ...	99,37,372

12. We enclose the usual tabular statement embodying the weekly telegrams from District Officers, and append in the margin a statement of advances on account of famine made up to date according to the Accountant General's figures.

* *Vide* G. O.s, Financial Department, dated 31st January 1877, Nos. 329 and 330, enclosed.

DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Information for the Week ending 30th January 1877.

District.	Price. Seers per rupee. A seer = 80 tolas or 2·06 lbs. weight. Second sort Rice.	Cholum or other ordinary dry grain.	Imports of Grain in Tons.	Population.	Number on Relief Works.	Number fed gratuitously by Government	Number of additional Civil Officers.	Number of Medical Officers, including Hospital Assistants and Dressers.	Rainfall.	Health of Population.	Condition of Cattle.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ganjam ...	13	20	562	1,500,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	12 cholera ...	Cattle healthy.	Pasture good.
Vizagapatam ...	11	19	88	2,300,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Fever and Cholera	No cattle-disease.	Pasture scanty. Dry fodder abundant.
Godavari ...	9·5	16·5	25	1,580,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Fever abating ...	Cattle-disease continues slightly.	Want of water in upland taluks.
Kistna ...	8·62	9·95	207	1,400,000	4,116	222	...	...	·5	503 cholera ...	Cattle-disease.	Water drying up in wells.
Nellore ...	7·26	8·57	1,736	1,375,000	55,937	16,498	...	19	*Nil.*	591 do. ...	Prospects for cattle bad.	Fodder not obtainable.
Cuddapah ...	6·95	8·45	Not given.	1,350,000	169,304	1,430	As in last week.	As in last week.	*Nil.*	715 do. ...	1,364 died of disease	
Kurnool ...	6·46	8·02	986	1,000,000	216,152 excluding Cumbum.	2,650	53	13	·27 Ramalcota.	173 do. ...	Cattle dying for want of fodder.	Drinking water supply rapidly diminishing.
Bellary ...	6·64	7·64	4,413	1,650,000	349,000	28,147	13	3 Additional	*Nil.*	Cholera in 13 talugs.	Cattle perishing, want of fodder.	Cattle dying for want of water.
North Arcot ...	7·7	8·7	...	2,007,000	22,235	Nil.	3	...	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Healthy ...	Pasture scarce.
Chingleput ...	9·03	10·2	200	940,000	8,053	4,038	4	12	*Nil.*	Do. ...	No cases of disease reported.	
Madras ...	7·3	10·3	17,064	400,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera, fever, small-pox.	No cattle-disease.	
South Arcot ...	8·75	12·25	745	1,760,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera ...	Cattle-disease ...	Fodder scarce.
Salem ...	7·56	9·62	1,050	1,200,000	23,700	9,100	9	3 Additional	*Nil.*	Do.		
Trichinopoly ...	8·4	14	48	1,200,000	717	...	...	10	*Nil.*	Cholera less, 321 deaths.	Cattle healthy ...	Pasture scarce.
Tanjore ...	8·75	12·5	406½	2,060,000	...	...	...	...	·46 Negapatam	783 cholera ...	Do.	
Coimbatore ...	7·34	9·75	642	1,750,000	28,460	58	1	...	*Nil.*	433 do. ...	Cattle deteriorating	Water and fodder scarce.
Madura ...	7·8	10·8	413	2,250,000	6,974	331	...	...	*Nil.*	329 cholera in Pulny 91 elsewhere.	Condition of cattle unaltered.	
Tinnevelly ...	8·25	12·5	268	1,700,000	20,793	1,905	...	...	*Nil.*	Cholera abating...	Cattle healthy.	Pasture deficient.
Nilgiris ...	7·33	9·75	28	50,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Fever & small-pox	Do. ...	
Malabar ...	9·2	9	5,644	2,700,000	1,958	...	...	...	*Nil.*	11 cholera ...	Cattle-disease Walluvanad Taluq.	Pasture failing.
South Canara ...	9·75	11·75	33	920,000	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	Small-pox ...	Cattle-healthy ...	Pasture scanty.
Total ...				9,07,404		64,499						

31st January 1877, No. 329.

Famine Relief.

Proceedings of Government, 31st January 1877, No. 329.

Ever since this Government undertook to combat, by measures of State relief, the sore distress which pervades the Presidency so widely, they have directly, and through the Board of Revenue, urged constantly on their officers the primary duty of guarding against any waste of the State resources by the most careful supervision that the means at their disposal could secure.

2. His Grace in Council has hitherto allowed consideration to the suddenness with which famine prices were reached, to the rapid growth of numbers seeking relief under the grievous pressure of want and disease, to the imperative necessity for grappling with increasing crime and for removing the incentive to it, and to the inadequate strength of the ordinary administrative staff to satisfy the additional demands on its services,—all of which circumstances rendered it inevitable that there should be at the outset, defective organization and supervision of relief works. How severe was the pressure on the community and on the administration, and how marked the effects of want on the peace of the country, the marginal statistics indicate.

Prices—Seers per rupee.

Second-sort Rice.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1872—1874	15·02	15·40	15·83
1875	16·42	16·18	14·88
1876	12·52	10·59	8·07
Cholum.			
1872—1874	26·50	26·39	19·67
1875	23·87	25·75	23·99
1876	20·30	16·03	11·41
Ragi.			
1872—1874	29·58	30·48	22·79
1875	27·97	28·16	26·77
1876	21·17	17·21	12·01

Numbers on Famine Relief Works.

	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Kurnool.
Towards end of Nov. ...	47,734	147,996	126,000
" middle of Dec. ...	102,340	266,362	166,385
" end of " ...	168,065	347,316	254,896
" middle of Jan. 1877	195,385	356,704	319,774

Dacoities in Famine Districts.

Districts.	Total Dacoities of all kinds. 1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Number of Dacoities in column 5 committed between 4th Nov. and 31st Dec. 1876.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kistna ...	7	3	11	36	22
Nellore ...	2	...	1	98	68
Kurnool ...	6	7	12	122	54
Bellary ...	20	19	15	159	61
Cuddapah ...	43	4	10	152	88
North Arcot ...	17	22	22	173	105
Salem ...	17	12	9	68	50
Coimbatore ...	33	12	14	40	*13
Chingleput ...	2	1	5	17	...
Total ...	147	80	99	865	461

* From 10th December 1876.

Daily average Jail Population.

1870—1875	9,581
1876 ... September	11,081·58
" ... October	11,592·58
" ... November	12,570·64
" ... December	13,680·87

3. Now, however, affairs have assumed a more settled aspect, and the extent of the distress and of the relief needed can be more accurately estimated. It has also been possible to add very considerably to the supervising staff. The Governor in Council therefore deems it imperatively necessary to require, throughout the distressed districts, more systematic and economical administration than has hitherto in all cases been attained.

4. Influenced by these considerations and by the obvious expediency of maintaining a uniform standard of State Relief in adjacent provinces similarly circumstanced, the Governor in Council has resolved to prescribe the adoption of the following scale of money wages on State relief works, which is being introduced in the adjoining Bombay districts, and it is believed will be observed in the Mysore territory :—

I.—Under supervision by the Public Works Department, or where task-work not less than 25 per cent. below ordinary task is enforced—

For a man ...	...	...	the value of 1 lb. of grain *plus* 1 anna.	
For a woman ...	...	...	do. do. do.	½ do.
For a boy or girl...	...	...	½ lb. do. do.	½ do.

II.—Under non-professional supervision, and where not less than 50 per cent. below ordinary task-work is enforced—

For a man ...	...	...	the value of 1 lb. of grain *plus* ½ anna.	
For a woman ...	...	...	do. do. do.	¼ do.
For a boy or girl ...	...	...	do. ½ lb. do.	¼ do.

5. Suitable task-work is to be insisted on, its amount being settled, wherever possible, in communication with the District Engineers.

6. All officers entrusted with the administration of relief operations are to understand distinctly that they are forbidden to exceed the scale of wages now prescribed by the Governor in Council, but they are very carefully to observe the result of its introduction, and to report weekly, until further notice, or immediately if emergently necessary, the result of this reduction of wages, more especially as regards the physical condition of the people.

7. The Government have had the advantage of receiving from Sir Richard Temple the impressions derived from his tour through the most distressed districts of the Presidency, and His Grace in Council from these, and his own recent personal observation, concurs with Sir Richard Temple in thinking it useful again to impress on Collectors the imperative duty of restricting State relief to those who, without it, must be in danger of perishing. The magnitude of the disaster which has fallen on the famine-stricken districts is such that even to relieve this class the resources of the State will be taxed to the utmost, and His Grace in Council is

confident that it is only necessary to keep the real situation before the officers of Government to secure from them the strictest and most uniform observance of the measures necessary to prevent the abuse of public charity or the admission on State Relief Works of any person who has any other means of support, which will enable him, although perhaps not without suffering, to tide over this calamitous season without risk to life.

8. His Grace in Council, while believing it necessary to issue these instructions, must at the same time earnestly impress on the officers in charge of Districts and Famine Relief Works that it is not intended that they should relax the vigilance which has hitherto successfully met the distress which in too many parts of the country has reached the point of famine, or to impede them in their exertions to apply the most effective remedies practicable, wherever numbers of persons are exposed to danger of starvation or to disease arising from want of food.

9. The Collectors will give the fullest publicity to the foregoing instructions, and are responsible for seeing that they are exactly observed by their subordinates.

(True extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

31st January 1877, No. 330.

Famine Relief.

Read again the following paper:—

Proceedings, dated 31st January 1877, No. 329.

ORDER THEREON, 31st January 1877, No. 330.

With reference to the above Proceedings prescribing the scale of money wages on Relief works, the Governor in Council desires that it be understood to be the established rule that grain wages are only to be paid so long as food is not purchasable on the spot.

2. Should the markets absolutely fail to provide food, grain wages must be given at the rate commuted in the scale of money wages; but the local officers are only authorized to purchase grain actually in their districts, or of established local dealers after calling for tenders by public advertisement.

3. If unable to obtain what they require with these restrictions, they must intimate their requirements to Government, or, in the Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah Districts, to the special officer appointed by Government for that purpose, in view to advertisements being issued for tenders from a wider area.

4. To meet any sudden emergency and until supplies can be brought in from other sources, recourse may, in the above three districts, be temporarily had to the small reserve depôts of Government grain now being formed in the localities most difficult of access. But it is to be distinctly understood and to be publicly and widely notified that resort to these depôts is absolutely forbidden except when food for the laborers or for the paupers in the feeding-houses provided for the infirm and aged is unpurchasable from private dealers, and that it is to cease immediately on other supplies becoming available.

5. The Collectors will give the fullest publicity to the foregoing instructions, and will be held responsible for seeing that they are exactly observed by their subordinates.

(True Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th January 1877.

The relief reports for the week ending 20th January 1877 will be submitted for the information of Government.

2. The reports from Kistna, Kurnool, and Coimbatore are telegraphic, and those due from Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly have not been received. Maps of Kistna, Bellary, Chingleput, and North Arcot accompany. The attention of Collectors of other Districts is called to the orders requiring the submission of relief maps with their weekly reports.

3. *Prices and Rainfall.*—The price of rice has fallen in every district, especially in Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, and Madura, where it is cheaper by half a seer per rupee or about 6 per cent. Cholum has also fallen in every district except Madura; and Ragi in all, except Kistna and Nellore where the price is stationary. The fall in the price of this grain is nearly 25 per cent. in Salem District. Cumboo was stationary in Nellore, but has fallen everywhere else. The fall of prices is most remarkable in the Salem District. It is due everywhere probably to the harvest, scanty as it is, being completed and to importation.

4. There has been rain in 5 Districts, *viz.*, Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Chingleput and Madura. The quantity has been small and the fall partial. In Nellore an inch fell in Kanigiri and showers in Rapur and Venkatagiri, and a tenth of an inch was registered in the adjoining taluq of Ponneri in Chingleput. In Madura, ·16 inch fell in Ramnad. In Kurnool and Kistna the fall has averaged $\frac{3}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch.

5. The prices in Penkonda and Madaksira of the Bellary District have not been reported, but the Board are informed that a remarkable fall has taken place there owing to active importation from Coimbatore and Malabar through Mysore. In their report for the 6th instant, the Board noticed a sharp rise of price in Coimbatore which was probably due to this demand for export.

6. *Grant and outlay.*—The grants made to the 20th January amounted to Rs. 60,88,563 and the outlay on relief works and gratuitous relief is reported as Rs. 51,60,521. The outlay during the week on relief works was Rs. 6,73,070 and to the end of the week Rs. 50,18,780. The grants have been exceeded in Nellore and Kurnool and further grants will be made in separate proceedings.

7. The returns received do not discriminate between new roads and repairs of existing roads in all cases, but the Board submit an abstract showing the total outlay to the end of January on roads, irrigation works and miscellaneous improvements. All minor works (which are chiefly water-supply works) have been classed under the last head. The figures are as follows, so far as detailed reports have been received:—

	Roads.	Irrigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Kistna	...	15,460	...	15,460
Nellore	1,62,280	12,389	4,455	2,15,824
Cuddapah	6,05,531	45,276	80,687	7,31,494
Bellary*	13,01,308	1,14,810	1,21,261	15,37,369
Chingleput	26,145	2,606	26,071	54,822
North Arcot	47,268	10,171	21,283	78,722
Madura	11,395	5,142	1,561	18,098
Salem	23,612	6,384	43,177	73,173
	21,77,539	2,12,238	3,35,185	27,24,962

* Two Taluqs wanting.

	13th	20th	
Kistna	1,252	2,704	+ 1,452
Nellore	59,061	59,313	+ 252
Cuddapah	1,95,385	2,10,550	+ 15,165
Bellary	3,56,704	3,53,799	— 2,905
Kurnool	3,19,774	2,98,110	— 21,664
Chingleput	11,789	10,166	— 1,623
North Arcot	21,284	23,023	+ 1,759
Tri-hinopoly*	359	359	.....
Madura	5,157	5,558	+ 401
Tinnevelly*	2,113	2,113	.....
Coimbatore	18,368	27,411	+ 9,043
Salem	9,698	23,471	+ 13,773
	1,000,924	10,16,577	+ 15,653

* Last week's figures entered.

8. ***Numbers on relief works.***—The totals for each district are compared in the margin with those for 13th January. The increase is 15,653 only, and is chiefly due to the southern districts, a large decrease in Kurnool (which the Board hope will be supported when the detailed report arrives) being counterbalanced by an increase in Cuddapah.

Nellore.—The totals are nearly the same, and there is nothing to notice in the talukwar details except an increase in Vedoyogiri and Kanigiri and a decrease in the adjoining taluq of Kandukur, 4,675 coolies (besides those above given) are stated to have been employed on the East Coast Canal.

	13th Jan.	20th Jan.	
Proddatur	9,021	14,695	+ 5,674
Jamalamaduga	14,092	12,789	— 1,293
Pulivendala	22,591	25,870	+ 3,279
Cuddapah	9,753	12,744	+ 2,991
Budwail	6,663	9,415	+ 2,752
Sidhout	6,180	6,431	+ 251
Pullumpelt	7,844	8,718	+ 874
Kadiri	89,074	89,074	...
Royachoti	17,068	13,907	— 3,161
Madanspalli	35,010	40,295	+ 5,285
Voilpaud	27,899	26,612	— 1,289
	1,95,195	2,10,550	+ 15,365

Cuddapah.—The Kadir figures for the 13th January are repeated in estimate. The numbers have decreased in Royachoti, Jammalamodugu, and Voilpaud; but increased in all other taluqs. The increase in Veadamapalli, which amounts to 14 per cent. is very unsatisfactory. In that taluq the number on relief works is now 29·8 per cent. of the population according to the last Census.

Bellary.—The taluqwar figures are compared in the margin. Those for Bellary taluq are repeated from last report, but no explanation is given. There has been an increase in the western taluks and in Alur, which has suffered most in the District as regards loss of crop; a considerable increase in Penkonda, but a great falling off in Hindupur.

Adoni	63,931	64,655	+ 724
Alur	32,186	38,258	+ 6,072
Gooty	23,997	25,166	+ 1,169
Tadputry	11,999	12,976	+ 977
Anantapur	22,588	19,827	— 2,761
Dhurmavaram	24,542	15,468	— 9,074
Penkonda	10,551	17,388	+ 6,837
Hindupur	20,856	6,354	— 14,502
Madakeira	18,076	15,752	— 2,324
Raidruj	8,014	7,868	— 146
Bellary	55,219	55,219	...
Hospett	16,669	16,502	— 167
Kudligi	22,309	24,479	+ 2,170
Hodgalli	17,855	18,604	+ 749
Harpunhulli	7,912	15,283	+ 7,371
	3,56,704	3,53,799	— 2,905

The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in this taluk for five weeks past are noted below:—

	Relief work.	Gratuitous relief.
20th January	6,354	17,352
13th "	20,856	18,686
6th "	42,880	17,755
30th "	38,756	14,158
23rd "	23,527	8,130

They do not indicate that the falling off in number of coolies is due to increase of gratuitous relief. The Collector will report on the decline in numbers.

The *Chingleput* figures show some increase in Conjevaram, Trivellore, and Chingleput, but a great fall in Pönneri (perhaps due to the rain-fall, slight as it was.) In *North Arcot* the increase occurs in Arcot Taluk. The *Madura* report calls for no remark. In the *Salem* district, the Salem, Namkul, Trichingodi, and Utangarai coolies have come back in some numbers; and there has also been increase in Kistnagiri.

The Board notice that some grants have been made for the Ahtur taluk, which has not hitherto been ranked as distressed. The Collector will explain.

9. *Rates of wages, Nellore.*—Wages have been reduced in Gurdur, and in no taluk in the district is more than 2 annas now paid to an ordinary cooly. In *Cuddapah*, no charge has yet been made. The rates for six taluks of *Bellary* are not reported; in the others there is no change except in Dharmaverum where the authorized grain and money scale has been started. The price of rice in the taluk is 5·94 seers, or only just over the limit (5·85 seers), and the change is according to rule. The 2 annas 6 pie rate is still paid in the Saidapett taluk of Chingleput. The Collector will explain why it has not been reduced. He has been ordered to reduce the rate several times. In the other districts there is no change calling for notice.

10. Except the Dharmaveram taluq above noticed, there is no taluq in the districts from which detailed returns have been received, in which payments in kind are required under the *Kadiri and Voilpaud. rules. Returns from the Kurnool district and from two of the worst taluqs* in Cuddapah are however wanting.

11. *Gratuitous relief.*—The total numbers are compared by districts in the margin. The increase is almost entirely made up in Nellore and Salem. The Board fear that too much gratuitous relief is afforded in Salem, and are in correspondence with the Collector as to the system. There has been a slight decrease in Bellary. Half the whole number in that district are in the Hindupur taluq, but the Board are not aware why this is. A report on the subject is awaited.

	13th Jany.	20th Jany.	
Kistna	168	722	454
Nellore	6,420	7,956	1,536
Cuddapah	1,003	1,419	416
Bellary	39,522	39,201	— 321
Kurnool	3,819	2,829	— 990
Chingleput	3,066	4,008	+ 942
Madura	185	589	+ 404
Coimbatore	8	114	+ 106
Salem	2,780	7,191	+ 4,411
	56,971	64,029	+ 7,058

12. The following table shows the percentage distribution of men, women and children gratuitously fed :—

	13th January.			20th January.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Cuddapah	34·7	36·3	29·0	43·3	37·2	19·5
Bellary	12·7	20·3	67·0	14·7	22·8	62·5
Chingleput	16·7	31·3	52·0	17·2	30·1	52·7
Madura	29·7	38·9	31·4	8·5	12·9	78·6
Salem	29·1	48·6	22·3	29·7	49·4	20·9

There is thus a great change in Madura, the cause of which should be reported; in the other districts no important change appears.

13. The outlay on gratuitous relief during the week is reported to have been Rs. 23,079, and the total outlay to 20th January as follows:—

Relief works	50,18,180
Gratuitous relief	1,41,741
Total ...	51,60,521

14. A memorandum showing grants sanctioned to date is enclosed. The total is Rs. 61,33,563.

(True extract)

H. E. STOKES.
Acting Secretary.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 25th January 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 20th January 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	35,000	15,060	169
Nellore	1,53,000	2,15,824	4,363
Cuddapah	13,30,000	7,64,010	1,605
Bellary	28,16,000	20,71,846	1,13,429
Kurnool	11,21,000	16,78,016	6,926
Chingleput	1,45,365	54,822	7,213
North Arcot	1,85,450	78,722	39
South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
Tanjore	10,000		Do.
Trichinopoly	5,000		Do.
Madura	93,748	19,800	1,073
Tinnevelly	23,000	Not	received.
Coimbatore	1,00,000	45,476	24
Salem	1,11,000	75,204	6,900
Total ...	61,33,563	50,18,780	1,41,741

Revenue Board Office; Madras, *26th January 1877.*

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Statement of Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency up to the week ending Saturday, the 20th January 1877.

Districts.	Road works.		Irrigation works.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	In the week.	To the end of the week.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	998	15,460	...	...	998	15,460
Nellore ...	27,989	1,62,280	402	12,389	7,618	41,155	36,009	2,15,824
Cuddapah ...	1,14,122	6,05,531	7,716	45,276	15,569	80,687	1,37,407	7,31,494
Bellary ...	1,79,711	13,01,308	13,850	1,14,810	8,545	1,21,251	2,02,106	11,37,369*
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegraphic report received				...	...
Chingleput ...	5,089	26,145	1,587	2,606	2,866	26,071	9,492	54,822
North Arcot ...	8,234	47,268	1,050	10,171	2,881	21,283	12,165	78,722
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	Not received		...	...	...	...
Madura ...	1,583	11,395	411	5,142	199	1,561	1,993	18,098
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	Not received		...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	...	...	Telegraphic report received				...	...
Salem ...	4,160	23,612	1,617	6,384	7,576	43,177	13,353	73,173
Total ...	3,40,688	21,77,539	27,581	21,2,238	45,254	3,35,185	4,13,523	27,24,962

* Pennakonda and Madakasira, for which telegrams only have been received not included.

Revenue Board Office, Madras, *26th January 1877.*

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 20th January 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse Gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																		Inches	Inches	Inches
Kistna	8·12	7·82	19·04	10·27	10·16	30·97	10·14	10·18	36·16	9·58	9·38	36·13	6·67	6·33	12·61	10·95	10·91	24·46	0·54	...	...
Nellore	7·09	6·92	15·83	8·28	8·24	28·56	8·89	8.89	31·70	8·40	8·41	29·55	6·62	7·01	11·62	8·05	8·46	23·81	0·09	0·11	...
Cuddapah*	7·00	6·52	14·58	7·50	7·30	25·41	7·75	7·37	26·50	7·66	7·52	24·38	6·16	6·15	11·92	8·17	7·98	23·41	...	...	...
Bellary	6·71	6·66	14·21	7·90	7·80	26·23	7·88	7·72	27·35	7·67	7·39	23·60	6·32	6·10	12·14	7·88	7·95	27·81	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·42	6·27	15·15	7·67	7·63	27·64	8·43	8·41	29·45	8·01	8·10	25·36	6·39	6·51	15·34	7·81	7·54	24·29	0·30	...	...
Chingleput	8·48	8·06	15·65	10·08	8·64	...	9·58	8·98	22·69	...	...	...	5·70	5·70	10·28	9·36	9·24	19·34	0·02	0·14	...
North Arcot	7·49	7·00	15·08	9·07	8·46	22·35	8·71	8·10	21·92	8·15	7·76	21·06	5·47	5·66	11·03	9·97	9·85	23·17	...	...	...
Trichinopoly				Not received.																	
Madura	7·73	7·15	15·22	12·73†	14·27†	35·10	11·84	10·68	34·10	11·07	10·67	32·97	5·85	5·90	10·47	12·02	11·82	25·30	0·02	0·02	0·07
Tinnevelly				Not received.																	
Coimbatore	7·30	7·20	12·20	9·20	9·00	20·00	9·90	9·50	22·30	11·35	10·70	23·70	4·60	5·50	9·50	10·60	9·80	23·10	...	...	...
Salem	7·60	7·02	14·03	9·34	8·37	22·55	10·32	8·35	22·18	10·32	8·48	24·08	5·83	5·57	10·41	9·81	9·19	22·94	...	...	...

* Reports from Prodattur, Voilpad, Kadiri, Peelair and Camalapuram, not received. † Irungu Cholum.

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
26th January 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2.

Report of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 20th January 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 20th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	35,000	...	998	10,411	15,060	169	116	...	...	...	2,704	...	...	...	722
Nellore ...	1,53,000	1,94,900	36,009	2,15,824	2,15,824	4,363	1,083	24,768	25,310	9,235	59,313	...	...	...	7,956
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	...	1,37,407	7,31,494	7,64,010	1,605	307	85,361	95,316	29,873	2,10,550	615	527	277	1,419
Bellary ...	28,16,000	13,16,679	2,23,316	17,42,845	20,71,846	1,13,429	16,120	1,35,724	1,67,847	50,228	3,53,799	5,745	8,949	24,507	39,201
Kurnool ...	11,21,000	...	2,23,823	16,78,016	16,78,016	6,926	1,303	...	...	...	2,98,110	...	...	...	2,829
Chingleput ...	1,35,365	1,45,540	9,492	54,822	54,822	7,213	782	5,837	3,581	748	10,166	690	1,205	2,113	4,008
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	1,69,288	12,165	78,782	78,722	39	...	9,617	9,346	4,060	23,023	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	...	Not received.												
Madura ...	93,748	1,14,070	1,993	18,098	19,800	1,073	110	2,124	3,181	253	5,558	50	76	463	589
Tinnevelly ...	23,000	...	Not received.												
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	...	14,514	45,476	45,476	24	24	...	...	...	27,411	...	...	...	114
Salem ...	1,01,000	1,86,430	13,353	73,173	75,204	6,900	3234	10,148	11,478	1,845	23,471	2,136	3,548	1,507	7,191
Total ...	60,88,563	...	6,73,070	46,48,881	50,18,780	1,41,741	23,079	...	...	...	10,14,105	...	..	...	64,029

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
26th January 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Taluqwar Abstract for the Week ending 20th January 1877.

		Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 20th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cuddapah.	Royachoti	...	...	13,758	74,760	74,760 30	260	...	5,992	6,075	1,840	13,907	249	182	70	501
	Pullampett	...	...	5,642	26,779	26,779 405	...	...	3,918	4,192	608	8,718	...	...	...	...
	Prodattur	..	...	3,973	31,128	31,128	52	52	5,934	6,737	2,024	14,695	82	125	14	221
	Jammalamadugu	...	...	12,719	40,564	40,564 827	136	45	5,037	6,737	1,015	12,789	57	57	26	140
	Budwail	...	...	3,632	15,550	15,550 658	...	...	3,898	4,163	1,354	9,415	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri(*a*)	...	...	22,908	1,42,691	1,47,691 14,611	284	100	14,898	18,128	6,048	39,074	65	55	28	148
	Sidhout	...	...	3,685	20,282	20,282	...	...	2,771	2,912	748	6,431	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla	...	...	12,731	49,946	49,946 1,848	...	...	9,129	10,494	6,247	25,870	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	8,871	63,679	63,679 9,137	...	...	4,811	6,237	1,696	12,744	...	...	...	...
	Madanapalli	...	...	23,553	1,16,135	1,16,135	239	46	15,789	18,163	6,343	40,295	29	35	62	126
	Voilpad	...	...	25,935	1,49,980	1,49,980	634	64	13,184	11,478	1,950	26,612	133	73	77	283
	Total ...	13,20,000	...	1,37,497	7,31,494	7,64,010	1,605	307	85,361	95,316	29,873	2,10,550	615	527	277	1,419
Salem.	Salem	...	41,050	3,466	14,402	14,402	2,054	1,508	3,954	3,159	448	7,561	957	1,967	744	3,668
	Ahthoor	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Namkal	—	13,120	817	6,107	6,107	689	250	903	1,196	199	2,298	152	210	74	436
	Trichengode	...	33,100	1,159	9,817	9,817	1,242	463	1,819	1,225	147	3,191	192	387	69	648
	Tripatore	...	2,600	257	387	387	681	237	120	207	44	371	167	283	259	709
	Uttengiri	...	10,380	7	2,555	2,555	704	...	349	478	45	872	...	...	...	...
	Darampury	...	33,336	1,426	13,306	13,306	703	503	789	1,132	238	2,159	513	362	288	1,163
	Ossoor	...	25,490	5,064	18,009	18,009	467	174	805	1,678	260	2,743	90	229	29	348
	Kistnagiri	...	26,355	1,157	8,590	10,621	340	99	1,409	2,403	464	4,276	65	110	44	219
	Total ...	1,01,000	1,86,430	18,353	73,173	75,204	6,900	3,234	10,148	11,478	1,845	23,471	2,136	3,548	1,507	7,191
		(*a*)—Report not having been received the figures were entered in Estimate.														
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	6,000	1,150	12,265	12,265	...	...	1,188	748	485	2,421	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	4,142	293	2,181	2,181	39	...	265	202	66	533	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	13,905	1,675	11,421	11,421	...	...	1,283	1,013	31	2,327	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	3,780	...	2,086	2,086	...	...	46	40	...	86	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	37,076	2,239	21,823	21,823	...	...	1,179	2,809	1,028	5,016	...	...	...	...
	Arcot	...	28,200	2,386	12,188	12,188	...	...	2,328	2,733	990	6,051	...	...	...	...
	Wallaja	...	25,185	1,287	9,812	9,812	...	...	1,194	611	595	2,400	...	...	...	...
	Punganur	...	37,000	2,435	5,795	5,795	...	...	1,534	731	724	2,989	...	...	...	...
	Trittany	...	14,000	700	1,151	1,151	...	...	600	459	141	1,200	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	1,69,288	12,165	78,722	78,722	39	...	9,617	9,346	4,060	23,023	...	...	...	...
Chingleput.	Madurantakum	...	5,000	290	1,218	1,218	158	35	336	216	119	671	22	42	84	148
	Conjeveram	...	16,675	859	5,992	5,992	976	110	870	319	47	1,236	89	127	452	668
	Chingleput	...	10,600	462	3,612	3,612	271	45	219	106	57	382	58	41	191	290
	Trivellore	...	47,318	1,357	5,464	5,464	59	1	1,716	653	78	2,447	...	...	...	...
	Saidapett	...	46,947	4,499	24,712	24,712	5,736	589	2,021	1,641	447	4,109	521	995	1,386	2,902
	Ponnery	...	19,000	2,025	13,824	13,824	13	2	675	646	...	1,321	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,35,365	1,45,540	9,492	54,822	54,822	7,213	782	5,837	3,581	748	10,166	690	1,205	2,113	4,008
Madura.	Madura	...	25,943	65	176	381	...	...	38	33	...	71	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	...	4,288	199	1,213	2,125	...	...	206	89	14	309	...	...	...	...
	Melur	...	823	147	1,416	1,760	...	...	189	160	41	390	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	57,746	754	10,458	10,668	823	110	1,127	1,822	180	3,129	50	76	463	589
	Dindigul	...	1,270	119	1,060	1,091	250	...	20	53	7	80	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad	...	24,000	709	3,775	3,775	...	...	544	1,024	11	1,579	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	1,14,070	1,993	18,098	19,800	1,073	110	2,124	3,181	253	5,558	50	76	463	589
Bellary.	Pennakonda	...	Not given	14,017	1,18,666	1,18,666	11,337	3,746	5,629	8,763	2,996	17,388	675	983	3,955	5,613
	Madakasira	...	Do.	7,102	86,810	86,810	4,200	950	4,952	8,487	7,313	15,752	436	701	1,938	3,075
	Hudagally	...	1,23,592	10,532	85,600	85,600	2,702	46	5,778	10,252	2,574	18,604	107	149	992	1,248
	Raidrug	...	66,474	2,193	55,233	55,233	95	95	3,166	3,172	1,530	7,868	17	34	17	68
	Alur	...	1,22,916	22,968	1,22,916	1,22,916	130	17	15,890	16,276	6,092	38,258	19	19	23	61
	Adony	...	1,64,807	42,785	2,07,592	3,64,668	27,613	497	29,876	27,041	7,738	64,655	233	233	936	1,402
	Bellary	...	1,600	41,393	4,19,040	4,75,535	168	36	25,436	25,255	4,528	55,219	34	26	7	67
	Tadputry	...	1,22,357	8,663	42,145	42,145	1,001	215	4,091	7,112	1,773	12,976	97	183	245	525
	Gooty	...	1,38,371	14,952	91,299	2,26,729	9,317	465	8,154	13,427	3,585	25,166	318	543	1,155	2,016
	Kudligi	...	2,29,437	14,068	91,399	91,399	2,752	679	8,936	13,214	2,329	24,479	129	216	1,079	1,424
	Harpanhali	...	1,00,884	6,278	75,777	75,777	4,686 *283	200	6,373	7,096	1,814	15,283	80	132	1,261	1,473
	Hospett	...	1,23,470	10,212	87,103	87,103	4,295	558	5,379	9,122	2,001	16,502	261	485	3,120	3,866
	Dhurmaveram	...	...	13,964	88,593	88,593	1,554	65	4,027	7,745	3,696	15,468	289	315	306	910
	Anantapur ... —	...	91,571	10,931	55,755	55,755	377	51	5,529	8,121	6,177	19,827	44	48	9	101
	Hindupur	...	31,200	3,258	1,14,917	1,14,917	42,919	8,500	2,508	2,764	1,082	6,354	3,006	4,882	9,464	17,352
	Total —	28,16,000	13,16,679	2,23,316	17,42,845	20,71,846	1,13,429	16,120	1,35,724	1,67,847	50,228	3,53,799	5,745	8,949	24,507	39,201
Nellore.	Gudur	...	41,500	1,318	13,145	13,145	...	...	1,238	1,507	463	3,208	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	12,500	982	10,546	10,546	185	117	1,062	900	307	2,269	104	88	73	265
	Nellore	...	2,000	520	4,928	4,928	...	...	480	884	219	1,583	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	22,700	5,194	39,729	39,729	2,388	325	5,071	4,615	1,947	11,633	...	...	...	4,638
	Kavali	...	54,200	10,142	32,499	32,499	520	365	2,249	2,184	667	5,100	...	...	...	1,577
	Udayagiri	...	18,000	7,836	41,094	41,094	...	...	5,911	5,501	2,279	13,691	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	14,500	5,604	43,505	43,505	277	183	2,610	4,103	783	7,496	...	...	...	310
	Kanigiri	...	6,000	951	8,234	8,234	234	21	3,023	2,718	1,025	6,766	102	168	194	464
	Ongole	...	2,000	350	2,117	2,117	54	9	325	339	96	760	8	4	...	12
	Zamindary tracts	...	21,500	3,112	20,027	20,027	705	63	2,799	2,559	1,449	6,807	...	...	...	690
	Total —	1,53,000	1,94,900	36,009	2,15,824	2,15,824	4,363	1,083	24,768	25,310	9,235	59,313	...	...	...	7,956

* Establishment.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
26th January 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE TO THE PORTS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th FEBRUARY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.							
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total.		Akyab.*		Bassein.*		Moulmain.*		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras	240,259	8,79,943	...	...	14,619	49,625	20,420	71,085	...	...	275,298	10,00,653	11,058	33,963	...	...	...	...	11,058	33,963
Paddy	...	...	...	...	1,176	2,403	...	...	...	...	1,176	2,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	18,157	72,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,157	72,860	560	1,360	...	...	...	...	560	1,360
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,960	7,651	...	...	...	...	4,960	7,651
Tuticorin	22,734	82,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,734	82,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	6,493	23,836	5,933	20,190	...	...	...	...	19,026	51,388	40,428	1,30,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	8,976	35,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy	56	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	1,006	3,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	3,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	2,992	8,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,992	8,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports	11,469	41,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,469	41,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	488	765	488	765
	312,142	11,47,857	5,933	20,190	15,795	52,028	20,420	71,085	19,026	51,388	373,316	13,42,548	16,578	42,974	...	...	488	765	17,066	43,739

* No returns from other Ports in Burmah have been received.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIMAL COINAGE IN CEYLON.

OPINIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE DECIMAL SUB-DIVISION OF THE RUPEE AFTER 4½ YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

[*Formerly the currency was £ s. d.: the public was generally opposed to the change from £ s. d. to Rupees; but the advisers of the Crown considered the measure necessary and subsequent events have proved the wisdom of the step. Much bitter controversy and party feeling was stirred up, and there was a strong opposition to the Government measure. The decimal system has therefore in this case had to bear not only the difficulties inseparable from any change, but also the unpopularity of a forced measure. The opinions are put forth in answer to questions which have been circulated and which head the several columns respectively.—(G. L. M.)*]

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Sir Chas. Layard, K.C.M.G.	No difficulties or drawbacks have been experienced so far as Government transactions are concerned.	It is believed to be generally popular, although the mercantile community of Colombo still prefer the former system of *£ s. d.*	There may perhaps be differences of view on this point, but the general consensus of opinion is believed to be in favor of decimal coinage.
W. D. Wright, Principal Collector of Customs, Member of the Legislative Council.	I am not aware of any difficulties or drawbacks having been experienced.	As far as I can judge, the measure has not been unpopular.	I have never heard any regret expressed that annas and pie were not adopted.
Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Colombo.	Difficulties and drawbacks there certainly were at the introduction of this measure, and I also think these were vastly exaggerated; however, they have disappeared, and the change has decidedly been one in the right direction.	I think it is exceedingly likely that there still exists a strong prejudice against the measure among uneducated natives, as indeed there would as regards any change. At the same time I am of opinion that the business community, both European and Native, would hardly wish to revert to the old system of *£ s. d.*	I sat on the commission appointed by Sir Hercules Robinson to consider the currency question, and it was my opinion at the time that, should we make the rupee the legal currency, we ought to follow India in the smaller denominations. However, I have long since changed my views on this point, as practical experience has proved to me the advantage of the decimal sub-division of the rupee in the facility with which calculations are made and the increased simplicity of book-keeping, and I will add I think this is a general view of the case.
Agent of the Bank of Madras, Colombo ...	Viewing the question as assuming that a decimal coinage has been already introduced in principle, I am of opinion that no difficulty nor drawback arises in the using of it by the people at large, nor do I apprehend that such should arise in its completion.	Yes: by all intelligent traders in the community who constitute a large and important body, if not a majority. An exception arises in the case of the petty class of traders, who make it a practice to deal in annas and pice (not pie), fanams and copper challies.	I do not learn that any people regret the non-adoption of annas and pie.
Planters' Association, Kandy	The difficulties which at first existed are becoming less each day as the old coinage is being withdrawn from circulation.	The committee believe that the decimal system is popular; there is no objection to it.	There is no regret whatever that annas and pie were not introduced; in fact, there would have been great objection to such a system.

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Cargill & Co. (English Shop-keepers) ...	There are no difficulties in the decimal system. As a system we consider it preferable to all others. The great drawback to it in Ceylon is the persistency with which people after 4½ years' acquaintance with the coinage adhere to the habit of quoting prices and naming sums in £ *s. d.* This we experience to a great extent in our business.	The decimal coinage is *not* popular.	We do NOT regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead of cents, and can only fancy those having extensive dealings with India being in favor of such a cumbersome system.
Abdul Roheman, Native Shop-keeper ...	... ...	It is unpopular among the poor and uneducated people of this Island, because in the first place the Ceylon currency was in rix dollars, that is equal to 12 annas, or as it was called one shilling and six pence. The rix dollars were common to all in general, because people were well versed in it, and it rendered easy to be divided losing no fraction on either side of the transaction. Afterwards the £ *s. d.* was in force which did not affect any to suffer any fractional loss, because it is easily converted into rix dollars, annas and pie; latterly rupees and cents are introduced; this does not affect the rich to lose any fraction thereof, but benefits them to some extent in question between cents and pence.	There are generally some differences, and as for calculation the rupees and cents are very easy. But when annas replaced in place of cents all the differences would be cleared and well suited to the Indian currency.
C. H. De Soysa (Singalese, a large Land-owner and Merchant).	The only drawback in the new currency is that the full value of the rupee is not procurable in the bazars; I have been informed that the sellers still stick to the old mode of calculating in fanams, thus reducing the value of the rupee to 96 cents. The same with the small change; 12 cents could be got for the eighth of a rupee, but 24 cents only for a quarter.	As far as I can see, the measure is popular amongst us (the Singalese).	Not that I am aware of.
Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co., Merchants ...	The difficulties which may possibly have been experienced by some when the system was first introduced have, we should say, now disappeared or are fast disappearing, while as regards drawbacks there are none so far as our experience enables us to judge.	Except among a few the measure was at first very unpopular, but this unpopularity is fast dying out.	We have never heard any one express regret that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of the decimal system.
C. E. H. Symons & Co., Merchants ...	I agree with Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co. on this subject.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Darley, Butler & Co., Merchants ...	In theory the system is doubtless excellent, but the difficulty of getting the natives to adopt it in its entirety was and is considerable. In our dealings the prices they ask and the prices they offer for goods are expressed in £ *s. d.*, whilst amongst many the old denominations of Dutch and other origins still prevail.	We do not think it can be termed popular; very many would have preferred that £ *s. d.* had been legalized by Order in Council.	It does not appear that there is any regret felt that annas and pie have not been adopted; but an assimilation to the currency of India would have been more practical than rupees and cents.

George Wall & Co., Merchant (a bitter opponent of Government measures generally and of the change from £ *s. d.* in particular).	The uneducated multitude who have definite conceptions of halves, thirds and quarters, cannot conceive them as expressed by ·333325, nor can they suit this computation to the decimal coins in use. Dealings in the bazars are still carried on mainly in rix dollars and fanams and old denominations. Much inconvenience and injustice attend the conversion into decimal coinage.	The measure is well pleasing to many educated persons, but the multitude dislike and avoid decimal fractions as much as possible.	Ugly as the anna and pie division of the rupee appears, it is clearly understood by the mass of the people who never can understand decimal fraction and will therefore always suspect and dislike them.
Messrs. Law, Browne & Co.	No difficulties experienced; one drawback consists in keeping accounts in a different denomination from that of our principal customer, England, with whom we used to have identical amounts in all accounts.	Not popular perhaps in the exact sense of the word. Merchants and others find it decidedly easier than £ *s. d.* in actual practice.	Adoption of annas and pie not approved. So many Chetties and Tamils accustomed to Indian coinage being in the island, the anna continues to be their standard of sub-division, just as shillings and pence are still used by merchants.
George Stewart & Co., Merchants ...	We certainly find no difficulty, but on the contrary very great facilities and advantages in the new system.	We consider the measure to be decidedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, and though certain classes may yet be unable to fully appreciate its advantages, we believe there is in no case any material prejudice against it.	We do not consider there are many people who regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead. The decimal tokens are readily reconciled to the traditional modes of reckoning when required, and any temporary inconvenience which might at first be looked for is now hardly felt.
The Ceylon Company, Limited ...	I agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s remarks.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Delmege, Reed & Co., Merchants ...	We agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s opinions on the subject.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Volkart Bros., Merchants ..	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co., Merchants ...	Our opinion agrees with that expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Morand & Co., Merchants ...	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto
Messrs. Friedenburg & Co.	We entirely agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co., and beg to add that we cannot expect an uneducated population to do away with old denominations within a few years, if we bear in mind that up to the present date the English calculate in guineas, the French in sous and the Dutch in stivers and quartzes, and so on.	Ditto.	Ditto.
R. Dawson, Esq., Merchant	The chief difficulty attending a change of currency in any country is that of causing the ignorant classes which form the bulk of the population to understand the change. Even the decimal system, simple as it is, requires a long time to be fully understood by at least one-half of the population.	The measure is, I believe, popular with the educated and unprejudiced portion of the community; is gradually becoming more popular with the masses and will continue to do so.	I should think not. The advantage of the decimal sub-division over that of annas and pie may easily be seen even by the most ignorant.
Messrs. Macgregor & Co.	We experience neither difficulties nor drawbacks, but on the contrary facilities and advantages in the decimal system.	Popular with the intelligent portion of the community.	We do not think so.

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Messrs. Robinson and Dunlop, Merchants ...	We quite agree with Messrs. Macgregor & Co. on this point.	Certainly more popular than unpopular.	We should hardly think so.
Messrs. Mackwood & Co., Merchants ...	Locally we find no drawbacks and remain favorably inclined to the change as from the first.	Very difficult to answer in regard to the vast bulk of the population.	No regret whatever.
Messrs. J. M. Robertson & Co., Merchants, &c.	Some inconvenience was felt at first, but this has now disappeared, and the change has proved upon the whole convenient and beneficial.	The Tamils and Singalese in their dealings with each other adhere to the old denominations of coin, and in their business relations with the European merchants still use the terms formerly in use, but the new system is in universal use throughout the coffee districts, is found convenient, and is thoroughly well understood by the coolies.*	The sub-division into cents in practice carries very much better than the cumbrous system of annas and pie.
Messrs. Armitage Bros., Merchants, &c. ...	Have experienced no difficulty, but on the contrary quite approve of the change.	Should certainly say the measure is popular amongst the educated masses.	Have never heard any one express a preference for rupees, annas and pie; should vote them wrong in the head if they did.
Messrs. J. J. Grinlinton, Colpoys & Co., Merchants.	Instead of difficulties and drawbacks we consider the introduction of the decimal coinage a measure of great public utility, only required to be more thoroughly known to be justly appreciated.	The measure was unpopular at first with some educated people and with most of the uneducated. Changes which cause a certain amount of inconvenience are not generally popular, but whatever unpopularity attached to the measure at first is fast disappearing.	We should certainly say not, except with the coast Chetties. Far better to have let the old £ *s. d.* remain than to have adopted the Indian system; one important drawback to the introduction of the sub-division "pie" would have been the probable offence the term would have given to the Singalese race.
J. J. Strachan & Co., Merchants, &c. ...	.....	Very inconvenient, unpopular. Natives all keep their accounts in the old £ *s. d.*	
Messrs. Rudd Bros., Merchants, &c. ...	Neither difficulties nor drawbacks in theory, but certain current coins not adapted to the decimal coinage.	Should imagine more popular than otherwise by the intelligent majority.	Not regretted.

* These are South Indian coolies habituated to the use of the anna and pie.

No. 673.

ORDERED that the above be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th February 1877.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SEA CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE) FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1876-77 AND OF THE FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.

PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES.		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO JANUARY.														
		1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
		Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL ...	Gross	68,44,606	23,12,559	91,57,165	65,81,239	18,79,844	84,61,083	75,45,203	15,49,029	90,94,232	73,35,721	16,16,881	89,52,602	65,96,257	15,42,167	81,38,424
	Nett	...	...	90,60,675	...	...	83,89,534	...	...	90,16,284	73,04,860	15,89,260	88,94,120	65,70,888	15,17,112	80,88,000
BOMBAY ...	Gross	45,85,463	2,84,305	48,69,768	47,74,582	2,86,846	50,61,428	48,44,770	3,70,757	52,15,527	45,42,214	3,76,348	49,18,562	44,66,997	81,993	45,48,990
	Nett	...	...	44,50,778	...	...	47,67,809	...	...	48,95,774	42,17,638	3,69,473	45,87,111	42,17,508	81,076	42,98,584
SIND ...	Gross	1,94,788	1,73,001	3,67,789	1,97,808	1,01,949	2,99,757	1,75,963	1,25,701	3,01,664	2,11,536	1,11,819	3,23,355	1,88,665	24,762	2,13,427
	Nett	...	...	3,66,396	...	...	2,97,575	...	...	2,96,195	2,02,665	1,08,137	3,10,802	1,87,738	24,762	2,12,500
MADRAS ...	Gross	13,16,184	8,17,653	21,33,837	14,74,050	10,33,679	25,07,729	14,35,773	9,53,864	23,89,637	14,82,713	7,70,132	22,52,845	14,27,507	4,80,261	19,07,768
	Nett	...	...	20,99,903	...	...	24,78,370	...	...	23,46,166	14,63,820	7,62,925	22,26,745	14,04,016	4,78,556	18,82,572
B. BURMA ...	Gross	6,75,468	23,58,594	30,34,062	6,85,980	18,89,209	25,75,189	8,96,816	12,52,264	21,49,080	7,40,000	20,81,947	28,21,947	7,94,291	15,54,131	23,48,422
	Nett	...	...	29,95,778	...	...	25,00,380	...	...	20,53,406	7,33,105	20,06,895	27,40,000	7,91,171	14,26,069	22,17,240
TOTAL ...	Gross	1,36,16,509	59,46,112	1,95,62,621	1,37,13,659	51,91,527	1,89,05,186	1,48,98,525	42,51,615	1,91,50,140	1,43,12,184	49,57,127	1,92,69,311	1,34,73,717	36,83,314	1,71,57,031
	Nett	...	...	1,89,73,530	...	...	1,84,33,668	...	...	1,86,07,825	1,39,22,088	48,36,690	1,87,58,778	1,31,71,321	35,27,575	1,66,98,896

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

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

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH),
Calcutta, 9th February 1877.

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

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1877. { Register No. 33.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

No. 10, dated 9th February 1877.

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

WITH our despatch of the 2nd instant, No. 6, we forwarded to Your Lordship various minutes and memoranda received from Sir Richard Temple principally relating to the condition of the districts of Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly in the Presidency of Madras. We now enclose Sir Richard Temple's reports on the districts of Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly, which continue the narrative of his preliminary survey of the distressed districts in the two Presidencies. The account of the district of Chingleput which adjoins and bounds the town of Madras on the north, west and south has not yet reached us. The Nellore and Kistna Districts have still to be visited.

2. It will be seen from these papers that the state of the districts now reported on, and the same remark applies to the district of Coimbatore, and still more to the district of Trichinopoly, is very much more favourable than that of the Ceded Districts and Kurnool. Although in all these districts there has been serious drought and very extensive failure of crops, and prices are consequently very high, indeed, but little lower than those which obtain in Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, the number of persons admitted to the relief works was, at the time of Sir Richard Temple's visit, comparatively small. It is probable that in Madura and Tinnevelly the numbers in need of relief would have been very much larger, had it not been for the facilities of emigration to the coffee districts of Ceylon, which annually attract a considerable number of the labouring classes of both districts. It is stated that every year tens of thousands of Tinnevelly labourers go to Ceylon to work on the coffee estates and other farms. The day Sir Richard Temple was at Tuticorin, he saw some hundreds of Ceylon coolies returning after their six months' working season. This year, doubtless in consequence of the dearth, the emigration from both districts has been greater than ever. In the Salem District there is no such outlet, and consequently the labourers on the relief works, although the supervision of the relief operations in this district is stated to be exceptionally good, and the population is more than a quarter of a million less than the population of Madura, were more than four times more numerous than those employed on the Madura works, not counting 8,000 people receiving gratuitous relief.

Salem	... ...	23,000
Madura	... ...	5,531
Tinnevelly	... ...	2,500

Salem ...	1,156,925
Madura ...	2,266,615

3. A very satisfactory feature in all these districts is the great activity of private trade. They all are traversed from end to end by railways, and in all the districts roads are numerous and good, especially in Salem and Madura, and there are plenty of carts for the transport of grain. The Madura dealers are men of capital and enterprize, and they are already importing grain to the small ports on the coast, and bringing it up to Madura.

4. In regard to the prospects of these districts during the coming months everything depends on the spring rains. If the usual rains fall in April, things will go well. If they fail, there will be serious distress and heavy relief expenditure for several months. There will also, in such an event, it is to be feared, be a considerable loss of cattle. As regards the water supply there is no serious cause for apprehension.

5. We stated in our despatch of last week that the Madras Government had acceded substantially to all Sir Richard Temple's proposals for economy, and that orders would be issued at once.* Sir Richard Temple has since informed us that the Madras Government have ordered various measures of economy in relief and such restrictions of expense as are compatible with the safety of the people, and that these orders are actually being carried out in the interior of the districts. Though there may yet be important discussions on details, Sir Richard Temple trusts that there is general accord in principle. He cordially acknowledges the support which he has received from the Madras Government and from all its officials, and bears his testimony to the zeal, devotion and humanity with which the relief operations have been undertaken in that Presidency. In his Minutes and memoranda on Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, which have already been laid before Your Lordship, and more particularly in his Minute of the 19th January, he has discussed very fully the necessity of placing some restrictions on the enormous numbers resorting to the relief works in those districts and the mode in which this should be done. Similar suggestions were made to the Government of Bombay, which, however, had anticipated the most important of them, *viz.*, the reduction in the rate of wages.

6. With this despatch we submit a Minute, dated the 24th ultimo, in which Sir Richard Temple has drawn the attention of the Bombay Government to the applicability of certain passages in our letter of instructions to the relief administration in the Bombay districts, including the question of closing many of the smaller relief works. At present we are not aware whether anything has been done in either Presidency in the direction of closing small works; but in connexion with this subject we submit a correspondence which has passed with the Government of Bombay regarding the commencement of the earthworks of the Dhond and Manmar Railway and of the railway some time ago projected between Bellary and Karwar by way of Gudduck and Hooblee. We have authorised the Bombay Government to commence the first of these works at once, if, in their opinion, it is urgently necessary in consequence of more extensive relief works being required than those actually in progress; observing, however, that work should, as far as practicable, be confined to those portions of the undertaking which can be carried out without committing the Government to immediate completion of the line when the present difficulties have ceased. Regarding the Karwar and Bellary Railway we have addressed the Madras Government and Sir Richard Temple, who will shortly again visit the Bellary District. We have reason to believe, although the point is not specially adverted to in any of the official papers before us, except in the memorandum regarding the Tinnevelly District, that difficulties have been experienced, though of what nature we are not informed, in devising large works suitable for relief purposes in the Madras Presidency. The only relief works of any magnitude at present in operation appear to be the East Coast Canal and the Junction Canal. Sir Richard Temple has inspected the line of the proposed extension of the Railway from Conjeveram to Chingleput, but is not in favour of its being taken up as a relief work. We shall probably receive more detailed information on the general question in Sir Richard Temple's final report after the completion of his tour.

* Since this was written we have received copies of the orders of the Madras Government dated the 31st January, Nos. 329 and 330, enclosed in their despatch to Your Lordship, under date the 2nd instant. These orders are entirely in accordance with the policy laid down in our instructions to Sir Richard Temple, on the subjects to which they relate, *viz.*, the restrictions on expenditure and non-interference with trade, and have our cordial concurrence.

7. The question of improving the grain traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways has been carefully investigated by Captain Bisset, R. E., under Sir R. Temple's orders. We enclose some correspondence on this subject. The officials of both railways appear to be using every effort to meet the emergency. A suggestion made by Sir Richard Temple, that the line from Madras to Arconum should be doubled, is under consideration in our Public Works Department, and will, we hope, be disposed of in the course of a few days. Arrangements have been made for obtaining weekly returns of the grain traffic to the affected districts by rail as well as by sea.

8. Sir Richard Temple has visited Bangalore, and was about to inspect some of the distressed localities in Mysore. We have reason to apprehend that the distress in that province is severe. Regarding Hyderabad we submit a memorandum of the facts ascertained by Sir R. Temple on the occasion of his visit to Hyderabad, from which it appears that the distress in the Nizam's country is likely to be more limited and less serious than was at first apprehended. Sir Richard Temple considers the arrangements made to meet the distress creditable to the prudence and foresight of the Nizam's Government.

9. Among the enclosures of this despatch will be found a correspondence on the subject of remissions of land revenue, to which reference was made in our despatch of the 26th ultimo (paragraph 5). Sir Richard Temple had suggested that suspensions only should be allowed pending further consideration, and that remissions should be prohibited. Both the Local Governments having objected to the course suggested, we have intimated to them that the matter will be left to their discretion, but that the subordinate authorities should be warned against too free remissions, and authorized to hold balances in suspense in cases in which it appears likely that the landholders will, without undue pressure, be able to pay the revenue in arrear during the next season.

10. From the returns of persons employed on the relief works and fed gratuitously which reached us yesterday, it appears that in the former case there has been a diminution of 38,994, and in the latter 12,447. The aggregate number of persons employed on the works was 908,410 and of persons receiving gratuitous relief 60,402 against 947,404 and 72,849, the corresponding numbers for the previous week. The Nellore return, however, does not include the coolies employed on the East Coast Canal, regarding whom it is stated that no return had been received.

11. Since our last despatch was written, we have received Your Lordship's despatch of the 12th January, No. 6. Our despatches and telegrams during the last few weeks, and the weekly despatches and returns which you now receive from the two Local Governments, will have placed you in possession of tolerably full information on most of the points adverted to in your despatch. The detailed reports alluded to in the 24th paragraph are gradually coming in and are undergoing a careful scrutiny, but we are not yet in a position to lay before you a full *resumé* of their contents. In the meantime the clear and full memoranda which have been furnished by Sir Richard Temple regarding the districts visited by him will have enabled Your Lordship to form a clear view of the leading facts of the situation, of its dangers and difficulties, and of the measures which are being taken to meet them. The situation is, indeed, very grave. The extent of the distressed area in length is very great, beginning, as it does, from near the south bank of the Taptee river in Khandesh, and stretching down south, uninterruptedly, almost to Cape Comorin; and in one part its breadth is considerable, extending from the eastern watershed of the Western Ghaut mountains to the East Coast. Including Bombay, the Nizam's dominions, Mysore and Madras, the population affected can hardly be less than thirty millions, possibly a good deal more. The calamity is aggravated by the prevalence of cholera in many of the distressed districts. If it were not for the railways, which now extend from the base of the Himalayas to the extreme south of the peninsula, and the great improvement which has taken place in the communications generally, the difficulty of transporting food in sufficient quantities over this vast area would have practically rendered it beyond the power of Government, however great their efforts and unrestricted their expenditure, to prevent a very heavy mortality in some, at all events, of the drought-stricken districts. As it is, the railways are carrying the

surplus produce of the Punjab, of the North-Western and Central Provinces, and of Bengal, where the harvests have been excellent, to the drought-stricken plains of Sholapore, Bellary and Kurnool; and throughout the distressed districts, owing to the activity of private trade, the markets, as a general rule, are well supplied. There will, we fear, be a heavy loss of cattle in some districts. The apprehensions which were at one time felt as to a water famine are not now generally entertained.

12. We cannot conclude this despatch without expressing our sense of the invaluable assistance which Sir Richard Temple is rendering both to the Government of India and to the Local Governments in the performance of our anxious task.

No. 31, dated 24th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute recorded by him regarding relief affairs in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts, together with memoranda setting forth the facts ascertained on the spot regarding those districts.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Madura District, as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *at his conferences with local officers during the 22nd and 24th January.*

AT Madura Sir Richard Temple had the advantage of meeting—

Mr. McQuhae who has been Collector of the district for several years, but who only returned from furlough a month ago and had not yet inspected the more distressed parts of the district.

Mr. Turner, C. S., who has been for some time in charge of the Ramnath Zemindari under the Court of Wards, and who is now Relief Officer of the district; two Deputy Collectors and the Sub-judge, who had served long in the district, and also the Tahsildars of the Dindigul and Madura taluks.

2. The district of Madura has an area 9,502 square miles and a population of 2,266,615 persons; it is traversed by the Southern Madras railway. Somewhat less than one-half the district belongs to Zemindars with the administration of whose estates the Collector has but little concern. The ryotwari portion of the district, managed by the Collector on behalf of Government, is divided into six taluks and contains a population of about 1,300,000. In the north-west of the district are the Pulni and other hill ranges which are sparsely peopled; from Madura town southwards and eastwards to the sea coast the country of the great zemindaris is open and flat.

3. The average rainfall of the cultivated part of the district is 34 inches; during the past season the rainfall has been in some places as little as five inches, and nowhere has it been half the average. In ordinary seasons Madura gets a fall of from 4 to 6 inches in April and May, a fall of 6 to 10 inches in July and August, and a fall of about 13 inches in the October or latter rains. During the past season the district got the April rainfall only. The rain fell unequally over the district;—thus, while Ramnath, as a whole, fared very badly, a belt of land ten miles broad along the coast was favoured with good October rain. The parts where the rainfall was shortest are the whole of the Palni taluk, the north (about ⅓) of Dindigul taluk, and the southern half of the Ternmangalam taluk, and nearly one-third of the great Ramnath zemindari. In these tracts no rain fell after August, and no crop at all has been secured save under wells and river channels. The tanks in these tracts are all rain-fed (as distinguished from river-fed), and they are dry; so no crops have been saved by tank-water. In the rest of the district the failure of rain was not so utter; still the dry crop was extremely poor, where it did not wholly fail. Fair crops have been secured under wells and river channels.

4. The area under different kinds of cultivation and under the main food crops is, in ordinary seasons, as follows:—

	Acres.
Under well irrigation	22,150
Irrigated from river channels	20,183
Sown with rice	137,511
Sown with cumboo (bajra millet)	98,849
Sown with cholum (jowari millet)	162,794
Other food grains	300,000

As there are such great variations in the circumstances of the different taluks, the Collector has difficulty in offering a general estimate of the out-turn for the whole district. He would put—

The dry crop yield at perhaps ...	... 1 anna all round;
Wet crop	... 2 annas under tanks;
Ditto	... 10 annas under irrigation channels;
Crop irrigated from wells ...	... 12 annas;

and he would put the average yield of the district at a 3-annas crop, or something less than one quarter of an ordinary good yield.

5. The ryots and the people of the Madura District are in ordinary times prosperous, save in part of the Shevagunga zemindari in the south-west corner of Ramnath where the crops often fail. Even this year the ryots are keeping on and supporting their regular farm servants (pádials) everywhere except in a part of the Palni taluk; still there are a good many ryots, 94,000 out of 129,000, who hold less than seven acres a piece. The population living by daily labour and the prœdial serfs (pádials) constitute about one-fourth of the whole population. Pressure on the lowest classes has been considerably relieved by an unusually large emigration of labourers to the coffee lands of Ceylon.

6. The ordinary food of the people is cumboo (bajra), ragi (small millet) and cholum (jowari); in parts, the poorer classes consume a very coarse millet known as *black cholum*. At present all the larger markets are well supplied with grain, principally foreign rice from Bengal; in parts of the south there is black cholum to be had, but the quantity of this grain in the district is not large. Several cases have already come to the Collector's notice in which the supply of grain was not equal to the local demand; still there is food in the district for those who have money to buy, and the Collector believes that private trade will sufficiently supply local needs, though occasionally petty dealers may not be quick enough in supplying the wants of remote localities. Roads are good, and there are plenty of carts. Madura dealers are men of capital and enterprise, and they are already importing grain direct to the petty district ports, such as Kilakari, and bringing it up to Madura.

7. The food crops of the two previous years (1874-75 and 1875-76) in Madura were fairly good all round. Last summer there was at one time promise of a good ragi crop, and much of the old ragi stocks was exported to Mysore where the need was then great. Stocks of common local grains are believed not to be large, but there is already a good deal of foreign rice in the district. Prices at Madura are now quoted at—

	Number of seers per rupee.	
	13th January 1877.	Average of the season in ordinary years.
2nd sort rice	7¾	16
Cholum (jowari)	8½	29
Ragi (small millet)	10¾	35

In the interior prices are much the same, except in the Dindigul taluk, where they are a little dearer. Black cholum is still for sale in the south of the district at 16 seers per rupee; it is eaten by the poor only, and the supply will not last long.

8. At present there are but few labourers on relief works. Local fund undertakings have been pushed forward, such as the clearing of tanks and other such works debitable to the "village improvement fund." On these works people are made to give full tale of labour. In the south of the district and in the Palni taluks some few relief roads were opened; and other works, such as tanks and roads, are ready marked out. The total number of real relief labourers is only 5,531; the numbers decreased a fortnight ago, but are now increasing again. The Collector expects a rush of labourers on the works in the south, where the people are very badly off, and for two months past some of them have prayed to have relief works opened. If it had not been for the outlet by emigration to Ceylon, there would have been danger of starvation down there before now. The Ramnath zemindari is under the Court of Wards, and it can afford to find work for its own people, provided Government will sanction the Collector's proposal to suspend (not to remit) a portion of the Ramnath tribute (peshkush). If these arrangements be sanctioned, then the Collector would hope that the total number of relief labourers chargeable to the State will not exceed Rs. 20,000* during the worst times of the Madura district. If seasonable rain falls in April (and Mr. Nelson's Madura manual shows that in average years 5 or 6 inches fall between April and May), then the people will leave the works and go off to their fields. If no April rains fall, then there may be disaster, and as many as 100,000 people might possibly come upon the relief works. But if the coming season be ordinarily prosperous, Mr. McQuhae hopes that the number of relief labourers will not exceed 20,000.

* Estimates of this kind differ according to the officers who frame them. A previous Collector, it is understood, estimated that Madura would have to employ 100,000 relief labourers before the end of February. There is often a risk of subordinates, without any conscious extravagance, working up to high estimates of this kind.

9. The rate of wages on the relief works is two annas a day for an adult male, and a fair tale of work is exacted from the labourers. In Madura town in ordinary times no man will accept a day's work under four or five annas a day; and though wage rates in the interior may be a little cheaper, still the Collector thinks that a man of the Madura district must be feeling some pressure before he goes on relief works at two annas a day. People who have, as yet, come on the relief works were not in a specially depressed physical condition.

10. In the town of Madura the distribution of gratuitous relief from private charity has begun. In the Palni taluk gratuitous relief, in the shape of cooked food, is being given to some 900 persons at Government expense. The Collector is enquiring into the necessity for continuing this relief. The tahsildar stated that some of the people,—infirm and aged persons from the surrounding villages,—who came for this relief were in a very destitute state.

11. Up to the present time there has been no very great difficulty in maintaining the cattle. There is still some pasture in the tank beds, and in the withered rice and cumboo fields. But difficulty will certainly be felt in Ramnath, and in the Madura, Meloor and Terumangalam taluks and in parts of the Shevaganga Zemindari, if showers do not come. Slight showers, such as usually come in Madura at this time of year, will produce enough pasture to keep the cattle alive.

12. In parts of Ramnath the people will have difficulty in getting water to drink. They may sometimes have to go four or five miles for it. Still, water will not absolutely fail.

13. The Collector expects to have to suspend 15 lakhs of land revenue out of a total demand of 24 lakhs. The whole of the zemindari tribute (peshkush) will eventually be collected. But according to the revenue custom of the Presidency, the Government is more or less bound, * though not absolutely pledged, to remit land revenue due on "wet" lands, which have failed to get any crop by reason of failure of the tank water. The Collector cannot as yet precisely say how much this may be. According to the revenue customs of the presidency, a good deal of the suspended revenue, due from dry crop lands, would also be eventually remitted.

* *Note.* So the Collector of Madura says.

TINNEVELLY,
23rd January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Tinnevelly district, as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *during his visit of the 24th January.*

AT Tinnevelly Sir Richard met Mr. Stewart, the Collector, who has had five years' experience of the district, and at Tuticorin he met Mr. Davies, the Head Assistant in charge of the southern taluk of the Tinnevelly district.

2. The Tinnevelly district contains an area of 5,176 square miles, with a population of 1,693,979 persons. It is traversed from end to end by the Madras railway. The (ryotwari) tracts administered directly by the Collector are divided into nine taluks; while the 22 zemindaris constitute one-quarter of the district. The zemindaris are mostly situate in the distressed tracts. Some of the zemindars are poor and unable to do much for the support of their people in the present year; others, and especially Ethiapoorum, which is now under the Court of Wards, can afford to find works for the relief of their tenantry. The zemindari tribute (peshkush) is said to be above two-thirds of the gross rental, so that Tinnevelly zemindars have not so large a margin of profit as in North Arcot and other districts.

3. The district is divisible into two distinct sections,—

(1) the valley taluks of Tenkarai, Tinnevelly, Tenkasi, Ambasamudram, where the lands are for the most irrigated, and where crop after crop is taken off the ground, which is bare for only about two months of the year. These irrigated taluks are the most thickly peopled.

(2) the black soil taluks, where there is comparatively little irrigated land, and where in ordinary years dry crops of cholum (jowari) and cotton are grown.

The average rainfall of the lowlands of the Tinnevelly district is about 20 inches; at Tuticorin on the Coromandel coast it is as low as 10 inches. During the last season the rainfall was in some places as low as 5 inches, and did not anywhere exceed half the average fall of ordinary years. The area of failure of crops is nearly identical with the unirrigated section of the district. The yield is estimated at—

in the irrigated taluks—wet crop, 14 annas, full crop; dry crop, 4 annas, quarter crop.

in the dry taluk—wet crop, 1 anna, no appreciable crop; dry crop, 3 annas, nearly a quarter crop.

The Collector is unable to offer a correct estimate of the yield for the whole of the district because the variations are so great in different parts, but perhaps the yield of the whole district might be put down at about 6 annas, or ¾ of a good harvest.

4. The yield of the previous (1875-76) harvest was fairly good all round, while the yield of 1874-75 was good. Stocks are supposed not to be large; but the rice now ripening in the irrigated taluks will, the Collector estimates, give food enough for the whole district for at least four months. The ordinary food of the people is rice over a great part of the district, but in the dry crop taluks cholum and cumboo are the staple food. The breadth put down with the main food crops in the last ordinary year 1875 was—

Rice	212,000	acres.
Cholum (jowari)	66,000	,,
Cumboo (bajra)	195,000	,,
Samary (small millet) ...	169,000	,,
Ragi	49,000	,,

The area sown with cotton was 150,000 acres; during the present year the cotton yield will be very small indeed.

5. All the district marts are well supplied with grain. The district possesses plenty of carts for inland traffic; and ample shipping comes to Tuticorin for the maritime trade. At one time the supply was short in places; but during the last few weeks foreign rice has been coming largely into the district* by the port of Tuticorin from beyond the sea. The Collector believes the food supply will be maintained everywhere by private trade. The earliest crop of next season will not come in until September; no harvest will be reaped in August. The present and the ordinary prices of some of the cheap food grains in Tinnevelly town are quoted thus:—

* The imports of grain into Tuticorin have been—

	During December.	During first 20 days of January.
	Tons.	Tons.
Rice	984	1,532
Paddy (rice with the husk on) ...	...	132
Cumboo (bajra) ...	32	276
Cholum (jowari) ...	...	9
TOTAL ...	1,016	1,949

	Present price.	Ordinary price.
Rice	7¼	11 seers per rupee.
Cumboo (bajra)	11¼	23¼ ,,
Cholum (jowari)	7¼	24 ,,
Ragi	12	27 ,,

At marts in the interior of some of the distressed tracts prices are 20 to 30 per cent. dearer; and four weeks ago, before the trade from across the sea set in, prices were quite 20 per cent. dearer than they are now.

6. In ordinary years the people of Tinnevelly are well off; the ryots have a high "standard of comforts" and in the irrigated taluks they are sometimes quite wealthy. A large proportion of the ryots, however, have small holdings of 3 to 7 acres each. The Collector estimates that about half the population of the taluks affected by failure (say 400,000 out of 900,000) are daily labourers and farm servants. One great outlet for the poorer classes of Tinnevelly is the labour-field of Ceylon, whither tens of thousands go to work on coffee estates and other farms. The day Sir Richard Temple was at Tuticorin, he saw some hundreds of Ceylon coolies returning after their six months' working season. This year emigration to Ceylon is greater than ever.

7. As yet the condition of the people even in the distressed taluks is by no means depressed. But some weeks ago it became clear that in the distressed taluks were a certain number of people who had not emigrated, had no food and no means of earning any. Accordingly works were opened, and about 2,500 labourers are employed on roads and irrigation channels under the civil officers. The engineer officers help in supervising, and task-work is rigorously exacted from the labourers. Works have been sketched out costing—

8¼ lakhs for road work,
2 ,, irrigation channels,
¾ lakh for miscellaneous improvements.

There is no very large work in the district on which a great number of labourers could be usefully employed. But Tinnevelly relief labourers could be taken to the Periyar scheme in Madura, if it were not for the extreme unhealthiness of those valleys in the hot season. The Collector estimates that at the worst time he may have as many as 100,000 persons on relief works; that time will be in May and June, for he considers that the people will not leave to begin ploughing until late in the month of June. The Collector will keep down the numbers on the works as much as he, with safety to the people, can. But there are in the distressed tracts very large number of families who can have no means of earning a living off the works.

8. The rate of wages on the works is 2 annas a day to male adults, and to women and children proportionately lower, as ordered by the Government. The Sub-Collector at Tuticorin appeared to contemplate purchasing a certain quantity of rice for Government and paying the relief labourers in grain. But if the markets are sufficiently supplied, these arrangements will, under present orders, not be required.

9. No relief houses for distributing gratuitous relief at the State cost have yet been opened. About Rs. 500, however, have been spent on such relief by village officials,† who are directed to relieve temporarily casual cases of clear distress and to send in the bill to the tahsildar. The precise number of persons so relieved up to date cannot be stated. If matters get worse, relief houses will have to be opened; but no estimate can be furnished at present of the probable total numbers who may hereafter want relief. There is a private relief house at Vendipattam, and the recipients are mostly the infirm and feeble and the beggars of the neighbourhood. No cases of starvation have been reported up to the present date.

† Called village moonsifs in the Tamil districts.

10. There has not been much loss yet among the cattle. But no doubt the supply of fodder is very short. Some cattle from the western taluks can go to the ghât pastures. But in the south there will be loss of cattle, for, unless plentiful showers come (which is not probable) there will soon be no pasture at all in the black soil taluks.

11. Failure of water supply has not yet been felt to any severe degree. But during the hot months there will be difficulty about water in the unirrigated taluks. Still the Collector anticipates that people will generally be able to get water for themselves and cattle if they go 3 or 4 miles at most for it. There may thus be often dearth of water and difficulty in getting it, but still it will be obtainable.

12. The Collector estimates that he may have to suspend 12 lakhs of land revenue out of a total demand of 27. Probably out of this, 3 lakhs, the estimated (roughly) assessment on wet lands, which got no crop, may have to be remitted. Remissions of the abkaree (liquor excise revenue) will not be absolutely necessary, as the revenue is leased for a term of years, and a bad year might be set off against good ones. The Collector, however, may find it expedient to recommend some remission. The salt revenue as yet is coming in satisfactorily.

TINNEVELLY,
24th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 34, dated Madura, 24th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

IN continuation of my letter No. 27 of the 22nd current, I have the honour, by direction of Sir Richard Temple, to submit copy of a minute recorded by him, in which attention is drawn to the applicability of certain passages in the Government of India's despatch of the 16th January to the relief administration of districts of the Bombay Deccan.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,—*dated Madura, 24th January 1877.*

IN continuation of my minute of the 22nd instant, urging certain measures of economy which would lead to reductions of expenditure on relief, I would beg the consideration of the Government of Bombay to the conditions set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the despatch of the Government of India, dated 16th January 1877. It seems to me that they apply in some degree, not a very great degree perhaps, but still in some degree, to the relief operations which we have conducted in the Deccan districts. While admitting the need of extensive relief in those districts and acknowledging the large amount of good which has been and is being done there by the exertions of the local authorities, I still think that, in the words of paragraph 3, some "persons are employed to whom relief is not absolutely essential, and who without it would have been able to maintain themselves at all events for some time to come."

2. Although there is good supervision on the larger works, yet in many of the petty village works I fear that "the people can obtain almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain."

3. I apprehend also that in some places the authorities, in the words of paragraph 2, are "attempting the task of preventing all suffering and of giving general relief to the poorer classes of the community," a task which the Government of India has in this despatch declared itself unable to undertake. These instructions from the Government of India seem to me to render some reconsideration necessary in detail to see especially whether many persons on all the works, larger or smaller, could not be selected to be discharged, and whether some stricter check could not be imposed on admission to the works. In other words, I would say, let every person now on the works be discharged, who apparently can get on for a time without such employment, and let no person in future be admitted unless there be reason to suppose that he or she is absolutely in need and would be in danger of starvation if employment were to be refused.

4. In respect to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the despatch of the Government of India, urging that relief labourers be employed on large works of a permanently useful character, I have represented what occurred to me in my minute of the 12th January.

5. In paragraph 7 of the despatch of the Government of India it is stated that "when distress becomes extreme, and a state of absolute famine has been reached, the Government may be driven to set up relief works near the homes of the people on a scale inconsistent with careful supervision or searching tests."

Although numerous works of this character have been set up in the Deccan districts, I doubt whether the stage contemplated by the above passage has been yet reached, though it may be reached hereafter. And with this view I would recommend that many of these petty works be reconsidered with a view to their being discontinued, wherever possible, for the present at least.

6. I should anticipate that, if the measures recommended in this minute and in my minute of the 22nd January can be at all adopted, a considerable reduction can be effected below the estimate of expenditure, one million and a half, submitted with the minute of the 12th current.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 35, dated 27th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum of the facts ascertained by him at Hyderabad on 12th instant as to the failure of harvests and possible distress in the territories of His Highness the Nizam.

Memorandum of the facts ascertained as to failure of harvests and distress in the Nizam's dominions, as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *at Hyderabad on the 12th January.*

AT Hyderabad Sir Richard Temple met Major Euan Smith, C. S. I., First Assistant Resident; His Excellency the co-regent Nawab Shams-Ool-Oomrah and his nephew, also Mukkurrun-Ood-Dowlah, nephew of Sir Salar Jung. The Resident, Sir Richard Meade, and His Excellency the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, had not returned to the capital. But Sir Richard Temple was able, by the courtesy of His Highness the Nizam's Government, to obtain full information as to the condition of the country. The Secretary to Sir Salar Jung in the Revenue Department has charge of relief operations, and he supplied much information. This gentleman had borne a share in relief work during the famine of 1869, on which occasion he was a Deputy Collector, so he was conversant with the relief procedure under British administration. A European gentleman, who holds the office of Superintending Engineer, and who is directing relief works, also gave Sir Richard Temple a memorandum on the subject of the scarcity.

2. Out of the seventeen districts which compose the dominion of His Highness the Nizam there has been bad failure of harvests in parts of six only, namely in East Raichore, in part of West Raichore (known as Lingasoor), in the southern parts of Nalgonda abutting on the Kurnool district, in part of Shorapore, in part of Nuldroog near the Sholapore district, and in a small tract south of Pyton near the British district of Ahmednagar. The failure was most utter in the Alpur sub-division of East Raichore; there no crop whatever was saved this season. In the rest of the distressed tracts it is estimated that a yield of from 2 annas to 3 annas (one-sixth of an ordinary crop) has been secured. In tracts adjoining the distressed districts the harvests have not been so good as usual; but over the rest of the country the harvests have been fair, while in the districts north of Hyderabad there have been decidedly good crops.

3. The Revenue Secretary was able to speak with confidence about the crops; for a Central Relief Committee had been formed at Hyderabad, and deputations from the Committee had visited the worst tracts, while the district officials had sent in full written reports from elsewhere.

4. The harvests of the two previous years (1874 and 1875) had been good throughout the country, save in one comparatively small tract of East Raichore, just where the present failure is worst. Stocks are probably considerable; the Revenue Secretary estimated that there must be quite a year's food in the country; for the Nizam's dominions always produce and export a considerable surplus of food (rice and jowari or cholum). Cholum (big millet) is the ordinary food of the common people, except in the south-east Telugu-speaking tracts, where rice and ragi are grown largely. The dealers of Hyderabad and other large marts are accustomed to do a large grain business. Even during the present year grain has gone and is still going* away largely to the Deccan and to the Madras Ceded Districts. Some of this grain comes from the country north of Hyderabad, where the crops have been good. The Nizam's country will not require grain from outside, though the southern districts may require and will get some of the surplus of the northern districts. An early but small crop of cholum and lesser millets will be reaped in September.

* *Note*—On the Nizam's State Railway between Shahabad and Hyderabad, Sir R. Temple saw a considerable quantity of grain waiting at the stations for despatch to Bellary.

5. At Hyderabad the price of jowari (cholum) ranges from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee. Rice is dearer. In the south cholum is 8 seers per rupee, and ragi is somewhat cheaper. To the north of Hyderabad prices are cheaper.

6. There have been no known cases of starvation or extreme distress. But some few hundreds of persons from the Alpur taluk in the extreme south went over to the Kurnool relief works. On representation being made relief works were begun on the Nizam's side of the border in East Raichore and also in a very few other places; and there are now (12th January) about 5,000 persons on the relief works. The condition of the labourers is as yet by no means depressed. A gang of about 1,500 labourers on a road in the Alpur taluk in the eastern extremity of the Raichore Doab was inspected as Sir Richard passed along;—men, women and children were all in good physical condition. The Engineer in charge, Mr. Brandt, said that the people were much in want of work, but that he had not seen any cases of great distress. Some hundreds of people had come over to his work from Kurnool, because the authorities there had reduced their wage rate; he intended at once to reduce his rates also. Hitherto he had paid 3 annas a day to adult male labourers.

7. The Relief Committee at Hyderabad expect that, at the worst season, they may have to give relief wages to 25,000 people in all, and that gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked

food may have to be distributed to destitute paupers at some ten or twelve centres. Should necessity arise, then organization for doing all this is ready. The Nizam's Government has no thought of laying in any store of grain, as the local trade will supply all needs of those who can buy.

8. There are plenty of pastures to which the cattle can be driven, though these are rather remote from Alpur and Eastern Raichore. There will be scarcity of water in parts of this tract, but no absolute water famine.

9. Reports have been received from the Nizam's taluks bordering on the Sholapore and Ahmednagar district of the Bombay Deccan to the effect that a large immigration of cattle and men had taken place from those districts into the Nizamat country. The Central Relief Committee did not accept as correct the reported numbers of these immigrants, and have ordered further inquiry. The Revenue Secretary did not think that this temporary immigration was more than the country under His Highness the Nizam could well bear.

10. The Nizam's Government expects to lose a good deal of its land revenue in the tracts affected by failure. Land revenue due for this year on fields of petty ryots, who have lost all their crop this season, will ordinarily be remitted at once and for good.

11. So far as Sir Richard Temple was able to judge, the arrangements made to meet distress and the diagnosis of the coming trouble, were creditable to the prudence and foresight of His Highness the Nizam's Government. The distress in the Nizamat country will be more limited and less serious than was at first feared, and will not, it may be hoped, aggravate the pressure and the trouble in the adjoining British district.

No. 38, dated Madras, 27th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Salem District, as ascertained by him at his meeting with the Collector on the 25th January.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Salem District, as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ***at his meeting with the Collector,*** MR. LONGLEY, ***on the 25th January.***

THE Salem district comprises 7,483 square miles, with a population of 1,966,995 persons. It is divided into nine taluks, and about one quarter of its area consists of permanently-settled estates. The Madras railway passes through it from one end to the other.

2. The Salem district consists of two distinct sections, the upland section on the Mysore plateau, containing four taluks, and the lowland section containing five taluks. The rainfall of the year was 18 inches as against an average of 30 inches, but the latter rains (October monsoon) have been short all over the district, averaging 2 inches only as against the usual fall of 10 inches. The failure has been greatest in the northern or upland taluks, namely Dharumpuri, Oossoor, Kristnagiri, Trichengode. One taluk only, Ahtoor, which lies just under the hills, enjoyed a fair October rainfall, and its crops are comparatively good. Salem differs from some of the other coast districts, in so far that almost all its "wet" or irrigated land gets water from rain-fed tanks, which this year had failed entirely. Its only river channels come from the Cauvery river and irrigate 12,000 acres. The acreage under "wet" crop is about 8 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the district. And the Collector estimates the out-turn of the year at 6 annas, or less than half an ordinary yield for dry crops, 4 annas, or about one quarter of ordinary yield for wet crop. This would give something better than a 5-anna crop, or about one-third of an ordinary good yield for the whole district. The harvest of last year (1875-76) was poor in the four northern taluks, where the failure this year is greatest. Over the rest of the district there was an 11-anna (about three-fourths of an ordinary yield). The harvest of 1874-75 was a bumper harvest all over the district. In ordinary years the Salem district exports surplus food; the ordinary food of the common people is ragi and cholum. The ryots of Salem are well-to-do; the revenue rate for dry crop land is about Rs. 1¼ per acre, for the good soil of Salem is very light. There is a large population of weavers, very few of whom, however, have as yet come on the relief works.

3. The marts of the district, both large and small, are fully supplied with grain. Trade is very active; about 900 tons of food have come in by rail during the last two weeks from Beypore and Madras. The Salem demand will undoubtedly continue to be supplied by private trade. The district roads are very good. The cattle which do the cart traffic are quite distinct from the ordinary plough cattle, and they belong to a class of people in the southern taluks who, in ordinary years, carry away the surplus grain, and now will distribute imported grain. Prices in Salem town are—

	Present prices.	Average of ordinary years at this time.
Rice	7½ seers per rupee	12 seers per rupee.
Cholum	9¼ "	24 "
Ragi	11 "	34 "
Kumboo	10 "	32 "

4. There have been no real cases of starvation; but in the northern taluks belonging to the sub-division there was distress among the poorer classes, and relief works were opened about two months ago. One month ago works were opened in the head-quarter taluks. The Collector does not consider the relief labourers to be generally in a depressed physical condition, though they are not so stout as in ordinary years. At first the relief labourers were paid daily wages, 2 annas a day for male adults. About three weeks ago task-work was introduced, and the numbers on the works fell from 21,000 to 10,000. The numbers have gone up again, and now about 23,000 labourers are on the works. The labourers are paid in cash at task-work rates, which are just twice as dear as the Public Works Department rates of ordinary years. At these rates adult males can earn about 2½ annas a day if they work hard. Still, good work is being done, and the labourers are chiefly employed in repairing tanks which were breached in the cyclone of 1872. There is a larger and better organized staff for supervising the works than have been found in many districts. Besides the range officers, each taluk has two overseers; and the affected tracts are divided into circles, which are placed under officials on Rs. 25 a month, who are drawn from the tahsil staff or from pensioned Government servants. The Amins of the Survey Department are also doing good work. The Collector wants more European supervisors for his works, such as pensioned sergeants who know Tamil. Bengal officers who do not know the language would not be so useful.

5. The Collector expects that he may have a maximum of from 70,000 to 80,000 persons on the works by the middle of April, if things turn out badly. If rain were to fall in February, then there would be a great reduction in the numbers on the works, for the beds of the tanks would be sown with cholum which would ripen in May. Government have allowed these tank beds to be cultivated this year at the dry rate of assessment. If the rains which usually fall in April should be favourable, then the number on relief works will materially decrease in the month of May.

6. About 8,000 people are receiving gratuitous relief at the State cost; the numbers increased when task-work was introduced, and some hundreds have come over from the Coimbatore and North Arcot districts. The recipients are being collected into four camps, where they are kept breaking stones all day, and are not allowed to go home. Eventually, the number of such camps may, if things get much worse, increase to 9 or 11. The Collector requires more dressers (Native Doctors) to help in supervising these camps. The cost of this gratuitous relief will probably be kept down to one anna a head per diem; and there will be the value of what work the people do to set against this charge.

Gratuitous relief is also being given through the village officials (Moonsiffs and Karnams,) who temporarily relieve casual cases of distress and send in the bill to the tahsildar. The Collector is not quite satisfied that this money is being well spent; but he sees no alternative way of preventing casual cases of starvation in outlying villages. The village officials are now rather badly off themselves, for, as the land revenue is not coming in, they do not get their percentage thereon. The Collector proposes to pay them out of the savings of the "village officials' fund" of previous years, and so to secure their hearty co-operation.

7. The cattle of the Salem district are as yet fairly well off. Many have been driven to the Shervaroy hills and to the other hills with which the district is studded. They will probably get through the present crisis sufficiently well.

8. Water also is still near the surface in wells all over the district, except in the Dharampuri taluk, where there will be dearth but not absolute want of water.

9. It has been proposed that 10½ lakhs out of a total land revenue of 22½ lakhs should be suspended or remitted. The Collector says that the revenue custom of the Madras Presidency is to remit and not to suspend land revenue due in respect of land whereon the crop has failed. But he also admits that in the case of dry crop lands, whereon the land revenue is very light, the ryots could certainly pay this year's balance out of the profits they may make on good crops during the next two years. He further says that, though the share of the "wet" assessment which may be reckoned as rent for water could not be collected on account of a year when tanks were dry, still the dry rate might be collected on "wet crop" lands.

In regard to the theory that remissions and not suspensions of land revenue are the custom of the Madras revenue system, I may note here that I learn to-day in Madras that the instructions to assessing officers direct that 20 per cent. be deducted from the full revenue rate in making assessments, so as to leave the ryots a margin for bad seasons; and it is stated in those instructions that remissions will not hereafter be granted on dry crop land. I cannot learn that any distinct provision of law, or any engagement with the ryots exists, whereby Government would be bound to grant remissions, instead of suspensions, of the land revenue which the ryots may this year be unable to pay.

MADRAS,
26th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

XXIV.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Bangalore, February 4th, 1877.*

IN reference to minutes and memoranda regarding districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly, I desire to explain, in case these papers be published, that the Madras Government have ordered various measures

of economy in relief, and such restrictions of expense as are compatible with the safety of the people, which orders are actually being carried out in the interior of the districts. Though there may yet be important discussions on details, yet I trust that there is general accord in principle. I have to acknowledge, in the strongest terms, the kind way in which I have been met by the Madras Government and by all its officials, and the generous support I have received from them. I must also bear witness to the zeal, devotion and humanity with which the relief operations have been undertaken in this Presidency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 42 E.—126, dated 23rd January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The. Secy. to the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF REV., AGRI., AND COMMERCE.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1, of the 5th instant, conveying the instructions of the Government of India, that the restriction which had previously been placed on the organization and commencement of large works to afford relief during the present distress in this Presidency has, under certain conditions, been removed.

2. One of these conditions is, that no works shall be undertaken unless, in each case, this Government is satisfied by evidence, which it considers sufficient, that delay in commencing work will involve serious danger to the lives of the people. On this point all that can be said is that the autumn and spring crops over a large area in this Presidency have almost, if not entirely, failed, while in other parts they have been extremely scanty; that the prices of food grains have consequently risen to an abnormal height; that the mass of the people are very poor; and that those who usually depend on the product of their own small holdings, or on agricultural, or other, labour, for subsistence, are now deprived of their means of livelihood, and would probably fall into very great straits, and starve, if aid were not given to them in some shape.

3. In the early part of the season, before there had been time to organize any relief works, the uneasy movements of the people indicated, if not great distress, at least anticipations of it. In some districts signs of disorder manifested themselves, and had the people been of a less patient and docile temperament, they would probably have broken out into serious rioting. When relief works were opened, numbers flocked to them, notwithstanding that the wages offered were more than 30 per cent. lower than the wages of ordinary years, and that the price of food-grain was over 100 per cent. higher. Under these conditions, there are now upwards of 300,000 persons seeking employment on relief works, the mass of whom, this Government believe, would suffer the most serious privation, and many of whom would probably perish, if employment were not given to them; while it is quite certain, that but for the relief offered them, agrarian disorders, dacoities, and crime of every description would prevail, and the country would be greatly disorganized.

4. If these main facts be considered by the Government of India as supplying the evidence required by them, His Excellency in Council will, I am desired to say, consider that he is free to act under the authority which has been conditionally given to him: if these facts are not held to be sufficient to establish the case, His Excellency in Council begs that it may be so intimated to him, in order that he may pause until he is in a position to offer more conclusive testimony.

5. His Excellency in Council, I am desired to add, has repeatedly expressed his sense of the necessity for the most rigid economy, and has endeavoured to practise it, to the extent he considered permissible under the instructions given him in paragraph 19 of your letter, No. 365 of the 25th October last, *viz.*, that he should "exercise the discretion vested in him so as to prevent any loss of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects without incurring an expenditure of public money in excess of the necessities of the case." His Excellency in Council feels strongly that the obligation which rests on him of properly and economically administering the public funds, is not less in degree, though it may be less in extent, than the obligation which rests on the Government of India itself; that in fact, in common with all other public officers administering the resources of the State, it is his duty to enforce such careful and prudent economy as may be compatible with good and efficient Government. It is, therefore, no small cause of satisfaction to His Excellency to find that not only this principle, but also all the others which he has endeavoured to enforce from the commencement for dealing with this famine, is adopted by the Government of India, and embodied in their letter of instructions to Sir Richard Temple. There is, however, undoubtedly one exception of the utmost importance. This Government has been acting on the assumption that no person was to be allowed to die of starvation if the Government could prevent it. But the letter to Sir Richard Temple says, "even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal." The Government of India cannot fail to appreciate the extent to which this limitation, however sound in itself, must increase the responsibility of the Local Government in controlling relief operations.

6. I am now to state that, subject to the stipulation made in my 4th paragraph, His Excellency in Council proposes to proceed with the following works, as soon as he is satisfied

that the time has arrived for providing the means of relief which these works are calculated to afford:—

(*a.*) *The Malsej Ghaut.*

(*b.*) *The Nira Canal.*—On the subject of this work, I am to refer you to page 5 of the Statement which accompanied my No. 309 C. W.—1110, of the 23rd ultimo. The complete project is ready and will be submitted, together with a proposal for the modification of the entire scheme to secure a canal for monsoon irrigation as a distinct project to afford relief. This modified scheme is calculated to cost Rs. 19,52,000 to provide water for the irrigation of 56,849 acres, and to yield a net revenue of 4·4 per cent. This work will provide employment for about 30,000 people for six months. The line of canal traverses the Purandhur, Bhimthari and Indapur Talukas of the Poona Collectorate, one of the dryest parts of the Deccan. There are already over 30,000 persons employed on small scattered works under the Collector, for whom it is most difficult to find profitable employment.

(*c.*) *Dhond and Ahmednagar Road.*—This work is already in progress and cannot be stopped; on the contrary, it will be necessary to grant further funds for it, when the amount already allotted—from which a sum of Rs. 20,000 was temporarily transferred to the continuation of the same road north of Ahmednagar—has been expended. There are now employed upon it 4,378 people.

(*d.*) *Metalling the main line between Poona and Hurryhur.*—This road traverses the Collectorates of Poona, Belgaum, and Dharwar and the State of Kolhapur. The work will probably be required for extensive relief later in the season. It has the advantage of being placed in a part of the Presidency, where the local distress is not great, where the water-supply is ample, and where communication, and consequently food transport, is easy. It is a work, also, that can be stopped at any moment without involving any after liability, and, on these grounds, it is one peculiarly fitted for relief purposes. This Government have always reckoned on this work as affording a large reserve for relief purposes; and, under the authority now granted in your letter under reply, will hold themselves at liberty to proceed with it, when occasion arises, to any extent that may be needed.

(*e.*) *Dholkheir and Bellary Road.*—Under the authority granted in your letter, this work will be proceeded with to the extent of the original grant, or to a greater extent should it be necessary to do so. It is not known to this Government that there are many cross-roads in the Kaladgi Collectorate requiring improvement. Certainly, there are no such cross-roads, which would be more useful than the completion of this through line, or which would afford better means of relieving the distressed persons of the district. It is not at this stage (and it is believed that the Government of India will admit this to be the case) desirable to provide work for the people at their very doors. The vast number of persons—some of whom are not thought to be in great distress—which the prosecution of small scattered works have brought on the hands of this Government, are the cause of great anxiety, and His Excellency in Council has adopted every means that have suggested themselves to him to put a stop to this evil, short of organizing the relief works on a more efficient and concentrated scale, and this, in consequence of the orders he has received, he has hitherto been unable to do to the extent that he considered desirable and necessary.

7. Small cross-roads are, for the reasons just stated, objectionable, and, for the same reason, minor tank-clearances are not advisable. Good enough at an early stage of distress when the numbers of applicants for relief are not large, these small roads and clearances are unprofitable at an after period, when strict and complete organization becomes imperative to save great waste of public funds. The small tanks have also this inherent disadvantage that they are useless as regards prospective droughts unless they can be cleared (as is very seldom the case) to hold two or more year's supply. A tank, containing only one year's supply, is useless in season of drought when it does not fill, and it is not very greatly needed in good seasons. Large irrigation works, especially tanks and storage reservoirs, which contain two or more year's supply are, perhaps, the most suitable works to undertake for famine relief, not only because they usually involve heavy earth-works, but because they tend in their immediate neighbourhood to pervent a recurrence of drought; such works usually cost more than Rs. 30,000, and His Excellency in Council now acknowledges gratefully the removal of the restriction that had previously been placed upon this class of works. Were it in his power, His Excellency in Council would gladly undertake works of this character in preference to any others, but it is difficult to find suitable locations, for it is only a concurrence of favourable circumstances as regards rain-fall, cofiguration of ground, and the like, that renders works of this class possible. It is a fortunate circumstance that the investigations of former years have placed within reach a few of such works on the present occasion.

8. In addition to the tank works, which have already been undertaken, His Excellency in Council will, as occasion arises, proceed under the authority now given with the following:—

The Shersoful, Mullet, and Patus tanks in the Poona Collectorate.
The Ojhar Canal extension in the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

The Doni tank in the Dharwar Collectorate.
The Banknari tank in the Kaladgi Collectorate.
The Krishna Canal extension in the Satara Collectorate.
The Chunkapur tank in the Nasik Collectorate.
The Bhokur and Dymel tanks in the Khandesh Collectorate.

9. Information as regards these works is given in the Statement which accompanied my No. 309 C. W.—1110, of the 23rd December, and I am to add, that as regards the Bhokur tank, that the work now contemplated is not the large project which was before the Government of India in 1872, and deferred from want of funds—*vide* the Government of India's letter, Public Works Department, No. 971 I, of 22nd November 1872—but a smaller scheme involving the restoration of an old irrigation work, calculated to cost about Rs. 84,000, nearly the whole of which is for earth-works, and to secure a probable net revenue of 5 per cent. In addition to this work, it may also become necessary to undertake the Gokak Canal in the Belgaum Collectorate, which was not included in the original programme of works by this Government. This canal, for which there are complete plans and estimate, is calculated to cost Rs. 9,62,307, and it will carry water sufficient for the irrigation of 38,200 acres.

10. I am now to observe that should the distress in this Presidency continue to increase, and should the measures which have been adopted by this Government, as regards the labour and wages tests, and the careful examination of applicants for relief, not have the effect of checking the rapid accumulation of persons on relief works, it will become necessary to undertake still more extensive operations than any of those adverted to above, and the only effectual measures which suggest themselves to this Government are the commencement of the Dhond and Munmar Chord line, connecting the two branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Rail above the Ghauts, and the Karwar and Bellary Railway. A proposition has already been before the Government of India as regards the first-named work, and has been rejected by them; but it is understood from paragraph 8, sub-head *a.*, of your letter, No. 521, of the 15th December, and also from the general tenor of your letter, now under reply, that the Government of India are not unwilling to re-open the subject, should occasion arise for doing so.

11. Not to encumber the text of this letter, I am directed to attach a memorandum respecting each of these Railways, containing information as regards its cost and conditions of execution, as well as the extent of relief it is calculated to afford, and I am to add the following observations.

12. The Dhond and Munmar Railway will afford ready means of relief in 3 districts, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Poona, in which there are already 99,273 persons employed on relief works, many of which are small and over-crowded. It will also afford relief to the people of Sholapur, where there are already 1,18,700 labourers on the relief rolls.

13. On the earth-works of this railway, relief labourers can be properly organized, supervised, and tasked, and the line is admirably situated as regards food and water-supply. If even it be considered unadvisable for the present to carry out the Line to completion, it would still, in the opinion of this Government, be better to undertake the earth-works, which, at some period, will be worth the full amount of money that may now be spent upon them, rather than to fritter away an equal sum on useless works, such as cross-roads and tank clearances, which are not needed: on the earth-works of this railway, a fair proportionate return for the money spent can be secured, which cannot be done on scattered village works.

14. Of course His Excellency in Council would greatly prefer to see the Chord Line commenced and completed without check or stoppage, but if this cannot be at present done, it would still be a measure preferable in every respect, and economical as regards the further prosecution of a work, which, some day or other, must be done, to employ the persons, for whom Government must find occupation, in making the cuttings, which will remain for years without deterioration, and throwing up the embankments which will also stand without material loss or damage, if stopped short of the influence of flood-water at the river crossings, and if protected at such points.

15. Apart from the great and obvious political and military advantage of connecting the two great branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway above the Ghauts, and thus connecting the whole Northern and Southern system of railway communication of India, there is this further consideration that, in the event of famine or scarcity prevailing in any part of India at a future period, such as now prevails in the Southern part of the Continent, this Chord Line would be of very great value.

16. The experiences of the present season are sufficient to establish this point. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, chiefly from having been compelled to work an enormous traffic over both its weak points—the Ghaut inclines—has been unable to deal effectually with the grain that has come upon it, Engine and waggon stock have run short, there has not been enough station and siding accommodation, and the staff has proved insufficient, especially as regards engine drivers. The Railway has carried 857 tons of grain per diem on an average for 82 days, nearly the whole of which has been forced down the Thull and up the Bhore Ghauts; it is still carrying at the same rate, and it may be safely said that if the Chord Line from Dhond to Munmar had been in existence, the railway would have been able to convey double the quantity it has done to the affected districts, and would also have enabled the traders to deliver at cheaper rates. Much too of the valuable food-grain stated to have been recently damaged and destroyed by rain in the North-Western Provinces, would have been preserved to its owners, and for the use of the people suffering from distress. This grain, as the Government of India is aware, had accumulated at stations were there was insufficient shelter for it, having been offered in such quantities that the Railway could not carry it away.

17. What has proved to be the case as regards the grain traffic may, some day, operate as regards Military movements; and should any such occasion arise, the necessity of dealing with two such obstructions, as the Ghaut Inclines, may be found to exert a very detrimental, possibly a fatal, influence on movements that may be of the utmost importance.

18. The line from Dhond to about 10 miles north of Ahmednagar has been finally located and is approved by this Government, the further portion has been surveyed, but not yet finally located; this can, however, be done while the first portion is under construction.

19. The Karwar and Bellary Railway has already formed the subject of a correspondence, which ended with the Government of India No. 2133 R, dated 5th September 1874, estimates have been framed, and the line has been surveyed. On the subject of this Railway, I am to refer you to my letter, No. 367 (Railway), dated 16th March 1874. All necessary details regarding that portion of the line which is suitable for meeting the present emergency in the way of relief, are comprised in the accompanying memorandum.

20. It is believed that the Madras Government are desirous of undertaking the earth-works of this line, as a means of providing employment for distressed persons in the Bellary and the adjoining districts. The work has, therefore, the merit that it would materially aid two or more districts in two Presidencies, and when completed, it would not only, as has been shown in the previous discussions in respect to it, be a valuable commercial line of communication likely to return fair interest on any money borrowed for its construction, but in future season of scarcity or famine in the Southern Maharatta Country, it would greatly add to the power of the Government and of the people to deal with, and meet failure of crops.

21. In Dharwar there are already 30,000 people on relief works; in Belgaum 27,000, and in Kaladgi 41,000, and these numbers are increasing, and, probably, will continue to increase.

22. His Excellency in Council does not, I am desired to say, propose the immediate commencement of this work, though there is reason to apprehend that, if not commenced shortly, many small scattered works must be undertaken, on which it is probable that much money may be wasted.

23. It is probable, however, that the Government of India will be inclined to deal with this question on a general review of the measures to be adopted in both this Presidency and in Madras; and I am, therefore, desired to say that this Government will be prepared to carry out their portion of the line on learning from the Government of India that they have permission to do so, and they are of opinion that it would be a wise and prudent measure to commence it at an early date.

24. Should the Dhond and Manmar and the Karwar and Bellary Railways, either or both, be undertaken, it will be necessary for this Government to indent on the Government of India for officers to form the Engineering Staff that will be required to properly supervise and carry out the works.

25. As regards the 5th paragraph of your letter, I am to state that His Excellency in Council understands that the stipulation it contains would not apply to works of imperial character, such as the Dhond and Manmar Chord Rail Line, and the Karwar and Bellary Railway; and as regards the rest, I am to observe that, in applying to them any principle which the Government of India may deem equitable in respect to provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for Extraordinary Public Works, it will not be forgotten that these works are not voluntarily undertaken by this Presidency, but have been forced upon it under circumstances which have left its Government no choice but to undertake an outlay, which, on other similar unhappy occasions, has been met, and provided for mainly as a charge against the General Imperial Revenue of the Empire.

26. In conclusion, I am to add that it is of the utmost importance that this Government should be informed, at the earliest possible date, whether or not the Government of India are prepared to permit the commencement, when needed, of either or both of the two Railways, as, in the event of refusal, this Government will be immediately obliged to apply itself to the very difficult task of seeking for the means of other suitable employment for very large bodies.

DHOND TO MANMÁD RAILWAY.

STANDARD GUAGE.

1st Section.—From Dhond to Ahmednagar, 47½ miles.

State of project. Line completely surveyed, approved, and staked out, plan and section plotted fair. Work could be commenced at once. The plans and estimates for the stations and masonry works are in hand, and will be probably completed by the end of March.

2. The rough quantities of earth-work, ballast, &c., are as follows:—

Quantities of earth-work and ballast.

	C.Yds.	
Earth-work	562,000	in bank.
Moorum	800,000	in cutting.
Soft Rock	158,000	„
Ballast	202,205	

Estimated Cost.

Labour line can employ.

		Rs.
Earth-work	...	1,40,500
Moorum	...	1,87,500
Soft Rock	...	1,58,000
Ballast, getting only ...	...	75,000
		5,61,000

at Rs. 3 a month for 5 months, or Rs. 15 per person, about 37,500 persons could be employed.

Section No. 2—From Nagar to Manmád, 84½ miles.

State of project.

3. First 12½ miles to Nimbadana surveyed, plotted, and staked out. Work can be commenced at once.

The remaining 72 miles have been previously surveyed, and a section exists, but it requires to be located afresh and staked out. If this was done at once, it would be ready to commence work on by 1st April, but the complete project would not be ready till 1st June.

Quantities of earth-work, ballast, and labour required.

4. The country is of much the same character as between Dhond and Nagar, perhaps rather lighter, but there are three large bridges against one on the former. Taking the mileage rate for earth-work, &c., at about the same ratio as in 1st Section, we should have roughly—

C. Yds.			Rs.
994,740	Earth-work @ 4 as.		2,48,685
531,000	Moorum @ 10 „		3,31,875
279,660	Rock @ 16 „		2,79,660
357,540	Ballast @ 6 „		1,34,077
			9,94,297

at Rs. 3 a month, or Rs. 9 each for three months, 110,000 persons could be employed.

Estimated traffic.

5. Traffic receipts as per Colonel Trevor's estimate:

		Rs.
Passengers ... 132 miles at Rs. 2,560 ...	... 337,920	8,32,920
Goods ... 132 „ at „ 3,750 ...	... 495,000	
Working expenses 60 per cent. ...	... ...	4,99,752
Net receipts Rs. ...		3,33,168

This statement accompanied letter No. 168 of 1875 to the Government of India, but the capital cost was then shown as Rs. 74,000 a mile.

Cost of line.

6. The late survey has made great improvements in the line, considerably reducing the cost, and it is now estimated at, say, 68,000 a mile, or total Rs. 89,76,000; the line would, therefore, earn on the above data about 3·7 per cent.

Famine traffic.

7. From the middle of October to the end of the year 1876, about 100,000 tons had to be hauled down the Thul Ghát and up the Bhore Ghát to the Famine districts; and in the next few months, 100,000 tons more will probably be hauled round by this circuitous route. This 200,000 tons for 132 miles at 5½ pies per ton per mile alone would have given the line a gross receipt of Rs. 7,56,250.

Saving in distance and cost of haulage.

8. The distance from Manmád to Kalyán is ... 128½ miles
From Kalyán to Dhond ... ... 132½ „
260¾ „
and Traffic from east of Manmád to east of Dhond would only have to travel by the Dhond and Manmád line instead of 260¾ miles ... 132 „
The saving in distance hauled, therefore, would be, say, 129 „
and the saving on hauling this distance at 5½ pies per ton per mile would be Rs. 3 annas 11 per ton to the consignee.

		Miles.
To Poona the distance from Manmád *viâ* Kalyán is	128½ + 85¾	214
Viâ Dhond and Manmád line	132 + 46	178
Difference in favour of Dhond line in distance ...		36
In cost, 36 miles, at 5½ pies per ton per mile, Rs. 1-0-6.		Miles 36

Saving to consignees.

9. Of the 200,000 tons of grain above-mentioned, about 72,000 tons may be taken for Poona stations, and the remaining 128,000 tons for stations east of Dhond.

Therefore the total saving of cost of haulage to consignees by the Dhond and Manmád Railway would have been—

	Rs.
72,000 tons at Rs. 1-0-6	72,375
128,000 „ at „ 3-11-0	4,72,000
	5,44,375

Amended Rough Estimate for Line from Dhond to Nagar, 47½ miles.

	C. Yds.		Rs.
Earth-work in bank ...	562,000	at 4 as. ...	1,40,500
Moorum in cutting ...	300,000	at 10 as. ...	1,87,500
Soft Rock „ ...	158,000	at 1 rupee ...	1,58,000
Ballast, Main Line ...	183,822	at 12 as. ...	1,37,866
Do. Sidings ...	at 10 per cent....	...	13,786
Bhima Bridge 1,120 R. F. say 28 spans 40 ft. arches, piers 30 to 40 ft. high, at Rs. 200 R. F.			2,24,000
Minor Bridges and Culverts 47½ miles at Rs. 7,000 per mile			3,32,500
Fencing Shahabad stone posts and 4 wires (say) 100 miles at Rs. 1,000 per mile			1,00,000
Level Crossings 50 at Rs. 500			25,000
Stations, *excluding Sidings—Nagar*, say			75,000
Intermediate 4 at 20,000			80,000
Inspectors' Bungalow and Staff quarters, say			35,000
Telegraph at Rs. 1,000 per mile			47,500
Land at Rs. 1,000 per mile			47,500
Permanent way 60 lbs. flat-footed rails, including laying with sidings 52½ miles at Rs. 22,000			11,55,000
Sets, points, and crossings, including laying, say 45 at Rs. 500 each			22,500
Carriage of materials say 15,000 tons at Rs. 10 per ton ...			1,50,000
Mile posts, say 48 at Rs. 3			144
Gradient posts 150 at Rs. 5			750
		Rs.	29,32,544

The Rolling Stock will be supplied by the G. I. P. Railway.

Add—For contingencies and superintendence 10 per cent all round 2,93,254

		Rs.
GRAND TOTAL Rs.		32,25,800
or per mile (47½)	„	67,911

Say, Rs. 68,000 *per mile.*

H. F. HANCOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

15*th January* 1877.

DHOND TO MANMÁD, SAY 132 MILES.

Distribution Statement of proposed Staff when line is in full progress.

	On Earth-work, Minor Bridges, Stations, &c.	Bhima and Godavari Bridges.	Para and Mula Bridges.	Nagar Station.	Dhond Station.	Total.	REMARKS.
Superintending Engineer ...	1. To superintend whole work ...		...	...	...	1	If the Permanent way material can be delivered in Bombay by 1st October, line from Dhond to Nagar may be opened for traffic, with diversion at Bhima, by April 1878.
Executive Engineers	4. 33 miles each	2	...	...	...	6	
Assistant Engineers	8. 16 „ „	...	2	1	1	12	
Subordinates ...	30. 4½ „ „	4	4	1	1	40	

1 Executive Engineer	...	from date of commencement.
4 Assistants	...	
10 Subordinates	...	
1 Executive	...	for Bhima from say 1st October 1877.
2 Subordinates	...	
1 Executive	...	for general work from 1st March 1877.
1 Assistant	...	
2 Subordinates	...	

Above Dhond to Nagar.

For survey from Nagar to Manmád, presuming the survey and work on this section is not commenced at once:—

1 Executive Engineer	...	for 8 months from 1st June 1877, to be afterwards transferred to construction.
2 Assistants	...	
4 Subordinates	...	

For construction Nagar to Manmád:—

3 Executives	...	early in 1878.
7 Assistants	...	
26 Subordinates	...	

H. F. HANCOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Bombay, 15th January 1877.

DHOND AND MANMÁD RAILWAY.

STANDARD GAUGE.

	Distance miles.
Dhond to Nagar	47½
Nagar to Manmád	84½
TOTAL ...	132

Probable cost 90 lacs.
Receipts 8,32,920 rupees.
Working expenses at 60 per cent. 4,99,752 rupees.
Net profits 3,33,168 rupees or about 3·7 per cent.
Number of people it will employ for 5 months—from Dhond to Nagar 37,500 persons: for 3 months from Nagar to Manmád 110,000 persons.

E. MARRYAT, *Captain, R. E.,*
For *Consulting Engineer for Railways.*

NOTE ON THE HUBLI-BELLARY RAILWAY.

From Kirwatti, on the Canara Frontier, to Tungabuddra River.

Metre Gauge.

Quantity of Earth-work and Ballast.

	Earthwork, Cubic Yds.
Kirwatti to Hubli	6,00,000
Hubli to Gudduk	3,78,950
	1,06,745
Gudduk to Tungabuddra	4,36,920
	94,883
TOTAL CUBIC YARDS ...	16,17,498

	Ballast, Cubic Yds.
Kirwatti to Hubli	60,795
Hubli to Gudduk	73,730
Gudduk to Tungabuddra	96,522
TOTAL CUBIC YARDS ...	2,31,047

Calculation of Labour required for above.

	Rs.
2. 16,17,498 cubic yards Earth-work @ 4 annas	4,04,000
Labour Line will employ. 2,31,047 cubic yards Ballast, @ 8 annas for getting only	1,15,500
	5,19,500

A man for 5 months at an average rate of Rs. 3 a month, Rs. 15, ... or $\frac{5,19,500}{15}$ = say 35,000 persons.

3. This line has been completely surveyed, and plans and estimates prepared. The line, from about 18 miles west of Hubli to Gudduk, has been permanently staked out; but beyond Gudduk it has been run, but not finally located.

State of Project.

If work is to commence shortly, a party should *be at once* sent down to pick up the portion staked out, supply any missing links, and locate the remainder.

4. The estimated cost of the whole line from Karwar to Bellary is—

Estimated cost.

Karwar to Gudduk	110	lacs of	rupees.
Gudduk to Bellary	51	do.	do.
Total ...	161	do.	do.

The total length is 236 miles, of which 27 miles is in the Nizam's Dominions.

Cost—nearly Rs. 70,000 a mile.

Traffic.

5. The Committee that sat in 1873 arrived at the conclusion that the line from *Karwar* to *Gudduk* would give a net return of 4·09, taking the working expenses at 55 per cent. of the gross receipts; or 3·63 per cent., taking the working expenses at 60 per cent. on the 110 lacs of capital required; the gross receipts being estimated at Rs. 10,02,000.

Probable returns.

No traffic estimate for portion from Gudduk to Bellary has ever been framed; but it runs through a fairly rich and populous district, and should earn about Rs. 7,000 a mile. Until the link connecting it with Karwar is complete, it is impossible to say which course the cotton traffic would take. Taking Rs. 6,000 a mile for the whole section from Kirwatti to Bellary—155 miles—we should have a traffic of Rs. 9,30,000, which, with working expenses at 55 per cent., would give a net return of Rs. 4,18,000; or nearly 4 per cent. on the cost, taken at Rs. 70,000 a mile. But this section of the line would not cost more than Rs. 60,000 a mile including rolling stock, it being the Ghát Section which runs up the total mileage rate; at this cost it would return 4½ per cent. on capital expenditure.

6. It is presumed this section would be carried out under the orders of the Madras Government, the Tungabuddra Bridge being done by this Government. The following note shows the number of men that this section will employ—

Section—Tungabuddra to Bellary.

	Cubic feet.	Annas.	Rs.
Earth-work ...	561,845 ...	at 4 ...	1,40,461
Ballast	83,163 ...	at 8 ...	41,580
		TOTAL ...	1,82,041

At 3 rupees a month for each person, or 15 rupees for 5 months 1,82,041

$\frac{1,82,041}{15}$ =

say, 12,000 persons.

Statement of Distribution of proposed Engineering Staff from Kirwatti to Hubli, 29 miles, and Hubli to Tungabuddra River (inclusive) 84 miles. Total 113 miles.

86 miles in British Territory.
27 „ in Nizam's do.

	Earthwork, Culverts and minor Bridges, Stations, &c.	Tungabuddra Bridge.	L. Bari Nullah Bridge.	* Other large Bridges.	Bhatya Nullah 460.	Hubli Station.	Total.	Remarks.
Superintending Engineer	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	* Mileage for Karwar. Chains. Ft. 118·66 15 30
Executive Engineers ...	3 38 miles each	1	1	1	...	...	6	123·26 9 30 128·26 8 30 129·20 6 30
Assistant Engineers ...	7 15 „	1	...	2	1	1	12	134·48 5 30 133·76 5 30
Subordinates ...	22 5 „	2	2	11	2	1	40	139· 2 30 142· 13 30 13 30

N. B.—The line from Hubli to Gudduk is permanently staked out, and also about 18 miles to west of Hubli.
Beyond Gudduk it has been run, but not located.
To pick up the line between Kirwatti-Gudduk and to locate the rest,
2 Executive Engineers ..
4 Assistants ... } required immediately. Will be afterwards available for construction work.
8 Subordinates ... ...
Besides these -
1 Executive Engineer ...
3 Assistants ... } required from commencement of work.
14 Subordinates ...
The rest of the staff when the heavy masonry works are commenced.

H. F. HANCOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

23rd January 1877.

HUBLI AND BELLARY RAILWAY.

METRE GUAGE.

Summary.

	Distance Miles.
Kirwatti to Hubli	29
Hubli to Gudduk	35
Gudduk to Tungabuddra	49
	113
Tungabuddra to Bellary	42
Total miles ...	155

Probable Cost, 93 lacs.
Probable Receipts, Rs. 9,30,000.
Working Expenses at 55 per cent., Rs. 5,11,500.
Net Return, Rs. 4,18,500, or 4·5 per cent.
Number of people it will employ for 5 months, from Kirwatti to Tungabuddra—35,000;
Tungabuddra to Bellary—12,000 persons.

E. L. MARRYAT, *Captain, R. E.,*
For Consulting Engineer for Railways.

23rd January 1877.

No. 124, dated Calcutta, the 5th February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. DEPT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 42E—126 of 23rd ultimo.

2. With reference to its 3rd, 4th, and 5th paragraphs, I am to state that it was the intention of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to leave entirely to the judgment of the Government of Bombay, the question to be decided in each particular case on its own merits, whether the commencement of relief works is or is not necessary. On this point, therefore, it need only now be added that His Excellency in Council leaves the matter to the Government of Bombay, with complete confidence not only that it will be decided rightly, but that a wise economy, consistent with the duty of giving complete protection to the lives of the people, will be practised.

3. The views stated in paragraphs 6 to 9 of your letter are generally approved by the Government of India.

4. With regard to the Dhond and Munmar Railway, referred to in paragraphs 10 to 18 of your letter No. 42E. of 23rd ultimo, the Governor General in Council authorizes the commencement of the work, if, in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, this course becomes urgently necessary in consequence of more extensive relief works being required than those actually in progress. Work should, however, as far as may be practicable, be commenced only on those portions of the undertaking which, as noted in paragraph 14 of your letter, can be carried out without necessarily committing the Government to the immediate completion of the line when the present difficulties have ceased. The Government of India is not at the present time able to decide finally whether this line can be taken in hand with a view to completing the work.

5. With reference to paragraphs 19 to 23 of your letter regarding the Karwar and Bellary Railway, the questions connected with which are considered by you to be somewhat less urgently pressing, the Government of India will immediately place itself in communication with the Government of Madras and Sir Richard Temple on the subject, and the Bombay Government will be informed of the result with the least practicable delay.

6. With regard to the 25th paragraph of your letter, I am to state that the Bombay Government is right in assuming that the stipulations to which you refer would not apply to works of an imperial character, such as the Dhond and Munmar line; and the Governor-General in Council fully admits the justice of the remark that, in applying hereafter any rules that may be laid down in regard to the enforcement of provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for Extraordinary Public Works, due regard must be had to the special circumstances under which some of these works may be undertaken in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 42, dated Madras, 27th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir R. Temple, on Special Duty,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copies of the under-mentioned papers regarding the railway-borne grain traffic into the famine districts of Madras.

List of papers.

Covering letter to the Madras and Bombay Governments.
General memorandum on the steps needed to improve the railway traffic into the famine districts.
Narrative of Captain Bisset's inspections.
Sketch of the probable weight of grain traffic on the line from Madras to the Arconum junction, with reference to the doubling of this section of the line.

No. 40-41, dated Madras, 27th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir R. Temple, on Special Duty,
To—The Secretaries to the Govts. of Bombay and Madras.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to forward copies of the papers marginally noted regarding the railway-borne grain traffic into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

Memorandum on the steps needed to improve the grain traffic into the famine districts by railway.
Narrative of Captain Bisset's inspections.
Sketch of the probable weight of grain traffic on the Arconum section of the Madras Railway.

2. I am to solicit the attention of the Government of Bombay / Madras to points numbered I, II and V, / III, IV, VI, VII and VIII, in the enclosed memorandum. Sir Richard Temple would be glad to learn whether His Excellency the Governor / His Grace the Governor in Council is disposed to consider favourably the suggestions now submitted.

Memorandum regarding the grain traffic by railway into the famine-stricken districts of the Bombay and Madras districts.

Narrative of inspections and enquiries by Captain Bisset, R.E.
Note regarding the amount of grain to be carried by railway into the famine districts.

By Sir Richard Temple's order, the papers marginally noted are submitted with the following remarks which embody his views and recommendations.

2. Captain Bisset has entered with energy and discretion upon the duty of remedying the block in railway-borne grain traffic into the famine-stricken districts. He has shown that, to

a considerable extent, the want of power on the Madras Railway has re-acted upon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and has impeded the transport of surplus grain from Hindustan and Central India into the southern districts. Without following Captain Bisset through the whole of his narrative, it will suffice to note briefly the several points to which he draws special attention, and to state Sir Richard Temple's remarks and suggestions upon each.

The points are:—

I.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway should again begin to book grain through to stations on the Madras line at the rate of 90 wagons per diem, and should be ready to increase that rate up to 150 wagons a day, as soon as the Madras Railway is able to take and dispose of a larger number.

Major-General Kennedy, on receipt of a telegram from Sir Richard Temple, replied thus;—"Booking through to Madras stations was re-opened on 23rd January. If it is considered advisable, only ninety suitable wagons will be worked into Raichore daily. But Agent and Traffic Manager state that booking cannot in practice be limited. Surplus beyond ninety wagons must be dealt with when possible by Madras Railway."

It therefore appears that the stream of through-booked grain has begun to come on the Madras Railway. If this stream is to be properly dealt with and to be kept up, then the Madras railway must lose no time in strengthening its power of dealing with the grain traffic from the north. And the modes in which, according to Sir Richard Temple's judgment, the increase of power can be best attained are indicated at points III, IV, VI, VII and VIII below.

II.—The booking of grain by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Raichore with a view to its being re-booked there for Bellary and other Madras stations should be discouraged.

General Kennedy in the same telegram says "Booking is not now limited to Raichore. Great Indian Peninsula Railway is doing all in its power. Remedy must be found in Madras where it is suggested effective remedy must be applied." On this point Sir Richard Temple has only to express his hope that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will as little as possible have recourse to the practice of booking to Raichore grain intended for stations further south, and thereby blocking the joint station. But then the Madras Railway must in its turn receive, work off and return the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wagons promptly and regularly; or else there will be risk of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Traffic Department again resorting to the practice of refusing to book up-country consignments beyond Raichore. At points III, IV, VI, VII and VIII below will be noticed some of the steps which must be promptly taken to enable the Madras Railway to fulfil the reasonable demands of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

III.—Additional sidings should be put in at the Raichore station, so as to facilitate prompt disposal of trains.

His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council has been pleased to order the immediate construction of these sidings.

IV.—Crossing stations should be made, so as to divide the long runs and facilitate traffic between the stations of—

Kosgee to Adoni.
Adoni to Anspree.
Anspree to Nuncheerla.
Gondicul to Veerapore.

His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council has been pleased to order the immediate construction of these crossing stations.

V.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway should be requested to observe and fulfil the following requirements, namely:

(a) to deliver up to and not more than the Madras Railway can remove, and to load through grain in suitable wagons.

(b) to marshal their trains regularly and to marshal the covered cotton wagons (if any are sent) all together.

(c) to give the Madras Railway earlier notice of the trains ordered to Raichore and of their load.

Sir Richard Temple would suggest that the Government of Bombay may be pleased to impress these requirements upon the Agent and Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and to take such steps as may to His Excellency the Governor in Council seem fit with the view of securing compliance.

VI.—The Madras Railway should be requested to observe and fulfil the following requirement namely—

(a) to keep the Great Indian Peninsula Railway informed how many through booked wagons they can take and promptly dispose of daily.

Sir Richard Temple would suggest that the Madras Government may be pleased to impress this requirement upon the Agent and Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, and to take such steps as may seem fitting to secure compliance.

VII.—The despatch of additional engines from the Coast section to the Raichore section of the Madras Railway, so as to enable the Railway Company to receive from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and dispose of 150 wagons daily at the earliest possible date.

On this point Sir Richard Temple would remark that he is aware how large a quantity of grain is waiting at Madras for despatch to the famine districts, and that all the engines on the Coast section have full work there. But he would explain that if three extra engines can be despatched to the Raichore section, they will, if the Great Indian Peninsula Railway deliver 150 wagons daily at Raichore, be able to carry into the famine districts of Bellary and Cuddapah nearly twice as much grain as they could deliver from the Madras terminus. Furthermore, much of the grain coming from the north is of a cheaper and more sustaining kind than the rice which is being sent up from the sea-coast. And moreover, these northern grains, cholum (jowari), and cumboo (bajra) are the natural ordinary food of the poorer classes in the Ceded Districts, whereas those people in ordinary years hardly eat rice at all.

Under all these circumstances Sir Richard Temple earnestly recommends to the Madras Government that additional engines should be detached from the coast section to work, for the next three or four weeks, on the Raichore section. At the end of that time the extra engines, for the construction of which at Bombay Captain Bisset has provided, will be ready. The new engines can work on the Raichore section, while the additional engines belonging to the Coast section of the Madras Railway can return to that section and work on the Arconum section.

VIII.—The improvement and strengthening of the telegraph staff on the Madras Railway, so as to facilitate the expected heavy traffic and prevent avoidable accidents.

Sir Richard Temple would invite the attention of the Madras Government to this requirement, and would suggest that the Madras Railway Agent be pressed to take immediate steps to strengthen and improve the telegraph arrangements and staff on his line.

IX.—The early doubling of the 35 miles of railway from Ambatoor near Madras to the Arconum junction.

Sir Richard Temple has had the honour of conferring with His Grace the Governor on this subject, and he has caused the appended sketch to be drawn up showing the weight of grain traffic, which probably should come upon this section of the line. The Arconum section, it may be remembered, has to feed the two lines which bifurcate northwards to the Ceded Districts and southwards towards North Arcot and Bangalore. Sir Richard Temple considers that if this line can now be doubled without impediment to the working of the grain traffic, and if the doubling could be completed within six weeks or two months, then it ought to be undertaken and to be begun at once.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

MADRAS,
27th January 1877.

Narrative of inspections made by Captain Bisset, R.E., who was deputed to investigate and suggest remedies for the block in grain traffic between Northern India and the famine districts of the South.

Khandwa, 19th January.—About 200 tons of grain are waiting for despatch; some for Madras line (Adoni) has been detained for some weeks.

About 100 tons a week have been forwarded from Holkar Railway, but none now accepted by Madras.

On the 1st January there were about 13,000 tons of grain lying at the stations in this district, which extends from Nagpore to Nandgaum, and in addition to this there were 1,000 wagons standing loaded for Lanowlee to Raichore and Madras Railway.

District Traffic Superintendent's Office, Bhoosawal, 19th January.

the south-eastern district, *i. e.*,

Detail of accumulations of 19th January.

Nagpore	...	8,500 Tons.
Small stations to Khamgaum	...	2,000 "
Mortizapore	...	1,500 "
Badnera	...	700 "
Akola	...	1,700 "
Nandora and Shegnum ...	...	800 "
Bhoosawal to Nandgaum ...	...	800 "
Total	...	15,500 Tons.

The accumulations at the stations increased up to a maximum of over 17,000 tons on the 13th, and are on this date 15,500 tons, of which 8,500 tons are at Nagpore itself.

It appears to me that open preference is given to cotton and linseed over grain and other seeds.

The allotment of wagons during a recent period of 6 days was—

525 for cotton.
136 " linseed.
153 " grain.

Total 814 " wagons from Nagpore district. The preference given to cotton and linseed over grain which has been for weeks at the stations is intelligible only on the supposition that the whole of the grain in question is intended for the Madras Railway, for which supplies up to the full working power of the Madras line were already on the road.

I do not think the above supposition is in accordance with the facts, but as the question does not affect the supply to the Madras districts, I do not consider it of immediate importance to dwell on it further.

During the same period 714 empties were given to the Jubbulpore side, and returned chiefly loaded with grain. The estimated maximum capacity of the line here is 18 goods trains or 450 goods wagons.

Full working power of double line, Bhosawal to Egutpura.

This may probably be increased if the Thull Ghât can pass more.

20th January.

The greatest day's work I could find in the recent books* was 451 loaded wagons worked towards Bombay on the 20th December.

* Egutpura,—Thull Ghât.

The highest average of 6 days was on 4th to 9th December when 326 daily were worked towards Bombay.

The average of 9 days, 8th to 16th January, was 263 loaded wagons towards Bombay and 362 wagons (including empties) from Bombay.

The estimated capacity is, however, over 500 wagons, and the present working cannot be taken as a fair average, as the numerous special trains running have not only taken train-room, but have upset the regularity of working of all the goods trains.

Thull Ghât estimated capacity.

The working maximum of the Thull Ghât is not likely to exceed 450 wagons a day, but if this is done, the Ghât is equal to the same work as the line above it.

22nd January.

With the cotton season coming on, a large portion of the 450 wagons will be for Bombay itself, and as the powers of the Bhore Ghât are about equal to those of the Thull Ghât, there is no difficulty to be feared on the former, even allowing for grain traffic and ordinary traffic from Bombay itself.

Bhore Ghât estimated capacity.

* Single line above the Bhore Ghât, Lanowlee to Poona.

Between Lanowlee and Poona, there were difficulties felt early in December, and crossing stations were at once put in at two points between Lanowlee and Poona.

Poona to Sholapur.

When the Sholapur demand increased, the long distance stations between Poona and Sholapur were also divided by crossing stations, four of which have been already opened.

Sholapur to Shahabad.

Similarly, between Sholapur and Shahabad, a crossing station has been put in to divide Gulburga and Shahabad.

Shahabad to Raichore.

There are still some long runs between Sholapur and Gulburga and also between Shahabad and Raichore, but the powers of the worst part of the line are equal to about 7 goods trains a day, or much in excess of the working of the Madras Railway.

The promises made by Mr. Conder and the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and by the Government officers, that from 150 to 200 wagons a day shall be delivered at Raichore (if required) is apparently practicable without more crossing stations, and the further addition to the carrying powers of this section of the line is considered practicable if the powers of the Madras line are increased so as to make this necessary.

There is ample material for sidings in store, and both the Government and the railway officers are ready to put them in as soon as there are any signs of their being wanted.

Madras Railway, Raichore to Gooty or to Bellary.

The powers of the railways have now been traced from the sources of supply to Raichore, and the powers of the Madras Railway have now to be considered.

If no other circumstance had to be considered than the interval between stations, the line should be able, notwithstanding two or three long runs, to pass about 9 trains a day.

But the long runs of 18, 12 and 14 miles which follow each other from Kosgee to Adoni, Adoni to Auspree, and Auspree to Nemecherla, should in my opinion be divided by crossing stations.

Whether the long run of 18 miles between Goondacul and Yurapoor on the Bellary branch should be divided, or not, depends upon the number of trains required for Bellary.

With two passenger trains and with engines of the same power as those now here, these 9 trains would not carry the 200 wagons which the Bombay Railway can undertake to deliver.

Want of engines.

The first difficulty, however, is the want of engines, and whether or not this section has its proper share of the engines on the line, there is evidently work for more.

12 State Railway engines ordered to be erected in Bombay.

Having found in Bombay that there were too few engines here, and that two trains of engine gear for 12 engines were just being despatched to the State Railways, I asked the Director by telegram to suspend despatch, and I received a reply that the Consulting Engineer had been asked to erect and keep in Bombay the 12 engines referred to.

Colonel Hancock was in communication with the Railway officers about the erection, and I hope the work is now in hand. Unfortunately they are all passenger engines.

Want of sidings at Raichore.

Discussions have apparently been going on about this for some time past between the Traffic Managers of the railways.

Although they did not agree on the subject, neither appears to have referred the question for settlement till within a fortnight.

The reference made by the Consulting Engineer, Madras, was at once replied to by the Consulting Engineer, Bombay, who stated that while he was informed that more might be done with the existing siding accommodation by night working and extra staff, he was directed to consent at once to anything which the Madras Government desired in this matter. On arrival here,

Raichore, 23rd January.

I found that the Assistant Traffic Manager attached the greatest importance to a very easily constructed siding, and after looking at the work being done in the yard, and the difficulties which will be noted on hereafter, I sent the following telegram to the Consulting Engineer, Madras:—

"Bombay Government consent to additional sidings here; 12 engines, promised by Director, State Railways, will increase work, and early execution by District Engineer requested."

Telegram asking for execution of additional siding.

I met the District Engineer in the afternoon, and found that materials were available, and that the work could be done within a week of receipt of orders.

Complaints by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway officers.

Mr. Conder and others say—

1st, that the engine power should be at once increased.
2nd, that the line should be worked night and day.
3rd, that there should be night staff for transferring goods.

If it is possible to give more engines from the other parts of the line, there is no doubt that their services on this short run would result in the delivery of three tons of grain at Bellary, for one which they could bring from Madras to the same market.

I propose to discuss this subject at Madras.

Complaints of Madras Railway officers.

The night staff was put on from the 22nd January—

1. The want of proper marshaling of the trains brought in from the Bombay line gives a great deal of trouble at Raichore.

2. The use of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway cotton wagons for through traffic involves transhipment of a good many wagons at Raichore (I talked to Mr. Conder in Bombay about this, and I ascertained that he had issued orders against the use of such wagons when it could be avoided).

Telegram to Mr. Conder, despatched 23rd January.

On both of these subjects I telegraphed to Mr. Conder yesterday asking him to give the desired assistance.

3. Earlier notice of trains ordered for Raichore was also asked for.

Interruption to through booking.

This is a grave calamity. It not only harasses traders, but it adds to the cost of transport, and to the time occupied in transport.

It thus diminishes the powers of the railways.

I have deferred my remarks on this subject till now, because it is at Raichore that its evil effects are most prominent. The yard is now filled with grain, which has been brought to Raichore and stopped there, chiefly because of the interruption to through booking.

I saw a number of the merchants and brokers here to-day. All were anxious to turn a penny by moving on their grain to Bellary and Adoni.

They have a good deal of grain on the road now booked from Cawnpore and elsewhere to this place, and they all want to pass it on to the more distressed districts.

The grain blocks the yard, occupies valuable space, and demands infinitely more work and attention than if it was booked through in suitable wagons.

Some of the grain certainly belongs to Raichore merchants, but much wanted to go on to Adoni, and all of it now wants to go on, as the prices here have fallen to 10 seers and 10¼ seers per rupee.

As there is no obstacle now to a limited amount of through booking, I despatched the following telegram to both the General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay:—

Raichore, 24th January.

Telegram asking for re-opening of through booking up to 90 wagons a day.

"Raichore crowded with grain, booked locally from your side, but intended to go on. This is a serious evil. Stop this and re-open through booking as far as Gooty and Bellary, distributing the 90 wagons which Madras can probably take daily in such a way as to keep private trade moving, at the same time avoiding rushes."

The Honourable Mr. Gibbs, whom I met in Bombay, mentioned that he had trustworthy information that the Berars could supply over 200,000 tons of grain without *difficulty*.

Some doubts may exist as to the good quality of all the grain thus taken up, as it must be from pits.

I have sent a letter in continuation, inviting attention to the Nagpur district, and although I do not think it is possible to clear any district without neglecting another equally important one, I trust that the equitable distribution of the wagons according to the register of consignments, and the re-opening of through booking on the limited scale now possible, will restore confidence to the private traders.

After visiting Madras I shall be able to report how soon the limit of 90 wagons can be enlarged; and I trust that the powers of the Madras line may soon be equal to a larger number.

The actual despatches of wagons from Raichore station during the 19 days just ended have amounted in all to 1,367 wagons, or an average of **72** per day. Much remains to be done before the office of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway can be worked up to, but there are hopes that by marshaling of trains, and more care in selecting wagons for through traffic, the present engine stock will be able to carry more than the 90 wagons referred to in my telegram.

Actual despatches from Raichore southwards, 4th to 22nd January.

On my journey here I found everywhere, from Poona onwards, that carriage was wanted for grain to the Madras line; and I learnt from Mr. Hamilton Maxwell of Bombay, whom I met at Shahabad on his return from Hyderabad, that the same demand existed there and especially at Dharur, where the merchants were particularly anxious to get their grain on to Bellary.

RAICHORE,
24th January 1877.

W. BISSET.

Sketch shewing the amount of grain required in the distressed districts and the ability of the railways to carry it, as bearing upon the question of doubling the line from Madras to Arconum junction.

THE districts which must draw their food supplies from Madras and the North, belong to two distinct sections of the peninsula, namely:

A. Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, with perhaps half a million of people on the north-west districts of Mysore; or a total population of (say) 4½ millions.

B. Salem, North Arcot and Coimbatore, with perhaps 1½ millions of people in the south and south-eastern districts of Mysore, or a total population of (say) 7 millions.

Note. The district of Chingleput can best be supplied from Madras itself by cart, or by other means, without any help from the main line to Arconum.

2. Now the districts in class A have suffered the most grievous failure of harvests, and it may perhaps be reckoned that one-third of the population can live on the old food stocks, while two-thirds of the population will require imported grain; that is to say, these districts will require, at the rate of 400 tons a day per million of population, 1,200 tons a day of imported grain.

Now 150 wagons a day from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will bring in 1,050 tons, or say 1,000 tons, and this leaves to be provided from Madras 200 tons a day.

3. The districts in class B are not quite so distressed; three previous harvests and present harvests were better; and it will be quite safe to estimate that one-half of the population will be fed from old stocks of food. There remains one-half, who will eat imported grain. Of this demand probably one-third will be met from the west coast and from Negapatam; and thus two-thirds of the half, or one-third of the whole seven millions, *i. e.*, 2⅓ millions, must be fed from Madras. And they will require at the rate of 400 tons a day per million (say) 1,000 tons.

4. Thus, the total requirements from Madras will be—

	Tons daily.
For districts in class A	... 200
Ditto B	... 1,000
Total	... 1,200

5. Now the section from Madras to Arconum can (so the Railway authorities say) do at a pinch 9,000 tons a week, and they can do comfortably 7,200 tons a week. Thus, even if they worked quite smoothly, if there were no hitch, and if the supply of grain went on continuously, the Madras Railway from the sea to Arconum could first, by working full power, do the duty required of it. But, practically, things do not always work smoothly and continuously. Storms in May may prevent the landing of grain, and the quantity sent up during March and April ought to be more than the mere 1,200 tons per diem. It therefore seems that, to guard against possible disaster, the line to Arconum should be doubled and the work should be done at once.

6. And further, to enable the proper supply of Northern* grains to come into the Ceded Districts, additional engines ought to be transferred from the Madras to the Raichore section of the Madras Railway. Within a month they can be set at liberty by the new engines borrowed from the State railways; and so they can be back in time for the increased work of the doubled line to Arconum. In order to keep up the supply to the Ceded Districts, it is absolutely necessary to send up these three engines; for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway undertakes to deliver 150 wagons a day at Raichore, and these wagons cannot be carried down, worked off and sent back without extra engines on that length. These engines will, working over the short lead from Raichore to Bellary, bring into that part of the famine country twice as much grain as they could do by working over the long lead from Madras to Bellary.

* *N. B.*—These Northern grains are cheaper than rice; they are more sustaining, weight for weight, and they are the ordinary food of the people.

MADRAS,
27th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 152, dated Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to forward for information copy of a letter addressed to the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., on the subject of the grain traffic by Railway into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

No. 151, dated Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.,
To—The Secretary to SIR R. TEMPLE.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 41, dated 27th January and accompaniments, and, in forwarding copy of a report dated 31st idem from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, to observe that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company appears to be doing all that can be demanded of it and even more. The failure to deal with the traffic at Raichore on the part of the Madras Railway Company is what at present prevents more grain being carried to the Madras famine districts, and the Great Indian Peninsula, as is quite manifest, could not afford more help, by doing less, *i. e.*, by limiting the traffic. So long however as the Madras Railway fails to carry away from Raichore what the Great Indian Peninsula Railway brings, the grain must accumulate there; and if a block of wagons results, as was the case early in January, the work of the entire Great Indian Peninsula line and of lines working into it as well as the special grain traffic for Madras is more or less impeded. The only plan to adopt under such circumstances is to stop further accumulation, clear the block and release the stock as soon as possible by emptying the wagons. There is this to be said that grain intended for the Madras Presidency accumulated at Raichore is so much nearer its destination than it would have been if the Great Indian Peninsula Railway had not brought it down at all, but the inconvenience is very serious, and every possible means should be taken to induce the Madras Railway Company to strengthen this weak link in the chain.

Report by Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. HANCOCK, R.E., *Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Bombay, 31st January 1877.*

THE Consulting Engineer for Railways has the honour to report as follows on points Nos. I, II and V in Sir R. *Temple's Memorandum* dated 27th January.

I. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company recommenced booking grain through to stations on the Madras line on the 23rd January; orders have been given not to send more than 90 through wagons into Raichore daily for the present, and to keep back loaded wagons *in excess* of this number; but the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared if necessary to increase the number to 150 wagons a day or more; and while they will do all in their power to regulate the despatch of wagons, they represent that they cannot control the daily consignments of grain for the *Madras line, and should these consignments*, which are being poured in from the East Indian Railway as well as their own stations, be greatly in excess of 90 wagon-loads per day, or whatever the Madras Company can forward from Raichore, and should wagons consequently again accumulate on the Bombay side of Raichore to such an extent as again to necessitate a suspension of through booking, the responsibility will rest with the *Madras* Railway Company.

II. The booking of grain from Great Indian Peninsula Railway stations to Raichore has been discouraged, and for some days during the late block consignees of grain to Raichore were asked to delay booking, but the Company cannot avoid booking consignments to Raichore altogether, and if grain should be consigned *again in large quantities to Raichore, consignees* should be required to remove it as it arrives, and if necessary the wharfage charge should be raised in order to induce its speedy removal.

The suspension of through booking from the 8th to the 23rd January doubtless encouraged local booking, but was not the sole cause. Some merchants appear to have selected Raichore as a convenient station nearly in the centre of the districts affected by the famine.

V (*a.*) The Great Indian Peninsula Railway will deliver wagons up to, and if possible not more than, what the Madras Railway Company can remove as above explained. They have also promised to book through as far as possible in wagons suitable for the Madras Railway, and the General Traffic Manager states that practically *all will in future be suitable, i. e.*, any exceptions will be accidental and very rare.

(*b.*) The marshalling of trains is being done. It was mentioned for the first time when Mr. Conder met Mr. Elwin on the 16th January, and was agreed to from the date of resumption of through booking. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company represent, however, that it is not properly speaking a duty that should devolve on them, or which imposed according to the usual practice of Railway Companies.

(*c.*) The Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, telegraphed to Mr. Conder *on the 29th instant* it had never been mentioned to him before) to inform him by wire daily how many wagons

were loaded for Madras stations from each station on the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian. It is not clear what use could be made of this information could it be supplied. What is wanted is, it is presumed, what Sir R. Temple has asked for, *viz.*, "earlier notice of the trains ordered to Raichore, and of their load," and Mr. Conder has given orders to have Mr. Church advised daily by telegraph how many wagons are under load for Madras stations at Shahbad; and also to telegraph to him what trains are ordered into Raichore, information hitherto supplied to the Station Master there.

The Consulting Engineer will defer any general remarks on the papers until the receipt of certain reports about to be submitted by the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Telegram, dated 7th February 1877.

From—*Bangalore,*	*To*—*Calcutta.*
From—SIR R. TEMPLE.	*To*—*Revenue Addl. Secretary.*

JUST starting from Bangalore to outlying distressed parts Bellary. Shall pass across worst tracts of Mysore. As we leave telegraph line for next five days, I send following in case of need for next mail. Over whole Madras Presidency famine is successfully combated, and starvation prevented. Physical condition of peasantry good. Relief works, great or small, everywhere open, charitable relief arrangements being well organized at all centres where people congregate. Organization for village to village relief already existing and being now utilised. Some deaths partly or indirectly due to want unhappily occurred at outset in districts near Madras, and some few may still occur despite medical treatment. Government of Madras recent orders on my suggestions for economy will prevent excessive outlay. Numbers on relief works not increasing but rather less than last month; probable increase hereafter, but will be restricted as much as possible. Numbers on charitable relief not yet large but will increase. There is still some want in unity and concentration of control in relief operations. Private grain trade remarkably active and successful everywhere. Shipping and Railways doing great work. Great Indian Peninsula working well and Madras Railway improving. If line to Arconum doubled I think railways can supply all needs. Plenty of country carts and excellent road communication; draught cattle not yet showing any signs of exhausting. Water often scarce, but absolute dearth nowhere. Humanity and zeal of all officials striving against famine praiseworthy.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 7th February 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief, be taken into consideration. He said that there were two of these reports. One of them was the report which he presented to the Council last week, and the other was the report which he had presented on the 22nd of last November. With regard to the earlier of these Reports he had explained it at the time in some detail, and he did not know that there was any other point to which he need draw the attention of the Council. As for the later report it left the Bill substantially unaltered. Therefore he had nothing absolutely new to say on the present occasion. At the same time as it was considerably more than a year since the Bill was introduced, and as he had a motion on the paper which required explanation, it would perhaps be convenient if he briefly reminded the Council what was the exact ground which the Bill was intended to occupy, though in so doing he should do little more than substantially recapitulate what he had already stated more in detail on former occasions.

This Bill dealt principally with the incidents of contracts. The second Chapter (which was the most important and the longest Chapter in the Bill), the third and the fourth, were concerned exclusively with contracts. The fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth and tenth chapters treated of the remedies which might

be claimed on contracts and also the remedies which might be claimed on rights independent of contracts. The title of parties, or those substantive rights on which a man might sue, formed no part of the ground covered by this Bill: those rights were governed in the case of contracts by the Contract Act, and in other cases by other laws either written or unwritten. The process by which a right was enforced was laid down by the Civil Procedure Code. But between the title and the process there was an intermediate region. The rights of a man might be known, and the process for enforcing them might be known, but it remained to know the nature of the remedy which, if a suitor, he was to seek, or if a Judge, he was to award. It was that region which was intended to be covered by this Bill.

The nature of the remedy was so important a matter that in England it had been one of the chief causes of that very striking feature in our constitutional history, the severance of the jurisdiction of Law and Equity. The Courts of Law refused to grant remedies which the growing activity and civilization of the country more and more demanded. However easy a contract might be of performance, however wanton the refusal to perform it, a Court of Law would not decree its performance, but only gave some pecuniary compensation for the loss suffered by its breach. However clear it might be that an injury was threatened, and that if inflicted it would be irremediable, a Court of Law would not prevent it, but would wait until the injury had been inflicted before it would help the suffering party. They refused all preventive relief and they refused all specific relief; they only granted relief by way of compensation, which in many cases was no relief at all, and in many more cases was wholly inadequate. Therefore it was that the Chancellors stepped in and occupied that tract of natural justice which the Courts left waste, and there arose the two important heads of equity jurisdiction,—the specific remedy by way of performance, and the preventive remedy by way of injunction.

Our Courts in India had got rid of what had always seemed to him, that great opprobrium of English law: they were Courts of Law and Equity also. And there were two sections in the Civil Procedure Code in which, stepping somewhat beyond the strict subject of procedure, the Code had either distinctly affirmed or had conferred jurisdiction to grant specific relief. The fifteenth section of the Code affirmed the right to grant a declaration of title; and the hundred and ninety-second section conferred on the Courts express power to make a decree for the specific performance of a contract; but these sections did not give to the Courts any guidance on these subjects, which, as he had already intimated, were beyond the strict scope of the Code. The object of the Bill was to take up these subjects, and the other subjects of specific relief, to treat them in a more full and comprehensive way, and to lay down principles and illustrate them by instances so as to supply guidance both to suitors and Judges.

Now he had before stated to the Council that the Bill consisted mainly of the law administered by the Court of Chancery. But they had been enabled very much to simplify the law owing to three material points of difference which existed between England and India. The first and by far the most important point he had already mentioned, that we avoided the dual jurisdiction of Law and Equity; or, in other words, that we did not have one set of Courts to do injustice, and another to correct and restrain that injustice.

Another material point of distinction was that in India we had got rid of that most artificial law, the Statute of Frauds. He had before mentioned to the Council that not long after that Statute was passed, a high legal authority, Lord Chancellor Nottingham, declared that every line in it was worth a subsidy. If he had lived till now he might have added that the cost was still greater than the worth; for not only every line but every word of it must have cost a subsidy. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not know of any law that had given rise to so much litigation. And the reason was plain. It introduced strict formalities into the most informal every-day transactions in the lives of persons who had never been accustomed to such formalities, and who had not to this day, although two hundred years had elapsed since the passing of that Statute, become accustomed to them. The result was that, owing to the omission of some formality, the most glaring injustice might be done, and the Judges, who with all their training, were men of like passions with ourselves, resented that injustice and strained the law to avoid inflicting it. Thus came subtle refinements and a chaotic state of the law; for if a man felt that he had justice on his side, the state of the law was such that he need not despair of gaining his suit. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not think that among the many difficult

questions which beset the subject of specific performance of contracts, there was one which was so hopelessly entangled or so difficult to unravel as that which was connected with the Statute of Frauds. In India they had placed the law upon what he believed to be a more natural and healthy footing. At all events they had been able to avoid these difficult questions as they could not have done if they had been framing such a measure for England.

Another point of difference which was not of so much importance was this, that by the Limitation Act they had provided a definite time within which a man must sue for specific performance, and they thereby avoided those delicate questions which arose out of the English law, the rule of which was nevertheless an excellent one, namely, that a man who sought this kind of remedy must seek it quickly.

There was one part of the Bill which was not drawn from the rules of the Court of Chancery. It was Chapter 8, which dealt with the performance of public duties. It was drawn from the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench to issue the high prerogative writ of Mandamus. Those of the High Courts which possessed ordinary original civil jurisdiction possessed also as a part of it the right to issue these writs; and Chapter 8 of the Bill was intended to take the place of those general expressions which conferred this jurisdiction on the High Courts.

The Council would now see that this Bill was intended to form a link between the law of procedure and that substantive law which ascertained the rights of parties. It was intended in effect to be supplementary to the new Civil Procedure Code, and to be passed after that Code had been passed into law. But its progress in Council had been quicker than that of the Code; it had now reached that stage beyond which they could not reasonably hope to improve it much, and when a business had reached that stage it was better to get it done. He therefore proposed if the Council accepted these Reports to go a step further and pass the Bill into law that day. The Civil Procedure Code, which was pending before the Council, was not ready for further presentation. It proposed certain forms and directions which were applicable to this Bill. It would therefore be a neater operation if this Bill were to take effect after the Civil Procedure Code had become law. It was not necessary so to arrange matters, though it was just so much more convenient as to make it worth while to postpone the operation of this Bill for a moderate time. The Bill was drawn so as to come into effect at once, on the supposition that it would not be ready till after the Code was passed. When before the Committee this point was not observed. He was in hopes that the Civil Procedure Code might become law before the first of May, and it was therefore proposed to postpone the operation of this Bill to that day. The hope he had just expressed belonged to a class which was often disappointed, and this hope might be disappointed. It might be that something would occur to postpone the passing of the Code for a term of years beyond the twelve years which had elapsed between its inception and the point which it had now reached. And if it should be so, it was better that this Bill should become law. It was so framed that though it would work better in unison with the Civil Procedure Code, it would also work efficiently without it. That however was the subject of the next motion. He would now put his first motion in the terms of the notice.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that, in section 1, for the words "at once," the words and figures "on the first day of May 1877" be substituted, and that to section 2 the following words be prefixed (namely) "On and from that day." He said the sole effect of the motion, if carried, would be to bring the Bill into operation on the 1st of May instead of that day. He had fully explained the reason for that postponement.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday the 14th February 1877.

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

CALCUTTA,
The 7th February 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1876.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West: Via Teheran		Via Turkey, Persian Gulf		Via Suez		East: Via Amur		Via Madras		Native Burma		TOTAL	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,844	12,078 13	95	439 6	33	169 15	2,010	11,467 4	63	227 8	147	796 1	186	305 14	4,378	25,484 13
Received ...	1,391	7,212 2	94	324 1	30	209 1	2,140	10,915 3	81	240 1	196	996 7	81	155 11	4,013	20,052 10
TOTAL ...	3,235	19,290 15	189	763 7	63	379 0	4,150	22,382 7	144	467 9	343	1,792 8	267	461 9	8,391	45,537 7
TRANSIT.																
East to West	11	38 8	2	4 3	1	1 12	893	4,524 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	4,568 12
West to East	193	941 11	22	94 10	7	16 11	931	4,302 0	...	...	...	...	1(a)	1 9	1,154	5,356 9
West to West	...	...	...	...	1(b)	1 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 12
TOTAL ...	204	980 3	24	98 13	9	20 3	1,824	8,826 5	...	...	...	...	1	1 9	2,062	9,927 1
													GRAND TOTAL...		10,453	55,464 8

(a) From Europe *vid* Suez. (b) From Bushire to Aden.

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

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European	*Vid* Teheran	1,391	1,844	3,235	38·06	46·31	42·36
	„ Turkey	94	95	189	2·57	2·38	2·47
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	30	33	63	·82	·83	·83
Red Sea ...	*Vid* Suez	2,140	2,010	4,150	58·55	50·48	54·34
	TOTAL ...	3,655	3,982	7,637	100·00	100·00	100·00

Eastern Extension Co.'s Cable, Madras to Penang, interrupted up to 25th.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LI of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending 25th Dec. 1875.	For Week ending 23rd Dec. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 25th Dec. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 23rd Dec. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th Jan. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,82,607	9,27,582	2,67,93,078	3,17,49,932	49,56,854	...
27th ditto ...	Ditto Jabalpur ...	63,709	98,713	19,64,118	25,27,564	5,63,446	...
27th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	68,472	62,286	28,75,236	32,09,386	3,34,150	...
13th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	55,499	82,731	26,56,044	32,96,181	6,40,137	...
20th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,44,609	2,19,003	63,74,724	77,89,128	14,14,404	...
20th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,36,931	2,13,799	62,09,087	68,38,424	6,29,337	...
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	25,073	42,950	10,35,592	19,04,220	8,68,628	...
27th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,32,137	6,71,228	2,10,84,500	2,35,75,375	24,90,825	...
27th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,47,181	1,61,188	62,62,468	65,29,366	2,66,898	...
	TOTAL ...	17,56,218	24,79,480	7,52,54,847	8,74,19,576	1,21,64,729	...
	State.						
3rd Feb. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,226	1,799	1,02,184	95,793	...	6,391
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,738	1,776	78,608	73,164	...	5,444
27th Jan. 1877	Rajputana ...	41,109	58,448	16,98,609	21,99,226	5,00,617	...
27th ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,359	7,010	3,63,948	3,71,905	7,957	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	Khamgaon ...	632	588a	41,330b	31,656c	...	9,674
Ditto ..	Amraoti ...	711	1,752	58,659	67,776	9,117	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	627	1,075	27,128d	19,959e	...	7,169
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,700	15,600	4,87,307	5,56,628	69,321	...
20th Jan. 1877	Tirhut ...	2,437	1,986	54,250f	1,62,266	1,08,016	...
9th Dec. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	5,274	g	1,37,500h	4,43,195k	3,05,695	...
27th Jan. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	906	...	21,382l	21,382	...
	TOTAL ...	74,823	90,940	30,49,523	40,42,950	9,93,427	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,31,041	25,70,420	7,83,04,370	9,14,62,526	1,31,58,156	...

(a) Receipts for 9 days ending 23rd December 1876.
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June and from 10th to 25th December 1875.
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th to 23rd December 1876.
(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th November to 25th December 1875.
(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June and from 5th to 23rd December 1876.
(f) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June and from 1st November to 25th December 1875.
(g) Return not received.
(h) Total receipts from 12th April to 25th December 1875.
(k) Total receipts from 1st January to 9th December 1876.
(l) Total receipts from 3rd August to 23rd December 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1876.

CANAL DIVISION.	Water distributed during November 1876. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gates. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During Rainy Months.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division Main Branch, Lower	4·90	3·61	3073·60	171·13	...	...	Gurdáspur...	1,880	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Wheat ...	18,961	There is an increase of 13,633 acres as compared with 1875. Of this 13,400 acres are in the 2nd Division and chiefly in wheat and miscellaneous.
2nd Division Lahore Branch	4·60	2·67		678·45	...	...	Amritsar ...	13,839	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Barley ...	340	
	3·00	2·26		420·56	...	...	Lahore ...	24,384	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Mixed Grains..	3,670	
											Miscellaneous..	17,132	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	40,103	...	...	...	40,103	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	26,470	...	...	...	26,470	
Western Jamna Canals. Karnál Division	4·33	3·90	2546·00	...	...	...	Umballa ...	929	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Wheat ...	38,123	The increase in area irrigated is due to lighter rains at the close of the season; hence a very general demand for water for rabi sowings. Last year the rabi irrigated by perennial canals was exceptionally small, and that by inundation canals very large, this year it is just the reverse. There is every prospect of an excellent crop on the perennial canals, but from the early fall of the rivers the crop on the inundation canals will be small.
Delhi „	4·40	4·02		617·00	...	...	Karnál ...	4,508			Barley ...	550	
Hansi „	8·80	7·50		214·00	...	...	Delhi ...	750			Mixed Grains..	2,970	
Bulla Head	8·00	6·40			...	...	Rohtak ...	9,352			Miscellaneous..	3,723	
							Hissár ...	15,008					
							Jhind ...	14,701					
							Bikánir ...	58					
							Kalsia State	60					
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	45,366	...	...	...	45,366	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	13,620	...	...	...	13,620	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	9,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.	...	
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	31,000	...	...		...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	...	...	...		...	
							Dera Gházi Khán ...	45,000	0·35			...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,000	...	...	...	85,000	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188,200	...	...	...	188,200	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	58,468 Kurries, &c., and 10,883 maunds firewood.	Delhi ...	3,250	...	...	Wheat ...	2,550	There is a decrease of 3,649 acres as compared with corresponding period of last year.
							Gurgáon...	3,500	...	...	Barley ...	1,980	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	Mixed Grains..	2,220	
											Others ...	...	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	58,465	...	6,750	...	...	...	6,750	
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	69,521	...	12,399	...	...	...	12,399	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,469	...	...	...	85,469	
PERENNIAL CANALS—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,090	...	...	...	40,090	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1876. Depth in Canal Reduced Lattig Gauge in Feet. Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Gross Consumption, Cubic Feet per Second. Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.	Total Area of Irrigation during current Fasl.	Total for the corresponding period of last Rabi, 1875-76.	NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic.	Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.
GANGES CANAL. Northern	10·00	9·82	740	603	20,923	93,900	Grains—	Wheat	450	...	70,991	...
Meerut	8·30	7·79	969	980	57,021	19,726		Gram	820	...	6,123	...
Anúpshahr	6·80	...	700	696	24,256	12,404		Rice	645	...	...	...
Bulandshahr	7·35	6·55	972	1,216	41,288	8,252		Paddy or Dhán	15	...	...	...
Aligarh	5·50	4·8	994	413	43,847	47,735		Bejhar (or mixed grain)	1,685	...	...	...
Etáwah	4·80	2·5	771	836	84,397	79,259		Dál	2,085	...	1,557	...
Cawnpore	6·20	4·2	958	675	68,573	60,997		Juar	268	...	...	...
								Bájra	...	...	162	...
								Maize (or Indian-corn)	1,575	...	150	...
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	5,419	340,305	237,073		Total ...	7,544	...	78,983	...
								Cotton ...	21	...	39,524	...
								Oil-seeds ...	...	...	5,504	...
								Salts ...	60	...	7,289	...
								Metals ...	3,709	...	1,380	...
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	4·29	1,250	1,256	35,362	33,309		Building Materials ...	16,619	...	828	...
								Firewood ...	150	...	25,850	...
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	116	3,924	2,660		Bamboos ...	...	...	...	110
								Timber ...	...	834	...	1
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	301	35,489	34,495		Miscellaneous ...	4,629	...	23,557	...
								Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	1,388	1,684		Grand Total	32,732	834	189,915	110,3
1st Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	...	5,088	3,728		Total during corresponding period of last year	67,219	4,100	73,706	35,2
2nd Division, Agra Canal ...	...	...	...	...	8,713	6,547						
								Increase ...	...	...	109,209	75,0
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	436,269	320,096		Decrease ...	34,487	3,356	...	...

LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zila.	Acres.	Total from 1st November, to 31st December, 1876.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.
Saháranpur ...	17,108	...	·2	Cub. ft. per sec.
Muzaffarnagar ...	44,021	...	·3	*Ganges Canal.*—Mean volume of water passing through
Meerut ...	77,914	...	·3	Solani Aqueduct ... 6,978
Bulandshahr ...	42,896	...	·4	Cub. ft. per sec.
Aligarh ...	28,147	...	·4	Volumes discharged.—
Muttra ...	3,318	...	·3	Etawah Division Tail ... 62
Agra ...	11,690	...	·3	,, Cawnpore Division Tail 313
Etah ...	4,232	...	·2	,, ,, Escapes 184 659
Mainpuri ...	23,723	...	·5	Volume expended ... 5,419
Fatehgarh ...	17,344	...	·3	Cawnpore Division reports a good demand throughout the month.
Etáwah ...	48,869	...	·3	*Traffic*—The demand for grain carriage continues. The total quantity carried downwards is about the same as last month.
Cawnpore ...	65,042	...	·2	
Dehra Dún ...	3,924	...	·7	
Bijnor ...	614	...	·4	
Tarái ...	2,188	...	·4	
Bareilly ...	32,687	...	·3	
Jhánsi ...	1,001	...	·1	
Hamírpur ...	387	...	·3	
Delhi ...	5	...	...	
Gurgáon ...	5,159	2·2	·2	
Total ...	430,269	...	...	
Total for the same period last year.	320,096	...	...	
Increase ...	110,173	...	...	

ALLAHABAD,
The 30th January 1877.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

No. 6, dated India Office, London, 12th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have received and considered in Council the Despatch of your Excellency's Government of 15th December last, No. 33, on the subject of the famine in Western and Southern India.

2. This Despatch, together with other Despatches from your Government and the Governments of Bombay and Madras received by this and preceding mails, which have for the most part been separately answered, but more especially your Excellency's telegram of the 5th January, have now enabled me to form a more adequate estimate of the present and probable future extent of the calamity with which your Government and those of the two Presidencies have to deal.

3. I have been informed, by successive Despatches of your Government and of the Government of Bombay during the months of October and November, of the increasing failure in the crops which had become apparent in several districts of Southern and Western India, as well as of the measures which had been taken to relieve distress and to provide employment for the people. Reports had indeed been previously received, indicating that in some parts of Madras the failure of the rain had, as early as July, been such as to involve local failure of the crops and some loss of revenue. But it was only on the receipt of the Despatch of the Government of Madras of the 2nd December that I was made fully aware of the vast area in that Presidency which has been more or less affected by the prevailing drought, and the magnitude of the operations which it has become necessary to undertake in order to preserve the population from extreme distress.

4. It now appears that in Madras the scarcity more or less affects the districts of—(1) Cuddapah; (2) Bellary; (3) Nellore; (4) Kurnool; (5) Madura; (6) North Arcot; (7) Salem; (8) Chingleput; (9) Coimbatore; (10) Kistna. It apparently also threatens (11) Trichinopoly, and (12) Tanjore. It should further be added that distress has made itself felt in Mysore, and in some parts of the Nizam's country, a further element of difficulty which I cannot exclude from my consideration. I observe also that the area of the distressed districts of Madras amounts approximately to 80,000* square miles, and the total population amounts to nearly eighteen millions.

5. The drought in Bombay has extended to nine districts in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, including the districts of—(1) Khandeish; (2) Nasik; (3) Ahmednuggur; (4) Poona; (5) Sholapur; (6) Sattara; (7) Kaladgi; (8) Belgaum, and (9) Dharwar. It must be added to this that some adjoining Native States, such as Kolapore, Phultun, Akulkote, and Sawunt Waree, have also been affected. The area of this territory, exclusive of Native States, comprises about 54,000 square miles, and the total population amounts to eight millions, of which five millions are reported to be included in the tracts immediately affected.

6. Such being the case, both Governments have, as reported in correspondence with your Excellency's Government, organized with great activity relief works, the particulars of which are stated in the Despatches noted in the margin. Large gangs have been employed in making roads, digging wells, and constructing and clearing tanks. Greater works, such as railroads and canals, are, as I understand, in contemplation, and, should necessity arise, they will be undertaken with the sanction of your Lordship in Council. By the last accounts, the very large number of 840,000 men are reported as employed on the relief works of Madras, and 250,000 on those of Bombay.

Madras, 2nd December 1876.
,, 9th December 1876.
Bombay, 6th November 1876.
,, 13th November 1876.
,, 27th November 1876.
,, 4th December 1876.

7. I gather from a letter from the Government of Bombay, dated 30th November last, that it is anticipated by that Government that the distress will increase in intensity until the month of April, and from that date will gradually diminish, as the crops raised in the monsoon of this year are matured, until its cessation may be expected about the month of September next. The numbers for whom relief will have to be provided in the Bombay districts, by public employment, in each month during that period, were estimated (though, of course, on

* Note.—These figures are given from general statistical tables, exact details not having been yet received.

data to some extent conjectural) by the Government of Bombay, in the letter above referred to, as follows :—

In December their number may be							Persons.
„ January 1877	„	„	...	...	...	...	200,000
„ February	„	„	„	...	...	...	300,000
„ March	„	„	„	...	...	...	450,000
„ April	„	„	„	...	...	...	750,000
„ May	„	„	„	...	...	...	1,000,000
„ June	„	„	„	...	...	...	800,000
„ July	„	„	„	...	...	...	500,000
„ August	„	„	„	...	...	...	300,000
„ September	„	„	„	...	...	...	100,000
							50,000

8. No similar table or estimate is to be found in the papers which have been received from Madras, but as it must be assumed that the intensity of the distress in that Presidency will increase as the season advances, it is alarming to find that the number of persons already employed on relief works amounts, as before stated, to 840,000.

9. The impossibility of applying adequate tests to applicants for relief on such occasions is unfortunately notorious, but I trust that there will be no practical difficulty in checking any serious abuse which may arise out of the measures adopted by Government for the present and pressing relief of destitution.

10. I observe with satisfaction that, although the price of grain has advanced in the affected districts in some cases to three times the ordinary rate, the operations of private trade appear, at all events in Bombay, to have been also considerably stimulated, and that the supply of food imported from other districts not affected by the present drought has been hitherto apparently sufficient to support the population.

11. On the other essential condition to the success of the relief operations, namely, effectual means of transport, the reports are somewhat more reassuring, and the Governments of Bombay and Madras do not appear to entertain any apprehension of an inability to carry the necessary supplies to the affected localities. I cannot, however, regard without uneasiness the consequences of imperfect communications in districts which cover so wide an area, and some of which lie at so great a distance from the lines of railway.

12. I have instructed your Excellency, by telegram of the 29th December, to cause me to be furnished regularly week by week, with a telegraphic summary of the leading facts as they arise in each Presidency, and with special narratives by mail of the progress of the famine, and of the proceedings of the two Governments under your Excellency's directions; I have also expressed the deep concern with which Her Majesty's Government have received the painful intelligence of the visitation which has befallen so large a portion of Southern India, and I have conveyed to you the assurance of their hearty support in the measures which may be necessary to mitigate its effects, and to provide adequate relief to the suffering districts.

13. I have abstained from any remarks on the particular measures which have been already taken, because, so far as the information before me enables me to form an opinion, I have no reason to doubt their sufficiency or the general judgment which has been displayed in the difficult task which has devolved on the two Governments.

14. I desire to leave to your Excellency in Council the widest discretion in all administrative details, entertaining as I do the fullest confidence in your judgment and ability, and that the experience at your command, especially that derived from the late famine in Bengal, will enable you, while sparing no efforts for the relief of distress and the preservation of life, to take all reasonable precautions against any waste or unnecessary strain upon the resources of the State. It is clear that the strain, in any case, must be very severe, and I await with much anxiety the views of your Excellency in Council as to the financial measures which you propose to adopt.

15. I have also conveyed to you by telegram my full approval of the special mission of Sir R. Temple to Madras and Bombay to confer with the respective Governments, and to visit in person the distressed districts. I cannot doubt that his recent and valuable experience, and his great administrative ability, will be of the highest service in assisting the Local Governments in the further organization of relief operations, and in promoting that unity of principle and action which it is desirable to secure in circumstances so grave and so complicated as the present.

16. I desire now briefly to advert to the two special questions which form the subject of the Despatch from your Government of 15th December. The first question arises out of a correspondence between your Government and the Government of Bombay on the subject of the construction of works which would "commit the Government to an expenditure in excess

of the requirements of the case," and which would continue after the cessation of the existing distress.

17. Some difference of opinion appears to have arisen between the two Governments on this point, but I gather from your Excellency's telegram of the 5th instant that you have withdrawn the objection of your Government to the larger works which have been proposed by the Government of Bombay, in consequence of explanations submitted by the Governor of that Presidency.

18. Under these circumstances, I reserve all expression of opinion on this question until I am in possession of further information as to your views on the principle involved.

19. The second question is that of the disapproval expressed by your Government of purchases of grain—some already effected and others in contemplation—by the Government of Madras, in order to provide a reserve, in the event of a deficiency in the supply of food through private enterprise.

20. It is obvious that a measure of this importance, affecting, as it does, one of the most vital principles of famine administration, should not have been adopted without the full concurrence and sanction of your Excellency's Government. Telegraphic communication being at the command of the Government of Madras, I can see no reason why full explanation should not have been given, and the requisite sanction solicited.

21. In the resolution of the Government of India of 26th February 1875, on the Reports of the scarcity of 1873-74, which sum up the results of the large experience gained on that occasion, the following passage occurs :—

"It is only where there is a great deficiency, and there is also reason to believe that traders will be unable to meet that deficiency, that it is right for the State to interfere for the purpose of supplementing the general food supply. Under such circumstances, however, this is the only means whereby a dearth of food can be prevented."

It is only upon an accurate estimate of the extent of the deficiency and of the means of supplying it that a decision can be based, and I am glad to think that, on a review of the conditions which led the Government of Madras to an opposite view, your Government was able to come to the conclusion that the deficiency was not so great as to justify an interference with the ordinary operations of trade.

22. The Despatches before me do not, however, afford any complete information as to the probable food supplies which will be available during the ensuing year, or as to the general effect which has been as yet produced on the price of grain by the abnormal diversion of so large a trade from its ordinary channels, both in the exporting and importing districts. I observe that in Bombay the tendency to a downward movement of prices has already manifested itself, and I trust that a similar effect will soon become apparent in Madras.

23. Such a result, or its contrary, will afford a valuable indication of the condition of the supply of food. The state of prices will therefore need close and constant attention from your Excellency's Government, and upon which I shall wish to receive the fullest information which can be obtained.

24. In your Despatch under reply, you inform me that the Governments of the respective Presidencies have been instructed to send to Calcutta, by the 15th January, a complete and revised report on the condition and prospects of the affected districts. Your Excellency will, I doubt not, already have communicated to me by telegraph such portions of those reports as are essential, and I shall hope to receive the reports themselves at as early a date as will allow of their being accompanied by a mature expression of your views upon them, after they have received the careful consideration of your Excellency in Council.

25. I have sent a copy of this Despatch to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

No. 2, dated India Office, London, 18th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of Bombay.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 18th December, No. 40 of 1876, forwarding a summary relative to the distressed districts in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country during the week ending 15th December, has been considered in Council.

2. The information contained in this summary is chequered, and the conjuncture is one which evidently requires the utmost watchfulness and energy on the part of those who are concerned in the local administration of affairs. No rain having fallen, the prospects of the crops remain as before. On the other hand, the price of grain has declined, and the public health is *generally* good. As against this, the number of persons employed on relief works has increased from 222,222 to 254,996, an increase of 32,774.

3. I approve of the measure which Your Excellency in Council has adopted of instituting a sliding scale by which the rate of wages on the relief works shall be adapted to the price of grain, and also that of obtaining a closer supervision of the labourers by increasing the establishments both of the Collectors and the Civil Engineers. I doubt not that your orders for facilitating the movement of serviceable cattle towards the Western Ghâts are judicious.

4. I approve of the instructions which you have given to the Political Agents, and I trust that the Chiefs of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country will give effect to the views which you communicated to them, as to the necessity of taking all steps necessary to avert suffering and disorder among the inhabitants of their States.

5. It is satisfactory to me that you can report that the grain trade is active, and I fully appreciate your desire to avoid, if possible, any interference with its ordinary operations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JANUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd February 1877.

The Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 27th January, with the usual abstracts and maps of the districts noted in the margin. Detailed reports have been received from all the districts except Kistna and Kurnool.

Bellary.
Coimbatore.
Chingleput.
North Arcot.

2. *Prices.*—The fall in prices noted in the Board's last report has continued, but is not so marked as in the previous week. Rice has fallen considerably in Kistna and in Chingleput, and slightly in all other districts except Tinnevelly, where there was a fractional rise. Cholum was cheaper in Kistna, Chingleput, and Madura, but there was little variation in other districts, and the same remarks apply almost exactly to ragi and cumbu, except that these grains have risen somewhat sharply in Salem.

3. On looking into the taluqwar details, the Board find some apparently anomalous entries. Thus, in Caroor, cholum is 11 seers, and in the next taluq, Dharmapuram, only 6·34; in Polur, rice is 6·8 seers; in Vellore, 9 seers. The attention of the Collectors is called to these differences which the Board hope are not to be ascribed to careless returns. The prices at Madanapalli have not been reported since the 23rd December. The Collector will explain the cause of this, and report the prices ruling as soon as possible. Those in the other taluqs of the Cuddapah sub-division have fallen considerably in the last fortnight.

4. Rain has fallen in Kurnool and in Trichinopoly, but only slight showers.

5. The total grants sanctioned up to the 20th amounted to Rs. 64,08,563. The estimates for works in the Ceded Districts and Nellore are still very incomplete, and the appropriation cannot be compared with the grants made. In the Southern Districts, however, against grants made, amounting to Rs. 6,63,563, works estimated to cost Rs. 8,06,702 have been undertaken, and Rs. 3,28,861 have been expended. The following statement shows the classification of outlay and of estimates, as far as made for roads, irrigation works and miscellaneous. The excess in the outlay on roads above grants for road works is due to the incompleteness of estimates in estimates in the Ceded Districts and Nellore. Districtwar particulars will be found in Abstract 4 :—

	Grant.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	18,30,937	3,80,611	27,23,351
Irrigation Works	2,91,743	36,393	2,25,653
Miscellaneous	3,41,791	35,326	2,92,495
TOTAL ...	24,64,471	4,52,330	32,41,499

6. *Numbers on Relief Works.*—The numbers of coolies have considerably declined as shewn below :—

	20th January.	22nd January.	
Kistna	2,704	3,085	+ 381
Nellore	59,313	51,262	— 8,051
Cuddapah	210,550	170,704	— 39,846
Bellary	353,799	332,924	— 20,875
Kurnool	297,841	256,152	— 41,689
Chingleput	10,166	9,468	— 698
North Arcot	23,023	22,236	— 787
Trichinopoly	684	857	+ 173
Madura	5,558	4,393	— 1,165
Tinnevelly	1,066	2,101	+ 1,035
Coimbatore	27,411	28,460	+ 1,049
Salem	23,471	23,036	— 435
TOTAL ...	1,015,586	904,678	110,908

7. In Nellore the decrease is entirely due to a fall in the Atmakur taluq from 11,633 to 512, caused, apparently, by the completion of works. Only one small work is reported to have been in progress. The Collector is requested to report on the subject. If no fresh works were ready, on which the coolies could be employed, the fact indicates bad management.

8. The numbers have decreased by nearly 40,000 in Cuddapah, according to the report. The taluq figures are contrasted in the margin. Reports not having been received, the figures for Voilpad and Madanapalli are those of the previous week. The fall in the numbers elsewhere is not explained. It has occurred chiefly in Kadiri and in Pulivendla, and in these taluqs it is too great to have been produced by weeding the gangs of persons not fit subjects for relief. The Board believe it to be due to dismissal of Mysore coolies. It has been spread over two weeks, for the figures entered under 20th January are really those of the 13th (see last report). The Collector will report on cause of the falling off in the numbers, and also the actual numbers employed in Madanapalli and Voilpad. It seems advisable to cause the reports from those remote taluqs to be sent direct to the Board by the Sub-Collector.

	20th Jan.	27th Jan.	
Jammalamadugu	12,789	10,541	— 2,248
Pulivendla	25,870	15,513	—10,357
Proddatur	14,695	10,419	— 4,276
Budwail	9,415	9,393	— 22
Cuddapah	12,744	8,683	— 4,061
Sidhout	6,431	6,403	— 28
Pullampett	8,718	9,711	+ 1,993
Rayachoti	13,907	13,747	— 160
Kadiri	39,074	18,987	—20,087
Voilpad	26,612	26,612	...
Madanapalli	40,295	40,695	+ 400*
	210,550	170,704	— 39,846

* Due to some clerical error.

9. The decrease in Bellary is also considerable. Taluq particulars are given in the margin, and show extraordinary fluctuation. No explanation is given of the decrease of 47,038 in Adoni, but a large number of works appear to have ceased, and this fact may explain the increase in Alur. The enormous increase in Madaksira is also unexplained. The Collector will be called on by telegraph to report on these points. The decrease in Penkonda and Kudlighi is attributed to task-work, and the decreases in the other taluqs are doubtless due to the same cause.

	20th Jan.	27th Jan.	
Adoni	64,655	17,617	—47,038
Alur	38,258	49,257	+10,999
Gooty	25,166	26,391	+ 1,225
Tadpatri	12,976	12,664	— 312
Anantapur	19,827	20,226	+ 399
Dharmaveram	15,468	15,911	+ 443
Penkonda	17,388	13,332	— 4,056
Hindupur	6,354	6,555	+ 201
Madaksira	15,752	49,281	+33,529
Raidrug	7,868	7,623	— 245
Bellary	55,219	50,996	— 4,223
Hospett	16,502	12,124	— 4,378
Kudlighi	24,479	22,385	— 2,094
Harpanhally	15,283	13,002	— 2,281
Hadagulli	18,604	15,560	— 3,044
	3,53,799	3,32,924	— 20,875

10. The telegram from *Kurnool* gives the number returned as 216,152, not including Cumbum, for which an erroneous report had been sent in, and where there were 40,000 coolies.

The decrease of 41,689 is stated to be due partly to systematic weeding of the gangs and partly to the Mohurrum feast. The decrease in Madura appears to be due to the want of returns from two of the largest works in Palni, employing about 2,000 coolies. The fluctuations in the numbers in other districts call for no remarks.

11. *Rates of wages.*—In *Nellore*, men nowhere get more than two annas, but the prescribed scale has not yet been fully introduced as regards women and children.

Cuddapah.—In Royachoti, the rates are 2 annas 6 pies, 1 anna 4 pies, and 10 pies, and the equivalent of these rates in rice at 4½ and 4¼ seers are given as wages. Local seers of 132 tolahs must be meant, and at the higher price the quantities are 2·22, 1·20, and ·77 lbs.; and the ration to men is thus much too high. In Pullampett, 2 annas, 1 anna 3 pies and 9 pies are paid, or ¾, ⅝, and ½ seer (of 80 tolahs ?) of ragi are given. In Jammalamadugu the same rates, or 54, 40, and 30 tolahs of rice. In Kadiri, the prescribed scale of money wages has been introduced. In Budwail, Sidhout, and Cuddapah, the rates are 2 annas, 1 anna 3 pies, and 9 pies; and in Pulivendla 2 annas, 1 anna 6 pies, and 1 anna. Wages in Madanapalli and Vailpaudan are not reported. From the above, it will be seen that there have been considerable changes, and it is not apparent why notwithstanding repeated orders, the prescribed scales are not conformed to.

Bellary.—2 annas, 1 anna 6 pies, or 1 anna 4 pies, and 1 anna, or 9 pies, is the rate Madaksira, Dharmaveram, Raidrug, Alur, Hospett, Gooty, Penkonda, Hindupur, Bellary and Kudlighi. In Bellary grain wages at 1 seer, ¾, and ½ seer; and in Penkonda and Madaksira at ¾, ½, and ¼ seer, are also given. In Harpunhalli and Hadgalli, the rates to ordinary coolies are not discriminated in the returns; and wages in Tadputri, Adoni and Anantapur are again not reported. There is no need to pay in grain in any taluq, for even in Dharmaveram where the price is highest, rice is to be had at 5·94 seers per rupee. In North Arcot, Madura, and Coimbatore, the rates are 2 annas, 1 anna 3 pies, and from 9 pies to 1 anna; and in Chingleput, the prescribed scale, 2 annas, 1 anna 4 pies, and 10 pies, has been introduced. In Tinnevelly the rates vary in a way for which there seems no reason. Men get 1 anna, 1 anna 3 pies, 1 anna 6 pies, 1 anna 8 pies, and 2 annas; women 9 pies, 1 anna, 1 anna 4 pies, and 1 anna 6 pies; and children 8, 9, and 10 pies, and 1 anna. In Sattoor grain wages at 60, 45, and 30 tolahs, and money payments at the rate of 4 pies per measure (120 tolahs) of grain given. There is no occasion for grain wages at all, and a uniform scale for money payments should be introduced.

12. The Board note that according to the price returns, there is no taluq in the afflicted districts (except Kurnool for which returns are still wanting) in which two annas will not buy more than 1½ lb. of rice.

13. *Gratuitous relief.*—The numbers are compared by districts below:

	20th Jan.	27th Jan.	
Kistna	722	334	— 388
Nellore	7,956	9,103	+ 1,147
Cuddapah	1,419	893	— 526
Bellary	39,201	33,597	— 5,604
Kurnool	2,829	2,680	— 149
Chingleput	4,008	3,425	— 583
Madura	589	331	— 258
Coimbatore	114	58	— 56
Salem	7,191	9,750	+ 2,559
Tinnevelly	283	359	+ 76
	64,312	60,530	— 3,782

In Nellore two-thirds of the whole number are fed in the Atmakur taluq. The decrease in Bellary is due to a great reduction in Hindupur taluq, owing partly to greater strictness as to admission, and partly it has been discovered to fraudulent returns under a village relief system. The numbers in the Head Assistant's division are very large, and the Board fear there is fraud in the other taluqs also. The great difference in the numbers in the several taluqs indicate want of uniformity of system, and the Collector has been called upon to report upon the method adopted. The Collector of Nellore will also report how

Adoni	1,402	338	— 1,064
Alur	61	70	+ 9
Gooty	2,016	3,163	+ 1,147
Tadpatri	525	654	+ 129
Anantapur	101	139	+ 38
Darmaveram	910	1,162	+ 252
Pennakondah	5,613	5,788	+ 175
Hindupur	17,352	7,245	— 10,107
Madaksira	3,075	8,174	+ 5,099
Raidrug	68	71	+ 3
Bellary	67	164	+ 97
Hospett	3,866	3,982	+ 116
Kudlighi	1,424	107	— 1,317
Harpanhally	1,473	1,490	+ 17
Hadgulli	1,248	950	— 298
	39,201	33,497	— 5,704

gratuitous relief is administered in his district. The increase in Salem and the large numbers gratuitously fed there are not satisfactory, and the Board fear that gratuitous relief is being overdone there. The village system, however, has now been stopped and camps are being formed.

14. *Establishments.*—The Collector of Tinnevelly is the only officer who has furnished a Statement of Establishments. The special Establishment consists of 46 paymasters on Rs. 7 and Rs. 8, and 3 peons on Rs. 6. The Board do not understand why so many paymasters are needed for 2,101 coolies, and the Collector will explain, the works in hand are mostly minor works which might well be given out on piece-work.

15. The outlay during and up to the week, as reported, was as follows:

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief Works	... 6,45,362	... 54,97,667
Gratuitous relief	... 23,550	... 1,63,258
	6,68,912	56,60,925

16. A Statement showing the grants sanctioned up to the 1st February is enclosed. The amount is Rs. 65,54,763.

(True Extract).

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,

Acting Secretary.

To the Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with original reports and 4 maps to be returned and 5 Statements.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs of different grains per Rupee and Rain-report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse Gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches	Inches	Inches
Kistna	9·21	8·12	19·25	11·10	10·27	31·26	11·47	10·14	36·15	10·34	9·58	35·19	6·81	6 67	12·87	11·42	10·95	25·82	...	0·56	...
Nellore	7·26	7·09	15·69	8·47	8·27	28·71	8·86	8·89	31·70	8·39	8·40	29·57	6·61	6·62	10·67	8·01	8·05	24·02	...	0·11	0·04
Cuddapah*	7·00	6·94	14·24	7·67	7·50	26·04	8·00	7·72	27·06	7·50	7·60	24·68	6·30	6·37	11·94	8·13	8·04	23·81	...	0·12	...
Bellary	6·71	6·68	14·54	7·85	7·91	26·30	7·83	7·82	27·04	7·40	7·46	24·22	6·30	6·13	11·75	8·19	7·88	27·18	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·46	6·42	15·15	7·67	7·67	27·58	8·54	8·43	29·45	7·84	8·01	28·41	6·18	6·39	15·34	7·67	7·81	24·29	0·03	0·33	...
Chingleput	9·17	8·48	15·62	10·80	10·08	...	10·28	9·58	22·69	...	...	...	5·70	5·70	10·28	9·88	9·36	20·29	...	0·14	...
North Arcot	7·71	7·49	15·00	9·19	9·08	22·25	9·24	8·71	22·49	8·43	8·16	21·16	5·60	5·47	11·03	10·42	10·00	23·00	...	...	0·13
Trichinopoly	8·42	8·05	14·50	14·50	14 50	24·63	12·12	12·12	30·76	13·22	13·48	29·87	5·86	5·27	10·72	11·05	10·29	20·74	...	0·04	0·09
Madura	7·87	7·73	15·46	† 13·30	† 12·73	35·64	12·29	11·84	34·09	11·65	11·07	31·97	5·69	5·77	10·41	12·97	12·01	25·30	...	0·02	0·13
Tinnevelly	8·45	8·60	13·43	9·29	9·29	27·88	13·70	14·11	30·82	12·18	12·57	27·51	5·58	5·45	7·71	11·23	10·76	18·72	...	0·02	0·11
Coimbatore	7·34	7·31	12·48	9·40	9·24	19·79	10·11	9·91	22·95	11·17	11·35	23·62	4·79	4·58	9·50	10·75	10·62	23·10	...	...	0·05
Salem	7·66	7·60	13·87	9·18	9·34	22·82	9·52	10·32	22·09	9·40	10·32	24·43	5·75	5·83	10·64	10·46	9·81	22·58	...	...	...

* Reports from Madanapally and Peelair not received.

† Irungu Cholum.

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 27th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	35,000	...	4,104	16,627	21,327	441	198	...	...	...	3,085	...	...	...	334
Nellore ...	4,53,000	1,81,297	29,050	2,44,261	2,44,261	8,361	3,968	20,449	22,899	7,914	51,262	...	...	...	9,103
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	...	1,47,162	8,62,134	9,08,388	1,732	227	70,030	78,785	21,889	1,70,704	316	356	221	893
Bellary ...	28,16,000	14,76,472	2,18,454	17,99,018	21,22,602	1,26,010	13,608	1,21,020	1,65,933	45,971	3,32,924	5,471	8,485	19,541	33,497
Kurnool ...	11,21,000	...	1,93,032	18,72,228	18,72,228	6,910	1,141	...	...	...	2,56,152	...	...	...	2,680
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,62,624	7,120	61,942	61,942	8,312	1,097	5,744	3,101	623	9,468	632	952	1,841	3,425
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	1,92,998	13,137	91,859	91,859	39	...	9,735	8,729	3,772	22,236	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	504	1,098	1,098	...	...	196	421	240	857	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	1,14,208	2,874	19,922	22,626	1,144	71	2,175	2,147	71	4,393	54	125	152	331
Tinnevelly ...	23,000	15,995	1,457	2,188	2,188	276	131	1,443	460	98	2,101	142	175	42	359
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,18,238	18,411	59,220	63,887	35	11	9,647	16,953	1,860	28,460	4	9	45	58
Salem ...	1,11,000	2,01,439	10,057	83,230	85,261	9,998	3,098	10,545	10,779	1,712	23,036	2,806	3,985	2,959	9,750
Total ...	64,08,563	...	6,45,362	51,13,727	54,97,667	1,63,258	23,550	...	...	...	9,04,678	...	..	...	60,430

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 3.

Taluqwar Abstract of Reports of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1877.

	Taluqs.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 27th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah.	Royachoti	...	...	11,659	86,419	86,419 57	260	...	6,030	6,408	1,309	13,747	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	...	5,650	32,179	32,429 461	...	...	4,271	4,811	629	9,711	...	...	...	...
	Prodattur	...	...	9,594	40,722	40,722	143	91	4,096	4,833	1,490	10,419	75	154	20	249
	Jammalamadugu	...	...	4,671	45,235	45,235 827	162	26	3,907	5,825	809	10,541	38	54	42	134
	Budwail	...	...	5,422	20,972	20,972 666	...	...	3,911	4,126	1,356	9,393	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri	...	...	37,126	1,80,782	1,80,782 15,476	184	...	7,930	8,388	2,669	18,987	41	40	20	101
	Sidhout	...	...	3,705	23,987	23,987	...	...	2,703	2,989	711	6,403	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla	...	...	16,792	66,738	66,738 2,083	...	...	4,851	7,045	3,617	15,513	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	6,320	58,290	69,999 9,197	...	...	3,358	4,319	1,006	8,683	...	...	...	...
	Madanapalli*	...	...	23,553	1,39,688	1,39,688	285	46	15,789	18,563	6,343	40,695	29	35	62	126
	Voilpad†...	...	...	22,670	1,67,122	1,67,122 5,528	698	64	13,184	11,478	1,950	26,612	133	73	77	283
	Total ...	13,20,000	...	1,47,162	8,62,134	9,08,388	1,732	227	70,030	78,785	21,889	1,70,704	316	356	221	893
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	6,000	1,330	13,595	13,595	...	...	1,159	667	498	2,324	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	10,572	260	2,441	2,441	39	...	215	195	56	466	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	15,145	1,222	12,643	12,643	...	...	1,174	1,064	22	2,260	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	12,780	154	2,240	2,240	...	...	206	260	40	506	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	44,101	3,363	25,186	25,186	...	...	1,059	2,565	1,007	4,631	...	...	...	...
	Arcot	...	28,200	2,080	14,268	14,268	...	...	1,831	1,869	343	4,043	...	...	...	...
	Wallaja	...	25,185	1,780	11,592	11,592	...	...	1,300	650	650	2,600	...	...	...	...
	Punganur	...	37,000	2,363	8,158	8,158	...	...	2,233	1,028	995	4,256	...	...	...	...
	Trittany	...	14,000	570	1,721	1,721	...	...	558	431	161	1,150	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	...	15	15	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	1,92,998	13,137	91,859	91,859	39	...	9,735	8,729	3,772	22,236	...	...	...	...
Salem.	Salem	...	41,050	1,856	16,258	16,258	2,382	328	4,341	2,972	277	7,590	815	1,423	493	2,731
	Ahthoor	...	1,000	21	21	21	77	77	31	...	...	31	86	132	10	228
	Namkal	...	13,120	896	7,003	7,003	1,016	327	659	619	223	1,501	184	313	88	585
	Trichengode	...	33,200	1,411	11,228	11,228	1,369	127	2,117	2,017	239	4,373	116	218	75	409
	Tripatore	...	2,600	213	600	600	1,200	519	97	184	39	320	480	488	720	1,688
	Uttengiri	...	10,380	1,014	3,569	3,569	937	233	187	279	48	514	235	336	269	840
	Darampury	...	40,400	2,018	15,324	15,324	1,795	1,092	1,330	1,716	454	3,500	624	607	1,178	2,409
	Oossoor	...	33,334	932	18,941	18,941	670	183	811	1,379	99	2,289	117	280	39	436
	Kistnagiri	...	26,355	1,696	10,286	12,317	552	212	972	1,613	333	2,918	149	188	87	424
	Total ...	1,11,000	2,01,439	10,057	83,230	85,261	9,998	3,098	10,545	10,779	1,712	23,036	2,506†	3,985	2,959	9,750
Madura.	Madura	...	25,943	368	3,002	3,002	...	...	593	583	16	1,192	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	...	5,826	543	1,756	2,158	...	...	763	281	19	1,063	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	1,270	13	1,073	1,073	250	...	25	66	8	99	...	...	...	...
	Melur	...	823	33	245	245	...	...	Not	given	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	56,346	1,219	9,373	11,675	894	71	501	671	28	1,200	54	125	152	331
	Ramnad	...	24,000	698	4,473	4,473	...	...	293	546	...	839	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	1,14,208	2,874	19,922	22,626	1,144	71	2,175	2,147	71	4,393	54	125	152	331
Chingleput.	Madurantakum	...	5,000	461	1,678	1,678	193	35	370	293	131	794	23	49	118	190
	Conjeveram	...	18,509	761	6,754	6,754	1,077	102	539	158	48	745	104	123	481	708
	Chingleput	...	12,800	720	4,331	4,331	317	45	538	449	128	1,115	57	46	188	291
	Trivellore	...	47,318	1,160	6,624	6,624	76	16	1,314	397	22	1,733	17	4	...	21
	Saidapett	...	56,947	2,987	27,700	2,700	6,561	824	1,697	1,243	294	3,234	401	670	994	2,065
	Ponnery	...	22,050	1,031	14,855	14,855	88	75	1,286	561	...	1,847	30	60	60	150
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,62,624	7,120	61,942	61,942	8,312	1,097	5,744	3,101	623	9,468	632	952	1,841	3,425
Bellary.	Madakasira	...	13,664	25,301	1,11,738	1,11,838	6,741	2,540	15,329	27,425	6,527	49,281	1,070	1,571	5,533	8,174
	Dhurmaveram	...	1,63,567	10,532	77,087	1,03,250	1,325	413	4,439	7,222	4,250	15,911	349	431	382	1,162
	Harpanhali	...	95,311	11,263	58,182	69,000	4,647 ‡312	382	5,725	6,153	1,124	13,002	89	120	1,281	1,490
	Hudagally	...	1,28,357	10,476	92,318	96,176	2,755	53	4,469	9,102	1,989	15,560	99	149	702	950
	Raidrug	...	68,574	11,162	66,395	66,538	111	16	3,267	2,914	1,442	7,623	17	36	18	71
	Bellary	Not completely given		40,413	4,25,650	5,19,761	278	110	23,975	23,377	3,644	50,996	81	69	14	164
	Alur	...	1,51,872	28,956	1,51,872	1,51,872	157	27	20,294	21,197	7,766	49,257	16	20	34	70
	Tadputry	...	1,05,000	7,753	34,038	49,898	1,262	260	4,096	7,460	1,108	12,664	119	211	324	654
	Adony	...	...	10,429	2,17,981	2,96,559	27,725	111	6,492	7,538	3,587	17,617	80	43	215	338
	Anantapur	...	64,120	11,554	47,872	61,849	436	55	4,970	10,598	4,658	20,226	55	66	18	139
	Hospett	...	1,15,583	9,111	79,050	96,215	4,915	621	3,989	7,040	1,095	12,124	267	508	3,207	3,982
	Gooty	...	1,10,164	15,815	1,07,904	1,51,425	10,322	1,005	8,535	14,130	3,726	26,391	484	836	1,843	3,163
	Pennakonda	...	91,873	8,503	1,08,710	1,24,720	14,593	3,255	4,425	7,007	1,900	13,332	687	1,078	4,023	5,788
	Hindupur	...	30,450	4,870	1,16,507	1,19,787	47,596	4,677	2,752	2,894	909	6,555	2,023	3,301	1,921	7,245
	Kudligi	...	3,37,937	12,316	1,03,714	1,03,714	2,835	83	8,263	11,876	2,246	22,385	35	46	26	107
	Total ...	28,16,000	14,76,472	2,18,454	17,99,018	21,22,602	1,26,010	13,608	1,21,020	1,65,933	45,971	3,32,924	5,471	8,485	19,541	33,497
Nellore.	Gudur	...	34,530	2,388	15,533	15,533	...	...	1,904	2,075	627	4,606	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	13,540	1,202	11,748	11,748	543	358	1,059	941	275	2,275	132	103	59	294
	Nellore	...	8,557	1,214	6,142	6,142	...	...	678	1,111	230	2,019	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	22,745	388	40,117	40,117	4,384	1,996	201	238	73	512	...	...	...	5,848
	Kavali	...	26,750	3,174	35,060	35,060	1,523	1,003	2,457	2,631	1,198	6,286	221	700	703	1,624
	Udayagiri	...	18,000	8,227	49,321	49,321	...	...	5,456	5,504	2,198	13,158	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	14,525	7,115	50,620	50,620	688	411	3,082	4,919	1,211	9,212	...	...	...	644
	Kanigiri	...	6,000	3,277	11,511	11,511	255	21	3,352	2,885	1,064	7,301	80	100	180	360
	Ongole	...	15,150	542	2,659	2,659	65	11	343	508	97	948	4	10	3	17
	Zamindary tracts	...	21,500	1,523	21,550	21,550	903	168	1,917	2,087	941	4,945	106	160	50	316
	Total ...	4,53,000	1,81,297	29,050	2,44,261	2,44,261	8,361	3,968	20,449	22,899	7,914	51,262	...	...	...	9,103

* Report not having been received, the figures were entered on Estimate.

The Collector of Madura states that Local Fund works have been excluded from this Statement.

† Columns 10 to 12 left blank, the work having been completed on 24th January 1877.

‡ Inclusive of Establishment.

Taluqwar Abstract of Reports of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1877,—continued.

	Taluqs.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 27th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	20,220	3,979	16,176	18,593	...	...	2,616	2,807	78	5,501	...	...	...	...
	Pulladam	...	35,010	2,093	11,608	13,858	35	11	2,162	5,293	634	8,089	4	9	45	58
	Udumalpeta	...	28.950	4,785	17,545	17,545	...	...	1,916	3,601	182	5,699	...	...	...	...
	Sattiamangalam	...	10,370	1,778	2,091	2,091	...	...	308	677	120	1,105	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	4,700	591	2,839	2,839	...	...	234	816	174	1,224	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	9,570	3,335	4,819	4,819	...	...	1,224	2,168	224	3,616	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	5,778	1,283	2,178	2,178	...	...	689	1,203	392	2,284	...	...	...	...
	Darapuram	...	3,640	567	1,964	1,964	...	...	498	388	56	942	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,00,000	1,18,238	18,411	59,220	63,887	35	11	9,647	16,953	1,860	28,460	4	9	45	58
	Trichinopoly	...	1,200	504	1,098	1,098	...	...	196	421	240	857	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Srivilliputtur	...	3,740	289	358	358	9	8	425	148	48	721	12	24	7	43
	Sattur	...	10,200	763	1,390	1,390	21	8	722	245	40	1,007	6	9	4	19
	Sankaranainorkovil... ...	...	1,655	352	387	387	136	54	114	66	9	189	16	13	2	31
	Otapidaram	...	400	53	53	53	110	61	182	1	1	184	108	129	29	266
	Total ...	....	15,995	1,457	2,188	2,188	276	131	1,443	460	98	2,101	142	175	42	359

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 4.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Relief Works up to 27th January 1877.

Districts.	Road Works.			Irrigation Works.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Remarks.
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	4,104	16,627	...	...	...	...	4,104	16,627	
Nellore ...	1,37,200	24,740	1,86,976	30,700	1,066	42,565	13,397	3,244	14,720	1,81,297	29,050	2,44,261	
Cuddapah ...	...	1,29,204	7,43,699	...	9,681	48,721	...	8,277	69,714	...	1,47,162	8,62,134	
Bellary ...	11,89,998	1,93,725	16,20,068	1,59,745	17,306	83,193	1,26,729	7,423	95,757	14,76,472	2,18,454	17,99,018	
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput...	1,17,849	4,874	31,019	...	...	2,606	44,775	2,246	28,317	1,62,624	7,120	61,942	
North Arcot	1,44,330	8,156	55,414	13,500	917	10,432	35,168	4,064	26,013	1,92,998	13,137	91,859	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	504	1,098	1,200	504	1,098	
Madura ...	71,950	1,758	13,153	41,578	1,098	6,570	680	18	199	1,14,208	2,874	19,922	
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	7,000	403	760	8,995	1,054	1,428	15,995	1,457	2,188	
Coimbatore...	98,560	14,588	45,165	2,500	90	2,013	17,178	3,733	12,042	1,18,238	18,411	59,220	
Salem ...	71,050	3,566	27,857	36,720	1,728	12,166	93,669	4,763	43,207	2,01,439	10,057	83,230	
Total ...	18,80,937	3,80,611	27,23,351	2,91,743	36,393	2,25,653	3,41,791	35,326	2,92,495	24,64,471	4,52,330	32,41,499	

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 1st February 1877, and Expenditure up to 27th January 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	35,000	21,327	441
Nellore	4,53,000	2,44,261	8,361
Cuddapah	13,20,000	9,08,388	1,732
Bellary	28,16,000	21,22,602	1,26,010
Kurnool	11,21,000	18,72,228	6,910
Chingleput	1,45,365	61,912	8,312
North Arcot	1,85,450	91,859	39
Tanjore	10,000	Not	received.
Trichinopoly	5,000	1,098	...
Madura	93,748	22,626	1,144
Tinnevelly	44,200	2,188	276
Coimbatore	1,00,000	63,887	35
Salem	2,11,000	85,261	9,998
South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
Total ...	65,54,763	54,97,667	1,63,258

Revenue Board Office, Madras; *2nd February 1877.*

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

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

No. 11, dated 16th February 1877.

From—The Government of India,

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

We submit for your consideration our weekly summary of the principal matters which have engaged our attention in connexion with the famine in Madras and Bombay since the date of our last despatch.

2. Among the papers which we now enclose, will be found Minutes and Memoranda by Sir Richard Temple regarding the condition of the districts of Chingleput and North Arcot in the Madras Presidency, and the expenditure which will have to be incurred for purposes of relief throughout the distressed districts in Madras.

3. The Chingleput district adjoins the town of Madras, bounding it on the north, west and south. Its area is 2,753 square miles, and its population slightly under a million. It has had three bad seasons to contend against. The harvest in 1874 was poor. It was bad in 1875, and in the present year there has been a serious failure, the rainfall ranging from 8 to 16 inches against an average of 34 inches. The outturn of the whole district for the present year is estimated at less than one-fourth of an ordinary crop. The district, however, has the great advantage of being traversed by three railways,—the Madras Railway, the Carnatic Company's Railway from Arconum to Conjeveram, and the railway recently constructed by the Great Southern of India Railway Company from Madras to the southern districts. The local markets are consequently well supplied, and generally the prices are much the same as in Madras. At the time of Sir Richard Temple's visit, 14,000 persons

were employed on the relief works, and 8,000 persons were receiving gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked food. These people, however, were being gathered into relief camps, where they will be housed, fed and put to such light work as they can do. There are also four relief camps in, and in the immediate neighbourhood of, the town of Madras, containing 10,000 pauper inmates in all, mostly immigrants from Chingleput, North Arcot, Vellore and Cuddapah who came to Madras to seek for work and food. It appears that many of the persons taken into these camps had been much reduced before they reached Madras; but as their strength was restored, they were draughted out upon the works. At each of the camps which Sir Richard Temple visited, there were a considerable number of women and children in an emaciated and miserable condition, and some hundreds of people were being treated for diarrhœa brought on or aggravated by want of food. The death-rate among these persons was very high. The Collector does not expect to collect more than half the land revenue of the district this year, though much of the arrears due on the dry crop lands may be realized next year if the seasons are favourable. As yet the cattle had been kept alive; but a heavy mortality was expected if showers did not come within the next six weeks. In some localities there was already a difficulty about water; but it was not apprehended that there would be anywhere a complete failure of water either for man or beast. Wells were being deepened by relief labour.

4. While in the Chingleput district, Sir Richard Temple inspected the proposed line of the railway from Conjeveram to Chingleput. As stated in our despatch of the 9th instant, he does not recommend that it should be taken up as a relief work. From a rough estimate furnished by Captain Bisset, he finds that the cost of the earth-works would not exceed Rs. 44,000 out of a total estimate of 13 lakhs. The amount that would be expended on relief wages is comparatively small. The line would not be of special service for relief operations; for, in the part of the district through which it runs, the distress is not extreme, and there are other railway lines, a good metalled road and plenty of good carts by which the local markets are, and will continue to be, well supplied with grain. Sir Richard Temple does not consider the financial prospects of the line, should it be made, to be very good. The line runs parallel to the Palar river, the bed of which in that part of its course is very broad, and he thinks it probable that for a part of the year the traffic would be attracted to the other lines on the north and south of the river.

5. Sir Richard Temple has paid a second visit to the district of North Arcot. His first report on that district is contained in the Memorandum submitted with our despatch of the 2nd instant. He was induced to visit the district a second time, partly in consequence of his having seen in the relief camps at Madras a number of persons from the North Arcot district who had been reduced to a very deplorable condition before they came to the camps, and partly in consequence of his having heard bad accounts of the state of the district from the Inspector General of Police. The conclusions at which he arrived were less favourable than those which he had formed on the occasion of his first visit, and he has suggested the immediate adoption of various measures of relief. In his report on this district he mentions information given to him regarding certain taluks in the South Arcot district by an American Missionary, who stated that in the course of a recent tour he had seen much distress, and in some cases physical emaciation from want of food. This district has not hitherto been classed among the distressed districts. In the same report Sir Richard Temple adverts to a delay in starting certain relief works in North Arcot owing to some departmental difficulty, which, he observes, could be at once removed if a superior officer, invested with full power to direct all relief operations in all departments, were sent down. Both these statements will doubtless have attracted the attention of the Government of Madras. It is obviously of great importance that the superior control of the expensive operations now in progress in various parts of that Presidency should be rendered as effective as possible.

6. Sir Richard Temple has recently visited Bangalore, and has conferred with the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the condition of that Province. He has also travelled through one of the most distressed parts of it. His

detailed report has not yet reached us, but he has informed us by telegraph that the Mysore relief operations are carefully and economically conducted. He has pressed upon the Mysore authorities the need of visitation from village to village to watch distress and prevent any deaths from starvation occurring. He states that in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool "the well considered orders of the Madras Government for check of excessive expense are being executed fully in some respects, but slowly and imperfectly in others." He is urging the local authorities, by visiting every village throughout the country, to prevent the possibility of any lives being lost, but at the same time to strictly prevent waste and extravagance. He adds, "Condition of people fair and good, and private trade in grain extraordinarily active." Cholera has appeared in many places, but has now decreased. No sign of drinking water failing yet. Draught cattle still sustained."

7. The orders of the Madras Government to which Sir Richard Temple alludes, are those of the 31st January, of which copies were sent to Your Lordship with the Madras despatch of the 3rd instant, and to which reference was made in the foot-note to paragraph 5 of our despatch of the 9th instant. Of these two orders, the first prescribes a reduced scale of wages similar to that recently adopted in Bombay, and the restriction of State relief to those who without it would be in danger of perishing, while at the same time it impresses upon the district officers the necessity of not relaxing their vigilant exertions to prevent loss of life from starvation. The second directs that grain wages are only to be paid so long as food is not purchasable on the spot, and that then it is to be purchased in the districts or from established local dealers after calling for tenders by public advertisement, or should the local dealers fail, by calling for tenders from a wider area. To meet any sudden emergency, and until supplies can be brought in from other sources, recourse may be temporarily had in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah to certain small reserve depôts of Government grain which were being formed in the localities most difficult of access; but resort to these depôts is absolutely forbidden except when food for the labourers or for the paupers in the feeding houses provided for the infirm and aged is unpurchasable from private dealers, and it is to cease immediately on other supplies becoming available. These orders appear to us to be unexceptionable, and we trust that they are being carefully acted on, especially in the matter of non-interference with private trade. The statement made in Sir Richard Temple's telegram, from which we have quoted, and which was despatched only yesterday from the Bellary district, to the effect that the private trade in grain is extraordinarily active, would seem to furnish very conclusive evidence that this is the case. We refer to the subject, as we are aware that there is an impression in some quarters, which we believe to be entirely unfounded, that the arrangement made by the Madras Government some months ago with a local firm for the supply of grain on account of Government has not been practically terminated.

8. In connection with the question of reducing the rates of wages, we enclose a reference which we have received from the Government of Bombay regarding a combination among the labourers in the Sholapur district to refuse the reduced rates, and our reply. We have informed the Bombay Government that we entirely share their opinion as to the mischief of yielding to a strike on relief works, attributable to combination, and that the relief wages should not be raised if the local Government is satisfied that the rates are sufficient—a point which must necessarily be left to its judgment. Some days ago a report appeared in one of the Bombay newspapers of numerous deaths from starvation at Sholapur, which, however, appears to have been greatly exaggerated. The Collector stated that in the town of Sholapur only one death, attributable to that cause, had occurred.

9. We also enclose a further correspondence on the subject of the grain traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways with which we have been furnished by the Government of Bombay. We are glad to learn that the Madras Railway authorities expected to be in a position to forward 150 wagons from Raichore to the Madras stations by the 14th instant. As we said in our last despatch, every exertion is apparently being made by both the Railway

Companies to overcome the difficulties necessarily resulting from the enormously increased traffic.

10. Your Lordship will have received from the Government of Madras a copy of their letter of the 9th instant on the subject of remissions of land revenue. Before this letter reached us, we had intimated to both the Governments that the matter would be left to their discretion. We have now only to observe that we consider that the Madras Government have shown good reasons for the opinion which they strongly hold, that in ryotwari districts it would, as a general rule, be inexpedient to substitute suspensions for remissions of revenue, especially in the case of a season so disastrous as the present. We do not overlook the statement which appears to have been made to Sir Richard Temple by the Collector of Chingleput, and to which we have already alluded, that much of the arrears due on the dry crop lands may be realised next year, if the seasons are favourable. It is possible that there may be local circumstances which justify this expectation as regards the particular district in question; and if so, the Madras Government will doubtless act on our suggestion, that "the balances should be held in suspense in cases in which it appears likely that the landholders will, without undue pressure, be able to pay the revenue in arrear during the next season." We feel, however, that the question is one which must be treated with the greatest caution, and which must be left to the judgment of the Local Governments and their officers.

11. The weekly return of persons employed on the relief works in the Madras Presidency is incomplete, the returns from Nellore and Malabar not having been received. Taking for these districts the figures of last week, the Madras returns show a further diminution of 32,204 persons, the aggregate number on the works being 876,206 against 908,410, the number for the previous week. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief had also diminished by upwards of 7,000. The total is 53,287 against 60,402, the number for last week. In Bombay, also, there was a considerable decrease of the numbers on the relief works, which is said to be mainly due to a stand made by the people of Sholapur against the orders for the reduction of wages. Exclusive of 7,136 hillmen and immigrants employed in Canara and Ratnagiri, the number on relief works was 249,158 against 290,537, the number for last week. The numbers receiving gratuitous relief in the Bombay districts, not including Dharwar, for which there were no returns, was 4,968.

12. Sir Richard Temple, in his revised forecast for the Madras Presidency, estimates the State expenditure on the relief of the present famine at Rs. 2,92,00,000 (£2,920,000), of which Rs. 67,49,000 (£674,900) have already been spent. His estimate is based on the assumption that the checks on expenditure recently ordered will be strictly enforced, and also that there will not be a failure of the usual spring showers. In our despatch of the 2nd instant we stated that Sir Richard Temple's revised estimate of the famine expenditure in Bombay amounted to 126 lakhs. The aggregate expenditure for the two Presidencies would thus be 418 lakhs (£4,180,000). In regard to the probable loss of revenue by remissions, we have not at present the means of forming any definite estimate. Some time ago it was estimated at 66 lakhs for Bombay and 117 lakhs for Madras (see our despatch of the 12th January), or in all 183 lakhs, which, added to the expenditure, would give a total loss from the famine of 601 lakhs.

13. According to the latest returns prices were falling in most of the Madras districts, owing, doubtless, to the large importations. In Bombay there was but little change in this respect. Cholera was more or less prevalent throughout the distressed districts of Madras, though apparently decreasing in some of them. In the Southern districts of Bombay, and especially in Dharwar, this disease was very prevalent. On the general aspect of the situation we have nothing to add to what was said in our last despatch.

No. 43, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum regarding the condition and prospects of the Chingleput district, and regarding the relief camps near and in Madras.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Chingleput district, as ascertained by Sir Richard Temple on his visit of the 28th and 29th January 1877, with notes regarding the relief camps in and near Madras.

ON the 28th January, Sir Richard Temple visited Chingleput, and on the 29th he rode from Chingleput to Conjeveram through a part of the district With him was Mr. Barlow, the Collector. He met Mr. Macarthy, the Sub-Collector of Chingleput, and also Native tahsildars at Chingleput and Conjeveram.

2. The Chingleput district is close to Madras; it comprises an area of 2,753 square miles, with a population of 938,184. It is traversed by three railways and by excellent roads. Chingleput is not a rich district from an agricultural point of view; but being near to Madras, its large labouring population finds ample employment, and its many weavers get a good market for their fabrics.

3. The past season is the third bad year in Chingleput; there was a poor harvest in 1874; the yield in 1875 was bad, and this season there has been extreme failure, the rainfall ranging from 8 to 16 inches against an average of 34. The failure of harvest was worst in the taluks of Chingleput, Conjeveram and Ponnery, where crops have been saved only on the lands irrigated by channels from the Palar river. Sir Richard Temple saw that, in the parts of these taluks through which he passed, there were no crops save on small patches under wells or irrigated from springs. The Collector estimates the average outturn of the whole district at 2½ annas out of 12 annas, or nearly one-fourth of an ordinary crop. In August last, the people knew that scarcity would come, and relief works were opened in the end of December.

4. Grain is plentiful in the local markets which draw their supplies from Madras. There is very little local grain for sale in the markets. Prices all over the district are much the same as in Madras, except in the Trivellore taluk, where prices are somewhat dearer. The stocks of local grain are said to be small, because of the two previous short harvests. Common rice, which is the food of the poor, is now quoted at 10 seers per rupee.

5. The relief works consist mainly of roads, but some tanks and irrigation channels have been opened for work. In some cases, the people were in a physically reduced state when they first came on the works. Altogether, 14,000 persons are now on the relief works; and the Collector expects that eventually he may have 70,000 at the worst season during April. The wages paid are 2 annas a day for adult males, but a good deal of the Chingleput relief work has been done at piece-work rates; and the Collector considers he has on these works done at 10 pie per cubic yard, earth-work which, in ordinary years, costs 12 pie per cubic foot.

6. A good deal of gratuitous relief is already being given in Chingleput; 8,000 persons a day are receiving cooked food; and the people are being gathered into relief camps where they will be fed, housed, and put to such light work as they can do. Sir Richard Temple saw two of these camps which appear to be on the same scheme as the relief camps at Madras, some of which Sir Richard Temple inspected closely.

7. There are three relief camps in Madras, besides the Red Hills camp, nine miles outside the town. At these camps are about 10,000 pauper inmates, 2,500 at each. The paupers are chiefly immigrants from Chingleput, North Arcot, Nellore and Cuddapah, who came down to Madras to seek for work and food, either because relief works near their homes had not then been opened, or because they had heard rumours of charity to be had in Madras for the asking. Some of these immigrants were pariah families, who had been turned off with a little food by the ryots who could no longer support them. Many of them had walked far, had eaten prickly-pear fruit or other indigestible food, and had become very much reduced before they reached Madras. Perhaps for a few days they would pick up a daily meal from charitable people in the town; and eventually the police would find them sleeping in the streets at night, and would bring them into the nearest relief camp. As soon as the food and treatment there given restored the people to strength, they were draughted out upon the road works. In this way more than 25,000 persons have been relieved at these camps.

8. At each of the camps which Sir Richard Temple inspected were a considerable number of women and children in an emaciated and miserable condition. In the relief hospitals were being treated some hundreds who were suffering from diarrhœa, brought on or aggravated by want of food. The death-rate among these poor people was very high; and to some of them the relief came too late. There were some, but not many, cases of cholera; but the great majority of fatal cases were caused by diarrhœa, which was called by the medical officers "famine diarrhœa," and was identifiable as the same complaint that was so fatal in the Rajpootana famine hospitals during the year 1869.

9. The cost of these relief camps is at present considerable. A liberal diet is allowed—1½lbs. of rice and ½lb of vegetable curry per diem for adults; but it is possible that this ration may be required so long as the inmates come in much reduced, and provided they are draughted out to the works when they recover strength. The administrative arrangements of these relief camps are good; they are all under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Police, Colonel Dreevor; a medical officer with sufficient staff of subordinates manages the sanitation and the hospitals of each camp.

10. The Collector of Chingleput expects that he will be unable this year to collect more than one-half of the land revenue of his district, though he may be able to realise much of the balance due on "dry crop" lands next year if the seasons are favourable. The salt revenue, he says, has not yet been injuriously affected by the scarcity.

11. The Collector expects that, if showers do not come during the next six weeks, there will be very hard times for the cattle, and many of them must die. As yet, however, the cattle have been kept alive, and are still able to do a certain amount of draught work.

12. In some parts of the district, the villagers already have difficulty about their water-supply. As long ago as last August, the Collector found that there was no water for his camp followers at a village where he had intended to encamp. Wells are being deepened by relief labour in a number of towns and villages; and though there will be scarcity of water, still the people will be able to find water of some kind for themselves and their cattle.

CHITTOR,
30th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secy. to Sir R. Temple.

No. 47, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877,

From—Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a further memorandum regarding the North Arcot District.

Further Memorandum regarding the North Arcot District.

SINCE the memorandum of the 20th January was prepared, regarding the North Arcot District, Sir Richard Temple saw at the relief camps at Madras a large number of persons from the North Arcot District who had been reduced by want to a very deplorable condition before they came to the relief camps. He also had the opportunity of hearing the views of the Inspector General of Police concerning the condition of the people in the great zemindaris to the north of the district, where Colonel Hearne had recently been on tour. Colonel Hearne's impression was that a great number of people in the worst parts of the North Arcot District were in very severe distress indeed, and that many of them must soon die of hunger. The Collector and the native officials whom Sir Richard Temple had met had not considered the situation to be quite so critical. Still he deemed it best again to see the North Arcot officers and to visit, if possible, some of the worst parts of the district.

2. First, Sir Richard Temple went to Raneepet, the residence of the Sub-Collector, Mr. Austin, close to the town of Arcot. Mr. Austin seemed to be sufficiently prepared to relieve people who might be in absolute need near Arcot. A large relief camp was nearly ready, and casual people in severe distress were being relieved at the hospital of the American Mission until the relief camp should be ready.

3. Of the taluks in that part of the district, Chandragiri appeared to be the worst off, but as yet relief works had not been opened there. Sir Richard Temple was of opinion that the condition of the people in Chandragiri required that relief works should at once be opened there. The Range Officer, Lieutenant Hamilton, R.E., appeared able and ready to do all that was necessary. But there seemed to be some departmental difficulty* connected with estimates or district rates, or the contract system, which prevented Lieutenant Hamilton from setting at once to work with relief labourers on sundry irrigation improvements which were much wanted in Chandragiri. Such difficulties could at once be removed by a superior officer, who might go to the spot with full power to direct all relief operations in all departments; for the local officers have manifestly every desire to do their best and to work together. But meanwhile time is going on, and the people in some of these parts may be drifting into severe distress.

* NOTE.—It seemed to Sir Richard Temple that a somewhat similar difficulty prevented Mr. Gribble and Mr. Traill, the Civil Officer and the Range Officer, working together for relief. Each was anxious to help the other; and Mr. Traill's subordinates are all of them helping on Mr. Gribble's relief works. But for some reason the mutual help was not given in the way which by both officers was deemed the most convenient.

4. One of the Reverend American Missionaries, Mr. Wickoff, who had ust returned from a tour in part of South Arcot, informed Sir Richard Temple that he saw much distress, and in some cases physical emaciation from want of food, in the Dinderanum taluk and in the north part of the Vellapooram taluk. He named villages where his Mission had to help certain Christians who were wholly without food or means of earning it; and he expressed his belief that in the tracts he named were many villagers who could not hold out much

longer unless relief of some sort were made available. Relief works had, he said, been opened in the parts of Chingleput bordering on these tracts. But relief works were, he considered, required in that part of North and South Arcot.

5. From Arcot Sir Richard Temple went to Vellore, where he learned that there was some hitch about the establishment of a relief camp outside Vellore, for which the Sub-Collector, Mr. Irvine, had made full preparation. Meanwhile, 7,000 people were receiving daily a gratuitous dole of uncooked rice. There is risk that this openhanded out-door relief will be abused; and it was understood that cases of such abuse had come to light. It is to be hoped that the relief camp at Vellore may soon be settled.

6. After discussion with the Collector Mr. Whiteside, it seemed to Sir Richard Temple that two other relief camps were required on the routes leading from the North Arcot District to Arconum; so that the poor creatures who may have left their homes for Madras may be stopped and relieved at local relief camps.

7. From Vellore to Chittoor (the district head-quarters) the road lay through valleys that were, for such a season as this, very well watered, and had fairly good crops growing. At Chittoor itself there is at present little distress; and but few relief gangs were in the immediate neighbourhood. A relief camp is in progress there. The road to Muddanpally from Chittoor led through rocky gorges and over hills, where there was scarcely any population. At the taluk head-quarters of Palmonier the town people seemed to be well off; ragi was selling there at 9 seers per rupee. But in the extreme northern corner of the district lies the zemindari (poligarship) of Punganoor with a population of 110,000. The Zemindar, though charitable, is yet unable to do much for his people, unless the Government should be pleased to suspend a part of his tribute (peshkash) for a year. About 5,000 relief labourers are employed, under Mr. Clarke of the Settlement Department, on road works near Punganoor. Sir Richard Temple inspected about 3,000 of these people; and, so far as he could judge, the great majority of them were poorly off and were in actual need of relief wages. It appeared that the relief now given suffices for the present. The opinion of the Poligar (Raja), of Mr. Clarke, the relief officer, and of the native officials was, that if the relief works in this quarter had not been opened, there must already have been many deaths from starvation.

8. Sir Richard Temple's impressions are in brief—

(1) that the Collector and his most trusted European subordinates ought at once to visit the tracts of Chandragiri, Tripetty, and parts of the two north-western zemindaris, and immediately open relief works where they may be needed:

(2) that the completion and economical organisation of the Vellore and Raneepet relief camps, and of two additional camps towards Arconum, should be pressed on:

(3) that enough, though barely enough, is being done in the way of relief towards Punganoor, Vellore, and in part of Mr. Austin's sub-division, but that the Poligar of Punganoor should be moved to cause an examination to be made of every village in his zemindari:

(4) that although the Collector had justly held back as long as he could with safety, yet that in the eastern part of the district further holding back would be no longer compatible with safety, and that measures ought now to be undertaken for relief.

MUDDANAPALLY;
The 2nd February 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 49, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a memorandum regarding the proposed railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram.

Memorandum regarding the proposed railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram.

The Government of India requested Sir Richard Temple's opinion on the desirability of immediately undertaking, as a relief work, the earthwork of the proposed railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram. After discussing the project with His Grace the Governor of Madras, Sir Richard Temple visited Chingleput and rode over the line of the proposed railway to Conjeveram. Mr. Barlow, the Collector of Chingleput, and Captain Bisset, the officer of the Government Railway Department attached to Sir Richard Temple's staff, accompanied him.

2. The proposed line is intended to connect with the South India narrow-gauge system the short length of narrow-gauge line between Arconum junction and Conjeveram. The sketch map in the margin gives an idea of the relation of the several railways to each other. The line from Madras to Arconum and onward, both towards Raichore and towards Coimbatore, is broad gauge; the line from Madras to Chingleput and onwards towards the South is narrow gauge; and so is the short branch, 19 miles long, from Arconum to Conjeveram.

Chingleput is the head-quarters of some of the civil officers of the Chingleput District, and it contains a population of 7,000 persons. Conjeveram is a place of many temples and much pilgrimage; it contains 37,000 inhabitants. The proposed line is to connect Conjevaram and Chingleput; it will be about 22 miles long, and it will pass through parts of the talooks (administrative sub-divisions) of Chingleput and Conjeveram with an average population of about 380 to the square mile.

3. If, as probably would be the case, the line were taken along or near the present road, which is metalled and bridged, then the earth-work of the whole line would, according to Captain Bisset's rough estimate, cost only Rs. 2,000 a mile, or Rs. 44,000 (£4,400) in all out of a total estimated cost of perhaps 13 lakhs (£130,000). The proportion of the cost that would be expended on relief wages is therefore so small, that Sir Richard Temple is unable to recommend that this railway should be sanctioned as a relief work. Even if the line could be completed before the rainy season begins, it would be of no special service to relief operations, for the distress is not at present extreme in that part of the district; there are other railway lines, good metalled cross roads, and plenty of good carts by which the local markets are, and will continue to be, well supplied with grain.

4. So far as could be gathered from the marks of traffic on the road, from the number of carts and passengers, from the look of the country round, it did not seem that the prospects of local traffic on the proposed line were financially very good. For a part of the year, at any rate, traffic from the right bank of the Palar would not cross the broad river bed to the proposed line, but would naturally prefer the other railway lines to the north and south, on the same bank of the river. Conjeveram, as a place of pilgrimage, is already connected by railway with Arconum junction, and so with the standard gauge railways of the whole Madras Presidency.

CHITTOOR,
The 30th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secy. to Sir R. Temple.

No. 45, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, on Special Duty,
To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute recorded by him (with enclosure) respecting the estimated relief expenditure of the Madras Presidency during the years 1876 and 1877.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Bangalore, 5th February 1877.

IN reference to my Minutes of the 19th ultimo and of the 22nd idem,—recommending that in the Madras Presidency a stricter check than heretofore should be applied to the admission of persons to the relief works, that admission should be granted to those who appeared, or were known, to be in real need, and that the relief wage should be reduced to an amount necessary to sustain life,—I have duly observed the orders recently issued by the Government of Madras, which are calculated, if effectively carried out, to meet the above objects sufficiently well, and with all reasonable regard to the safety of the people. These principles will now, I trust, be introduced practically into the districts above the Ghâts (Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah) where relief operations had been already begun on a very extensive scale. They will, doubtless, be followed from the outset in the districts below the Ghâts (Arcot, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly) where relief operations have not as yet been extensively undertaken.

2. I therefore think that the time has come when a preliminary estimate may be framed of the probable expenditure by Government for the relief of this famine and scarcity. Such an estimate is accordingly submitted herewith, accompanied by such explanation as seems called for regarding each item in the statement. It will be seen that the total expenditure is estimated at £2,920,000, of which £674,000 had been already spent up to 1st January. The total number of persons on the relief works was expected to be 1,228,000 on the 1st February, and is so set down; but I am not able to say for certain that this is the actual number. Within the last few days reductions have been going on in reference to the principles already alluded to in this minute, and I should hope therefore that the number may be really less, and more nearly approaching to the figure at which it actually stood on the 1st January, namely, 1,039,000. The number of those on charitable relief was 60,000 on the 1st February. The highest number is expected to occur in April, namely, 1,840,000 on relief works and 700,000 on charitable relief; in all 2,540,000.

3. If the usual spring showers of April or even May shall be vouchsafed, and if the checks already recommended and now ordered shall be carefully carried out, it is quite possible that the actual expenditure may be kept well within this estimate, and might even be sensibly less. If, on the other hand, the spring showers do not come, or if the checks be not strictly adopted, then this estimate may be exceeded;—indeed, there might be a very serious outlay of money during April and May.

4. I can testify to the extreme anxiety of all the authorities throughout the Presidency to save human life from death by starvation. The checks now ordered are quite compatible with the attainment of this paramount object, while on the other hand they are calculated to prevent excessive expenditure. Meanwhile it is most important to maintain an effectively vigilant supervision in all the distressed districts,—over every village, every highway, every place where people either congregate or move about; so that no person who may fall into danger for want of sustenance can possibly escape observation and succour, and so that every individual case of this nature may be surely and speedily relieved.

5. This estimate of expenditure is, of course, irrespective of loss (temporary from suspension, or permanent from remission) of revenue, to which I will advert in a separate minute.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum concerning the estimated relief expenditure in the Madras Presidency during the year 1876-77.

On the 23rd December the Madras Government submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State an approximate estimate, framed by the Revenue Board, of the probable cost of relieving distress in this Presidency. The Government observed that they could not pledge themselves to the Board's estimate, seeing that it was framed on very rough data only. The total estimated expenditure, exclusive of suspensions or remissions of revenue, was Rs. 3,41,00,000, or about 3½ millions sterling. Sir Richard Temple now directs that an attempt be made to furnish a detailed estimate on the more recent information furnished by the Government of Madras and its officers.

2. As with the estimate of Bombay relief expenditure, so in the present case, the numbers expected to come upon the relief works form the main factor of any estimate of probable relief expenditure in the Madras Presidency. In the appended statement is offered an estimate of the number of relief labourers that will probably be in receipt of relief wages in each distressed district, month by month, up to the end of July next. On the reverse of the statement will be found notes showing on what grounds, or on whose authority, the maximum number of relief labourers in each district is estimated. It is during the month of April that the number is expected to be highest; and the total of relief labourers in all districts during that month is estimated at 1,840,000 persons. This total is larger than the April total (1,405,000 labourers) taken in the Revenue Board's estimate. But since that estimate was framed the distress has declared itself further, and it has taken a much severer form in districts which even in December were sorely stricken.

3. It will be seen from the notes on the reverse of the appended statement that in some cases the native (and other) officers have estimated that the maximum number of labourers would reach even larger totals than have now been taken. But the Collector has in such cases expressed an opinion, or at least a hope, that, by dint of care and vigilance, the numbers of relief labourers may be kept down to the maximum given. It is only in the event of continued vigilance being exercised to restrict relief wages to those in actual need, and on the condition that the measures for economy recently taken are maintained,—it is only in such case that the number of relief labourers can be prevented from exceeding the total now taken.

4. Further, it will be seen that the present estimate reckons on the numbers decreasing in May, and on the relief labourers all disappearing to their homes by the end of July. The best authorities appear to expect that this will be the course of events, provided that the usual April showers come and that the south-west monsoon (the early rains) comes seasonably. In ordinary years rain falls in April and May in quantities varying from five inches to one inch in the different districts; and the monsoon breaks (that is, the rainy season begins) about the 2nd June. If, unhappily, the April showers should be withheld, or if the rainy season should begin unfavourably, then the present forecast would be exceeded.

5. Subject to the provisos mentioned above, the estimated numbers on relief works for the six months from February to July inclusive will be—

Total number of labourers in February	...	1,228,000
„ „ March	...	1,480,000
„ „ April	...	1,840,000
„ „ May	...	1,530,000
„ „ June	...	795,000
„ „ July	...	310,000
Total	...	7,183,000

At an average rate of Rs. 2½ per month, the wage of these labourers would amount to Rs. 1,79,00,000.

6. The cost of relief wages for the month of January must be taken at an average of Rs. 3 per labourer; for the reduction of wages recently ordered cannot take effect until after the end of January. The relief wages for January, with an average of 1,039,000 persons on the works, will amount to Rs. 31,17,000.

7. The actual expenditure on relief works and extra establishments up to the end of December according to a return received from the Accountant General of Madras has been Rs. 37,25,000, and the cost of purchasing grain for Government has been Rs. 30,24,000.

8. It will, perhaps, suffice if ten per cent. on the six months' relief wages be estimated for extra establishments, temporary buildings, and miscellaneous charges; for the Madras Government has been economical in the matter of establishments.

9. It is difficult to foresee how many persons may become recipients of gratuitous relief. At present the numbers are comparatively small—only about 60,000 in all. But in many districts gratuitous relief has not yet begun, and it is certain that the numbers on charitable relief will increase very greatly in the hot months and at the beginning of the rainy season. An estimate of ten per cent. on the relief wages for six months (Rs. 18,00,000) would suffice to give gratuitous relief at the cost of one anna per head per diem to—

50,000	persons	during the month of	January.
100,000	„	„	February.
250,000	„	„	March.
500,000	„	„	April.
600,000	„	„	May.
700,000	„	„	June.
500,000	„	„	July.
160,000	„	„	August.

The cost of gratuitous relief at the Red Hills camp near Madras comes to 2¼ annas per head per diem. But the inmates there are, many of them, in a much reduced condition, and so they have been allowed somewhat better food than usual. At the Salem District relief camps the Collector expects to keep the cost of gratuitous relief down to one anna per head per diem. Perhaps, it will suffice to estimate the cost of gratuitous relief at Rs. 18,00,000.

10. The grain purchased by Government will be used in payment of relief wages, or in issuing gratuitous relief, or in both. There will be some charges for transporting this grain to the interior and for storage, and there will be some loss by wastage. If allowance be made for these charges, perhaps 75 per cent. of the cost of the Government grain may be taken as a set-off against other famine charges.

11. The total of the estimate will then be—

	Rs.
Relief works and other expenditure according to the Accountant General's statement up to end of December	37,25,000
Estimated expenditure on relief works wages during January ...	31,17,000
Estimated expenditure on relief works wages during the six months February to July	1,79,00,000
Estimated cost of additional establishments and miscellaneous charges	18,00,000
Estimated cost of gratuitous relief	18,00,000
Cost of grain purchased by Government	30,24,000
Total ...	3,13,66,000
Deduct as a set-off three-quarters of cost of Government grain, as that grain will be used to pay labourers or relief paupers ...	21,66,000
Total ...	2,92,00,000
Or say ...	£2,920,000

12. The totals of this forecast are liable to be exceeded if the next season should prove unfavourable, if the recent instructions for reducing relief wages and restricting relief expenditure cannot be maintained, or if distress in an aggravated shape should break out in the extreme south of the peninsula, on the Malabar Coast, or in Ganjam and the Godavari Districts.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

Statement appended to Memorandum estimating the total relief expenditure in Madras famine districts during the years 1876 and 1877.

Name of district.	Total population.	Total numbers on the works on the			Estimated number of people on the works during the month of							Total of the six months, February to July.
		26th December.	9th January.	16th January.	23rd January.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
Nellore	1,375,000	4,000	55,000	64,000	59,000	60,000	80,000	100,000	120,000	80,000	50,000	20,000	450,000
Cuddapah	1,350,000	13,000	201,000	195,000	195,000	200,000	220,000	250,000	300,000	250,000	150,000	50,000	1,220,000
Kurnool	1,000,000	203,000	310,000	308,000	298,000	300,000	320,000	340,000	360,000	300,000	150,000	70,000	1,540,000
Bellary	1,650,000	382,000	401,000	400,000	358,000	390,000	390,000	420,000	450,000	400,000	200,000	100,000	1,960,000
North Arcot	2,007,000	28,000	22,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	80,000	100,000	130,000	150,000	80,000	30,000	570,000
Chingleput	940,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	20,000	40,000	60,000	60,000	40,000	20,000	240,000
Salem	1,200,000	15,000	37,000	15,000	23,000	25,000	30,000	50,000	70,000	60,000	40,000	20,000	270,000
Trichinopoly	1,200,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	10,000	15,000	25,000	10,000	10,000	...	70,000
Coimbatore	1,750,000	9,000	6,000	18,000	20,000	15,000	24,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	20,000	...	250,000
Madura	2,350,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	15,000	25,000	20,000	5,000	...	73,000
Tinnevelly	1,700,000	6,000	10,000	9,000	3,000	5,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	80,000	20,000	...	270,000
Kistna, Godavari and South Arcot ...	4,740,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	...	270,000
						1,000,000	1,228,000	1,490,000	1,840,000	1,530,000	795,000	310,000	7,183,000

Note.—See remarks on page 207 for explanation of the grounds on which these figures were adopted.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
On Special Duty.

REMARKS.

Nellore.—Sir Richard Temple has not yet visited Nellore. But it is known that in a part of the district there was a failure of crops; that relief works are attracting many thousands, both from the inland taluks of Nellore and from the east of Kurnool. Possibly the maximum of 120,000 may be exceeded, as a large and excellent work is in progress there. But distress is not expected to spread over the whole district.

Cuddapah.—On the occasion of Sir Richard Temple's visit, the Collector was not able to say decidedly what he expected to be the highest number on his relief works. But he hoped to carry out carefully such orders as might be issued for preventing people who could support themselves from coming upon the State for relief. In the south of his district there seemed to be room for some economies in relief administration, and already the Collector has succeeded in arresting the previously rapid rate of increase in the numbers on his works; 300,000, or 100,000 above the present totals, have therefore been taken as the probable maximum.

Kurnool.—The native officials estimated that, eventually, 500,000 people would come upon the relief works. Mr. Davidson, the new Collector, hoped to keep the number from very greatly exceeding the present total. The numbers have not increased during the last few weeks; they now stand at 298,000; and perhaps the maximum may never exceed 360,000, the number taken for April.

Bellary.—The native officials expected 900,000, or much more than half the population to come upon the works. Mr. Master, the Collector, hoped that the maximum would never greatly exceed the then total 405,000. It has since fallen to 356,000. And perhaps the maximum now taken, 450,000, will not be exceeded.

North Arcot.—The Collector's estimate of the expected numbers has been adopted: see paragraph 9 of the North Arcot Memorandum. This allows for a very large increase in the number of recipients of relief wages.

Chingleput.—The estimated numbers here taken were seen and were accepted by the Collector as sufficiently liberal.

Salem.—The Collector's own estimate of the probable numbers has been here taken.

Trichinopoly.—The estimated numbers taken for this district are based on the Assistant Collector's oral statements, and they may be open to revision in case distress declares itself in parts of Trichinopoly.

Coimbatore.—The Collector considered that he might possibly have to provide works for 150,000 at the very worst period; but in the present estimate 100,000 has been taken as the probable maximum in April. As yet the numbers in Coimbatore are not high, and the rate of increase is not very rapid.

Madura.—The Collector's figures are taken, but it must be noted that his estimate will, as he pointed out, be exceeded if his proposals for the Court of Wards expenditure in permanently-settled zemindaris are not accepted.

Tinnevelly.—For this district the Collector's maximum has been taken; but in view of the good condition of a large part of the district and of the facilities for trade and temporary emigration, it may be hoped that the maximum will not be reached.

Kistna, South Arcot and Godavari.—These districts are not distressed as a whole, and probably will not be. Still there has been failure of harvest in parts; and the officers who know those tracts anticipate that relief works may have to be provided on a considerable scale in parts of these districts before the next harvests come in.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple,
On Special Duty.

No. 179, dated Bombay Castle, 6th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

IN continuation of my letter No. 152, dated 2nd February, I am directed to forward, for information, copy of correspondence with the Government of Madras on the same subject.

No. 178, dated Bombay Castle, 6th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Dept.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 625, dated 31st January last, and accompaniments, and to forward, for the information of His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council, extracts from the reports of the Agent and General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and copy of a letter No. 151, dated 2nd instant, addressed by the Bombay Government to Sir Richard Temple, together with the report of the Consulting Engineer for Railways which accompanied it.

It will be seen from these papers that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company represented that it would be impracticable to limit through booking at their receiving stations

and those of the East Indian Railway in the manner suggested by His Grace the Governor of Madras, and that they stated that they would be obliged to adopt the plan which they actually have adopted of receiving and forwarding consignments in such a manner as to cause the least demurrage, working up to a block or nearly so, and then temporarily suspending the booking for Madras stations.

In the opinion of the Bombay Government the course adopted by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company is on the whole the best. The main object is to pour grain into the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency as rapidly as possible, and this object can best be promoted not by checking imports by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but by doing all that can be done to induce greater exertion on the part of the Madras Company to forward it from Raichore. The result has been that the Madras Railway Company have been able to increase the number of wagons forwarded from Raichore considerably over 90, the limit proposed, and count on being in a position to forward 150 by the 14th instant. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, while urging the Madras Railway Company to remove wagons from Raichore more rapidly, have restricted the numbers sent into that station to what the Madras Company using their utmost exertion could take away daily; and the confidence of consignees of grain to Madras is not likely to be more seriously affected by temporary complete stoppages of through booking than by daily restrictions, which, even if not absolutely impracticable, would be open to the objections mentioned by Mr. LeMesurier. The inconvenience of a block of wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is undoubtedly very great, but it is not of much practical consequence whether wagons are delayed at receiving stations or at intermediate points between those stations and Raichore; under any system of booking and forwarding there must be delays and complaints so long as the Madras Railway cannot carry the traffic tendered for despatch from Raichore.

Extract from letter from Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, No. 1100, *dated* 27*th January* 1877.

WITH reference to the telegrams from Captain Bisset (copies sent with your Office No. 365 of 26th January), Mr. Conder is of opinion "that it is impossible to restrict through booking to any specific number of wagons. The only thing we can legally or in practice do is to take all that is offered, and then when a block comes to stop altogether. If night trains are run from Raichore the block would probably be avoided."

The above is Mr. Conder's note on my reference to him, and I must say that after full consideration and much previous discussion with Mr. Conder, I quite endorse his view. If we had only one or two forwarding stations to deal with, it would be a simple matter to control, but in practice it is not possible to direct, hour by hour, every Station-master on the North-east and Nagpore lines, and also on much of the South-east line how much grain he is to receive and despatch for Madras. Neither can we receive only at a certain few stations and bar the others; or receive at a certain number of stations to-day and at certain other stations tomorrow. Any such system would be unequal and unfair even if it was practicable.

The reason of the block at Raichore is not made clear. If the Madras line cannot move more than 90 wagons in 24 hours for want of engine power, then until such power can be provided, we must, I fear, receive and forward consignments in such a manner as to cause the least demurrage, working up to a block or nearly so and then stopping the booking. It will not do to unload the wagons and stack the grain outside of Raichore station limits, and leave it there for the Madras Company to re-load and remove at their convenience. Mr. Conder is strongly of opinion that by working 24 hours a day, the Madras Company could forward from Raichore all that we send.

Is the Madras Company now working night and day? If not, is it for want of engine power or staff, and what numbers of engines or men are needed?

Extract of letter from General Traffic Manager to the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,—No. 346, *dated* 31*st January* 1877.

* * * * * *

3. You are aware generally of the condition of things with regard to the through traffic on the Madras Railway. As there has been much discussion about it, and I believe that Sir Richard Temple is writing a minute on the whole subject, it may be well for me to give you, as shortly as possible, the leading facts of the matter.

4. About the month of August last, the Madras Company wrote, saying, that they considered that additional sidings were required at Raichore. The sidings at present there will accommodate more than the ordinary busy season traffic in and out of the station, and I was therefore obliged to say to Mr. Church that I was not able to concur in recommending any additional expenditure upon siding accommodation there. He did nothing more that I know of. I consider the sidings that are there already are more than sufficient for the work that usually has to be done throughout the year.

I find that during April and May of last year we had an average of 77 wagons a day, in and out of the station, which is not very much less than the December traffic, to which I will refer later on in this report. But it has been arranged within the last ten days for an additional siding to be laid in, and the work is in hand.

5. Everybody knows that for some years past, the question of the different gauges adopted on the different railways has been under consideration.

Some of the erections on the Madras Railway are so constructed that some of our wagons will not pass safely; which of the two may be wrong, namely, whether our wagons are too wide, or their erections encroach on what should have been left clear for the passage of vehicles, need not now be discussed. I merely state the fact.

And this fact made it, of course, necessary to stop such of our wagons at Raichore as could not pass with safety. The question has given rise to a good deal of discussion and correspondence, and recently, namely, on the 5th of the present month, I gave instructions for what are called our new wagons to pass on to the Madras Railway. These, with the open wagons, will therefore be used in future, as far as it is possible to do so, for through traffic; but in cases where the larger wagons which cannot pass are loaded with through traffic, the loads will still have to be transhipped at Raichore. The number of these will, however, be very small.

6. In the early part of December last, it was found that we were booking traffic to Raichore and on to the Madras Railway to a greater extent than it was being cleared away from Raichore. The consequence was that gradually there came to be a block on our line of wagons under load for Raichore and the Madras Railway. Perhaps the letter of the 26th December to the Madras Railway gives us, shortly as I can, the position of the matter as it then stood. Up to that time the Madras Company's answers to all our communications on the subject were, that it was want of siding accommodation that had caused the block, and the reply to the letter of the 26th December was to the same effect. That reply came to me by telegram, and by letter from Mr. Church and also from Mr. Elwin.

The block increased, however, and, as is known, we stopped for a few days the booking of traffic beyond Raichore. At the same time we discouraged the booking of traffic for Raichore itself without actually refusing it. The result was that very little, if any, was booked to Raichore, and all that was lying on hand there was what had been booked before the stoppage. I believe that some of that has not even yet been cleared away from Raichore. None of that which was booked through was unloaded and stacked on the ground at Raichore. When the through booking was stopped, we had nearly a thousand wagons under load for Raichore and for stations on the Madras Railway, and they were receiving at Raichore for that place and through at the rate of an average of less than a hundred a day.

7. In the letter of the 26th December, and also when I met the Madras Railway representatives on the 16th, I pointed out that so long as they closed the station for twelve hours out of every twenty-four, and did not run trains during the night, but practically closed the line also for twelve out of every twenty-four hours, it would be difficult to convince anybody that they were doing as much as might be done. It is evident that, if more trains had been run and if the unloading had been carried on by night as well as by day, as it had to be at some of our stations, much more work could have been done, and I think that there would never have been any block at all. I pressed upon Mr. Elwin the desirability of making more use of the line by working trains day and night, and by putting on a night staff at Raichore to do such unloading and transhipping as was necessary.

8. This latter Mr. Elwin, by telegram, dated the 10th, had advised me he had given orders to have done, but when we met there on the 16th it had not been carried out, and the night staff did not actually commence work until the evening of Monday the 22nd, that being after a telegram that I had sent on the 20th to Mr. Elwin and Mr. Church.

9. Much has been made of the transhipping and unloading at Raichore. But the number of wagons that have had to be so dealt with was not much larger than it usually is during the busy season, although it has not formerly caused any block. For the whole month of December the average booked through to stations of the Madras Railway was forty-six a day, and of that number the daily average of those that had to be transhipped was only sixteen. And that is a number which should not have caused any difficulty. There were also, in addition to these forty-six wagons, an average of about fifty a day, under load with consignments for Raichore itself which had of course to be unloaded there, making a total to tranship and to unload of sixty-six a day.

The work of loading and unloading at Raichore is done by a contractor, who stated to us that he was prepared to do more if more supervising staff were provided by the Madras Company, and that means, as we ascertained, that two more foremen and eight hand-lamps were required, and nothing else to enable the work to be continued night and day. I offered, before the 10th instant, if it would be any convenience to the Madras Railway to provide these foremen and lamps ourselves, but the offer was not accepted.

10. That which was consigned to Raichore should not have caused any block there, because the owners should have been required to remove it from the station without delay, and if they did not do that the wharfage charges should have been increased so as to compel them to remove. This is what we have had to do at some places in order to keep the stations clear, and there is no reason to doubt that it would have answered that purpose at Raichore.

11. Mr. Elwin stated, in regard to the engine power for the day and night trains, that they were so much pressed upon other parts of the line, that they could not put more engines there than the four employed to work on that district. I could, of course, make no answer to that except that they knew better what could be done than others; again pointing out, however, that it seemed likely that if night staff were employed more could be got out of the engine power that was available; and I reminded Mr. Elwin that this practical closing of the line and the station for half the time had ended in the serious detention of our wagons at a time when they could not be passed. So far as the complaint respecting the through booking

having been stopped is concerned, it will therefore probably be admitted that the explanation I have given is not a bad reason for the step that was taken.

12. With regard to the future I pointed out to Mr. Elwin that we were ready to recommence the through booking directly we found there was reasonable ground for thinking that the block would not recur. We were about clear of wagons under load for the Madras Railway and for Raichore on 23rd, and therefore I gave instructions on that morning for traffic to be again booked through as freely as it presents itself.

13. When we were at Raichore on the 16th, I heard, for the first time, that it was thought that we should marshal the trains, that is separate the through and local wagons.

I do not think that this is a service which should be expected of us, and it is not usual as between Companies, but I said at once when it was mentioned that we would do it as far as possible, and orders have been given accordingly.

14. I yesterday received a telegram from Mr. Church, asking us to wire him each day the number of wagons loaded for Madras line stations at each station of this and the East Indian Railway every day. I telegraphed to Mr. Church in reply to the effect, first, that it would be impossible to do this (the wire is already overcrowded with messages), and, second, that if it were done, it would be of no practical use to the Madras Railway, for it cannot assist them to know that five wagons were loaded to-day, for example at Nagpur, or six at Jabalpur, or ten at Cawnpur. What they want to know is the number that may be expected daily at Raichore. I therefore said to Mr. Church that I would advise him by wire each morning the number on hand under load for his stations at Shahabad. That is a convenient place for the purpose, because it will include any that may be booked from Hyderabad as well as from all parts of this, and the East Indian and Baroda Railways.

15. I am arranging also to let the Madras Company's Manager know the number of trains ordered for Raichore each day, as well as the number of wagons on each train. This information has been always supplied to the Station Master at Raichore, who gets it in the same way as every one else does when the trains are ordered, but it will probably help Mr. Church, if his name is also put upon the message, and I have therefore arranged accordingly.

16. I hope that the Madras Company will be requested to ensure the prompt return of our empty wagons, because our ability to keep up the regular supply, and to keep traffic moving, will depend upon that. At present no additional trains are running, and we are finding already that we have more underload for Madras stations than they can clear away; so that unless something more is done beyond Raichore at once, the block will soon be as bad as ever.

No. 306, dated Fort St. George, 31st January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept.

I AM directed, in reply to your telegram of the 24th, and your letter of the 25th instant, No. 304, dated 31st January 1877. regarding the recent block at Raichore, to forward copy of the orders passed by the Madras Government thereon; and to request that, if the Bombay Government concur in the suggestions made by His Grace in Council for preventing a recurrence of the block, and for facilitating the free passage of grain to Madras, the authorities of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway may be moved to issue the necessary directions.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, in the Public Works Department, No. 304, dated 31st January 1877.

READ the following papers:—

No. 98, dated Bombay Castle, 25th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept. (Railway),

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Dept. (Railway).

WITH reference to my telegram, dated 24th instant, copy of which accompanies letter, I am directed to state that through-booking between the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways having been resumed after being suspended for a fortnight, it is expected that large consignments will be immediately made to stations on the Madras line from the North-Western Provinces, the Nerbudda Valley and the Berars as well as from Bombay and certain stations on the south-eastern branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Poona, Sholapur and Hyderabad, where supplies have accumulated.

2. The General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, reports that provided the Madras Railway Company can arrange for the prompt despatch and return of wagons at the junction of the two railways at Raichore, he could, if necessary, carry grain into Raichore at the rate of from 150 to 200 wagons a day; and he anticipates that the traffic will immediately reach the former figure.

3. It is however understood that the Madras Railway Company now consider themselves in a position to take not more than 90 through wagons a day at Raichore, and it is obvious that unless arrangements are immediately made for more rapid clearance, or for unloading and returning the balance of Great Indian Peninsula wagons at Raichore as fast as they arrive, a block, such as that which compelled the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to suspend through-booking from the 7th to the 22nd instant, will soon recur.

4. It has been suggested that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company should now restrict through-booking to Raichore to the number of wagons that the Madras Company are prepared to pass through, but the General Traffic Manager has represented that this is impracticable, and that through-booking must either be allowed in full or not at all. Moreover, it does not appear expedient to check the flow of grain towards the famine districts of the Madras Presidency, even if for the present a temporary check at Raichore is inevitable, and rather than there should be another complete stoppage of through-booking, it would seem preferable for the Madras Railway Company in their own interests to establish a depôt at Raichore at which the Great Indian Peninsula wagons could be unloaded, and the grain stored until the Madras Company are in a position to forward it. It is true that they will thus incur some risk and expense, but they will eventually obtain traffic which might be lost to them altogether if they refused to take the traffic at all, and so long as the difficulty arises with them it is unfair to throw the onus and loss entailed by refusing traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

5. As stated in my telegram, the Bombay Government are given to understand that no night staff was employed at Raichore till the 21st, though on an urgent representation made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company the employment of night staff was ordered on the 12th, and that even now the Madras Company do not run night trains, and are not therefore making full use of their engines. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the engines have for some time past been worked night and day with reliefs of drivers.

6. As explained in Colonel Hancock's letter to Colonel Shaw-Stewart, No. 130, of the 12th instant, the Bombay Government are prepared fully to co-operate with the Government of Madras in carrying out any improvements in siding accommodation required at Raichore, and the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, has intimated that he will raise no difficulties on this score. As regards the State railway engines, which it is understood are to be offered to the Madras Railway Company, I am directed to forward a copy of Resolution of the Bombay Government, No. 92, dated 23rd January, and to state that the work of erection will be commenced and pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Telegram, dated 24th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Dept.

THROUGH-BOOKING between Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, temporarily suspended as per telegram to your Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 8th instant, resumed to-day. At present no Great Indian Peninsula wagons under load for Madras stations; but unless Madras Railway Company arrange to clear away all through wagons as they arrive at Raichore, say 150 daily, a block will recur and through-booking will have to be again suspended. Madras Company are understood to be prepared to take 90 wagons only per day at Raichore, but they did not employ night staff at Raichore station till the 21st and do not work night trains. If Madras Railway Company cannot at present clear off through wagons with due despatch, they should establish a depôt for temporary storage of grain brought to Raichore by Great Indian Peninsula until they are in a position to deal with it as such a block and detention of rolling stock as occurred lately deranges entire railway system. Reference particularly requested to letter from Colonel Hancock to Colonel Shaw-Stewart, No. 130, dated 12th instant.

Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, dated Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1877, No. 92.

READ—

The following telegram from the Director for State Railways, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay dated 22nd January 1877:—

"Please arrange with Peninsula Company to have the twelve engines, purchased for State Railways, erected immediately, and kept available in Bombay for the present in running order."

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for information and guidance. The Agent should be requested to submit an estimate for erecting the engines, and, if possible, to put the work in hand immediately. If the Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, cannot undertake the work, the Baroda Railway Company should be asked to do so.

Order thereon by the Madras Government.

HIS GRACE the Governor in Council considers that arrangements should be made on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for receiving daily no more grain than can be taken through by the Madras Railway. Instructions should be issued to receiving stations on that line to restrict the number of wagons for the Madras Railway accordingly; and junction stations should be similarly warned not to forward to Raichore any wagons in excess of the number which the Madras Railway are in a position to work off each day. Any excess by a particular train should be counterbalanced by reduction of the succeeding load.

2. There seems no reason why the Great Indian Peninsula Railway should not limit through-booking to 90 wagons a day.

3. Omission to attend to these orders should, if more than once repeated, subject the Station-masters in fault to charges for demurrage arising therefrom.

4. Unloading at Raichore will be useless and costly. Additional sidings may perhaps be usefully laid down at Adoni, where it is proposed to put up temporary shelter for grain.

5. The Government of Bombay will be addressed in accordance with these observations.

Extract from Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 302, 31st January 1877.

READ the following letter:—

No. 68, dated Madras, 30th January 1877.

From—The Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

ADVERTING to the Proceedings of Government under date 20th instant, No. 191, also to the telegram from the Government of India, dated 27th instant, calling for information regarding the block of traffic on the Madras Railway, I have the honour to lay before Government a report* by the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway.

* Received from Agent in No. 187 of 29th January 1877.

2. The accumulated through-booked traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was worked off some days ago.

3. The Great Indian Peninsula officials seem to anticipate a recurrence of the block unless the Madras Railway is able to carry forward from 150 to 200 wagons per diem.

4. At present the Madras Railway can carry forward 100 wagons daily from Raichore, and the Great Indian Peninsula Company has been asked to restrict their consignments to that figure.

5. The officials of that Company state that to restrict their through consignments is impossible, and that through-booking must either be allowed in full or not at all. They press that a depôt should be established at Raichore, at which the Great Indian Peninsula wagons could be unloaded, and the grain stored until the Madras Company are in a position to forward it.

6. The adoption of this measure would be a great misfortune, and should be averted if possible.

7. The Madras Company is most anxious to carry forward every wagon which comes from the north, and deficient engine power is the only cause which will interfere with their doing so.

8. At present, as will be seen from the enclosure, the 100 wagons which they are able to take forward daily are apparently more than sufficient; as the Traffic Manager states that, for want of loads, they do not run regularly all the trains booked to leave Raichore.

9. A night staff has been entertained at Raichore and elsewhere where needed. The Raichore station is understood to have been worked by day and night since the 21st instant.

10. The reduction of passenger train mileage on other parts of their line, with a view to increase the number of engines available at Raichore, has been suggested, and some temporary assistance may be expected from this source. With this object it has been arranged to stop for the present the regular festival traffic to Trivellore.

11. The twelve locomotive engines which have been promised by the Director of State Railways for use in this presidency, and which are now under erection at Bombay, will enable the Madras Railway Company to work all portions of their line freely and fully; but some weeks must elapse before they can be looked for.

12. In anticipation of this increase to the engine stock, authority has been granted to the Agent of the Madras Railway to telegraph to his Board for the immediate despatch of ten drivers. Six was the number at first suggested by the Agent; but after discussion with the Locomotive Superintendent it was determined to apply for ten.

13. The provision of temporary shelter for grain at Adoni and elsewhere will at once be proceeded with; but information regarding the quantity for which shelter is to be provided at each place is necessary.

14. I have authorized the immediate construction of an additional siding in the Raichore station-yard. This was strongly recommended by the Traffic Department, and by Captain Bissett, R. E., who has had an opportunity of watching the station arrangements.

15. I have also authorized the immediate construction of a through-siding at the Toongabudra station, and similar accommodation at a convenient site between Kosgee and Adoni. The necessity of providing additional crossing stations is being carefully considered.

No. C 1 A & M-2651, dated Madras, 29th January 1877.

From—The Traffic Manager, Madras Railway,

To—The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway.

Grain traffic at Raichore.

CONSULTING Engineer's letter No. 90, dated 20th instant.

It would appear from the following telegram from Captain Bissett, R. E., dated 24th instant, that the accumulated through-booked traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has been worked off.

"Bombay line now clear of *through*-booked grain, and Raichore crowded with *local*-booked grain. Have suggested Conder re-open through-booking up to 90 wagons daily at present, also to marshal trains and avoid still further loading of cotton wagons with through goods."

2. The local-booked grain herein referred to is consigned to Raichore, but may be reconsigned to stations on this line.

3. As already advised, our existing locomotive power will not move more than 100 wagons per diem in all from Raichore; but this seems to be more than sufficient at present, as, for want of loads, we do not run regularly all the trains booked to run out of Raichore.

4. The shelter for grain at the different stations is required, I presume, for *storing* purposes, if, as I suppose, we shall not be required to make an arrangement for grain different from that existing for other goods, and in practice it is found that the grain does not suffer by exposure during the present dry weather.

There will be no difficulty in erecting sheds for storing grain; but these, in my opinion, should be placed in such a position as not to interfere with the unloading of wagons. In other words that the unloading should be, as at present, performed at the cost of the Company, and the storage at the cost of the Government, or of the merchants, if they wish to incur the expense, for the handling of the traffic cannot be performed without considerable additional expense.

No. 187.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways for information with reference to the discussion which took place at the Stores Committee to-day, and to be so good as to state the probable quantity of grain likely to be stored at Adoni for which accommodation is required.

(Signed) R. B. ELWIN,
Agent and Manager.

MADRAS,
29th January 1877.

Order thereon by the Madras Government.

HIS GRACE the Governor in Council is glad to find that the accumulation of grain traffic which recently occurred in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has now been worked off. A repetition of similar state of affairs is to be deprecated, and the Government of Bombay have accordingly been requested to restrict through-booking on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the number of wagons which the Madras Railway may be in a position to take on daily from Raichore.

2. The unloading of grain wagons at Raichore has already been objected to, and Adoni and other convenient stations suggested instead.

3. The sanction given by the Consulting Engineer to the Agent to telegraph to his Board for ten additional drivers for the engine stock expected from the Director of State Railways is approved; as well as the authority granted for the construction of additional sidings at Raichore, Toongabudra, and between Kosgee and Adoni.

4. Shelter for 2,500 tons of grain should be provided at Adoni, and arrangements made for storing 500 tons at other selected stations.

Telegram, dated 12th February 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Works.	*To—Revenue Addl. Secy.*

BODIES of people, especially in Sholapur, are persistently refusing to accept terms of relief as defined in resolution 103 of nineteenth ultimo. Government believe it would be very mischievous to yield to what is evidently the result of combination, although refusal to yield may very probably lead to the deaths of some of the most weakly of those who have joined the movement and are acting under the influence of those who are stronger. Immediate communication of the wishes of the Government of India by telegram is solicited. Answer goes to-day to your letter of second instant which approves of our rule not to relieve persons holding out through obstinacy under belief that they will not die—a belief which is not shared by this Government.

Telegram, No. 181, dated 13th February 1877.

From—Calcutta,	*To—Works,*
From—Revenue Addl. Secy.	*To—Bombay.*

YOUR telegram of yesterday. Government of India entirely shares opinion of Government of Bombay as to mischief of yielding to strike on relief works attributable to combination, and thinks that relief wages should not be raised if Government of Bombay are quite satisfied that the rates are sufficient to keep people alive—a point which must necessarily be left to its judgment. Government of India presumes that if small works are closed for the transference of labour to large ones, you will make arrangements for providing for the sustenance of the labourers during their transit. The Viceroy has received telegrams from Sholapur complaining of reductions of wages, but has taken no notice of them, being fully persuaded that the Bombay Government will act with sound discretion in carrying out a difficult but necessary operation.

Telegram, dated 8th February 1877.

From—Bombay,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Public Works Secretary.	*To—Revenue Additional Secretary.*

YOU will see report of deaths from starvation at Sholapur. Collector reports only one such death in Sholapur itself; none have been reported from districts. Full particulars called for.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XIII. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 9th February 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Works in progress.	Number of People employed		Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.			Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.	Average Rain-fall, i.e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.
						During the past Week.	During the present Week.			Ordinary Prices.	Prices during the past Week.	Prices during the present Week.		
								Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Roads ... } Tanks ... } Miscellaneous* }	3,557	3,480	2,29,233	63,863	Jowari 56 / Bajri 54	31½ / 28½	34¼ / 28½	14·4	24·94
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Ditto ...	16,400	17,000	3,59,272	1,24,837	Jowari 54 / Bajri 47	32 / 29	32 / 29	27·55	35·29
Ahmednagar ...	6,547	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Ditto ...	27,449	25,716	4,05,090	2,58,990	Jowari 76 / Bajri 66	26 / 24	27 / 24	10·65	24·3
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Ditto ...	52,000	49,700	8,43,431	3,43,425	Jowari 65 / Bajri 51	25¼ / 23⅔	24 / 23	20·76	30·6
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Ditto ...	70,481	49,415	11,08,178	5,61,807	Jowari 66 / Bajri 60	20 / ...	20 / ...	8·11	25·21
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Ditto ...	19,469	14,391	5,71,338	1,92,322	Jowari 39 / Bajri 35	20 / 20	20⅓ / 20	25·43	54·60
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Ditto ...	48,023	50,835	6,60,750	2,40,442	Jowari 56 / Bajri 76	17⅓ / 17½	18 / 18	6·13	22·43
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Ditto ...	25,000	12,034	4,57,358	1,99,719	Jowari 43 / Bajri 54	19 / 19	20 / 20	21·34	30·48
Dhárwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Ditto ...	28,158	26,587	8,18,590	1,64,868	Jowari 43	18	18	13·81	26·39
TOTAL ...	54,255	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616		2,90,537	2,49,158	54,43,240	21,49,273					

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

2. There has been rain in Khandesh and Násik, and it appears probable that it has fallen in other districts since the Collectors' reports were despatched. It can now do nothing but harm to any, except irrigated, crops, and while it will, on the one hand, improve the water-supply, it will, it is feared, be the cause of considerable sickness among the labourers employed upon relief works in exposed situations.

3. Prices have again slightly declined this week, jowari now averaging 23¾ lbs. throughout the nine affected districts.

4. The number of people upon relief works is 249,158, against 290,537 last week, and there are also 7,136 hill-men and immigrants employed in Kanara and Ratnagiri, making a total of 256,294. This decrease is mainly due to a stand made by the people of Sholapur against the orders of Government reducing the pay on works under Civil Agency, and insisting on moderate tasks, and to the endeavours made to transfer able-bodied people from Civil works to those under Public Works Department supervision. The people in Sholapur are "on strike," are acting in bodies and in concert, and are probably under influences which are not apparent. Some of them are, no doubt, sufficiently well off to be able to decline work, and these it is the object of Government to get rid of, but others are not in this position, and it is possible that before the stronger and more robust, who sustain the movement, are brought to reason, some of the weakly may suffer. Occupation and the means of earning wages are open and available to all, and the District Officers have been ordered to be vigilant as regards scattered cases of distress, and at once to afford relief. Those persons, who are really in need of relief, cannot, of course, hold out long, and will shortly return; but, at present, they are reported to be unwilling either to work properly on the unchanged rates of pay under the Public Works Department, or to accept the altered and lower rates under Civil Agency.

5. The Government of India have entirely removed the restrictions previously placed upon large relief works, and have entrusted the Government with the powers of commencing such works, whenever satisfied of their necessity. The powers delegated to Collectors, from time to time, to order the actual commencement of certain relief works which had previously been provisionally sanctioned by the Government, have, under instructions from the Government of India, been withdrawn. It is to be noted that Collectors were never invested with powers to commence relief works which had not previously been provisionally sanctioned by the Government.

6. Sanction has been received from the Government of India to commence the earth-works of the Dhond-Manmar Railway. The work will be begun at once, and will prove of the utmost importance in meeting the distress in Ahmednagar, Násik, Poona, and Sholapur. The Government of India are also considering a suggestion of this Government for commencing the earth-works of the Karwar and Bellary Railway for the purpose of relief in the southern parts of this Presidency.

7. This Government have also sanctioned the commencement of the Gokak Canal in the Belgaum District.

Government have taken further steps in connection with the laying down of pressed hay upon the principal grain thoroughfares in those affected districts which are remote from the sea-coast and from railway communication.

8. Abstracts of the information supplied to the Government of India from every taluka of the affected area accompany this report.

9. A map is not forwarded with this summary, as it would only be a repetition of that sent last week: when any material change takes place, a fresh map will be furnished.

10. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity, both in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.				Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.	
	Average number of persons relieved during the Week.	Expenditure during the Week ending 3rd February 1877.	Expenditure incurred previously.	Total Expenditure.	Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs
Khandesh	46	14	396	410	486	118
Násik	12	8	135	143	7,847	1,584
Ahmednagar	1,408	386	3,907	4,293	2,545	603
Poona	1,946	838	4,780	5,618	18,758	6,404
Sholapur	892	1,075	11,251	12,326	3,396	1,279
Satara	51	28	1,043	1,071	4,300	1,066
Kaladgi	122	62	505	567	...	...
Belgaum	491	186	1,248	1,434	...	...
Dharwar	Return not received.	Return not received.	1,372	1,272	...	...
Total ...	4,968	2,597	24,637	27,284	37,332	11,054

11. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

12. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 4,933 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 31st January 1877, and during the same week 3,322 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Násik-Bhosawal lines, making a total of 8,255 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantity of grain sent by sea and rail in October, November, December, and January, to the Southern Mahratta ports, and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of the year was 154,760 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	October 1876.	November 1876.	December 1876.	January 1877.	Grand Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Ports ...	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	57,674
Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate Stations	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,467	82,662
Násik, Bhosawul, and intermediate Stations	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,595	14,424
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,521	154,760

13. On the whole, the present week is one of some anxiety, the public health in the south of the Presidency, and particularly in Dharwar, is far from good, and the position of affairs in Sholapur is unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the grain supply continues abundant, and the large works which are now sanctioned will enable this Government to make better sanitary arrangements than have hitherto been possible, and, at the same time, to exact a reasonable amount of labour from all able-bodied people seeking relief.

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

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of State.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Number of People employed.		Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.		
						During the past week.	During the previous week.			Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the previous week.
								Rs.	Rs.			
Kholapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	6,20,432	Report not received ...	16,342	18,047	2,09,485	87,527	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18¾ 19	+
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain slightly dearer, otherwise no change ...	2,421	2,008	24,228	19,172	Jowari 61	20⅜	19⅝
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received ...	548	3,078	19,100	13,472	Jowari 63	+	+
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change ...	531	366	15,000	4,683	Jowari 54	29⅜	29⅜
Total ...	7,187	4,648	1,575,284	8,01,234	...	19,842	23,499	2,67,813	1,24,854			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c. † Reports not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **JANUARY** *1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the four months, October, November, December 1876, and January 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75 and 1873-74.*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities and value of Cotton exported to																							
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Germany.		Italy.		Russia.		Spain.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	31,322	7,25,231	807	18,700	2,946	72,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,809	4,48,559	...	...	...	...	49,884	12,65,347
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1877	31,322	7,25,231	807	18,700	2,946	72,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,809	4,48,559	...	...	...	...	49,884	12,65,347
	Total 4 Months, October, November, December 1876 and January 1877...	43,549	9,98,302	5,003	1,08,896	2,946	72,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,730	7,22,793	...	...	8	72	76,236	19,02,920
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	8,667	1,68,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,226	25,30,691	854	20,874	...	...	1,00,814	27,21,260
	1874-75 ...	29,500	6,34,906	5,088	1,01,589	1,518	26,875	...	...	9,092	1,87,747	...	...	...	...	4	25	24,086	6,89,094	...	...	44	1,165	69,332	16,41,401
	1873-74 ...	4,136	84,495	...	...	1,877	34,871	...	...	134	3,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,390	8,31,935	...	...	30	633	35,567	9,55,149
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	98,599	26,84,535	25,330	7,11,465	11,051	3,62,312	...	...	15,396	4,23,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	2,550	...	...	332	3,138	150,803	41,87,575
	Kurrachee	10	300	469	13,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,242	93,505	...	...	2,320	66,300	6,041	1,73,505
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1877	98,599	26,84,835	25,799	7,24,865	11,051	3,62,312	...	...	15,396	4,23,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,347	96,055	...	...	2,652	69,438	156,844	43,61,080
	Total 4 Months, October, November, December 1876 and January 1877...	205,416	53,02,617	120,104	31,06,295	15,330	4,74,984	...	...	51,952	13,64,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,029	1,97,835	...	...	2,810	71,443	402,641	1,05,17,306
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	231,662	55,04,694	102,265	26,00,481	19,374	5,16,209	...	...	53,210	14,27,665	57,942	14,88,195	...	...	...	...	52,446	13,31,698	...	...	487	9,104	517,386	1,28,78,046
	1874-75 ...	395,595	1,08,10,219	108,443	28,78,256	55,270	15,51,085	...	...	41,529	11,51,384	5,595	1,54,400	...	...	...	...	1,745	41,740	...	...	1,704	30,515	609,881	1,66,17,599
	1873-74 ...	342,727	98,17,511	62,251	18,56,955	31,442	9,27,073	...	...	52,887	14,99,910	1,137	29,500	...	...	...	...	11,956	3,37,067	2	...	867	16,210	503,267	1,44,84,226
Madras.	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	10,140	...	...	453	10,140
	Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	13,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,058	23,865	...	...	...	...	1,594	37,125
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1877...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	13,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,058	23,865	453	10,140	...	...	2,047	47,265
	Total 4 Months, October, November, December 1876, and January 1877...	44,765	10,12,097	933	21,099	9,726	2,00,886	...	...	536	13,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,736	84,865	4,233	93,209	...	...	63,934	14,35,309
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	150,111	33,31,800	4,259	96,319	23,745	4,88,559	...	...	8,253	1,41,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	12,548	23,723	5,40,089	...	...	210,847	46,12,206
	1874-75 ...	138,624	31,24,841	...	...	8,963	1,98,899	...	...	24,211	5,46,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,047	4,05,001	1,248	28,336	...	...	191,096	43,03,483
	1873-74 ...	139,267	32,53,243	2,277	55,670	...	...	...	...	5,491	1,34,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,747	41,815	2,305	55,641	...	...	151,087	35,40,901
B. Burma.	Rangoon	17,443	3,11,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	6,198	526	9,862	18,298	3,27,483
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, January 1877	17,443	3,11,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	6,198	526	9,862	18,298	3,27,483
	Total 4 Months, October, November, December 1876, and January 1877...	27,101	4,72,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	18,754	526	9,862	28,705	5,01,229
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	1,609	27,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,725	9,76,638	...	...	46,334	10,04,292
	1874-75 ...	10,986	1,97,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	11,867	2,11,684
	1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,371	23,387	...	...	1,371	23,387
Grand Total.	Total, January 1877	147,364	37,21,489	26,606	7,43,565	13,997	4,35,169	...	...	15,932	4,36,835	...	...	...	...	1,058	23,865	18,609	5,54,754	329	6,198	3,178	79,300	227,073	60,01,175
	Total 4 Months, October, November, December 1876 and January 1877...	320,831	77,85,629	1,26,045	32,36,191	28,002	7,48,727	...	...	52,488	13,77,392	...	...	...	...	3,736	89,865	35,992	10,18,828	1,078	18,754	3,344	81,377	571,516	1,43,56,763
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76 ...	392,049	90,32,271	1,06,524	26,96,791	43,119	10,04,768	...	...	61,636	15,71,237	57,942	14,88,195	...	...	650	12,548	167,395	44,03,378	45,579	9,97,512	487	9,104	875,381	2,12,15,804
	1874-75 ...	574,705	1,47,67,156	1,13,531	29,79,845	65,751	17,76,620	...	...	74,832	18,85,711	5,595	1,54,400	...	...	18,051	4,05,026	27,079	7,59,170	881	14,494	1,751	31,745	882,176	2,27,74,167
	1873-74 ...	486,130	1,31,55,249	64,528	19,12,625	33,319	9,61,944	...	...	58,512	16,37,657	1,137	29,500	...	...	1,747	41,815	43,651	12,24,643	1,371	23,387	897	16,813	691,292	1,90,03,663

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 16th February 1877.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE TO THE PORTS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th FEBRUARY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.												From British Burma.					
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.*		Total.		Akyab.†		Bassein.†		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras— Paddy	105,286	3,88,587	...	...	2,520	6,860	17,553	59,730	...	...	125,359	4,55,177	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	183	312	...	...	...	...	183	312	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam Paddy	35,947	1,45,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,947	1,45,690	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	17,281	66,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,281	66,772	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin Paddy	3,403	13,356	4,991	16,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,394	30,338	37	100	...	...	37	100
" Paddy	...	...	441	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	600	4,855	7,700	...	...	4,855	7,700
Tellicherry	411	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	...	527	1,264	64	...	...	...	527	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Paddy	...	...	...	...	117	320	20	...	...	...	117	320	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,486	26,180	...	...	16,486	26,180
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787	2,144	...	...	787	2,144
Other Ports Paddy	997	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	997	3,400	3,169	4,921	...	...	3,169	4,921
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	163,325	6,19,545	5,432	17,582	3,347	8,756	17,553	59,730	...	...	189,657	7,05,613	25,334	41,045	...	...	25,334	41,045

* No return received.
† No returns from other Ports in Burma have been received.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th FEBRUARY 1877.

General Remarks.—In Madras slight rain is reported from North Arcot, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly: no report has been received from Nellore, and the numbers on relief works in Malabar have not been telegraphed. The total reported number of persons employed on relief works is 815,979. There is an increase of 24,900 in Bellary and 9,400 in Salem: in Kurnool there is a decrease of 48,000 and of 17,600 in Cuddapah. In Bombay unseasonable rain has injured the crops in Tanna, Khandesh, Násik and Guzerat: some has also fallen in Sind and the Deccan. No rain is reported from Mysore. In the Central Provinces there has also been rain in many districts, which in some has injured the *rabi*. The harvest is progressing in Berar. In Central India and Rajputana showers have fallen and prospects are good. General rain has fallen throughout Lower Bengal, and has done some injury to the *rabi* crops: but it has been of benefit to the indigo and the early rice. Showers are reported from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh: the weather is now clear and the crops are in good condition. Rain has fallen in several districts of the Punjab, and prospects are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Feb. 13th)	*Nil*	*Raggi* being still transplanted to be irrigated by wells, also *cholum* and maize; *varagu* not more than a poor crop; castor, cotton, chillies, and tobacco will be fair; prices rising in Repalli and Bezwada; fallen in Gudivada, Palnad, Narsarowpet, and Sattanapalli, fluctuations due to last week's rain; cholera, 521 seizures, 227 deaths; also fever and small-pox reported; no improvement in pasture; markets fairly supplied; 3,964 on relief works; number fed gratuitously by Government 233, by people 938; cattle disease in some taluks.
Kurnool	(„ 13th)	*Nil*	Crops under canal harvested; cholera continues, seizures 91, deaths 74; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; number on relief works 238,934, gratuitously fed 3,567; the number of coolies below past week attributed partly to weeding and partly to enforcement of task-work; in Koilkuntla and Cumbum it is attributed partly to desertion, owing to outbreak of cholera, this appears doubtful, information is called for; new scale of wages not introduced during the week; the fall of prices still continues, probably owing to same cause.
Cuddapah	(„ 13th)	·46 in 3 taluks.	People on relief works 118,276; gratuitously fed 1,723; cholera 1,039; number of cattle died for want of fodder and disease 827.
Bellary	(„ 13th)	*Nil.*	345,500 persons on relief works; increase on last week of 25,000 persons, this is partly owing to persons who deserted last week on account of the *Mohurrum* festival, joining again in Alur and Adoni, and partly to increase generally, the new scale of wages not having come into force; 18,289 gratuitously fed, decrease 10,000, chiefly in Hindupur, where Mysore paupers have been sent back, and also number of relief-houses decreased; 4,540 gratuitously fed by private charity, aided by Government grant; cholera in 15 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking-water diminishing, but not exhausted.
Nellore		...	Report not received.
Chingleput	(Feb. 13th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 10,335, number gratuitously fed 4,044; cholera, small-pox, fever, and dysentery in parts; pasture and water scarce.
North Arcot	(„ 13th)	1·10 at Puttur	Relief works coolies 21,523, decrease owing to enforcement of task work, cholera, and stoppage of certain works; persons gratuitously fed 324; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce; cattle are dying for want of fodder.
South Arcot	(„ 13th)	*Nil*	Number employed last week 562; none gratuitously fed; cholera in several taluks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture scarce.
Salem	(„ 13th)	·1	Number on relief works 40,400, number gratuitously fed 4,150, ditto private 500; cholera in all taluks; labour number rising 30 per cent., due to large numbers employed on irrigation by the Public Works Department; gratuitous relief number 24 per cent., falling off due to stoppage of villagewar relief.
Coimbatore	(„ 13th)	...	Slight rain at Oodoomulpetta and south and south-east of Pollachee; cholera increasing, deaths 986; cattle poor; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation, except under wells; on relief works 23,733, gratuitously fed 1,809.
Tanjore	(„ 13th)	*Nil*	Relief works none; 404 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Madura (Feb. 13th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works 9,688, number fed gratis 557; cholera continues chiefly in Pulni, also in Dindigul, Melur, and Ramnad; cattle doing poorly for want of fodder and drinking water, with mortality in some parts.
Trichinopoly („ 13th)	*Nil*	Number on relief works on 12th instant 528, several coolies from other districts having returned to their houses; 1,074 gratuitously fed on same date by public subscription; cholera better; seizures 177, deaths 91; small-pox continues severe; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 13th)	...	Slight rain in two northern distressed taluks and in Tenkasy; harvest commenced in the river valley; cholera almost same as last week; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; prices slightly risen; number on relief works 2,536; number gratuitously fed 71; decrease in number on relief works, owing to reduction of wages.
Malabar („ 13th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; 28 deaths from cholera in 5 taluks; small-pox in 6 taluks; cattle unhealthy in Palghaut; pasture failing; number of coolies on Kolathur works will be reported shortly.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay— (Feb. 15th)		
Sind. (Feb. 14th)		
Kurrachee	·72 ·45 at Kotri. ·52 at Tatta. ·18 at Bula Kháns. ·10 at Jerruck.	Heavy showers in Dadu taluka on 5th and 6th; small-pox increased in Kurrachee town, 11 fresh cases on 1st, 55 recovering, on 2nd few deaths, disease also in Malir town and suburbs of Kotri, and Shahbundar taluka.
Shikárpur ...	Nearly ·5 on 6th Feb.	Chicken-pox in Shikarpur taluka, many fatal cases in Shikarpur town; rain on 6th has benefited *rabi* crops and made weather colder; cattle disease continues.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* fair; slight rain in 7 talukas; small-pox continues; 13 fresh cases, 5 deaths; small-pox in 4, measles in 3, fever in 9, cattle disease in 3 talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather fair and getting warm; oil seed crops in flower; wheat and barley springing into ear; fever and cough decreasing.
Guzerat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* crops slightly injured by recent rain.
Kaira ...	1·30	Weather cold; health good.
Surat ...	...	Slight rain caused some injury to cotton crops; fever continues in Pardi.
Broach	·08 at Jambusar ·02 at Ankleswar ·30 at Wagra.	Small-pox as before.
Khandesh and Násik.		
Khandesh ...	·56	Total rainfall 15·09; state of crops as before; small-pox continues.
Násik ...	Average ·50	Rain general in all talukas; fever, cold, and small-pox prevalent.
Konkan.		
Tanna ...	1·59	*Reaping of rabi* crops progressing; crops damaged in talukas Wada and Kalyán by the unseasonable fall of rain; small-pox prevalent in 4, and fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	·16	Cholera in Bhimthadi and Purandhar talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	49 deaths from cholera in 3 talukas.
Satara ...	·08	Rain fallen also in Pátan and Jauli; 10 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	225 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	436 deaths from cholera in 8, and 16 from small-pox in 2 talukas.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent; 22 deaths.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera increasing; 209 deaths in 7 talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory.		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cold, general health good; small-pox in 2 talukas.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather and health good.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton damaged in Baroda district owing to recent rain.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in Sind, Guzerat, Khandesh, and parts of the Deccan, which has done harm to standing crops. Cholera increasing in Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	1·76	Weather cloudy, with rain at short intervals; the cloudy state of the weather and non-cessation of the rain are not very favourable to the progress of the cold weather crops; the rain which has already fallen has done good to the crops, and it is also expected that cholera, which is still prevalent throughout the district, may abate to some extent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Noakholly ...	2·11	Weather wet and cloudy almost throughout the week; a storm passed over the station about midday on the 4th instant, but did not continue very long; there was high wind and rain again on the night of the 7th idem; the *amun* crops have been reaped almost everywhere; chillies, pulses, &c., are progressing well everywhere, except in the inundated tracts; cholera is still prevalent, and stray cases of small-pox have been reported from the Sudhárám station.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	3·23	Weather cloudy throughout the week; it rained very heavily for the last four days; mustard has begun to be reaped, and the recent heavy rain has entirely spoiled the portion of the crop that has already been gathered; the tobacco plants are thriving well, but the prospects of sugarcane are bad; the *joomiahs* have begun to cut their *jooms* for cultivation; cholera is still prevalent in the district.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·66	Weather damp and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	2·05	A furious gale, which lasted 25 minutes, some of the gusts of which were as strong as those of the late cyclone, swept over the district on the 4th instant, and caused some destruction of boats and other property; the crops, however, are reported to be good everywhere, except in the tracts affected by the storm-wave of the 31st October last; the cholera epidemic has much abated, but the disease is still present in thanas Barhmuddin, Dowlut Khan, and Mendigunge; in Barhmuddin it is as virulent and destructive as ever; there is no disease among the cattle anywhere in the district.
Furreedpore ...	1·61	Weather cold and wet; there was storm and rain, with very high wind and low barometer, on Sunday, the 4th instant, and 35 boats sunk at Goalundo alone; the rainfall at Goalundo has been 1·32, and at Madareepore 1·04; state and prospects of the crops are very fair; health is not bad.
Dacca ...	·06	Rain fell till the 8th instant; the weather has been fair and very cold since; the crops are in good condition; the rain will do more good than harm; four persons and many cows died from cold on the 4th.
Mymensingh ...	·71	Weather cold and cloudy, with occasional showers; wind chiefly from the north and north-west; transplantation of *boro* seedlings has been completed; the prospects of this crop and of *khasari* pulse are very good.
Tipperah ...	·44	Weather unseasonably rainy and stormy; the cold weather crops have suffered somewhat from the recent bad weather.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·39	Weather rainy till the 9th instant; there was a strong gale on Sunday, the 4th instant; the late storms and rain have damaged materially the cold weather crops and paddy stacked in the open air; the wind was particularly strong in Diamond Harbour and Barripore, where injury to life and property has been done; cholera has not disappeared.
Jessore ...	1·81	Weather cold and wet; the excessive rain has injured both the rice and winter crops to some extent, but will soften the ground for ploughing for the early rice, and will do good to the indigo crop.
Nuddea ...	1·88	Weather stormy, with rain, and unusually cold; not much harm has been done to the standing crops, except tobacco, which is said to have suffered; the rain will enable ploughing to go on everywhere.
Moorshedabad ...	1·25	The weather was cold and cloudy, and occasionally rainy; it has now cleared; the prospects of most of the *chaitali* crops continue to be good, but gram and mustard have been injured by the rains; prices are almost steady; cholera is prevalent in Dunigram, Debagram, and Gopgram, in the jurisdiction of the Rampore Haut sub-division; health is otherwise good.
Pubna ...	1·08	Weather stormy and unsettled till the 8th instant; now fair and seasonable; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory, and the health of the district is good.
Rajshahye ...	1·11	There has been plentiful rain all over the district during the week; the rain has done some slight injury to *khasari*, peas, *masoor*, and gram; but the condition of the standing wheat, barley, and *cheena* crops has much improved; the officer in charge of the Malunchi out-post reports that the *rabi* crops of six or seven villages in his jurisdiction have been entirely destroyed by hail; no sickness prevails in the district.
Bogra ...	·65	Weather unseasonably damp and chilly; up to date harvest is in all respects very good; the oil-seeds also promise excellent results, but it is feared that the rain in the district, which has been much heavier than noted, will do much harm to the tobacco crop.
Malda ...	·42	Weather pretty cold and cloudy till the 8th instant; slight rain fell on the 4th, 7th, and 8th instant; mornings generally foggy; wind from the east and north-west; the crops are in splendid condition; 26 deaths from cholera reported.
Dinagepore ...	·18 ·65 at Roygunge.	Weather cloudy, followed by foggy mornings; the rain has done much good to the crops.
Rungpore ...	·11 ·55 at Kurigram; ·66 at Bagdogra.	Weather cold; the rainfall prospects of the winter crops are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Cooch Behar ...	·9 at Dinhath.	Weather cold and cloudy; a very unpleasant east wind has been blowing for some days; from the morning of the 7th instant the clouds have been gathering, and more rain may fall; the cutting of the *haimanti dhan* is nearly finished; in some places in Mátabhánga the tobacco plants have been injured by hailstones which fell on the night of the 31st January; no similar reports, however, have been received from the southern portion of the Raj, where the crop is doing well; the prospects of mustard seeds generally continue good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather very cold; mornings foggy; the *haimanti* harvest is over with favourable outturn; mustard is being reaped; public health is good.
Darjeeling ...	·13	Weather sharp cold; there has been another fall of snow, and a little rain during the week; the winter rice crop has all been threshed and has given a good outturn; the young wheat and barley are doing well, the recent rain having been favourable for them.
Midnapore ...	·41	Weather most unseasonable; very heavy wind on the 4th instant; in the south the weather appears to have been tempestuous, and some loss of life and more of cattle is reported; the heavy wind and drenching rain have injured the paddy stacks and gathered rice to a considerable extent; the rain will also have injured the linseed, castor and other cold-weather crops; on the other hand it has been beneficial to indigo, *til*, and spring rice; cholera decreased, but fever increased in consequence of the wet weather.
Howrah ...	1·87	Weather again cold, wet, and windy; fortunately there are no crops on the ground to be endangered by the bad weather and rains.
Hooghly ...	·62	Weather abnormal for this season of the year; cloudy from the 4th to the 8th instant; rain on the 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, accompanied with strong wind on the 4th and 7th; the rice lands are being ploughed; the late heavy rains have injured peas, gram, *musari*, potatoes, and mango-blossoms, but have benefited the vegetables, and indigo; public health is normal.
Burdwan ...	·85 1·94 at Cutwa; ·92 at Culna; ·74 at Bood Bood; 2·01 at Raneegunge.	Weather now clear and cool; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory; health is generally good.
Bankoora ...	1·61	Weather showery and cool; state and prospects of the crops are favourable as before; the late rain has done much good to the winter crops.
Beerbhoom ...	1·88	Weather unusually wet; the unusual rain will do some injury to some of the pulses; the other cold-weather crops (wheat, barley) and sugarcane will be benefited.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1·21 ·86 at Godda.	Weather, rain clearing up; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Bhágalpur ...	·22	Weather cloudy and wet during the first half of the week, settled fine, and cold, with strong west wind, during the second half; the *rabi* crops are excellent; general health is very good; only a little small-pox is reported here and there.
Monghyr ...	... ·55 at Begoo Serai; ·40 at Jamooee.	Weather set fair; the late rain is reported to have injured the crops; the Collector, however, is of opinion that the rain has been beneficial, and that the prospects of the crops continue good; the fall of hail on the 31st January last damaged the crops in a few villages at the extreme north of the district.
Purneah ...	·25 ·11 at Kissengunge; ·25 at Arrareah.	Weather bright and clear, with cold west wind; the rain and dull weather at the beginning of the week has done harm to the wheat; the recent change in the weather is beneficial.
Durbhunga ...	·79	Weather very cold and generally cloudy and damp; there was rain on the 7th and 8th instant; strong west wind from the 9th; the recent rain has done some injury to the *rabi* crops, tobacco, and *rahur*; it is apprehended that the outturn in the south of the district will be considerably below the average; no return received from the Mudhoobunnee sub-division.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather cold, with strong westerly wind; the recent rain, it is apprehended, will do some damage to the *rabi* crops; the public health is good, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox near Soorsund, in the Seetamurhee sub-division.
Sarun ...	1·14 ·77 at Sewan; ·82 at Gopálganj.	Weather raw, damp, and cold, with occasional showers, up to 8th instant; bright and clear since; the weather appears to be settling; the wind has changed to the west; the gloomy weather, as there had been for the past month, has not been experienced, it is believed, in any part of the district; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally favourable throughout the district; wheat, gram, and *rahur* have been very partially injured by *hurda* blight and *lahi* insects from the effects of damp weather; there has been a fall of hail in Basantpur and Maharajganj in the Sewan sub-division, but it was too slight to damage the crops; the crops are reaching maturity, and the prospects will be much improved if there be warm

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		and clear weather and steady west wind for the next fifteen days; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	Return not received.	The rain has done some damage, and if not followed by dry weather, will produce blight; the prospects of the corps are fine, except where they have been injured by the rain.
Patna ...	Ditto ...	Weather very cold; rain in the early part of the week has done slight damage to the *rabi* crops, especially to poppy, linseed, *rahur*, and wheat; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	1·10	Weather cloudy, with frequent heavy rain; very cold on the 8th and 9th instant; the late heavy rain, accompanied in some places by hail, has done injury to the *rabi* crops, and some damage is also reported to that portion of the *kharif* crop which has not been harvested; the weather has now cleared up and the prospects are therefore brightening.
Shahabad ...	1·05	Weather clear and cold, with west wind; all the sub-divisions report serious injury to the *rabi* crops from the late unseasonable rain; the sky looks, however, as if it would clear, and a good west wind and strong sun will make a considerable difference in any estimate of the injury.
Hazáribágh ...	3·22	Weather unseasonably wet and cloudy; the rain during the past week must be injurious to the wheat, barley, peas, &c.; the poppy crop, too, has been much injured in different parts of the district by hail and rain.
Lohardugga ...	3·35 1·50 at Palamow.	There has been a good deal of rain throughout the district, and hail in some places; the weather, though quite cleared up from the 9th instant, or the preceding day, is now cold and windy; the crops in the sudder sub-division are excellent, but from Palamow considerable damage by hail is reported; the general health is everywhere good; only a few cases of small-pox reported from Palamow.
Manbhoom ...	2·72	Weather unseasonably rainy, nothing particular to report; there not being much *rabi* crops in the district, much harm has not been done by the rain; the *mahowa* crop may suffer; the ryots have taken advantage of the soaking the land has got, to plough for their highland sowings.
Singbhoom ...	2·95	There has been excessive rain during the week; the sky appeared to have been clearing up on the 9th instant; the fields have been flooded, and the pulses are reported to have suffered; but the prospects of wheat are still good; general health is good.
Balasore ...	·07 5·30 at Bhadrak.	Wet and stormy weather; a considerable number of cattle have perished from the rain, wind, and cold; a little ploughing is in progress; reports of sporadic cholera are rather frequent.
Cuttack ...	·70	Weather cloudy and unsettled, with showers during the early part of the week; now clear, bright, and cold; ploughing is being actively carried on; the rain has done some damage to the *rabi* crops, but on the whole it has done good; small-pox is rather prevalent, otherwise the public health is good.
Pooree ...	1·87 ·84 at Khoordah.	Weather cloudy; the rain has done much good to the *dalua* paddy crop, but has partially injured the mango crop; cotton, *moog*, and other miscellaneous crops promise a fair outturn; the exportation of rice continues; the prices are stationary in the chief sub-division.
		General Remarks.—There was some rain in the beginning of the week; the late heavy rain, accompanied in some places by strong wind and hail, has done injury to the *rabi* crops, and some damage is also reported to that portion of the late rice which had not been harvested; on the other hand, it has improved the prospects of indigo and spring rice, and enabled the cultivators to plough their rice-fields. On the 4th instant there was a violent squall of wind and rain, which was felt in all the districts bordering on the Bay of Bengal, from Midnapore to Noakholly.
N. W. Provinces—		
(February 15th)		
Benares (Feb. 14th)	1·2	Wheat benefited by rain; weather bright and cold; prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ 14th)	...	Weather changed for better; prospects improved.
Jhansi („ 15th)	...	Weather clear; prices rising.
Agra („ 14th)	·2 to ·9	Crops progressing well.
Meerut („ 14th)	...	More rain; prospects good.
Bareilly („ 14th)	1·4	*Rabi* prospects fair.
Punjab— Feb.(14th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province good.
Hissár	1·2	
Umballa	·7	
Jullundur	2·0	
Lahore	*Nil*	
Ráwalpindi ...	·3	
Mooltan	*Nil*	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	
Peshawar	1·0	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Feb. 14th)	·6	Weather clear; general prospects favourable; public health good.
Sitapur ...	*Nil*	
Fyzabad ...	·3	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari ... (Feb. 10th)	...	Weather cloudy; *rabi* gathered; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·53	Heavy and continuous rain; rice stacked in fields damaged; ploughing continues; health good.
Biláspur ...	·20	Weather cloudy; crops injured by rain and continued cloudy weather; slight cholera; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·22	Weather unfavourable to crops; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	1·20	*Rabi* injured by rain; slight cholera prevalent.
Chhindwára ...	...	Weather cloudy; wheat suffered from recent rain; gram and *masur* gathering; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Chánda (Feb. 11th)	·15	*Rabi* gathered and being threshed; *jari* cotton doing well; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 12th)	·22	Weather cloudy; prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Nágpur ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; crops damaged by recent rain and destroyed in places by hail; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; cholera continues; small-pox declining; prices easy.
Wardha ...	...	Prospects favourable; health good.
Nimár ...	·79	Small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Jubbulpore ...	·85	*Masur* injured; cattle disease continues; health good.
Saugor ...	·38	Crops doing well; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·10	Except gram, other *rabi* crops thriving; health good.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has injured the *rabi*, and prospects are less favourable.
British Burma— (Feb. 15th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Ten deaths from cholera in Akyab town; cholera in a sporadic form in Akyab and Kyoukphyoo districts, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in two townships of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health generally good; slight cattle disease.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Health good.
Henzada ...	...	Health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 9 cases, and Mahathaman 5.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	No report.
Assam— (Feb. 15th)		
Gauháti ...	·06	Weather clear and cool, with cold north-east winds; manufacture of country sugar is in progress; public health good.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Field work continues.
Mysore & Coorg—		
Bangalore (Feb. 15th)	...	Prices of food grains stationary; markets continue to be fairly supplied; cholera on the increase, 214 deaths in Bangalore against 108 in last week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 15th)	...	*Rabi* cutting continued; public health good.
Central India—		
Indore, Neemuch, Rutlam, Sutna (Feb. 14th)	·43	Prospects and health good.
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Feb. 15th)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects and health fair.
Jeypore („ 15th)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 10th)	No return	Prospects and health good.
Tonk („ 10th)	·1	
Kota („ 10th)	1·0 on 10th	
Shapura („ 10th)	2·0	
Jhallawar („ 10th)	1·35	Anxiety regarding opium.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1877. {Register No. 33.}

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

No. 212.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1877.

AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE.
Famine.

READ—

Telegram to the Government of Bombay, dated October 22nd 1876, requesting the submission of separate statements regarding each taluka in the distressed districts, showing its area, population, Government realizable revenue in 1875-76, rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation, average annual rain-fall, actual rain-fall up to date, ordinary prices of the staple-food of the taluka at that season, actual prices on the date of the return, probable extent of failure of crops, and amount, if any, sanctioned for relief works and other relief, and adding that the statements might be prepared from the best information then available, and corrected or supplemented afterwards if necessary.

Letters from the Government of Bombay, Nos. 6331, 6406, and 6561, dated the 4th, 8th and 15th November, 1876, forwarding the statements required.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 459, dated 30th November 1876, requesting that the information received might be supplemented by a complete review of the situation, comprising—

"(*a*). A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.

(*b*). An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.

(*c*). Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.

(*d*). The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.

(*e*). The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.

(*f*). The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.

(*g*). The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.

(*h*). The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.

(*i*). The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.

(*j*). The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.

(*k*). The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands, at date of report, for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st, and July 1st."

Adding that the above information "should be given for each taluka separately, and should be, in the first instance, prepared by the Mamlatdars, the permission already given to place them on special duty being freely availed of for the purpose. The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge should test, verify, or supplement the statements of each Mamlatdar, and then submit *as his own*, and in his own language, a complete report for the taluka on the points indicated, with full and free expression of his own opinions. Each taluka report should be passed on by the Collector with his remarks to the Commissioner, and by him similarly to the Bombay Government, who will forward it to this Department. No report of any one taluka should be detained anywhere because others have not come to hand, and the whole of the reports should have reached the Government of India by the 15th of January next. As many of the details above specified have already been partially collected, or are in process of collection, and the welding of the whole, including the new matter, into a complete form will be of obvious use to both Governments, the President in Council trusts that the call now made will not prove especially difficult or irksome.

Letters from the Government of Bombay of various dates between the 17th January and the 12th February 1877, forwarding the original reports received from each district, together with summaries of their contents, and a general summary of the whole.

Statement A, compiled from the returns and summaries received in reply to the telegram of October 22nd, and the letter of November 30th above referred to.

Statement B, being an abstract of statement A, with additions from the Bombay weekly returns, and the reports of local officers now submitted.

OBSERVATIONS.

As soon as the Government of India became aware, from the official reports of the Government of Bombay, and other sources, that the scarcity shewing itself in that Presidency was not unlikely to assume formidable proportions, the submission was requested of statements, containing elementary statistical information and a rough estimate of the probable failure of crops, regarding each taluka of the affected districts.

2. This information was supplied by the Government of Bombay with the utmost promptitude, and has since proved extremely valuable. It was, however, necessarily defective and temporary as regards the failure of crops, inasmuch as the careful field inspections which take place annually in the Bombay Presidency had at that date barely commenced, and the period during which local or general rain might have materially altered the aspect of affairs had not altogether passed away. At the same time the particulars which it comprised revealed the very serious nature of the calamity then imminent, and the necessity for full and searching enquiry upon various points not included in the previous returns, with the view of avoiding, on the one hand, expenditure in excess of the requirements of any locality, and, on the other, the occurrence of disaster owing to the deficiency of grain supplies, the failure of water, or the need for further relief, whether by works or charitable measures, having been anywhere overlooked. The Government of Bombay were therefore requested to supplement their previous returns by a complete review and forecast of the situation, and, in accordance with the precedents of the famine of 1874, and the West Behar scarcity of 1875, to forward the original opinions of the mass of local officers, to which, when given deliberately, fully, unreservedly, and promptly, considerable value has always been justly attached. Such a review and forecast, it may be added, is of inestimable service, not only to the high authorities by whom it is eventually considered, but to the local officers themselves, by directing the attention of every one of them to all the points which it is advisable to keep in view, and leading them to endeavour to form regarding each an opinion in the case of their individual charge.

3. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has now to express his warm acknowledgments of the punctuality, care, and ability with which this somewhat onerous requisition has been responded to. The reports of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of talukas now submitted contain ample evidence both of acquaintance with and attention to their charges on the part

of the several Mamlatdars subordinate to them, and of energetic, watchful, and intelligent supervision on the part of the reporting officers themselves, while the remarks and criticisms of the Collectors and Revenue Commissioners shew that they have fully grasped the situation and the serious responsibilities which it imposes upon them, and will not fail to afford all necessary relief to the suffering multitudes dependent on their care, while not losing sight of the vigilant economy which the financial necessities of the State render indispensable. The Government of Bombay have very properly expressed a desire to "guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters." The Government of India fully acknowledge the difficulties pointed out, and will be careful not to attribute to the Government of Bombay the responsibility thus deprecated. His Excellency the Governor General in Council would have been glad to have fixed a more distant date for the submission of the reports if such a course would not have made them too late for the practical purposes for which they were intended; but, considering the advantages possessed by the Bombay Presidency in a complete system of village agricultural statistics, in a strong staff of officials in each taluka, and in the custom of Assistant and Deputy Collectors travelling about their charges for a large portion of the year, no less than the general evidences of care and acquaintance with the subject afforded by the reports received, His Excellency in Council believes that the information now laid before the Government of India is as complete and trustworthy as it was possible to obtain in time to be of service. His Excellency in Council has much pleasure in making public his general commendation of these reports, leaving it to the Local Government, if they think fit, to express their own approval of individual complete and thoughtful documents comprised in the collection.

4. The review now submitted comprised 90 talukas and 3 pettas, or separately administered portions of talukas, making a total of 93 sub-divisions of nine districts, all of which are situated above the Ghauts, and extend from the Satpura range of mountains, north of the Taptee river, to the southern extremity of the Bombay Presidency. Some failure of crops has occurred in portions of two districts, Colaba and Ratnagiri, on the sea-coast, but their condition is not such as to cause any anxiety, or to call for extensive relief operations. The area and population, both total and affected, of the nine districts, are given by the Bombay Government in their weekly statements at the figures quoted in the margin. These figures of the affected tracts nearly correspond on the whole, though not always in the case of individual districts, with the area and population of the talukas in which, according to the present review, the crop saved is estimated at less than one-half. If talukas in which the crop saved amounts to one-half be also considered as famine-stricken, then the affected area and population will be raised to 41,254 and 6,180,209 respectively.

	Total.	Affected.
Area in square miles	54,355	33,873
Population	7,963,927	4,981,616

5. The rain-fall during the past season, as reported in the returns of November, since which date no fall of any importance has occurred, is shewn in the margin for 86 talukas, for which the information is complete. This summary, however, has an unduly favourable appearance, inasmuch as the rain was in many places not only scanty, but unseasonable, as, for instance, in Satara and Dharwar, where 23 inches out of 30, and 9 out of 15, respectively, fell in the month of July. These inequalities are apparent in the Bombay Government's published statement for the period ending October 31st, and in a useful return published by the Bombay Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the 19th of that month.

Population.	Number of talukas.
Full rain-fall	4
Three-fourths	14
Two-thirds	12
One-half	26
One-third	21
One-quarter	8
One-seventh	1
Total ...	86

6. The proportions of *kharif* and *rabi* crops which have been saved have been stated separately in the several Taluka reports with such accuracy as was under the circumstances practicable. Reducing these to one figure for the taluka, by the aid of the proportions of *kharif* and *rabi* cultivation in the preceding year 1875-76, as given in the returns of November, the proportions of crop saved were, in round numbers, as shewn in the margin. Contrasting these results with those obtained from the November estimates of failure, which were, as already observed, too early in date to be more than a very rough forecast, it is highly satisfactory to find that they shew a more favourable condition of affairs. Whereas, by the by the returns of November, as summarized in the 5th paragraph of the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 2, dated 12th January, the crop saved was above half in eleven districts only; it is now found to be above that proportion in twenty-four. The districts in which there has been total, or almost total, failure, remain twenty-one in both cases, and the intermediate number (comprising from one-half to one-sixth of crop saved) is consequently reduced from fifty-nine to forty-eight, out of which seventeen have got a half crop.*

Districts.	Number of talukas in which the crop was—							
	Full average.	Three-fourths.	Two-thirds.	One-half.	One-third.	One-fourth.	One-sixth.	*Nil.*
Khandeish ...	4	3	2	4	6	...	...	..
Násik ...	..	1	3	4	2	1	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	3	2	3	1	1	1
Poona ...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	2
Sholapur ...	...	...		...	...	1	...	6
Satara ...	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	.
Kaládgi ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6
Belgaum ...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	3
Dharwar ...	..	...	...	1	3	2	2	3
Total ...	6	7	11	17	18	8	5	21

8. The information now received on the important subject of remissions is equally satisfactory. The loss of revenue was reported in the 10th paragraph of the despatch above quoted as likely to reach sixty-six lakhs of rupees, of which forty-six lakhs were to fall in the current *financial* year and twenty lakhs in 1877-78. Later on, the estimate of the Bombay Government for the two years was about seventy-six and a half lakhs, and Sir Richard Temple, somewhat later still, gave fifty lakhs as the amount suggested to him by those local authorities with whom he had had an opportunity of conferring. The estimate under the present returns, which seems, like that of Sir Richard Temple, to be for the *revenue* year which ends on July 31st, is Rs. 46,84,732, and there is reason to hope, from the language used by many of the local officers, that this may prove to be an outside estimate. As regards the principles upon which remissions should be granted, the Government of India were in November last in correspondence with the Government of Bombay, and authorized them to abstain from selling the occupancy right of ryots for arrears of land revenue which were attributable to the unfavourableness of the season, and also to extend, by executive order, to the case of any sales of moveable property which might be indispensable, the exemptions which had been proposed in section 266 of the Civil Procedure Code Bill. Subsequently, Sir Richard Temple's suggestion for suspending arrears till the following year, instead of remitting them at once, was communicated to the Local Government for guidance; but on their pointing out objections to the measure arising from the Bombay revenue system, the matter has been left entirely to their discretion, with the request that the local authorities may be again warned against too free remissions, and authorised to hold balances in suspense in cases in which it appears probable that the landholder will, without undue pressure, be able to pay up next season—a course, it may be observed, which is recommended by several officers in the reports now under consideration. The amount of loss of revenue which may occur in the financial and revenue years 1877-78, in consequence of less land being cultivated through the impoverishment of the ryots and their loss of agricultural stock, cannot at present be estimated, and none of the local officers have attempted to do so. Taking all the above circumstances into consideration, however, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council sees reason to hope that the entire loss of revenue in the two financial years may not be so great as was at first apprehended.

* The discrepancy of two is owing to the addition of three *pettas* to, and the omission of Mahabaleshwar from, the present returns.

9. The question of the condition of the cattle and stock, at all times a highly important one, is especially so in the case of the Bombay affected districts, owing to their wealth in this respect, the proportion of animals to population being, it may be observed, 34 per cent. greater than in the affected districts of Madras. In some talukas the mortality has been most severe, the districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Kaládgi having apparently been the greatest sufferers. The cattle have, however, been driven away in masses, in the case of Sholapur to the extent of one half their entire number, to the Ghauts or other accessible pastures, and the early steps taken by the Government of Bombay to throw open the forest reserves, and to facilitate the passage of cattle both by road and rail, have had a highly beneficial result. His Excellency, the Governor General in Council concurs with that Government in the hope that the mortality will, except in certain cases, be found to have been confined to the more old and worthless animals, and trusts that its percentage will be found not to be high on the total number, and that the grant of takávi advances for the purchase of fresh cattle, when the ploughing season approaches, for which the Government of India have already given free sanction, may prevent any great falling off in cultivation during the coming year.

Horses, Ponies, and Mules	...	...	100,997
Oxen, Cows, Bulls and Buffaloes	...	...	4,589,971
Sheep and Goats	...	...	2,549,027
			7,239,995

10. The condition of the water supply is intimately connected with that of the cattle. The Government of Bombay consider it to be satisfactory in fifty-eight talukas, while in thirty-one others considerable expense may have to be incurred in clearing out or deepening existing wells, in sinking new ones, and in other remedial measures. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has every confidence that such relief as may be possible will be afforded, and is glad to learn that the local Government anticipate no calamity from this source.

11. The course of prices during the critical period from the end of October to the close of the year is very clearly shown in the summary of the taluka reports, statement A, column (c), and is remarkable for the sudden rise which in most cases occurred near the middle of November, and the almost equally rapid fall which followed as soon as the scarcity became known, and private enterprise came forward to supply the deficiency. Severe and extensive, however, as the failure of crops has been, the prices have at no time been generally so high as what are ordinarily understood to be famine prices, and they have become now so favourable that according to the latest accounts there are probably only two or at most three districts where they are on an average higher than ten seers per rupee, which is the rate long since fixed by the Government of India as that on prices rising beyond which grain batta may be allowed to public servants drawing Rs. 16 per mensem and under. The famine is not so much one of food as of money to buy it with, and it must not be overlooked that wherever failure of crops has been only partial, the crop saved will produce an amount far in excess of what it would have been worth in ordinary years. The activity and sufficiency of private trade in the Bombay presidency have been so fully established, chiefly in consequence of the policy from the first pursued, that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has every confidence that, even if, as anticipated by the Bombay Government, no further material fall should take place, no interference on the part of Government will be required, even in the Southern Mahratta Country, where difficulty of access and local combinations occasioned some anxiety before the close of last year.

12. The character of the population, which in some parts of India is a very important feature in the formation of an estimate of the State relief likely to be required in times of scarcity, would appear to be in Bombay tolerably uniform and little likely to effect the issue. The people are mostly agricultural, the number of peasant proprietors is very great, and there are few large and wealthy landholders who are able to assist their tenantry.

13. The emigration has amounted to 671,405, or about 13·5 per cent. on the affected population, and has been to a large extent induced by the necessity for driving the cattle to distant pastures. One body has passed to the north-west into the Nizam's Dominions, Berar, and even the Central Provinces, while another, probably the larger of the two, has resorted to the Western Ghâts along their whole line. From certain talukas, which annually during the fair season send forth bands of labourers to Bombay, Gujerat and other parts, larger numbers than usual have gone in search of a livelihood. The condition of those who have thus left their homes it is not easy to ascertain, but for the

most part they appear to have been fairly successful in their sojourn. Of all who survive, it may be safely predicted that they will return on the approach of the monsoon.

14. Upon the subject of relief works it is sufficient to observe that at the close of the year two hundred and seventy works, of which eighty-nine were roads and thirty-six were tanks, had been completed, while six hundred and eighteen were in progress, of which thirty-three gave employment to 2,000 labourers and upwards.

15. The Government grants for charitable relief have been large, but the demands on them up to the 9th instant have only amounted to Rs. 38,288, of which two-thirds have been spent in the Poona and Sholapur Districts. The relief is given to the aged and infirm poor, and, in two out of the three Divisions, to the young children of labourers employed on the works. As the total number of persons relieved on the above date was 42,300, there would appear some grounds for the belief that the estimates under this head, which are within that number, are likely to be considerably exceeded. Any notice of this subject would be incomplete without a reference to the action of private charity. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is glad to embrace this opportunity of again recognising with sympathy and appreciation the remarkable public spirit which has been displayed throughout the Presidency in raising subscriptions for various humane objects, and especially the conspicuous zeal and self-sacrifice displayed by the Sholapur Relief Committee and their coadjutors of the Deccan Famine Relief Fund in Bombay.

16. The Government of India is now in possession of three independent estimates of the number of persons likely to be on the relief works on the 1st of March, 1st of May and 1st of July. The first is an estimate submitted by the Bombay Government on the 30th of November last. It is in a monthly form, and, commencing with 200,000 as the average for December, gives 450,000 as the average of February, 750,000 as that of March, one million for April, and only 300,000 for July. These figures included charitable relief at ten per cent. The second estimate is that of Sir Richard Temple in his minute of January 11th, and allows 540,000 for March 1st, 870,000 for the 1st of May, and 340,000 for the 1st of July. The last is that of the local officers throughout the country, which was made almost simultaneously with Sir Richard Temple's, and amounts to 677,500 for March 1st, 863,220 for May 1st, and 509,370 for July 1st. Sir Richard Temple is thus in accord with the local officers as regards May 1st, but anticipates lower numbers both before and after that date than they do. These startling discrepancies at once show the extreme difficulty of dealing with the subject, and of being prepared, by a reserve of works to be started when indispensable but not otherwise, for any sudden access of distressed persons whom the exhaustion of private stocks or the failure of employment abroad may throw suddenly upon the hands of Government. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is, however, glad to note that the number on the works on the latest date (February 9th) was only 249,158, and to augur from it that possibly all the estimates may alike be falsified in a manner equally relieving to public suffering and the public purse.

17. In conclusion His Excellency the Governor General in Council has great satisfaction in recording that the reports now under consideration fully bear out and confirm the testimony already borne by Sir Richard Temple to "the zeal and ability with which the famine is being combated by the local officers," and in "congratulating the local Government on the manner in which the substantial safety of some five millions of people is being secured under circumstances of much danger.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State for India, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Sir Richard Temple, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*. In the event of any part of British India being at any future time threatened with scarcity, the local Government should take measures for obtaining, at the earliest practicable date, information under the several heads comprised in Statement A, with the addition of an account of the nature of the two next preceding seasons and harvests.

(True Extract)

T. C. HOPE,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT A.

STATISTICS

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

N. B.—This statement consists of extracts from the information furnished by the Government of Bombay on November 4th, 8th and 15th, 1876, in accordance with the telegram from the Government of India of the 22nd October, and of summaries submitted by that Government of the reports of each taluka called for by the Government of India on November 30th, 1876.

KEY to the alphabetical headings in the following statement:—

(*a*)—a careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned:

(*b*)—an estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount or revenue to be remitted:

(*c*)—information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future:

(*d*)—the nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any:

(*e*)—the course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages:

(*f*)—the local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation:

(*g*)—the character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse:

(*h*)—the movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable:

(*i*)—the relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity:

(*j*)—the nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work:

(*k*)—the number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st and July 1st.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. L. R. ASHBURNER, C.S.I.

KHANDEISH DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. W. H. PROPERT.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Dhulia	759	66,929	1,69,915	159,239	6,319	23·88	12·73
2. Amalner	529	79,863	2,58,024	173,204	20,022	21·93	15·15
3. Erandol	467	76,689	2,30,127	158,192	18,073	30·4	14·79
4. Páchora	542	84,880	2,86,181	170,697	6,906	28·31	12·86
5. Chálisgaon	511	44,568	1,27,905	91,373	8,837	28·19	13·21
6. Pimpalner	1,039	60,125	1,19,345	109,393	12,891	26·78	16·81
7. Nundurbár	647	45,285	1,25,676	46,333	22,502	24·74	16·57
8. Taloda	1,135	35,278	59,304	9,370	17,510	29·4	28·32
9. Sháháda	468	46,228	2,05,913	65,943	40,865	21·36	16·6
10. Virdel	507	63,350	2,41,838	153,056	27,593	18·57	7·95
11. Shirpur	780	34,642	1,29,830	58,625	17,235	20·55	11·24
12. Chopra	495	51,581	1,60,482	86,912	11,622	Information not available.	11·97
13. Sauda	867	124,519	2,78,744	182,518	27,206		13·4
14. Bhusáwal	570	84,245	2,46,223	154,127	11,264	26·47	8·41
15. Nasirabad	319	60,109	2,11,532	83,326	30,307	Information not available.	12·31
16 Jámner	527	70,351	1,75,088	140,514	744		13·26
TOTAL ...	10,162	1,028,642	30,26,127	1,842,822	279,896	...	...

KHÁNDESH.

DHULIA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif yield is 4 annas, and the rabi, which is cultivated only in irrigated lands, promises well. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total amount of revenue is not given, but the probable remissions are Rs. 45,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated, as the ryots have imported abundance of grass.	About three-fourths of the water-supply has failed; in 40 villages there will be a total failure of the ordinary supply. To meet this, ziras are being made, and wells deepened and repaired.		There are about 900,480 lbs. of grain in store, and it is imported from the Central Provinces and Cawnpore *viâ* Chálisgaon.	The bulk of the population consists of Kunbis who are poor. Sowkars will assist the ryots who work under them.	No emigration has taken place, nor is any anticipated.	No works, except Provincial and Local Funds, are in progress, nor will any be needed.	Rs. 200 have been allotted by the Songir Municipality for charitable purposes, but no expenditure has been made.	Government is not at present affording relief to any persons either on works or by charity, nor is it probable that help will be required from Government.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
7th October 1876 ...	29¾	31½	42	28
15th „ ...	28	28	32⅜	28
22nd „ ...	27½	28	31½	28
31st „ ...	26½	26¼	31½	28
7th November 1876 ...	22¾	24½	28	22¾
15th „ ...	23⅝	23⅝	28	19¼
22nd „ ...	23⅝	26¼	28	19¼
30th „ ...	26¼	26½	29¾	21
7th December 1876 ...	24½	26½	31½	21
15th „ ...	24⅛	27⅛	31½	21⅞
22nd „ ...	25⅜	29¾	31½	21
31st „ ...	25⅝	29⅜	31½	23⅝
Average of six years ...	30⅓	31⅜	51⅛	23⅓

PIMPALNER Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif yield may be taken at 8 annas, and the rabi, which is cultivated only in irrigated lands, promises an average crop. No further sowings are probable this season.	The total amount of land revenue is not given, but the remissions are estimated at Rs. 500.	There is no mortality from starvation amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	There will be no scarcity of water, though there is less than usual.		Most of the well-to-do ryots have a year's supply of grain for their own consumption; the amount in store or for sale is not given; but no scarcity is anticipated, though prices are high. If necessary, grain can be imported from Dhulia and Málegaon.	The population is almost purely agricultural; and there are no land-holders likely to aid their tenants should they require help.	No emigration has taken place, nor is any probable.	No relief works are in progress, nor will any be needed.	No charitable relief is given, and none is sought by any one.	It is improbable that Government will have any people to support either on works or by charity.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. pee Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Tur Dall.	Jowári.
7th October 1876 ...	38½	38½	28	...
14th „ ...	31½	31½	28	...
21st „ ...	28	28	28	...
28th „ ...	28	28	28	...
4th November 1876 ...	28	28	28	...
11th „ ...	28	28	28	31½
18th „ ...	31½	31½	24½	...
25th „ ...	28	28	21	...
2nd December 1876 ...	28	28	21	...
9th „ ...	24	28	21	...
16th „ ...	28	28	21	35
23rd „ ...	27	28	28	34
30th „ ...	27	27	21	34
Average of six years ...	...	33	26	...

KHANDESH

—continued.

NIZÁMPUR PETHA, Pimpalner Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
In about 8 villages the kharif crop has failed; in the rest it has been from 10 to 12 annas. The rabi crops have been equal to or above the average. There are no prospects of any further sowings this season.	The total amount of revenue is not given, but the probable remissions are Rs. 1,500.	No unusual mortality has occurred or is likely to occur amongst the cattle.	There will be no distress owing to scarcity of the water-supply, though it is less than usual.	See table below.	Most of the ryots have kept sufficient corn for their own consumption. There are no large grain markets.	The people, except between 50 and 75 sowkars and shopkeepers, are agricultural Kunbis and are poor. There are no large landholders.	There has been no emigration, and none is anticipated.	There are no relief works in progress, nor are any necessary.	The aged and infirm are in no worse condition than in ordinary years.	It is not likely that Government will be called upon to afford relief either on works or by charity.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	38½	38½	45½	31½
8th „ ...	38½	38½	45½	31½
16th „ ...	31½	31½	38½	31½
24th „ ...	31½	31½	38½	31½
1st November 1876 ...	28	24½	29½	31½
8th „ ...	28	26¾	31½	31½
16th „ ...	24½	24½	28	24½
24th „ ...	24½	24½	28	24½
1st December 1876. ...	28	28	31½	31½
8th „ ...	28	28	31½	28
16th „ ...	28	28	31½	28
24th „ ...	28	28	31½	28
1st January 1877 ...	28	28	31½	28
Average of six years ...	40⅛	43⅛	49	28⅛

SHÁHÁDA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield has been an average one. The rabi crop is good, with the exception of gram and linseed, which will yield only 8 annas.	No remissions are necessary.	No mortality from starvation has taken place, or is anticipated.	There will be no failure of water, the usual amount of rain having fallen.	See table below.	There are 1,344,000 lbs. of grain in store, and this is sufficient for local consumption.	The population consists of Bheels, Guzars, and Kunbis. The Guzars and Kunbis, and some of the Bheels, are employed in agriculture. The rest of the Bheels in labour. There are no large landholders.	No emigration has taken place, nor is any probable.	No relief works are in progress, nor are any required.	No special arrangements are necessary for relief either on works or by charity.	

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
8th October 1876 ...	42½	43½	38⅛	42
15th „ ...	42½	43½	30	42
23rd „ ...	40	43½	30	42
31st „ ...	32	32½	28	31 1/10
8th November 1876 ...	32	32½	25⅛	27
15th „ ...	24½	28	22	24 1/10
23rd „ ...	28 1/10	28	26⅛	23⅛
30th „ ...	31	36½	26⅛	27
8th December 1876 ...	29	36½	27 1/10	28
15th „ ...	32	36½	28	28
23rd „ ...	32	34	28	28
31st „ ...	31	32½	27 1/10	28
Average of six years ...	54⅛	62½	39⅛	34½

NANDURBÁR Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The crop, both kharif and rabi, has reached the average. There are no prospects of further sowings this year.	The total amount of land revenue is not given, but the probable remissions are Rs. 1,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, nor is any anticipated.	There will be no distress from scarcity of water.	See table below.	There is sufficient grain for local use.	Half the population consists of Bheels, and the other half of Kunbis; the former are labourers and the latter agriculturists. Their condition will be nearly the same as in ordinary years.	There has been no emigration, and none is probable.	No relief works are in progress, nor are they necessary.	No special charitable aid is required.	No relief on works or by charity will be required.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
7th October 1876 ...	36½	38	41	37
15th „ ...	36¼	38	41	37
25th „ ...	28¼	29⅛	33	37
31st „ ...	28⅛	29⅛	41	37
7th November 1876 ...	24	25	27 1/10	28
15th „ ...	26	24	27 1/10	28
22nd „ ...	22	22	26	18
30th „ ...	22	22	26	18
8th December 1876 ...	25	26	30½	24 1/10
15th „ ...	25	28	31	24 1/10
21st „ ...	27	31	33	28
30th „ ...	27	31	33	28
Average of six years ...	40⅜	49⅛	63	33½

KHANDESH

—continued.

TALODA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector,

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
The kharif crop will be an average one, *viz.*, 12 annas, and the rabi promises the same.	The total amount of revenue is not given, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 1,000.	No cattle have died, or are likely to die, from starvation.	There will be no failure in the water-supply.		The supply of grain will be sufficient for the year.	About two-thirds of the population are Bheels, and mostly very poor, and the rest are Kunbis and Guzars. The bulk of the people consists of cultivators, but some are labourers. There are no large landholders able materially to aid their tenants.	There has been, and will be, no emigration.	No relief works are in progress, nor are any required.	No special arrangements are necessary for relief either on works or by charity.

For the week ending.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Wheat.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
8th October 1876 ...	42	37	42	42
15th " ...	42	37	42	42
23rd " ...	30	30	35	42
31st " ...	28	28	35	33⅓
8th November 1876 ...	24	28	28	26⅔
15th " ...	24	24	26	25
23rd " ...	25	25	26	25
30th " ...	25	25	26	28
8th December 1876 ...	28	28	28	33⅓
15th " ...	30	30	33	33⅓
23rd " ...	28	28	31	28
31st " ...	28	28	31	28
Average of six years ...	51	42 12	56 7	50

AMALNER Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector

Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 6th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
The kharif yield is 5, and the rabi 3, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 30,000. The total amount of revenue is not given.	There has as yet been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, but the Collector thinks many will die. Government have opened forest reserves, and sanctioned advances to Wanjaries.	According to the Assistant Collector, the water-supply is not a matter of anxiety. Old wells are being repaired, and new ones dug. The Collector, however, anticipates a serious failure.		There are no large stocks of grain in store; it is imported as required from Holkar's territories and Jalgaon and Mhasáwad Railway stations. No fall in prices is anticipated, but private enterprize will supply the market.	About one-half of the population consists of cultivators, one-fourth of artizans and traders, and the rest of labourers, mendicants, &c. There are no landholders likely to aid their tenants, but the sowkars may do so.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	One road work, the Amalner-Párola road, is in progress, and is at present sufficient. Should it be necessary, the Amalner-Jalgaon road can be commenced.	A fund of Rs. 350, Rs. 100 being Government money, has been raised for feeding the incapable poor.

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	31	35	39	28
8th " ...	28	28	38	28
16th " ...	24	28	35	28
23rd " ...	24	28	35	28
31st " ...	22	24	31	28
8th November 1876 ...	20	24	28	20
16th " ...	21	24	28	20
23rd " ...	22	28	30	20
30th " ...	22	28	30	20
8th December 1876 ...	24	28	31	21
16th " ...	24	28	29	21
23rd " ...	24	28	30	21
30th " ...	26	28	30	21
Average of six years ...	32	42	56	22

j (continued)	Number requiring relief	On Works.	By Charity.
	600 are at present on works, and none supported by charity. The probable numbers requiring relief will be on—		
	1st March ...	1,500	100
	1st May ...	2,000	150
	1st July ...	2,000	150

PAROLA PETHA, AMALNER Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant

Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 6th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
The kharif yield is 5 annas. There is no rabi. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 4,000. The total revenue is not given.	Some slight mortality amongst the old and worn-out cattle is expected, but no Government aid is necessary.	The water-supply generally has not failed, but the town of Párola itself is badly off. Large wells are being dug there, and failing them a pumping arrangement from a well on the Bori River would be a success, so far as supplying the town is concerned, but enormously expensive.		There are 1,680,000 lbs. of grain in store; it is imported from the western talukas, from Holkar's territories, and the G. I. P. Railway. Private enterprize will supply the market, but prices are unlikely to fall.	The population amounts to 28,000, of whom 10,000 are cultivators and a large number are weavers living in the town of Párola. Half the cultivators are well-to-do, and the other half poor. There are no large landholders, but the cultivators have good credit with the sowkars.	There has been some emigration chiefly from Párola itself on account of the scarcity of water there, but it is not likely to become general.	The Mhasawad Tank and the Amalner-Párola road are in progress. The Bhokar Tank and Amalner-Jalgaon road may have to be commenced, and will probably prove sufficient.	No charitable relief has yet been given, but a fund of Rs. 350 (Rs. 100 being Government money) has been collected, and will be used, if necessary, in feeding the infirm poor.

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	30	37	42	30
8th " ...	30	32	32	30
16th " ...	26	28	31	30
23rd " ...	24	28	32	30
31st " ...	24	28	32	25
8th November 1876 ...	23	24	28	23
16th " ...	23	23	25	18
23rd " ...	23	23	28	21
30th " ...	20	22	27	23
8th December 1876 ...	22	24	30	23
16th " ...	23	26	28	24
23rd " ...	24	29	29	25
30th " ...	24	29	29	25
Average of six years ...	28	42	56	28

j (continued)	Number requiring relief	On Works.	By Charity.
	There are now about 600 persons on the works. There will be on—		
	1st March ...	1,500	200
	1st May ...	2,000	200
	1st July ...	2,000	300

KHANDESH—continued.

ERANDOL Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 6th January 1877).

a

The kharif yield is 4, and the rabi 3, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

b

The probable remissions are Rs. 30,000. The total amount of revenue is not given.

c

No unusual mortality has yet occurred amongst the cattle, though it is anticipated to a small extent among the old and worn-out ones. The Satpuras are not far, and the people are sending their cattle there, or importing grass.

d

The water-supply is not a matter of anxiety, though in some villages it will have to be brought from a distance, and other villages may have to be abandoned for a few months.

e

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	30	24	32	28
8th " ...	30	27	32	28
16th " ...	30	26	30	24
23rd " ...	26	26	30	24
31st " ...	22	24	27	22
8th November 1876 ...	20	21	24	16
16th " ...	20	21	24	16
23rd " ...	20	21	32	16
30th " ...	20	24	28	16
8th December 1876 ...	24	24	28	16
16th " ...	24	24	28	16
21st " ...	24	24	28	16
Average of six years ...	32	38	48	22

f

10,752,000 lbs. of grain are estimated to be in store; it is imported chiefly from Jalgaom and Mhásawad Railway stations. Prices have fallen, but are not likely to decline further, and private enterprize will supply the market.

g

About one-half the population consists of cultivators, one-fourth of artizans and traders, and the rest of labourers, mendicants, &c. A fair proportion of the first two classes is well off. There are no large landholders, but the sowkars will aid the people.

h

There has been no noticeable emigration, and none is expected.

i

The Enandol-Meheji and Jalgaon-Girna River roads are in progress. If a further grant is made for the former, and the latter is extended to Dharangaon or Amalner, they will prove ample.

j

The infirm poor receive gratuitous support from Government funds aided by private contributions.

k

At present there are 125 people supported on works, and 40 by charity. The number requiring support will be on—

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	1,000	100
1st May ...	1,500	150
1st July ...	2,000	150

CHALISGAON Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 7th January 1877).

a

The kharif yield may be taken at 9, and the rabi at 7, annas. There are no prospectsof further sowings this season.

b

The amount of land revenue is not given; but the remissions are estimated at Rs. 6,000.

c

There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, nor is there any reason to anticipate any, as Government have thrown open the forests of the taluka.

d

There is no danger of a serious failure in the water-supply. The rivers Girna and Titur and several large nullahs will hold sufficient for the year. In about 15 villages it may be necessary to undertake repairs to wells.

e

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	32	38	45	32
8th " ...	29	31	38	32
16th " ...	23	27	36	28
23rd " ...	25	26	32	25
31st " ...	25	26	32	28
8th November 1876 ...	21	25	27	21
16th " ...	20	21	27	17
23rd " ...	27	24	32	18
30th " ...	27	24	32	19
8th December 1876 ...	25	28	33	21
16th " ...	24	28	34	21
23rd " ...	25	28	31	24
30th " ...	27	28	32	28
Average of six years ...	36	50	60	26

f

There is at present a six months' supply of grain in store. It is imported from the Chálisgaon Railway station and the Nizam's dominions. Private enterprize will supply the market, but prices are not likely to fall further.

g

Out of a population of 45,000, 33,750 are high, and 11,250 low, caste. About one-half may be put down as fairly well off. There are 9,000 cultivators, a small proportion of whom combine other occupations with agriculture. There are no large landholders.

h

There has been no noticeable emigration, and none is anticipated.

i

There are no relief works in progress at present; it will, however, be necessary to start one shortly, and improving the Utrán Ghát road to the foot of the ghát is proposed. Should another work be necessary, the Chalisgaon-Lohara road can be improved between Ozur and Waghli.

j

Demands for charitable aid are met by voluntary subscriptions.

k

At present Government have no people to support. Relief on works may be sought by—

On 1st March	... 500
„ 1st May	... 1,000
„ 1st July	... 1,000

The spontaneous liberality of the richer people will obviate all necessity for Government charity.

PACHORA Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 7th January 1877).

a

The kharif yield may be taken at 7, and the rabi at 2, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

b

The total amount of land revenue is not given; but the remissions will probably amount to Rs. 15,000.

c

No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has occurred, and none is anticipated, except in the case of old and worn-out animals.

d

This taluka is well watered by the Girna and its tributary streams from the Satmalas. There need be no apprehension of a failure in the water-supply.

e

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Tur Dall.
1st October 1876 ...	32	38	46	28
8th " ...	25	30	33	28
16th " ...	25	30	36	28
23rd " ...	24	28	35	28
31st " ...	22	24	29	24
8th November 1876 ...	18	21	28	18
16th " ...	18	23	28	18
23rd " ...	24	28	32	22
30th " ...	24	28	31	17
8th December 1876 ...	24	31	36	23
16th " ...	27	28	32	22
23rd " ...	27	28	32	22
30th " ...	27	28	34	24
Average of six years ...	32	45	49	31

f

There are at present about 1,344,000 lbs. of grain in store; it is imported by rail and from the Nizam's territories. Private enterprize will supply the market, but prices are unlikely to fall.

g

One-half the population is well off and the other half poor. Of the latter three-fourths are cultivators and one-fourth labourers. One or two large landholders will probably aid their tenants.

h

No emigration has taken place, and none is expected.

i

The road from Páchora to the Titur River is in progress. On its completion, portions of the Chálisgaon-Lohara road will be undertaken.

j

No expenditure on charity has been incurred.

k

At present there are 124 persons, chiefly immigrants, on the Páchora road.
There will probably be on—

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	300	50
1st May ...	500	50
1st July ...	500	50

KHANDESH

—continued.

BHADGAON PETHA, PACHORA Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 7th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield, which takes up more than three-fourths of the area of the Petha, may be taken at 7 annas and the rabi at 3 annas. Fodder, but no grain, may be sown.	The total amount of the revenue is not given, but the remissions will probably be Rs. 10,000.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has occurred, and none is anticipated, except in the case of the old and worn-out animals.	Many villages to the north of the taluka will suffer from scarcity of water; the only remedial measure is to repair such old wells as are promising. The Jamda Canal will, however, greatly alleviate the inconvenience.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Date. / Wheat. / Bájri. / Jowári. / Tur Dall. 1st October 1876 ... 32 35 38 24 8th " ... 31 32 36 24 16th " ... 24 28 32 24 23rd " ... 24 28 32 24 31st " ... 24 28 32 24 8th November 1876 ... 24 24 31 21 16th " ... 18 22 25 18 23rd " ... 18 24 26 18 30th " ... 19 25 27 18 8th December 1876 ... 18 25 27 18 16th " ... 20 28 29 19 23rd " ... 22 28 29 23 30th " ... 22 28 29 22 Average of six years ... 26 43 49 24	The local stocks of grain are not large, but there is no fear of any scarcity. Supplies are imported by rail and from the Nizam's territory. A fall in prices is not anticipated.	The poorer class preponderates over the wealthier. The population, except in the town of Bhadgaon, is almost purely agricultural. There are no large landholders.	No noticeable emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	Three relief works are in progress. On their completion, the people must go on to the Chálisgaon-Lohara road.	No gratuitous support has yet been given.	There are 330 persons now on works. The numbers for relief are, on— On Works. / By Charity. 1st March ... 500 50 1st May ... 500 50 1st July ... 500 50

VIRDEL Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. Shriniwas Balaji's Report, dated 8th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield is estimated at from 8 pies to 8 annas, and the rabi from 1 to 6 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total amount of land revenue is not given, but the Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 25,000.	There has been no mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated, as Government have thrown open the forest-grazing.	The water-supply is chiefly derived from rivers and good wells, and is on the whole sufficient to last till the next monsoons. There will, however, be scarcity in about eight villages, in which wells must be cleared and deepened.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. For the week ending. / Bájri. / Jowári. / Wheat. / Tur Dall. 7th October 1876 ... 37 43 32 35 15th " ... 30 36 28 35 22nd " ... 28 41 27 31 31st " ... 24 32 23 23 7th November 1876 ... 25 32 24 22 15th " ... 24 27 23 23 22nd " ... 22 28 22 23 30th " ... 28 34 24 23 7th December 1876 ... 28 34 26 23 15th " ... 28 34 26 23 22nd " ... 28 36 24 26 31st " ... 28 34 25 26 6th January 1877 ... 28 34 24 27 Average of six years ... 42¾ 52½ 35⅝ 33⅜	Supplies of grain can be drawn from the railway stations of Mhasáwad and Chálisgaon; and private enterprize will supply the market.	The population, which is about 20,800, are for the most part high caste, Kunbis and Rájputs, and purely agricultural. About 1,300 are urban or artizan. About ten large landholders may aid their tenants.	No emigration has taken place, and none is likely.	The present relief works, consisting of the Songir-Nándurbar road and a tank, will prove sufficient.	No demands have yet been made for charitable assistance, but the sum of Rs. 3,768 has been raised for the purpose by private subscriptions.	At present 1,219 persons are supported on the works, and none by charity. There will probably be, on— On Works. / By Charity. 1st March ... 4,000 200 1st May ... 8,000 400 1st July ... 3,000 600

SHIRPUR Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. Shriniwas Balaji's Report, dated 9th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif crop is from 2 to 10, and the rabi from 1 to 6, annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	About Rs. 55,000 will probably have to be remitted. The total revenue is not stated.	There has been no unusual mortality among cattle, and none is anticipated. Fodder is plentiful.	There is no fear of the water-supply failing at present. But in 21 villages wells will have to be cleared out and deepened before the hot season.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. For the week ending. / Bájri. / Jowári. / Wheat. / Tur Dall. 7th October 1876 ... 36 37 34½ ... 15th " ... 29 35 26 33 22nd " ... 28 41 27½ 33 31st " ... 21 32 23 23 7th November 1876 ... 25 32 24 23 15th " ... 23 32 24 22 22nd " ... 22 32 22 21 30th " ... 22 32 24 24 7th December 1876 ... 26 30 24 24 15th " ... 32 31 27 21 22nd " ... 28 34 25 24 31st " ... 28 31 24 21 6th January 1877 ... 28 34 25 21 Average of six years ... 46 54 34 36	The local stocks are estimated at 1,050 tons. Supplies are drawn from the province of Nimad, bordering on the taluka, and the large importations have lowered prices. Private enterprize will meet all demands.	The population consists chiefly of Bheels and Kolis, and is almost purely agricultural. The proportion of the urban or artizan to the whole agricultural class is about 2 per cent. There are few well-to-do people. There are 8 or 10 large landholders able to aid their tenants.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	The only relief work in progress is the repairing of the Agra road. The Shirpur-Chopra road, which has been sanctioned as a relief work, will soon be started. If this proves insufficient, the District Deputy suggests the repairing of the Shirpur-Sháháda and Amalner road.	The public have subscribed Rs. 1,537 for charitable relief, but none of this sum has yet been expended.	There are 286 persons on the hands of Government for relief on works, and 25 for gratuitous relief according to the Mámlatdár's report, but the District Deputy doubts the latter statement. The Mámlatdár estimates the number to be relieved by works at, on the— 1st March ... 300 1st May ... ... 700 1st July ... ... 600 The District Deputy, however, disputes the correctness of this estimate, and is of opinion that the numbers will be more than double; and that the numbers to be gratuitously relieved will be, on the— 1st March... ... 100 1st May ... ... 300 1st July 400

KHANDESH — continued.

NUSSEERABAD Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. J. Pollen's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The yield of the kharif crop is 4½, and that of the rabi 3, annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	Rs. 65,000 will have to be remitted out of a revenue demand of Rs. 2,11,532.	Mortality among the cattle and agricultural stock has as yet been little more than nominal; but it is expected that many will die from want of fodder and water before the end of the hot weather. The cultivators are taking every precaution for the preservation of their cattle, and have secured large stocks of hay, and all the cattle not in immediate use have been sent to the hills and forest reserves to graze. The Second Assistant can suggest no further remedies than those already adopted by Government.	The only sources of water-supply are rivers and wells; many of the latter will soon run dry. Deepening them and digging pits in beds of rivers are the only remedial measures possible.	Weekly Prices—lbs. per Rupee.	No trustworthy information is obtainable as to the amount of the local stocks of grain, but they are supposed to be small, and importations will be necessary. Supplies to meet all local wants can be readily procured from the large markets of Jalgaon and Bhusáwal.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and the vast majority of the cultivators are very much in debt; not more than 10 per cent. can commence agricultural operations without the aid of sowkars. The sowkars are the capitalists of the taluka, and many of them are large landholders, both able and willing to aid their constituents.	There has been no unusual emigration.	No large relief works have been started in this taluka.	About Rs. 50 have been spent in relieving travellers and the infirm poor; besides which, Rs. 1,000 have been granted for expenditure on light labour relief gangs, employed in improving the cleaned tracts in the taluka.	The number of persons relieved by works at date of report was 261 and by charity 25. The numbers expected to be on the works hereafter are— On 1st March ... 3,000 „ 1st May ... 5,000 „ 1st July ... 2,000

Date.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
1st Week, October 1876...	32	44⅓	31	31½
2nd „ ...	22	37	27½	31½
3rd „ ...	28 1/16	34 3/8	23 3/16	22¼
4th „ ...	27 5/8	37	24	24½
1st Week, November 1876	25	27½	20 5/8	18 7/8
2nd „ ...	25	31	20 5/8	19¾
3rd „ ...	25	31	24 7/8	21
4th „ ...	28½	32 5/16	24	22¾
1st Week, December 1876	28½	32 5/16	24	22¾
2nd „ ...	28½	34 3/8	24 7/8	24½
3rd „ ...	30¼	34 3/8	27½	24½
Average of six years ...	49 7/8	58 7/8	33½	28

CHOPRA Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. J. Pollen's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif crop is estimated at 6, and the rabi at 2½, annas.	Out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,60,482, about Rs. 50,000 will probably have to be remitted.	No unusual mortality has occurred among cattle and agricultural stock, but it is anticipated that before the end of the hot weather many will die from want of fodder and water. All the cattle not in immediate use have been sent into the hills and forest reserves to graze. The Second Assistant is not prepared to suggest any further action in the matter.	The only sources of water-supply are rivers and wells. Many of these wells will run dry before the end of hot season The only remedial measures possible to improve the water-supply are deepening the wells and digging pits in the beds of streams.	Weekly Prices—lbs. per Rupee.	No trustworthy information can be obtained as to the extent of the local stocks of grain, but they are believed to be small. Grain can, however, be imported in any quantity which may be required from the large markets of Jalgaon and Bhusáwal.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and the vast majority of the cultivators are said to be hopelessly in debt; not more than 10 per cent. can commence agricultural operations without the aid of sowkars. They are the capitalists of the taluka. Many of them are large landholders, and are both able and willing to aid their constituents.	No unusual emigration has taken place.	No large relief works have been opened in this taluka.	About Rs. 50 have been spent in charitable relief to travellers and infirm poor in the larger towns. In addition to this, Rs. 1,000 have been granted for expenditure on light labour relief gangs. These gangs are employed in improving the cleaned tracks of the taluka.	The number of persons, whom Government had on their hands at date of report, was on works 378, on charity 39. The numbers on works will hereafter be— On 1st March ... 700 „ 1st May ... 1,200 „ 1st July ... 1,000 The numbers, who may have to be relieved by charity, are not given.

Year 1876.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
1st Week, October 1876...	36	41½	31½	31½
2nd „ ...	30	33	28 5/8	31½
3rd „ ...	30	33	27	28
4th „ ...	28	33	24	24
1st Week, November 1876	28	31½	23	18½
2nd „ ...	28	28 1/16	20	18½
3rd „ ...	28½	33	23	21
4th „ ...	28	33	23	21
1st Week, December 1876	31	33	24½	22½
2nd „ ...	28½	31½	24½	24
3rd „ ...	28½	30	25	24
Average of six years ...	53	52	35	38

SANDA Taluka, with its Pethas of Yáwal and Ráver, (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. J. Pollen's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif crop is estimated at 6¼, and the rabi at 4½, annas.	The remissions will amount to about Rs. 57,000 out of a revenue demand of Rs. 2,78,743.	There has been no unusual mortality among cattle and agricultural stock, but before the end of the hot weather many deaths are anticipated from want of fodder and water. All the cattle not in immediate use have been sent into the hills and forest reserves to graze. The Second Assistant has no further suggestions to offer on this head.	The only sources of water-supply are rivers and wells; many of the latter will run dry before the end of the hot weather, and should be deepened. Jhiras also should be dug in the beds of rivers.	Weekly Prices—lbs. per Rupee.	No reliable information is procurable as to the extent of the local stocks of grain, but they are supposed to be small. Grain, however, can be imported in any quantities required from Jalgaon and Bhusáwal.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and the great majority of the cultivators are said to be deeply in debt; not more than 10 per cent. can commence agricultural operations without the aid of sowkars. These are the capitalists of the taluka, and many of them are large landholders, and both able and willing to aid their constituents.	There has been no unusual emigration.	Only small relief works are in progress.	Rs. 50 have been expended in relieving needy travellers and the infirm poor; besides which, Rs. 1,000 have been granted for expenditure on light labour relief gangs, who are employed in improving the cleaned tracks throughout the taluka.	The number employed on works at date of report was 325, and that relieved gratuitously 32. The numbers will hereafter be— On 1st March ... 2,600 „ 1st May ... 3,700 „ 1st July ... 1,700

Year 1876.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.
1st Week, October 1876...	48	55	31	28
2nd „ ...	42 3/4	45 1/16	30	28
3rd „ ...	33 1/16	29 1/4	27 1/4	28½
4th „ ...	28 5/8	34 3/8	25 7/8	24½
1st Week, November 1876	26	34 3/8	22 3/4	22½
2nd „ ...	25	27½	22 1/8	18½
3rd „ ...	25	30	24	18½
4th „ ...	31 5/16	31	24	20½
1st Week, December 1876	31 5/16	31	24	20½
2nd „ ...	28 1/16	31	24	20½
3rd „ ...	28½	31	24	20½
Average of six years ...	41	45 1/16	29, 3/8	24½

KHANDESH—

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif and rabi yields will each be 8 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The fixed land revenue is Rs. 2,50,000, and the probable remissions are Rs. 70,000.	No mortality has occurred amongst the cattle, nor is any anticipated.	In about 30 villages, where the wells and nullahs are dry, the people will have to go some distance to fetch water. It is proposed to excavate new wells and deepen old ones, and to attach cattle-troughs to them.	BHUSÁWAL Taluka (Assistant Collector	Mr. H. Woodward's Report, dated 11th January 1877).					

Date.	Prices—lbs. per Rupee.							
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Pulse.	Oodida.	Moog.	Gram.	Rice.
8th Oct. 1876	28	29 1/7	42	28	28	28	38 2/3	14
16th „ ...	29 3/4	28	40 1/4	28	28	31 1/2	36 1/4	14
22nd „ ...	26 1/4	26 1/2	35	26 1/4	26 1/4	28	29 3/4	14
30th „ ...	26 1/4	24 1/2	35	26 1/4	26 1/4	28	31 1/2	14
6th Nov. 1876	22 1/7	22 2/7	26 1/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	28	13 1/3
13th „ ...	22 3/4	22 3/4	28	22 3/4	22 3/4	24 1/2	26 1/4	13 1/3
20th „ ...	24 1/2	26 1/4	31 1/2	22 3/4	22 3/4	24 1/2	28	14
27th „ ...	24 1/2	26 1/4	31 1/2	22 3/4	22 3/4	28	28	14
4th Dec. 1876	24 1/2	28	33 1/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	28	29 3/4	14
11th „ ...	26 1/4	29 2/7	33 1/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	28	29 3/4	14
18th „ ...	28	31 1/2	33 1/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	28	29 3/4	14
25th „ ...	28	31 1/2	33 1/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	28	29 3/4	14
Average of 6 years ...	32 3/8	49	49 7/8	37 1/2	...	...	...	...

f	g	h	i	j	k
The local stocks of grain are sufficient for the year; it can, if necessary, be imported from the Central Provinces, Berar, and Indore. Prices have fallen, and private enterprize will supply the market.	The population is mainly agricultural and very poor. There are no large landholders likely to aid their tenants.	A partial emigration has taken place in the direction of the Central Provinces, Indore, and Berar. Further emigration is expected.	The relief works now in progress, consisting of a tank and 2 roads, are sufficient. On their completion the only works, which can advantageously be undertaken, are deepening and excavating wells.	A sum of about Rs. 600 is available for charitable relief, but few demands have been made.	350 persons are being relieved on works, and 40 by charity. The estimate for the future is *On Works. By Charity.* 1st March ... 1,050 120 1st May ... 2,100 240 1st July ... 350 40

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 15 talukas and 3 pethas, the crops in 10 seem fair and in 8 indifferent.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 4,66,000.

The condition of the cattle, except in 4 talukas, appears satisfactory.

The recent heavy rain in Khandesh has probably dissipated all fears regarding the water-supply.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other, collectorates is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

There has been scarcely any migration from the district.

The chief relief works are the Dhulia-Pimpalner and Songir-Nandurbár roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	16,950
On May 1st	28,200
On July 1st	16,650

No return of the Jámner Taluka has been received; it is reported to be unaffected by scarcity.

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. M. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The 7th February 1877.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. L. R. ASHBURNER, C.S.I.

NÁSIK DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. H. N. B. ERSKINE.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realizable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
				Kharif. Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.		
			Rs.			Inches.	Inches.
1. Násik	445	89,377	39,802	79,764	33,567	29·41	15·97
2. Sinnar	507	64,872	1,37,078	141,876	44,003	22·49	10·65
3. Igatpura	672	57,735	81,778	71,274	25,383	109·59	114·57
4. Dindori	560	68,626	1,15,823	81,618	47,909	25·57	17·65
5. Niphar	370	86,017	2,16,202	90,345	63,551	17·94	12·39
6. Chándor	299	50,130	83,509	85,239	20,907	32·55	12·58
7. Yeola	482	59,313	59,744	68,877	48,600	26·62	14·96
8. Nándgaon	424	30,230	55,782	69,825	11,743	26·15	13·66
9. Málegaon	774	62,716	1,59,091	111,564	57,495	24·60	10·42
10. Báglán	1,420	59,051	1,24,835	174,736	56,092	38·6	14·32
11. Kalwan	1,200	54,152	75,780				16·10
12. Peint State	960	47,033	45,571	...	...	38·2	77·40
Total ...	8,113	729,252	12,48,995	974,918	409,250		

NA

SIK.

CHANDOR Taluka (Second Assistant Collector Mr. F. L. Charles' Report, without date, forwarded with the Collector's remarks, dated 6th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 9 annas, and the rabi 4 annas; vegetables and pepper will be sown hereafter in garden lands.	The land revenue is Rs. 81,045, of which about Rs. 25,000 will be remitted.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle. They are being sent to graze in Dindori and the hills near Chandor, where there is plenty of fodder. Government aid is unnecessary.	The water-supply is failing. There are no large rivers, but a number of small nullahs, the flow of which has already stopped, though there are pools at intervals. In the hot weather water to the north of these nullahs will be scarce, and some villages will have to be abandoned on this account; but to the south water will be plentiful. Some wells will have water throughout the year, but others must be deepened.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.	No large stocks are kept. What is required for consumption is brought in by train. Probably large exportations have taken place to the Deccan. Private enterprize will keep up the supply; if grain is largely imported, the prices will fall. No Government interference is deemed necessary.	The population is purely agricultural, being mainly Kunbis. In the southern villages the people are well off; in the north and east they are poor. The Chief of Vinchur is the only large landholder, and he may assist his tenants; no aid from other landholders is expected.	No emigration has taken or is likely to take place, except in the case of people in charge of cattle.	One road-work and one tank have been undertaken. These will suffice for the month. On their completion the Assistant Collector proposes the road from Chandor to Mumad station. The Collector, however, is of opinion that no further works will be necessary.	Rs. 150 have been received to relieve the aged and infirm poor, but nothing has yet been spent. A committee will be appointed at Chandor to administer to travellers' wants.	The number of persons at date of report on the hands of Government for relief by works was 1,742; by charity none. There will be on— 1st March ... 3,000 1st May ... 3,500 1st July 1,000 to 1,500. None are being supported by charity, and it is impossible to say if any such demands will be made.

Date.	Rice.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Jowári.
1876.				
1st to 15th October ...	21	30¼	27⅓	40
16th to 31st " ...	21	24⅓	24⅓	39
1st to 15th November...	18	24⅓	22	30
16th to 30th " ...	21	24⅔	24⅓	30
1st to 19th December ...	18	27⅓	27½	30
Average of six years ...	20	43⅓	33⅓	57

NIPHÁD Taluka (Collector Mr. H. N. B. Erskine's Report, dated 6th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 6 annas, the rabi 5 annas. Indian corn, jowári for fodder, methi, carrots, ratala, onions, and vegetables will be sown in garden lands.	The remissions may perhaps be Rs. 80,000, but the Collector considers this high.	No cattle have died from starvation. The people have sown Indian corn and methi for the support of their cattle, and will afterwards sow "khonde." Some have brought grass from the Dindori and Chandor Talukas, whither cattle to the number of 3,000 have been sent to graze, as also to Baglan and Pimpalner. Government aid seems unnecessary.	There will be a scarcity of water from March to June in about 40 villages, to relieve which ziras should be dug in the beds of rivers at a cost of Rs. 500. Most of the villages have a good water-supply from the Godavery and other smaller rivers, and as yet want is not felt.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.	There is a stock of about 9,910 tons; 3,303 tons will probably be imported. Merchants will probably do all that is required to supply the taluka without Government interference. The Collector observes that a large stock of grain is unnecessary, as the G. I. P. Railway runs through the taluka.	The population is almost purely agricultural, and consists mainly of Kunbis. The Chief of Vinchur is the only large landholder likely to aid his tenants.	There has been no emigration; the people are moving towards the relief works.	Three small road-works are in progress, and two more are required.	Rs. 200 have been granted by Government to aid the helpless, and Rs. 70 have been spent.	On works, 8,926; by charity 30. 1st March, May, and July about 13,000.

For the week ending	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.
7th October 1876 ...	33	36	44	24
15th " ...	31	27	38	21
23rd " ...	30	27	36	21
31st " ...	28	27	32	20
7th November 1876 ...	12	22	27	18
15th " ...	12	20	26	16
23rd " ...	12	22	26	15
30th " ...	12	22	28	15
7th December 1876 ...	27	24	28	16
15th " ...	27	24	28	18
23rd " ...	27	24	28	18
Average of six years ...	35⅓	40	...	20½

IGATPURI Taluka (Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Baines' Report, without date, forwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 8th January 1877).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif and rabi yield may each be taken as 8 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The remissions will be about Rs. 8,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated; precautions are, therefore, unnecessary.	There will be about six weeks' scarcity of water, to relieve which it is proposed to deepen wells and to construct a dam across the Kadwa.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.	There are no large stores of grain, but the Assistant Collector hopes to make arrangements with dealers for grain and fodder till the first rain falls.	The majority of the population are agriculturists, and about 3,000 are employed on railway works. Few only of the landholders are able to assist the labouring classes.	No emigration has taken place; but it is expected that after "Shinga" (27th and 28th February) many will go in search of a livelihood.	There are no relief works in progress, but the Sinnar and Goti road will soon reach the taluka; it is, however, a small work, and the dam at Walvihir may have to be undertaken.	A few isolated instances of private charity have occurred.	As no relief works have been started, no correct estimate of the probable number requiring relief from Government can be framed.

For the week ending	Rice.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Nagli.
1876.					
7th October ...	32 5/16	37 1/2	36 7/16	45 1/4	39 3/16
14th " ...	32 5/16	39 1/8	34 1/8	45 3/4	39 3/16
21st " ...	32 5/16	35 1/4	33 11/16	47 7/16	42 1/8
28th " ...	30 1/4	31 3/8	31 1/8	45 1/2	43 5/16
4th November ...	26 1/2	28 3/16	28 3/16	35 1/4	37 1/8
11th " ...	26 1/4	27 1/2	26 11/16	35 1/4	35 1/4
18th " ...	30 1/4	29 9/16	29 9/16	37 13/16	39 3/16
25th " ...	33	33	33	37 13/16	40 9/16
2nd December ...	32 5/16	32 5/16	31 1/2	52 1/4	44
9th " ...	32 5/16	33 11/16	30 1/2	45 1/2	41 1/16
16th " ...	32 5/16	31 5/8	31 1/8	45 3/4	45 1/8
23rd " ...	31 1/8	31 1/8	32 5/16	46 1/4	40 9/16
Average of four years	31 3/8	45 3/8	61 1/8	68 1/16	77 1/16

NA'SIK—

continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 4 to 5 annas and the rabi 2 to 3 annas. No further sowings are expected, except a few plots of pepper and vegetables and methi for fodder.	The revenue is Rs. 64,316-10-1, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 45,000.	No unusual mortality has occurred, but large numbers of cattle have been sent to the hills on the borders of Khandesh. Beyond this no measures have been taken, nor are any deemed necessary.	The water-supply will probably fail in the hot weather, in which case the best remedial measure would be for the people to emigrate, as they have done in former years, to the banks of the Godavery. The Collector thinks that the water-supply of the town of Yeola will prove sufficient.	**YEOLA Taluka (Second Assistant Collector Mr. F. L. Charles' Report**	There are no large stocks of grain in the taluka itself, but it can always be had in times of real scarcity from the Lasulgaon Railway Station, where piles of grain bags are heaped, and from the north *viâ* Manmád. Prices have fallen, and private enterprize will be able to supply the market.	The population of Yeola is almost wholly agricultural, the bulk of the people being Kunbis and Mhars. The town of Yeola itself contains 17,461 inhabitants, who are principally manufacturers. There are a few landholders, notably the Vinchurkur, who will aid their tenants.	Out of a population of 59,313, some 3,000 to 5,000, many of them weavers, have left for the neighbouring talukas and for Benares. Further emigrations are probable, unless relief works are started within the taluka.	There are at present no relief works in progress, but two roads will shortly be commenced.	No charitable relief has yet been deemed necessary.	None are employed on works, and none relieved by charity. The number Government will have to provide for will be on— 1st March 5,000 100 1st May 7,000 to 8,000 150 1st July 2,000 to 3,000 200

without date, forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 4th January 1877).

Date.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Túr Dall.	Gram.	Jowári.
1876.						
15th October...	18	26	26	22	28	28
31st do. ...	18	24	24	20	26½	28
15th November	14	15	18	18	22½	28
30th do. ...	14	23	24	19	24	28
15th December	17	24	25	21	26	28
Average of six years ...	...	20⅜	30,₁₀	...	22,₁₀	42⅓

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The yield of kharif and rabi is estimated at between 4 and 5 annas; the yield of each is not stated. There will be no further sowings this season.	The remissions will probably range between Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 1,00,000. The amount of the ordinary revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, many of which have been sent away by the ryots to Khandesh and the hills to graze. Government interference will not be necessary.	There will be great scarcity of water in many villages, to alleviate which "Scindis" will have to be dug, and wells sunk, cleared and deepened.	**SINNAR Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Baines'**	The present store of grain is estimated by the Mámlatdár at about 74,000 lbs. The Assistant and Collector make no remarks on this estimate. The market will be supplied by private enterprize without any aid from Government.	No reliable information is procurable as to the number of high and low caste people. There are no landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	A few people have emigrated to Bombay and elsewhere in hopes of employment. Others will follow if relief works are started.	The relief work at Ghorwad is sufficient for the present, but two roads will shortly have to be commenced.	Out of Rs. 200 granted for charitable purposes, 97 persons have been relieved, each adult receiving 1 lb. of bájri, 4 ozs. of pulse and 6 pies cash, and each child 8 ozs. bájri, and 1 oz. pulse, and 3 pies cash.	At present 6,000 people are being supported on the works, and 16 by charity. On 1st March 10,000 people will require relief on works, on 1st May 14 to 15,000, and considerably less on 1st July. The infirm requiring support on 1st March and 1st May will be about 150, and on 1st July 300.

Report, without date, forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 8th January 1877).

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Jowári.	Nagli.
8th October 1876...	31¼	31⅛	21	...	...
15th „ ...	31½	31⅛	21	...	...
22nd „ ...	28⅜	28¼	21	37⅜	48
29th „ ...	28¾	28¼	21	37⅜	42
5th November 1876	28¾	28¼	21	37⅜	42
12th „ ...	23	23	15	28½	31⅛
19th „ ...	25¾	23	15¼	28⅜	31⅛
26th „ ...	25¾	23	18¼	31½	34⅛
2nd December 1876	25¾	23	18¼	31½	34⅛
10th „ ...	25½	25¾	21	31⅜	34⅛
17th „ ...	28¾	25½	21	34⅛	34⅛
24th „ ...	28¾	25¼	21	34⅛	34⅛
Average of six years	44	32⅛	23¼	38¼	...

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield may be taken at 6 to 7 annas, the rabi at 5½ to 6½, and the bagayet from 8 to 10. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, with the exception of a few isolated patches of vegetables.	The revenue is Rs. 1,15,578, and the remissions will probably amount to Rs. 40,000.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, and none is anticipated.	Scarcity of water will be severely felt in those villages, 20 or 30 in number, which are dependent on wells alone for their supply. In such villages it will be necessary to deepen and clear the wells, and failing obtaining water by this means, the villagers must move to the nearest river.	**DINDORI Taluka (Acting Second Assistant Collector Mr. F. L. Charles'**	There is no deficiency of grain, but no estimate can be made of the stocks. Large importations are made from Niphád and the Peint State. Prices have fallen, and private enterprize will supply the market.	The total population amounts to 68,626, and is almost purely agricultural. The people are chiefly Kolis, and are very poor, and much in debt. There are no landholders who will aid their tenants.	No unusual emigration has taken place, and none is expected.	No relief works are in progress at present; but it may be necessary to start three road works, and make approaches to the Kadwa river.	No charitable relief has yet been given.	No people at present on relief works. There will be probably on— 1st March 3,000 to 4,000; 1st May 4,500 to 5,000; and very few on 1st July.

Report, forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 8th January 1877).

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Nagli.
1st October 1876 ...	35¾	35¾	46⅔
8th „ ...	33	33	44
15th „ ...	30¼	30¼	41⅓
29th „ ...	28⅔	27⅓	41⅓
12th November 1876 ...	23⅜	22	38⅓
19th „ ...	24⅓	23⅜	44
26th „ ...	24¼	27⅓	38⅓
9th December 1876 ...	24⅜	23⅜	41⅓
16th „ ...	24¼	24⅛	38⅓
Average of six years ...	38½	43	57

NA'SIK—

—continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
NÁSIK Taluka (Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Baines' Report forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 6th January 1877).										
The kharif yield will be 6 and the rabi 4 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,30,000, and the probable remissions Rs. 30,000.	There have been no deaths from starvation amongst the cattle. None have been sent elsewhere to graze, and no precautions are deemed necessary.	The water-supply is less, and scarcity will be felt earlier than usual.	See table below.	There is plenty of grain in the taluka, and the railway is at hand to bring whatever may be required. The rates will probably rise after the grain has begun to move from Bombay and other centres. Private enterprize will be equal to the demand.	There is no reliable information on this point. There are no large landholders capable of assisting their tenants.	No emigrations have yet taken place from the villages. The people earn a few pice from the sale of wood and grass, and refuse to labour on distant relief works. Those on the Ghâts may possibly emigrate, but at present they have no such intention.	No relief works are in progress, but the work of metalling the Násik and Trimback road and digging a large tank may shortly have to be undertaken.	No charitable aid has yet been given, and none will probably be necessary.	No persons are maintained by Government either by charity or on relief works. No estimate for the future can be framed.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Nagli.
4th October 1876	14	20	18	32	30
11th " ...	14	18	18	26	28
18th " ...	14	18	18	26	28
25th " ...	14	20	18	26	28
1st November 1876	12	14	14	20	22
8th " ...	11	16	14	20	24
15th " ...	12	16	16	20	28
22nd " ...	12	17	16	21	26
29th " ...	12	18	17	21	26
6th December 1876	12	18	17	23	28
13th " ...	13	17	17	24	28
Average of six years	22 2/16	29 3/16	43 1/8	49 2/5	54 3/8

MALIGAON Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector Mr. W. Woodward's Report, dated 8th January 1877).										
The kharif yield will be 6, and the rabi 2 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 40,000. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, and none is anticipated.	About Rs. 5,000 may be required for deepening wells.	See table below.	The local stocks of grain are estimated at 740,000 lbs. Supplies are imported by railway from Nandgaon. Prices may fall, and private enterprize will supply the market.	The people are chiefly agricultural, with a sprinkling of well-to-do high caste people. There are no large landholders likely to assist their tenants.	No unusual emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	No relief works are in progress at present, but it may be necessary before long to commence the Málegaon-Nandgaon road and some tanks.	A grant of Rs. 200 for charitable expenditure in the taluka has been made. But none of it has yet been spent.	At present no persons are on the hands of Government for relief either by works or charity. It is possible that later on in the year there may be 5,000 people on relief works.

For each Week in Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1876.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Nagli.
1st Week, Oct. 1876	20	25	21 1/4	37 1/3	...
2nd " ...	18 1/2	21 3/8	21 1/4	37 1/3	...
3rd " ...	17 1/2	22 1/2	18 3/4	37 1/3	...
4th " ...	18 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/4	37 1/3	...
1st Week, Nov. 1876	15	18 3/4	14 2/3	37 1/3	...
2nd " ...	15	18 3/4	13 1/2	37 1/3	...
3rd " ...	20	18 1/2	15	37 1/3	...
4th " ...	17 1/2	21 3/4	16	37 1/3	...
1st Week, Dec. 1876	18 1/2	21 3/4	16 2/3	37 1/3	...
2nd " ...	18 3/4	22 1/2	17 1/2	37 1/3	...
3rd " ...	18 3/4	21 3/4	17 1/2	37 1/3	...

NANDGAON Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector Mr. W. Woodward's Report, dated 8th January 1877).										
The kharif yield will be 10, and the rabi 4, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 2,500. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, and none is anticipated. About 2,000 animals have been sent for grazing to the Chalisgaon Taluka, Khandesh.	It may be necessary to expend about Rs. 4,000 in improving the wells of 15 villages.	See table below.	The grain supply is ample; the railway station at Nandgaon is the centre for imports. Prices have fallen since October, but are likely to rise three or four months before the harvest. Private enterprize will supply the market.	The population is chiefly agricultural. There are no large landholders able to help their tenants if required.	There has been no emigration, and none is anticipated.	No relief works are at present in progress; but in March it may be necessary to commence the Malegaon-Nandgaon road, and the Rájpur Ghát between Nandgaon and Yeola.	No charitable relief has been necessary. A grant of Rs. 150 is available when required.	At present there are no persons on the hands of Government for relief either on works or by charity. The numbers on relief works may be on— 1st March ... ... 500 " May ... ... 1,100 " July 1,300

For each Week in Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1876.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Nagli.
7th October 1876...	21	35	42	32	...
15th " ...	21	28	35	28	...
22nd " ...	21	28	38 1/2	28	...
31st " ...	21	28	35	25	...
7th November 1876	15	21	28	21	...
15th " ...	17 1/2	28	35	24 1/2	...
23rd " ...	18 1/2	28	29 1/2	24 1/2	...
30th " ...	19	28	33	26	...
7th December 1876	16 1/2	28 1/2	31 1/2	24 1/2	...
15th " ...	17 1/2	31 1/2	35	28	...
22nd " ...	17 1/2	31 1/2	35	28	...
Average of six years	46	17 1/2	32 1/2	55	...

NASIK

—concluded.

BAGLAN Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif yield will be 6, and the rabi 3, annas.	The probable remissions are Rs. 10,000. The total revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality among the cattle has occurred or is anticipated. About 10,000 animals have been sent to the Dangs, and the Pimpalneir taluka, Khandesh.	The supply of drinking water is sufficient.		Mr. W. Woodward's Report, dated 29th December 1876).					
					Each village has its own stock, and the amount in the taluka will probably prove sufficient.	The population is chiefly agricultural. There are no large landholders able to aid their tenants, if required.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	No relief works are in progress; but the road from Bhawarbari to Satara will soon be commenced.	No charitable expenditure has been incurred.	There are at present no persons on relief works, and at the worst period there are not likely to be more than 2,000 people on them.

For the week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Rice.	Bájri.	Nagli.	Jowári.
7th October 1876...	32¼	16 4/11	35 5/10	37½	26½
15th " ...	25½	16 4/11	25½	37½	26½
22nd " ...	25½	16 4/11	25½	37½	26½
29th " ...	25½	16⅛	25½	37½	26½
5th November 1876	25½	16⅛	25½	37½	26½
12th " ...	22 1/10	15⅜	23 1/10	37½	26½
19th " ...	22 1/10	15⅜	23 1/10	37½	26½
26th " ...	22 1/10	15⅜	26 6/10	37½	25½
3rd December 1876	23 1/10	15⅜	26 6/10	37½	26½
10th " ...	23 1/10	16 3/10	24⅝	37½	15
17th " ...	23 1/10	16 3/10	24⅝	37½	15
24th " ...	23 1/10	19 6/10	24⅝	37½	15
29th " ...	23 1/10	19 6/10	24⅝	37½	15
Average of 6 years	35¾	17 7/10	45 1/10	49 1/10	46 4/10

KALWAN Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector Mr. W. Woodward's

					Report forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 16th January 1877).					
The kharif yield will be 8, and the rabi 8, annas. No further sowings will take place this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 9,000. The total revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality among the cattle has taken place or is anticipated. The people of the eastern villages have, however, sent their cattle towards the Dangs.	The water-supply is sufficient.		There is enough grain in the taluka for its wants.	The population is almost entirely agricultural. There are no large landholders who could help their tenants, were it required.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	In September and October a few small works were undertaken for the relief of the Bheels. The pressure lasted only till the kharif harvest commenced. In March it may be necessary to commence the Diwathari Kalwan road.	No expenditure has been incurred on charitable relief.	No persons are at present on the hands of Government, and it is doubtful whether there will be any. At the outside there may be 500 on relief works where the pressure is the greatest.

For the Week ending	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Nagli.
7th October 1876...	32 2/10	35 1/10	...	21 6/10	...
15th do. do. ...	34 1/10	32 1/10	32¼	20⅝	...
22nd do. do. ...	26⅝	27⅜	...	19 3/10	...
29th do. do. ...	33 1/10	28 1/10	32	21 6/10	...
5th November 1876	26 3/10	29⅜	...	21 6/10	...
12th do. do. ...	26 3/10	30	32	21 6/10	...
19th do. do. ...	24⅝	27 3/10	27½	19 1/10	...
26th do. do. ...	25 6/10	27 3/10	...	14 1/10	...
3rd December 1876	24 7/10	28 7/10	27½	17 3/10	39
10th do. do. ...	24 7/10	26⅜	...	19 3/10	...
17th do. do. ...	24 7/10	28 1/10	26⅝	18 2/10	36
22nd do. do. ...	25	27⅜	32¼	17 1/10	36
Average of 6 years...	33 1/10	43 1/10	...	23 1/10	56

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 11 talukas the crops in 8 seem fair, and in 3 indifferent.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 3,69,500.

The condition of the cattle throughout the Collectorate appears satisfactory.

In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory, and in 6 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

There has been very little emigration.

The chief relief works are the Bawarbari-Vinchur, Kapralla Ghát, Vinchur-Niphar and Niphar-Deopur roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	43,000
On May 1st	53,100
On July 1st	36,300

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

The 3rd February 1877.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. E. P. ROBERTSON.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. H. E. JACOMB.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Nagar	548	109,888	1,32,838	73,855	120,903	27·99	8·64
2. Párner	731	82,422	1,12,500	133,433	102,298	23·3	8·28
3. Shrigonda	610	64,936	1,17,726	56,491	176,968	28·12	15·29
4. Karjat	567	48,766	2,07,464	49,242	127,795	21·38	6·70
5. Jámkhed	550	72,994		81,054	62,266	28·76	8·77
6. Sheogaon	682	83,226	1,52,406	95,232	125,506	29·34	20·0
7. Newása	621	62,418	1,29,815	47,875	149,271	24·57	13·49
8. Ráhuri	469	59,093	1,34,536	68,836	104,373	23·6	10·57
9. Kopargaon	505	60,839	1,32,831	90,534	143,159	23·57	10·5
10. Sangamner	688	68,765	1,24,110	154,679	56,879	20·16	6·45
11. Akola	676	60,591	77,814	136,984	11,925	21·33	8·98
Total ...	6,647	773,938	13,22,040	988,215	1,181,343		

AHMEDNAGAR.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
5 to 6 annas will be the yield of the kharif, and 2 annas that of the rabi crop. No prospect of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 78,000, which estimate the Revenue Commissioner considers too high.	No cattle are known to have died from starvation. At the commencement of the scarcity many were sent into the Konkan. The cultivators who have irrigated land are sowing kadwal. Rs. 650 have been given as tagai advances to assist in the purchase of fodder and the improvement of existing wells.	One-third of the villages are situated on or near the Godávari, and will be well supplied unless the river runs dry. The greater number of the other villages have wells which, with a little outlay, will last for the season. Some few villages are situated on nalas which have already dried. Ziras are being dug; and if this source should fail, the villages will probably be abandoned for the season.	**KOPARGAON Taluka (2nd Assistant**						
				For the week ending — Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári. Bájri. Wheat. 1st week in October 1876 ... 42 33 33 2nd " " ... 42 33 33 3rd " " ... 31½ 30 27 4th " " ... 31⅓ 30 27 1st week in Nov. 1876 ... 33 31⅓ 28⅔ 2nd " " ... 33 31⅓ 28⅔ 3rd " " ... 27 25⅓ 24 4th " " ... 27 25⅓ 24 1st week in Dec. 1876 ... 30 25⅓ 24 2nd " " ... 30 25⅓ 24 3rd " " ... 33 24 27 Average of 6 years ... 60 51 36					
				SANGAMNER Taluka (2nd Assistant	**Collector Mr. F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 21st December 1876.)**					
The kharif 6 annas, rabi 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	About Rs. 76,000 ...	About 300 cattle have died since September, the greater number probably from starvation. Many more will succumb as the season advances. The cultivators who have sufficient water are sowing kadwal. Rs. 750 have been granted as tagai for the purchase of fodder.	The water-supply is rapidly failing. Digging wells and tanks will be useful. Bunding a stream at Pokhvi at a cost of Rs. 5,600 would give water to a few villages and provide work for many persons. Rs. 2,000 have been granted as tagai for wells.		In the 12 largest villages not more than about 330 tons are stored. Manmád, on the G. I. P. Railway, is 30 miles from Kopargaon, and grain is brought thence in large quanties into the taluka. Prices will probably fall before long, and there is little fear of any subsequent considerable rise.	Out of 72,000 people, about 50,000 are high caste, about 11,000 are purely agricultural, and about 5,000 combine agriculture with other occupations. There are only 3 considerable land-holders, and there is no chance of their assisting their tenants.	About 18,000 people have left the taluka. None have returned, nor is it known whether they have bettered themselves. 1,000 more may yet migrate.	Three large road works are in progress, and 3 more may be undertaken on their completion. Tanks and prickly-pear may also be cleared, but sufficient work for more than 2 months cannot be found, unless the Dhond and Manmád Railway or some large irrigation work on the Godáveri be commenced.	So far no large sums have been given in charity, what has been given has been raised from private subscriptions. Government have made a grant which will be availed of later in the season as the distress increases.	On works 3,500. By charity 20. If only men belonging to the taluka be employed, the number will be about 5,000 on 1st March, 6,000 on 1st May, and probably none on 1st July, if rain falls seasonably. The plan of transferring labourers from one taluka to another will interfere with the calculation of each taluka.
				For the week ending — Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Bájri. Jowári. Wheat. 1st week in October 1876 ... 27 30 24 2nd " " ... 27 30 25⅓ 3rd " " ... 26½ 33 27 4th " " ... 25⅓ 33 25⅓ 1st week in Nov. 1876 ... 25⅓ 31⅓ 24 2nd " " ... 24 30 22⅔ 3rd " " ... 24 30 24 4th " " ... 25⅓ 31⅓ 24⅔ 1st week in Dec. 1876 ... 27 33 26⅔ 2nd " " ... 27 33 27 Average of 6 years ... 61⅓ 75⅔ 37⅓					
				PARNER Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector	**Collector Mr. F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 23rd December 1876.)**					
There are very small stocks in the taluka, but grain comes from the Central Provinces *vid* Deolíli on on the G. I. P. Railway. Competition is active, and there is no fear of prices being fictitiously forced up.	The whole population 81,000 (except that of the chief town) is agricultural. About 1,000 combine trade with agriculture. There are no large land-holders likely to aid their tenants.	Out of a population of 81,000, about 7,000 have left in search of work. Perhaps 3,000 or 4,000 more will go.	Four main roads are in progress. The Dhond and Manmád Railway would afford relief to the whole of the taluka. The Pokhvi Tank would also be a useful work to undertake.	About Rs. 138 have been spent on charity. A travellers' grain depôt has been opened at Ambi Ghargaon on the Poona and Násik Road. Private subscriptions have been raised. Government aid will be required in the hot weather.	On works 5,620. By charity 111. On 1st March 8,000. On 1st May 10,000, and probably none in July.
2½ annas of kharif crop. 2 annas of rabi. No prospect of further sowings this season.	About Rs. 90,000 ...	No cattle have died from stravation. Many have been sent to graze on the Ghâts. The cultivators who have water enough are sowing kadwal to support their bullocks in the hot season. Rs. 2,785 have been granted as tagai for the purchase of fodder and the deepening of wells.	Unless rain falls about Christmas, the scarcity of water will prove fatal to cattle, and possibly to human beings. There is no large river, and the small streams are drying up. The villages to the western edges of the central plateau will be uninhabitable during the hot weather; those at the foot of the ravine will be best off. It is proposed to excavate a tank at Párner. Rs. 958 were given in various villages for improving their water-supply; large bandaras for irrigation purposes might be made at Reewooli and Apdhup Dhond. The Collector opposes the earthen dam advocated by his Assistant, unless competent professional aid is available.		**Mr. F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 23rd December 1876.)**					
				For the week ending — Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Bájri. Jowári. Wheat. 1st week in October 1876 ... 28⅓ 30 24 2nd " " ... 28⅓ 30 24 3rd " " ... 27 30 24 4th " " ... 27 30 21 1st week in Nov. 1876 ... 25⅓ 30 21 2nd " " ... 24 27 21 3rd " " ... 22⅓ 27 19⅓ 4th " " ... 21 24 19⅓ 1st week in Dec. 1876 ... 24 27 21 2nd " " ... 24 28⅓ 21 Average of 6 years ... 45 59¼ 31¼					
					Grain is imported by road from Nagar. There is no Railway in the vicinity. It is thought that prices will continue to fall. There is no large store of grain in any village of the taluka.	Of the total population of 82,000 about half are Kunbis. Of these one-half combine agriculture with trade. There are a few large landholders, who may, the Assistant Collector thinks, be induced to help their tenants. The Collector, however, considers it improbable that the landholders will help their tenants either by making advances or by any other means.	15,000 people have left the taluka. Many went to Bombay, whence they are returning, having been unsuccessful in obtaining employment.	15 small roads are in progress, and 4 more and some tank clearances are proposed. When these are completed, unless some large work like the Dhond—Manmád Railway is commenced, it will be necessary to go on improving the existing roads, as no money will be available to keep any more new ones in repair.	About 250 poor people are daily fed at Párnar. The expenditure has been about Rs. 600.	On relief works 6,000. By charity 250: these will increase largely before long. The number of work-people on 1st March will be 10 to 12,000, 1st May 20,000, 1st July 1,500 to 2,000.

AHMEDNAGAR

—continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
In garden lands the kharif yielded 4 annas and the rabi 4 annas. There was no jirayet crop whatever, either khari for rabi. There will be no further sowings this season.	The land revenue is Rs. 64,326, of which Rs. 52,543 will have to be remitted.	Of the 24,012 plough bullocks, half have been taken to the valley of the Godáveri and places north, where some have died, and others have been sold. Of the remainder, about 6,000 have already died, and 1,000 more may yet succumb. Nearly all the remaining cattle have been sent away. A large number have no doubt died, or been sold for trifling sums. Rs. 1,350 tagai have been given to help to purchase forage.	The water-supply is reduced by a half and will be very scarce in the hot weather. Wells are being cleared and deepened, and ziras in the beds of streams opened.	**KARJAT Taluka (Supernumerary**	**Assistant Collector Mr. A. F. Woodburn's Report, dated 20th December 1876.)**					

For each week in October, November and December.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.
1st week in October ...	31	30	26	18
2nd " " ...	31	30	26	18
3rd " " ...	27	24	22	15
4th " " ...	27	24	22	15
1st week in November ...	24	21	21	12
2nd " " ...	24	21	21	12
3rd " " ...	24	21	21	12
4th " " ...	24	21	21	12
1st week in December ...	24	21	21	15
2nd " " ...	24	22	21	13
3rd " " ...	25	24	21	13
Average of 6 years ...	58¾	46¾	33 1/16	16 13/16

The kharif yield was 9 pies and the rabi 9 pies. No prospect of any further sowings except "Kadwal" in garden land for forage.	The land revenue is Rs. 1,08,000, of which Rs. 90,000 will have to be remitted.	It is impossible to give a correct estimate of mortality amongst the cattle. As soon as the forage failed, all the cattle, except those used for gardens, were taken to the Gungathori, or to the Nizam's territory, where many died or were sold for trifling sums. Some are returning in a worn-out state and will probably die. The bullocks used for drawing water will probably be saved. Advances from tagai have been made to about 30 people. Some well-to-do persons have imported grass from the Konkan. The people have been shewn how to prepare prickly-pear, but the process is too expensive to be adopted.	The water-supply for drinking purposes has not yet failed, but will be scarce before the next rains. All the small streams are dry, but there is water in the Bhima, Hanja, and Gornadi rivers. Wells can be deepened and Ziras excavated to provide water in the hot weather.	**SHRIGONDA Taluka (Supernumerary**	**Assistant Collector Mr. A. F. Woodburn's Report, dated 20th December 1876.)**					

Date.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Wheat.	Jowári.	Bájri.
15th Oct. 1876 ...	22½	27	24½
31st " ...	18½	24	21
7th Nov. 1876 ...	17½	19	20½
14th " ...	18	18½	20
21st " ...	18	19½	22
28th " ...	18	21	21½
5th Dec. 1876 ...	21	22½	22
12th " ...	22½	24	24
Average of 6 years ...	38	66	53½

The kharif yield is 6 annas. The rabi 2 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 82,000. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 37,400 will have to be made.	The number of cattle is about 60,000; 29,000 have been taken to the Nizam's territory where many have died or been sold. Not more than 10,000 or 12,000 will return. Of those remaining in the taluka, 10,000 have died or will die. As there is no fodder in the taluka, the only measure that the ryots can take is to grow it in their gardens. Grants of tagai have been made for the purchase of fodder.	The water-supply is only from ½ to ¼ of what is usual, and it will be scarce in the hot weather. Rs. 2,000 are now being expended in deepening wells and excavating ziras in the beds of streams.	**JAMKHED Taluka (Supernumerary**	**Assistant Collector Mr. A. F. Woodburn's Report, dated 20th December 1876.)**					

Date.	Prices: lbs per Rupee. Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.
7th Oct. 1876 ...	33	33	33
15th " ...	36	36	33
23rd " ...	33	33	27
31st " ...	33	33	27
7th Nov. 1876 ...	24	24	21
15th " ...	24	24	21
23rd " ...	24	24	21
30th " ...	25½	25½	22½
7th Dec. 1876 ...	25½	25½	22½
15th " ...	25½	25½	24
Average of years ...	54	66	42

There is five months' supply in the Taluka. There was a large store of grain at Mirajgaon and smaller stores at 3 or 4 other places, from which grain is being exported; it is being imported from Deksál, Pomalwari, and Jámkhed. Prices have fallen slightly. Private enterprize will keep up the supply.	The majority of the population belongs to the Kunbi and other inferior castes. The population is 52,983, of whom 3,447 are wealthy and 49,536 poor. Only 7,579 are reported purely agricultural, but the Assistant Collector believes the majority of the poor must belong to the agricultural class. There are no large landholders, except a few jaghirdars, from whom no aid can be expected.	22,956 people have migrated to the Godáveri and the country north, and probably to the Berars. Some having failed to obtain employment have returned and report that the others are badly off. The people who remain knowing this, will not be likely to emigrate.	3 road works which have been sufficient so far have been undertaken, but the sanctioned amount will be finished shortly. Six road works, to cost Rs. 14,100, and two tanks to cost Rs. 4,000, have been provisionally sanctioned, but will not suffice to give employment to the people. The Assistant Collector recommends clearing and repairing five large tanks.	Rs. 300 from Government and Rs. 50 from the Nagar Relief Fund have been given for feeding the aged and infirm; 1½ lbs. of jowári is given daily to adults, and 12 ounces to children. Provision for assisting travellers is considered unnecessary. The amount actually spent is not stated.	On works 7,210. By charity 173. Labourers likely to be on the works— 1st March ... 9,000 1st May ... 7,000 1st July ... 2,000
The local stocks are sufficient to last for 3 months. Further supplies are being brought from Nagar, Mirajgaon, Karjat, and Dhond Station (G. I. P. Railway). Prices have fallen during the last month. Supplies will probably be kept up by private enterprize.	The population amounts to 64,936, of whom 10,234 are purely agricultural, and 5,058 are artizans. The remainder must, the Assistant Collector thinks, be connected with agriculture. The people on the whole are poor. There are no large landholders.	The population is 60,000. About 20,000 have left principally for the valley of the Godaveri and further north. There is no accurate information of what they are doing. A few have returned and many will probably follow. No further emigrations are expected.	Four large road works, three of which have been completed. Tank clearances and cutting prickly-pear are the works which have been undertaken. Seven more roads and a tank have been sanctioned. The works have hitherto been sufficient, but those remaining will not nearly suffice. If the earthworks of the Dhond and Manmád Railways are undesirable, a substitute must be found in some large irrigation work not yet discovered.	The aged and infirm received doles of grain daily, adults 1½ lbs. and children 12 ozs. of jowári. Government granted R. 500 for this purpose, the Ahmednagar Relief Fund Rs. 250 in grain and cash, and Rs. 56-8 have been raised locally. Travellers receive a day's food and enough to take them on to Nagar. The amount spent in charity is not given.	On works 3,846. By charity 200. The number of labourers will be as follows:— 1st March ... 8,000 1st May ... 8,000 1st July ... 4,000
The taluka has sufficient grain for itself. Prices have fallen owing to the large supplies of grain brought to Poona, Nagar, and other places. The Assistant Collector is of opinion that the Banias will import grain if it is required.	The population is 62,351, of which 1,200 are rich, 22,351 poor and partly connected with agriculture; 5,400 purely agricultural and 33,400 partly agricultural. The majority belong to the Kunbis and other inferior castes. No help can be expected from any landholders to their tenants.	12,565 have emigrated to the Nizam's territory northwards. Some have returned, as they could not find employment. More are expected to emigrate after the rabi is reaped.	There are five road works in progress, and 9 small works for improving the water-supply. The money sanctioned for these will shortly be expended. The Collector has been asked to obtain sanction for 13 roads and 2 tanks. The works so far have been sufficient.	The aged and infirm are supplied with grain daily, adults receiving 1½ lbs. and children 12 ounces of jowári. Rs. 300 have been given for this purpose. A travellers' depôt has been opened at Kudeh, for which Rs. 100 have been sanctioned, where travellers and the aged and infirm of the locality are helped.	On works 2,365. By charity 280. Labourers likely to be on relief works— 1st March ... 6,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 2,000

AHMEDNAGAR

—continued.

SHEOGAON Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. A. H. Spry's Reports dated 30th December 1876 and 6th January 1877.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 8 annas and the rabi 8 annas. No further sowings, except in garden lands, can be expected.	Rs. 3,000 is the probable amount of remissions.	Some cattle brought in an enfeebled condition from other talukas have died, and some have gone on to the Nizam's territory.	The water-supply is sufficient.	For the week ending: 7th October 1876 ... Jowari. 30, Bajri. 24, Wheat. 21; 15th " ... 27, 24, 21; 23rd " ... 27, 25, 21; 31st " ... 28, 28, 24; 7th November 1876 ... 30, 24, 21; 15th " ... 27, 24, 21; 23rd " ... 27, 25, 21; 20th " ... 28, 28, 24; 7th December 1876 ... 30, 28, 27; 15th " ... 30, 28, 27; 23rd " ... 32, 30, 28; 31st " ... 30, 28, 27; Average of 4 years ... 24¾, 60¾, 36¾ (Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.)	The local stocks of grain are not large. Importations are made by private persons from the Nizam's territory.	The Mamlatdár reports a total population of 87,974, out of which the Assistant Collector thinks 60,000 are partly agriculture, and belong to the Kunbi caste. Sir Dinkar Rao is the only large landholder, and he will doubtless afford relief to his tenants if necessary.	No emigrations are reported, but considerable immigrations have taken place.	No relief works are considered necessary at present.	Rs. 300 have been assigned for charitable relief. Adults receive 1½ lbs. of grain or flour and children 12 ozs. daily.	About 50 persons are supported by charity. The number of immigrants who may require support on relief works later on in the season is estimated at 7,000.

NEWASA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. A. H. Spry's Report, dated 27th December 1876.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif and rabi yield will each be 6 annas. No further sowings are expected this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,30,000. The 1st Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000; but the Revenue Commissioner sees no reason for remissions, except in some few cases.	Some cattle have died, though probably not from starvation, and a good many have been taken to places where fodder is more plentiful. No unusual mortality is anticipated. No advances have been made by Government.	The water-supply will be sufficient.	For the week ending: 7th October 1876 ... Wheat. 30, Bajri. 36, Jowari. 36; 15th " ... 30, 36, 36; 22nd " ... 27, 27, 33; 31st " ... 27, 27, 33; 7th November 1876 ... 24, 24, 30; 15th " ... 24, 24, 30; 22nd " ... 24, 24, 30; 30th " ... 24, 24, 30; 7th December 1876 ... 27, 27, 30; 15th " ... 30, 30, 33; 22nd " ... 30, 30, 33; Average of 6 years ... 43, 58, 64 (Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.)	Grain is plentiful and is imported from the Nizam's dominions; it is also exported from this taluka to less-favoured localities. Prices have fallen. Private enterprize will supply the market.	The population is 75,000, consisting chiefly of kunbis and agriculturists. There are about 5,000 high-caste people and 4,500 artizans. There are a few jahagidars who may eventually give relief to their tenants.	There is more fear of immigration than of emigration, though some instances of the latter are reported.	No relief works are required for the present. Later on, however, a demand will be made which can well be met by constructing the earthworks of the Dhond and Munmád Railway. There is no other large works which can be undertaken with advantage.	About 50 infirm people are being charitably supported. Their numbers are likely to increase.	On works 50, by charity 50; this number will probably swell to 1,000 by 1st May. The numbers requiring relief on 1st March will probably be about 8,000, 1st May 20,000, 1st July 8,000, The Revenue Commissioner thinks that at the worst the numbers will never exceed 8,000 people.

NAGAR Taluka (1st Assistant Collector, Mr. A. H. Spry's Report, dated 28th December 1876.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 4 annas and the rabi 10 annas in bagayet lands, from 1 to 4 in jirayet lands of most villages, and 4 to 8 in the others. The area of each is not given, but the rabi cultivation considerably preponderates over the kharif. No further sowings of grain crops are expected.	The revenue is Rs. 1,17,597, and the probable remissions Rs. 50,000.	600 cattle are reported to have perished, and 25,000 more are expected by the Mámlatdár to die. This estimate the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner consider high. A grant of Rs. 2,200 tagai has been made for the purchase of fodder, and two sums of Rs. 2,000 each have been allotted for improving the water-supply and growing kadwal. There are grazing places at Pimpri in the Sangamner Taluka on the bank of the Prawari at Kopargaon, Kokomton and Sannatchar in the Kopargaon Taluka on the bank of the Godáveri, and on the Ghats, where cattle can be accommodated. Some cultivators have purchased and sown fodder for the subsistence of their cattle. Others again are deporting them. The Mámlatdár proposes establishing six pounds for the admission of cattle, on the understanding that the owners relinquish all claims to them after they are put in; that Government should support them till the next monsoon and then sell them, but the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner are both opposed to entering the market. The Collector supports his Assistant's suggestion to establish temporary Panjrapoles.	Of the total number of villages, 59 are on the banks of rivers, and 59 are dependent on wells for their water-supply. There is no fear of a total failure, provided wells are deepened, ziras dug, tagai liberally advanced, and use made of Norton's screw where practicable.	Date: 1st October 1876 ... Rice. 18, Gram. 39, Wheat. 30, Bajri. 30, Jowari. 33; 9th " ... 18, 30, 28½, 24, 30; 17th " ... 18, 30, 24, 24, 28½; 24th " ... 16⅜, 31½, 24, 24, 30; 31st " ... 16⅜, 26½, 22½, 22½, 27; 8th Nov. 1876 ... 14¼, 24, 20¼, 21, 24½; 16th " ... 13⅜, 25⅛, 21¾, 21½, 24½; 24th " ... 13⅜, 28⅜, 22½, 22⅜, 25½; 1st Dec. 1876 ... 15, 30, 27, 27, 27½; 9th " ... 15½, 31½, 27, 27, 27½; 17th " ... 16⅜, 32¼, 27, 27, 28⅛; 24th " ... 16⅜, 33, 27¼, 27¾, 30; Average of 6 years 18 1⅜/16, 36 1⅛/16, 33 7/16, 44⅛, 55 1⅛/16 (Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.)	There is a stock of 3,303 tons of grain in store; this, with the Dhond and Manmár stations at a distance of 47 and 100 miles respectively, whence supplies are drawn, will suffice. The prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	Out of a total population of 67,312, the majority of whom are agriculturists, 65,966 are poor, and 1,346 well-to-do. The proportion of artizans to the total number is about 6 per cent. In the city there are a few landholders likely to assist their tenants, but none in the taluka.	33,032 souls have emigrated, and this number will probably swell as the season advances; their condition cannot be ascertained, but none have yet returned.	There are six road-works and some minor works in progress which are insufficient, and must be supplemented by further road-works, tank-clearances and cutting prickly pear unless the Dhond and Manmár Railway intersecting the taluka is commenced.	6,575 travellers have already been relieved, each receiving 1½ lbs. of jowári flour, 6 ozs. of gram flour, together with chillies, a little salt and 5 cow-dung cakes a day. The aged, infirm, &c., to the number of 15,641, have also been relieved, each receiving 1½ lbs. of grain with a little salt.	The number on relief works is 1,462, by charity 781. The probable number requiring support will be as follows:— 1st March ... 22,000; 1st May ... 39,000; 1st July ... 19,000

AHMEDNAGAR

—concluded.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif and the rabi yield will each be 2 or 3 annas. No further sowings are expected this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,25,868; the remissions will probably be Rs. 35,000.	No unusual mortality among cattle has occurred, and no great loss is to be apprehended. Rs. 1,100 have been advanced for the purchase of fodder, and more will be given.	The water-supply is plentiful, most of the villages being on the banks of rivers.	**RÁHURI Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. H. P. Spry's Report, dated 26th December 1876.**	Grain is plentiful and is imported from Jubbulpore *viâ* Dhond and Manmád stations. Prices have fallen and private enterprise will meet all demands.	The total population is about 59,000, consisting chiefly of Kunbis and other agriculturists. There are about 4,000 or 5,000 artisans. No aid can be expected from landholders.	No general emigration has taken or is likely to take place.	The only relief works started are road-repairs and clearances, which have hitherto sufficed. But the demand for labour will shortly increase, and much more money spent on petty works will simply be wasted: the Dhond and Manmád Railway would afford ample relief.	Rs. 300 have been allotted for charitable support to the needy, but more will be required.	On works 7,000; by charity 300. By works on 1st March 15,000, on 1st May 25,000, on 1st July 10,000, according to the 1st Assistant; but the Collector and Revenue Commissioner hope the number will not be quite so large.

For the fortnights ending	Prices.—lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Dall Tur.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
15th Oct. 1876	17 1/16	22 3/4	27 1/2	25 1/3	28 1/4	26 1/3
31st „ „	17 7/16	16 3/4	27 1/2	22 3/4	25 3/4	26 1/3
15th Nov. „	13 1/4	16 3/4	23 3/4	21	24	21 1/16
30th „ „	16 1/4	19 3/4	26 1/3	23 3/4	28 1/4	26 1/3
15th Dec. „	17 1/16	21	27 1/2	25 1/3	28 1/4	26 1/3
Average of 6 years ...	20 3/16	23 1/16	65 1/4	33 1/3	36 1/4	49 1/3

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif yield may be taken at 9 annas and the rabi at 2. There is no prospect of further sowings.	The remissions will probably amount to Rs. 36,000.	No unusual mortality among the cattle has taken place, and none is anticipated, as there is plenty of grazing on the Western Ghâts.	The water-supply seems likely to fail altogether; the Prâora and Mula rivers still contain water, but a large outlay will have to be incurred on deepening wells.	**AKOLA Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 27th December 1876.**	There is no large stock of grain in the taluka; it is brought from Sangamner, and the prices will depend on the market rates ruling there.	Except about 500 artisans, the whole population is agricultural, and there are no large landholders among them.	About 1,800 peopled have emigrated, 300 of whom have gone to the Sinnar relief works adjoining Akola, and the rest probably to the Konkan.	Five road works are in progress; and as this is the only taluka in the zila where there are no roads, 6 more are proposed, as well as one or two tank-clearances.	About 50 persons are now being gratuitously supported at 1½ lbs. of flour for an adult and 12 oz. for a child.	There are 650 people now on relief works. This number will rise to 900 in March, 1,200 in May, and fall to 500 in July. The aged and infirm will have to be supported to the extent of 150 in March, 300 in May, and 500 in July.

For the months of	Prices—lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Bájri.
October 1876	18	24
	17 1/4	35 1/2
	16 1/2	26 1/4
	15	27
November „	15	25 1/2
	15 3/4	24
	16 1/2	24
	16 1/2	25 1/2
December „	16 1/2	26 1/4
	16 1/2	27
Average of 6 years ...	25 1/2	61 1/2

General Observations.

Of the 11 talukas, the crops in two seem to have been fair, in five bad, and in four very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,77,943.

In six talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in two indifferent, and in three bad.

In four talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, but it is reported that in five, considerable, and in two large, expenditure on this account will have to be incurred; no calamity due to failure of water-supply is, however, anticipated by the Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain-supply.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other, Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

128,553 people, out of a population of 773,958, appear to have migrated, but some have returned.

A further migration of upwards of 5,000 people is anticipated. The migration appears to this Government to be due mainly, if not entirely, to the cattle movements, and to the movement of the people towards relief-works.

A considerable number of relief works is in progress, but the local officers are unable to suggest sufficient to meet the future demand for labour, unless the Dhond and Manmar Railway earth-works are undertaken.

The expenditure on charity has not been large.

The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	98,900
„ May 1st	1,48,200
„ July 1st	47,500

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The 24th January 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. E. P. ROBERTSON.

POONA DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. G. NORMAN.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Junnar	600	106,876	1,58,586	154,483	48,986	22·34	17·9
2. Indápur	567	62,392	1,01,025	233,156	26,642	21·76	4·82
3. Khed	799	139,152	1,68,961	206,413	22,306	23·50	18·9
4. Sirur	558	76,984	1,40,392	115,501	116,538	17·3	10·94
5. Purandhar	442	75,732	83,934	70,984	58,308	23·24	17·54
6. Bhimthari	1,002	115,297	2,17,499	43,872	300,389	20·73	5·97
7. Haveli	766	155,082	1,89,197	182,857	9,402	33·10	14·90
8. Máwal	357	56,834	70,362	52,555	9,108	...	76·79
9. City of Poona	8	118,886	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,099	907,235	11,29,956	1,059,821	591,679	...	...

POO

NA

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif crop is estimated at 1 pie, and the rabi at 1¼ pie. In the irrigated lands, where the water lasts, there may be sowings of different kinds of fodder crops. There will be no further sowings in dry-crop lands this season.	The First Assistant estimates the probable amount of remissions at about Rs. 2,15,000 on a revenue demand of Rs. 2,30,025. The Collector considers this estimate under the mark, and doubts whether any revenue can be collected at all.	Out of 71,000 head of cattle, about 47,000 have been taken to the Berars, the Nizam's Dominions, and the Western Ghâts. The past mortality is estimated at 15,000, and the anticipated mortality at 7,000, besides such deaths as may take place among the cattle which have left the taluka. It is only the more worthless animals which have died. No further measures are practicable on the part of Government for cattle preservation than those already adopted.	The villages on the Bhima and Nira rivers will have plenty of water. The remaining villages are not so well off, and obtain their supply from wells, many of which will require to be deepened and improved; and a large expenditure (Rs. 40,000) will be necessary for this purpose.		The Mámlatdár estimates the local stock of grain at about 1,714 tons, but the importations are large and regular by railways, there being three railway stations in the taluka—Khedgaon, Pátas, and Dhond—whence supplies are drawn, and these importations have lowered prices considerably; but the First Assistant Collector does not anticipate any further fall. There is no likelihood of the supply failing.	The population numbers about 116,274 souls, of whom 22,070 are of the agricultural class, 1,300 shepherds and cattle-owners, 8,200 artisans, 7,270 traders, shopkeepers and servants, &c., and the remaining 77,434 are pensioners, women and children, and people of no particular occupation. The landholders are nearly all of the class of peasant proprietors, and the few who sublet their land are either traders who will do nothing for their tenants, or Brahmins who are in debt. The Inámdárs are also quite dependent on their land for their livelihood, and are more likely to require assistance than to give it. The cultivators are of the Kunbi and Mali caste.	The people have emigrated in large numbers (upwards of 39,200) to the Berars, the Sátpura Hills, the Nizam's Dominions, and the Konkan, with their carts, families and cattle; and are not likely to return before the next harvest. Most of those who have gone are reported to be doing fairly, of others no information has been received. No further emigration is probable.	The chief relief works in progress are the Mutha Canal, employing about 18,000, and the Mutakmal Tank, employing 5,000 persons, besides numerous minor works which will afford employment to 10,000 for two or three months. Works sanctioned and in progress under civil agency are: clearing the irrigation tank at Wadhani, clearing 7 small tanks for village water supplies, repairing 18 miles of road, making 47 miles of new road, cutting prickly pear, and excavating and deepening wells. As the numbers seeking employment are increasing, the First Assistant thinks that, in addition to the above, one large work is necessary, and names the Nira Canal as a work ripe for commencement and capable of relieving very large numbers. He gives also a list of minor works that might be undertaken.	But little money has as yet been expended on charitable relief to travellers. The aged and infirm poor are allowed 1¼ lbs. of grain a day, besides some salt and chillies.	The number on relief works was about 21,804 at date of report. It will be on— 1st March ... 30,000 1st May about ... 20,000 1st July from ... 5,000 to 10,000

BHIMTHARI Taluka [First Assistant Collector Mr. A. Keyser's Report, dated 27th December 1876).

For the week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.				
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.
1876.					
1st October ...	22¼	27	29½	18	27
8th do. ...	22¼	27	29¼	18	27
15th do. ...	18	18	22¼	15¾	18
23rd do. ...	18	18	22¼	15¾	18
1st November ...	18	18	22¼	15¾	18
8th do. ...	18	18	22¼	15¾	18
15th do. ...	18	18	20¼	13½	18
23rd do. ...	18	18	20¼	13½	20¼
1st December ...	20¼	20¼	22¼	15¾	22½
8th do. ...	20¼	20¼	22½	15¾	24¾
15th do. ...	20¼	20¼	24¾	18	24¾
23rd do. ...	20¼	20¼	24¾	18	24¾
Average of three years ...	25¼	47¼	51	18	26

INDÁPUR Taluka (Report of Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey (Mr. W. M. Fletcher), on special duty, Indápur, dated 29th December 1876).

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif crop has utterly failed, and the rabi is estimated at about 2 pies.	The total land revenue (Rs. 1,15,254) will probably have to be remitted.	The number of cattle in the taluka was 44,216, of which 32,560 have emigrated, about 2,285 have died, and about 7,319 deaths are anticipated, unless special steps be taken to prevent them. No advantage has as yet been taken of the Government permission to graze cattle in the Konkan and Máwals, owing to a belief that those districts are fatal to cattle from the Deccan. The Assistant suggests that Government should send pressed hay to Disksál Station, and advance it as tagai to the cultivators. This plan the Revenue Commissioner considers too expensive, and thinks that it would be cheaper to let the cattle die, and then, if necessary, advance tagai for the purchase of others.	There is no fear of a water famine. 40 villages lie on the Bhima and Nira rivers; the remaining 46 depend on wells, some of which will require deepening and improving.		Of the original local stock of grain, there are about 1,029 tons still unconsumed, and a large quantity sufficient to remove all anxiety has also been imported by rail to Diksal and Pomulwári. Private enterprise is likely to meet all demands, and prices may yet fall to a slight extent when this season's harvest comes into the market.	Of the total population numbering 67,164 souls, 3,943 are artisans, 11,712 landholders, and 46,737 persons existing by other means. The mass of the population is agricultural. The higher rank of landholders, such as Patels, Kulkarnis, Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, &c., number about 10,000, including women and children, but few can live without work; and most of them differ in no way from the ordinary Kunbi. There are no wealthy landlords.	Of the total population (67,164) about 34,289 have migrated, but some are returning. Only the first to leave their villages appear to have bettered themselves. No further emigration is probable so long as relief works continue sufficient for the population.	The Assistant Superintendent submits a statement of 22 relief works in progress, chiefly roads, tanks and wells, and proposes similar works likely to cost Rs. 39,050, suggesting that wells should precede other works. He does not think that these works will be sufficient to provide employment for all who are likely to need it, but is of opinion that if one or two large works were undertaken, such as constructing dams at favourable sites in the villages of Bhadalwári, Shelgaon, and Kawtali, they would not only be sufficient to provide employment for all, but the prospective benefit, especially in a drought-stricken district like Indápur, would be very great.	Adults receive a daily allowance of 1 lb. of flour with salt and chillies, and those under 15 years of age receive ½ lb. flour with salt and chillies. Travellers in need of food receive the same allowance, but are forwarded at once to the head-quarters of the Mámlatdár, who provides them with work or suitable relief.	The number of persons on the hands of Government for relief by works at date of report was 9,600, and relieved by charity 500. The probable number will be as below:— *On works. By charity.* On 1st March ... 20,000 500 „ 1st May ... 25,000 500 „ 1st June ... 25,000 500 The number to be relieved by charity will not alter much, unless increased by strangers from other districts.

For the week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Gram.	Rice.	Tur.
1876.						
1st October ...	25	32	31	30	21	44
8th do. ...	24	32	30	28	19	39
15th do. ...	20	27	27	23	19	35
22nd do. ...	19	22	23	23	17	32
29th do. ...	20	22	23	24	17	32
5th November	17½	20	20	18	17	...
12th do. ...	17½	20	20	18	17	...
19th do. ...	17½	18	18	21	17	...
26th do. ...	18¼	19½	19	22	19	...
3rd December.	19¾	20	19	23¾	19	...
10th do. ...	22½	23	21¾	23¾	19	...
17th do. ...	22½	23	20	23¾	19	...
24th do. ...	22½	23	20	23¾	19	...
Average of six years ...	35	76	56	33	22	43¾

POONA

—continued.

PURANDHAR TALUKA (First Assistant Collector Mr. A. Keyser's Report, dated 28th December 1876).

a

The kharif crop is estimated at about 5 annas, and the rabi at about 4 annas. There will be no further sowings this season, except in irrigated lands.

b

The probable amount of remissions is estimated at about Rs. 32,000.

c

No unusual mortality among cattle has occurred or is anticipated. Many cattle were removed from the district early in the season. Fodder is sufficient, and Government interference unnecessary.

d

There will be no absolute failure of the water-supply; but as it has failed in some places, and is scanty in others, wells will have to be sunk, and people aided in securing a sufficient supply which will entail an expenditure of about Rs. 12,000.

e

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.	Túr.
1876.						
3rd October...	31	43 5/16	51 3/4	22	32 1/8	52 7/8
10th do.	31	43 5/16	51 3/4	22	32 5/8	29 1/2
17th do.	31	12 3/4	52 5/16	22	32 5/8	29 1/2
24th do.	32 1/16	44 7/16	52 7/8	22	33 3/8	29 1/8
31st do.	30 3/8	26 1/16	57 1/8	22	36 5/16	...
7th November	29 1/8	43 7/8	56 1/16	22	33 3/16	67 3/8
14th do.	29 1/16	43 7/8	55 1/8	22 1/2	33 3/16	...
21st do.	31	45 5/16	54 5/16	23 1/16	34 5/16	70 5/8
28th do.	31	43 5/16	55 1/8	23 1/16	33 3/4	28 1/2
5th December	32 1/16	44 7/16	55 1/8	22 1/2	33 3/16	70 5/8
12th do.	33 3/16	45 5/16	53 7/16	25 5/16	33 3/4	45 3/8
19th do.	28 1/16	44 7/8	52 7/8	24 3/16	36 5/16	42 3/4
Average of six years, 1870-71 to 1875-76.	34	45	61	25	44	48

f

There are no means of ascertaining the local stocks, which are probably not large, but importations are considerable, and no fear of grain proving insufficient is felt. The principal centres, whence supplies are drawn, are Poona, Sáswad, Jejuri, Walhi, and Kikwi.

g

The population are all of the ordinary Kunbi class, and small peasant proprietors. There are 10 inám villages among those suffering from distress, but the Inámdars are not in good circumstances, and do not assist their tenants.

h

Only a few have emigrated with their cattle to the Ghâts; the majority of those who have left their villages have gone to the relief works.

i

The relief works in progress are the Bárámatti-Jejuri road, repairs to a small local road, excavating wells, and cutting prickly pear. Repairs to the main road connecting Jejuri with the railway, 15 miles, and a new road foom Sáswad to Tásgaon have been sanctioned. A list is submitted by the First Assistant of other projects deemed necessary hereafter to provide employment and afford relief to the people. The First Assistant is of opinion that the Nira Canal, and the Jejuri Tank will absorb all the distressed work-people in the district. The present works are insufficient to provide relief, and some work on a large scale is urgently necessary.

j

Rupees 150 have been expended in relieving the aged and infirm poor, but travellers have not as yet required such assistance.

k

There are at present employed on relief works about 5,650 persons, and relieved by charity 71. The numbers will hereafter be on—

	On Works.	*By Charity.*
1st March ...	9,000 ...	150
1st May ...	6,000 ...	150
1st July ...	1,000 ...	50

JUNNAR TALUKA (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balaji Gungadhur's Report, dated 27th December 1876).

a

The kharif crop is 7, and the rabi 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.

b

Out of the total revenue demand of Rs. 1,40,000, about 25 per cent., or Rs. 35,000, will have to be remitted.

c

There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle and agricultural stock, but it is anticipated that from 10 to 15 per cent. of the total number (77,209) will die from starvation. As the forest reserves have already been thrown open for free grazing, the District Deputy can suggest no further remedy.

d

Partial failure of the water-supply is anticipated later on in the season, and it will be necessary to deepen wells as they run dry.

e

For each week in October, November and December 1876.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Rice.	Jowári.	Gram.	Túr.
1876.						
1st week, Oct.	28 5/16	24	17	25 1/2	30	48
2nd do.	22 3/4	24	15	25 1/2	28 1/2	34 5/16
3rd do.	21 1/2	20	15	24	25 1/2	34 5/16
4th do.	20	20	15	24	24	30
1st week, Nov.	19 1/2	20	16 1/2	24	24	24
2nd do.	19 1/2	20	16 1/2	24	24	21 1/2
3rd do.	19 1/2	20	16 1/2	24	24	21 1/2
4th do.	19 1/2	20	16 1/2	24	24	21 1/2
1st week, Dec.	19 1/2	20	16 1/2	24	24	21 1/2
2nd do.	19 1/2	20	16 1/2	24	24	21 1/2
Average of six years ...	23 1/4	30 1/8	28	79 1/16	43 1/2	46 1/16

f

The local stocks of grain are considered sufficient to last for at least 3 months. The supplies are drawn chiefly from Poona, and to a small extent from Sangamner. Private enterprise will supply all demand. No great fall in prices is anticipated.

g

The population, numbering 106,876 souls, is of a mixed character: 6,294 are high caste, and 105,582 low caste; 99,876 are poor, and 7,000 well-to-do; 81,033 are purely, and 25,843 partly, agricultural; of artisans the number is 5,500. The landholders are mostly involved in debt, but the few who are well-to-do are likely to aid their tenants.

h

About 2,000 people have emigrated into the neighbouring districts and Bombay. About half the number annually go to Bombay during the fair season, and return before the monsoon. The increase this year is owing to the present scarcity.

i

No relief work is in progress, but the Sirur-Narayangaon Road, estimated to cost Rs. 9,000, will shortly be commenced. Some other works have been sanctioned, and some proposed, amounting in all to Rs. 1,48,000.

j

The charitable relief given has been trifling.

k

There are none on the hands of Government for relief either by works or by charity. The number requiring relief hereinafter will be on—

	On Works.	*By Charity.*
1st March ...	2,000 ...	20
1st May ...	10,000 ...	30
1st July ...	2,000 ...	50

MAWAL TALUKA (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balaji Gungadhur's Report, dated 27th December 1876).

a

The kharif crop is 5, and the rabi 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.

b

The remissions are estimated at about Rs. 10,100 out of a revenue demand of Rs. 59,000.

c

There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, nor is any anticipated. The measures already adopted by Government for the preservation of cattle are deemed sufficient.

d

There will be a scarcity of water during the hot weather, and wells must be deepened.

e

For each week in October, November, and December 1876.	Prices—Lbs. per Rupee.					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.	Túr.
1876.						
1st week, Oct.	25	25	26	25	27 1/2	25
2nd do.	25	25	26	25	27 1/2	25
3rd do.	25	25	26	25	27 1/2	22 1/2
4th do.	20	20	25	18	26	20
1st week, Nov.	21	20	25 1/2	17 1/2	26	13
2nd do.	21	20	25 1/2	17 1/2	25 1/2	12
3rd do.	20	20	24 1/2	17 1/2	25	13
4th do.	20	21	24 1/2	17 1/2	25	12
1st week, Dec.	20	21	24 1/2	17 1/2	25	14
2nd do.	21	22 1/2	26 1/2	20	25	16
3rd do.	21	22 1/2	26 1/2	20	25	18
4th do.	22 1/2	23 1/2	28	20 1/2	27 1/2	20
Average of six years ...	72	44 1/8	49 1/2	30 1/16	38 5/8	39

f

The local stocks of grain are sufficient to last till March. Supplies are drawn from Lonauli, Khárkala, and Talegaon Railway Stations, and private enterprise will meet all demands. Prices are falling owing to large importations, and it is not thought likely that they will rise much.

g

The population is 56,834, and may be divided as follows: High caste 2,505, low caste 54,329, poor 55,034, and well-to-do 1,800; purely agricultural 51,634, and partly agricultural 5,200; artisans 1,000. The ryots are for the most part very poor and much involved. The few who are well-to-do will aid their tenants.

h

There has been no large emigration. Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons annually proceed to Bombay during the fair season and return when their presence is required in the fields. It is anticipated that the increase this year will be about 50 per cent.

i

No relief works have been started yet, but some tanks have been sanctioned and will soon be commenced. Estimates are being prepared for two roads—one from Kharkala to Ambegaon, 11 miles, and the other from Induri to Kusur, 24 miles, which the Collector considers will be of great use in opening out two important valleys.

j

Charitable relief has been given, both in cash and in food, at the rate of 3 pies and 1 lb. of jowari per head per diem to 7 individuals.

k

Three persons have been fed on charity and 4 travellers relieved. Amongst the townsmen of Talegaon a subscription has been raised likely to amount to about Rs. 500 for charitable relief. The numbers of persons likely to be on the hands of Government will be as follows:—

	On Works.	*By Charity.*
1st March	500 ...	25
1st May	1,000 ...	100
1st July	800 ...	150

POONA

KHED TALUKA (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balaji

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif crop is 6, the rabi 1, and the bagayet 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	Remissions will probably amount to about Rs. 14,000.	There has been no unusual mortality among cattle or agricultural stock, but about 5,500 deaths are anticipated. The Ghodi sub-division of the taluka is the principal pasture ground for all the cattle of Indápur and Bhimthari, and also for a portion of Sholapur, whence thousands of cattle have poured in, thus seriously affecting the pasturage at the disposal of the cattle of the taluka. The District Deputy thinks that Government has done all that is possible in the matter.	Water has failed to some extent, and further failure is anticipated. To counteract this, wells are being deepened.	

For each week in October, November and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Jowári.	Gram.	Túr.
1st week, Oct.	24	24	18 3/16	27	28 3/16	26 1/16
2nd do.	24	22 2/16	18 2/16	27	28 3/16	26 1/16
3rd do.	25 1/8	20 1/8	18 1/16	26	28 3/16	26 1/16
4th do.	22 3/16	17 7/16	16	24 1/16	27 1/8	20 1/2
1st week, Nov.	23 1/16	18 2/16	12 1/8	24 1/16	25	13 1/4
2nd do.	20 3/16	15 3/16	13 3/8	22 1/16	22 7/16	12
3rd do.	21 3/16	15 1/16	14	24 1/16	23	14 1/16
4th do.	21 3/16	15 1/16	14	24 1/16	23	14 1/16
1st week, Dec.	22 3/16	16 1/8	16	27	23 1/16	16 1/8
2nd do.	20 3/16	17 7/16	16	24 1/16	23 1/16	19 3/16
Average of six years ...	40	27 1/2	20	50	32 1/4	24

HAVELI TALUKA (Acting First Assistant Collector

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif and the rabi crops are each estimated at about 6 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,54,289, out of which the 1st Assistant thinks Rs. 25,000 must be remitted.	The mortality among cattle has been very small, from 75 to 100, and the measures adopted of throwing open forest reserves for free grazing are considered sufficient to prevent further loss.	In the east the water-supply will prove sufficient to last till near rains, but in the west there is always a scanty supply during the hot weather, and some expenditure will be necessary for clearing out wells, &c.	

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Wheat.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Rice.	Gram.	Túr.
1st Oct. 1876	25	23	32 1/8	19 1/5	36 1/4	43 1/2
8th „	23	23	24	19 1/5	32 1/2	36
15th „	20 7/16	20 7/16	24	19 1/8	27 1/8	31
24th „	16	21 1/4	24	14 7/16	27 1/8	31
1st Nov. 1876	16	21 1/4	24	14 7/8	27 1/8	31
8th „	16	18 1/8	19 1/16	14 7/8	20 7/16	31
15th „	18 1/4	20 7/16	19 3/16	14 7/8	20 7/16	31
24th „	18 1/4	20 7/16	19 3/16	14 7/8	20 7/16	31
8th Dec. 1876	20 7/16	20 7/16	21 1/4	14 7/8	20 7/16	33 1/8
15th „	20 7/16	20 7/16	21 1/4	14 7/8	20 7/16	33 1/8
23rd „	20 7/16	20 7/16	21 1/4	14 7/8	27 1/8	33 1/8
Average of five years, 1871 to 1876 ...	24 1/16	36 7/16	44 3/16	18 1/16	28 1/8	36 3/8

—continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Gungadhur's Report, dated 23rd December 1876).					
The local stocks (quantity not stated) are considered sufficient till April. Grain is imported from the Talegaon and Poona Railway Stations, and private enterprise will meet all demands, but prices are not likely to fall to any appreciable extent.	The population, numbering 139,100 souls, is of a mixed character, and may be divided as follows: high caste 6,100, low caste 133,000; of these 123,150 are poor, and 15,950 well-to-do. Purely agricultural number 119,800, and partly so 19,300. The total number of artisans is 10,000. Of landholders there are 13,463, but only 185 of these hold more than 100 acres. These will probably aid their tenants, but many of them are much involved.	Emigration has not taken place to any great extent. About 1,500 people annually go to Bombay during the fair season to seek employment, and return about the time the fields are being prepared for sowing. This year about 15 or 20 per cent. more have emigrated. Further emigration is not probable, especially as the people find employment on relief works.	The only relief work in progress in this taluka is the Khed-Pabal Road. As this is not sufficient, the District Deputy proposes other works, such as road-making and tank and well-clearing.	There are 4 aged and infirm poor people, to whom relief is given in food at the rate of 1lb. of bájri per head daily.	The number on relief works is 300, that relieved by charity 4. The number to be employed hereafter will be on the— 1st March ... 4,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 2,000
Mr. A. Keyser's Report, dated 30th December 1876.)					
No statistics of local stocks are obtainable. Poona is the great centre of the grain trade, and large importations continue to be made, which have lowered prices considerably; but a slight rise may be anticipated before the hot weather.	Of the total population, numbering 216,885 souls, 46,299 are agriculturists. The land-holders in the distressed part of the taluka are small and of the usual Kunbi or cultivating caste.	There has been little or no emigration; the Mutha Canal having given employment to those needing it directly the distress began to be felt.	The Mutha Canal and the Pimpri Ghât Road are the principal relief works in progress, and employ about 3,000 people of the taluka. The First Assistant states that these works, in conjunction with certain others he recommends, such as clearing wells and constructing tanks at Vagholé, Walti and Bosri, will afford sufficient relief to the people of the taluka.	The infirm and the aged poor obtain relief at Poona from the Municipality and the relief funds. Funds are also placed at the disposal of Patels to relieve persons of this class in outlying villages, each person being allowed 1 lb. of grain a day and an anna a week for chillies, &c.	The number of persons on relief works is about 3,500, and that relieved by charity 47. The numbers likely to be on hand hereafter will probably be on— *On Works.* *By Charity.* 1st March ... 5,000 60 1st May ... 3,500 75 1st July ... 500 75

POONA

—concluded.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif crop is estimated at 4, and the rabi at 1½ annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	The remissions will probably amount to about Rs. 1,00,000, out of a revenue demand of Rs.1,64,574.	Out of a total of 75,234 head of cattle, the village officers report that 2,093 have died from starvation, which the Assistant Collector thinks an exaggerated estimate. About 9,745 are reported to have been sold for nominal prices, but the Assistant Collector estimates the number so sold at about 5,000. About 19,751 have been sent out of the taluka for pasture. The cattle that are still left in the taluka will have to be fed with ordinary fodder or prickly pear. Cattle will eat prepared prickly pear, but at present the ryots will not go to the cost of preparing it.	The water-supply will prove sufficient when the necessary improvements to wells, &c., have been made.	**SIRUR TALUKA (Assistant Collector Mr. E. C**	Ozzanne's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					

The local grain stocks are considerable. The chief supplies are drawn from Ahmednagar, and importations by private enterprise have lowered prices. Private enterprise will continue to supply the demands of the taluka.

Of the population, numbering 76,984 souls, 21,096 are peasant proprietors, 8,547 are artisans, 1,023 traders, and the remainder labourers. The people are much in debt, and are highly improvident. There are no large landholders who will aid their tenants. A few of the peasant proprietors are free from debt, and comparatively wealthy, and can bear a famine without ruin, but cannot help others. The Soukars have, to a large extent, become landholders, and the peasant proprietors, in many instances, their tenants. They can, but will not, aid their tenants, and are merciless landlords. Of the class of Inámdars, the chief is the Jagirdar of Malthan, a Sirdar of the 1st class, and wealthy. He declined to aid his tenants, and left the taluka for Dhar at the first symptoms of distress. No help can be expected from this class.

About 18,500 persons have left the taluka. Of these about 2,000 are at work in the neighbourhood, About 5,000 have gone to Bombay and to the Ghât districts, and about 3,500 to the Moglai; but they all went with the full intention of returning next rains or earlier. About 300 of those who went to Gangthari have returned with unfavourable accounts of the place. Further emigration is not probable.

There are sufficient useful works in progress in the taluka, such as tanks, roads, and prickly-pear cutting to afford employment to the people till March; and for the future the Assistant Collector submits a list of works which require inspection by the Irrigation Department.

A village register of persons requiring charitable relief has been prepared, and relief is given through the agency of the village officers —1$_{3}^{1}$$_{2}$ lbs. of grain to an adult, and 11 ounces to a child. One day's supply is given to needy travellers; and clothing for sick and needy persons has been provided from funds allotted by Poona Famine Relief Fund.

The number employed on relief works at date of report was about 6,000, and that relieved by charity about 500. Future numbers are estimated at on—

	On works.	*By charity.*
1st March ...	10,000 ...	500
1st May ...	15,000 ...	800
1st July ...	4,000 ...	800

SIRUR TALUKA (Assistant Collector Mr. E. C

For each week in October, November and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Túr.
1st week, Oct.	24¼	26	22½	14⅓	34½	39½
2nd do.	25	28¼	23⅓	17⅓	28½	32½
3rd do.	24¼	27⅓	22¼	18¼	25¼	19½
4th do.	23	25½	19¼	14⅓	25½	28½
1st week, Nov.	20	22¼	16⅓	14½	22½	24
2nd do.	20	22½	16⅓	14½	22½	24
3rd do.	20½	22¼	16½	14½	22½	25¼
4th do.	20½	19½	16⅓	14⅓	22½	25¼
1st week, Dec.	20	19½	16½	14½	24¼	27¼
2nd do.	23	19½	19¼	14⅓	25½	27½
3rd do.	23	24¼	21	14⅓	27⅓	27½
Average of six years ...	56¼	38¼	44½	18¼	19¼	55½

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 8 talukas, the crops in 3 seem good, in 3 indifferent, and in 2 bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,46,354.

In 5 talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in 3 rather the reverse.

Some expenditure of money will render the water-supply throughout the Collectorate satisfactory.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either purely agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture.

101,989 people seem to have migrated. The movement has now stopped; it appears to be to a great extent caused by the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle. The people are expected to return before or during the monsoon.

The chief relief works now in progress are the Moota Canal, the Yewut Tank, the Shirshophul Tank, and the Poona-Pond Road.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	
On May 1st	80,500
On July 1st	85,500
	45,300

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The 30th January 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. E. P. ROBERTSON.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. J. H. GRANT.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realizable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rain-fall.	Actual rain-fall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Sholapur	841	180,587	2,58,357	63,121	343,593	28·35	8·68
2. Bársi	605	130,853	2,01,863	79,848	198,596	29·4	11·14
3. Karmála	762	105,291	1,70,615	31,235	364,325	22·37	8·41
4. Mádha	612	103,981	1,51,797	36,436	266,412	25·32	6·45
5. Pandharpur	455	79,314	1,17,336	28,489	194,826	24·64	6·8
6. Sángola	647	62,960	85,207	162,704	111,738	21·76	4.29
7. Málsiras	574	55,048	88,730	43,258	169,734	...	11·78
Total ...	4,496	718,034	1,073,905	445,091	1,649,224	...	...

SHOLAPUR.

SANGOLA Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. J. Davidson's Report dated 27th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 7, and the rabi 3 pies. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except fodder in garden lands.	The total revenue is Rs. 85,120, and the probable remissions will be about Rs. 76,252.	Out of 125,140 cattle, 50,000 have left the taluka, many of which are reported to have died or been sold, 6,820 have already perished, and further mortality to the extent of 14,700 is anticipated. As a remedial measure it is proposed to advance tagai, and shortly before the rains to re-transport agricultural cattle by rail at Government expense.	The taluka is dependent on wells and "hels" for its water-supply, which is now very scanty and precarious; wells and "hels" are being deepened, and new "hels" opened in the beds of rivers and nullahs. In some villages it will be impossible to provide water, and they must be deserted.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.	There are upwards of 518,000 lbs. of grain in the market; private stocks cannot be ascertained, but are small. The chief centres from which grain is imported are Sholapur and Pandharpur. No fall in prices can be expected, but private enterprise will supply the market.	The population amounts to 76,850; of these 65,380 are caste people, and 11,470 Mhárs and Mhangs; 6,800 are well-to-do, and 68,250 poor; there are about 65,000 agriculturists, and 5,000 weavers, &c. There are no large landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	35,000 persons have emigrated to the Berars, Central Provinces, Indore, and the Konkan, and some have bettered themselves. In a few cases cholera broke out and carried off some of the emigrants; a few of those who went into the Nizam's territory are returning; further emigration to the extent of 3,000 or 4,000 is expected.	The seven road works now in progress are insufficient, and must be supplemented by irrigation works in the taluka if found practicable, or by the Nira Canal and Dhond-Manmar Manmád Railway.	Charity at Government expense is given to the infirm at the rate of 1 anna for an adult and ½ anna for each child. Rs. 595 have been expended from Government resources.	At present there are 15,000 persons employed on the works. There will be on—

For the Week ending.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Dall.
7th Oct. 1876	21	17½	21	20¼	17½	20¼
14th „ ...	21	17½	21	20½	17½	20½
21st „ ...	21	17¼	19¼	19¼	14	19¼
31st „ ...	21	17½	19¼	19½	14	19½
7th Nov. 1876	17½	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½	17½
14th „ ...	17½	15¾	15¾	15¾	15½	17½
21st „ ...	17½	15½	17½	17½	15½	17½
30th „ ...	17½	19¼	17½	17½	15½	17½
7th Dec. 1876	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼	15¾	15¾
14th „ ...	19½	17½	19¼	19¼	15¾	15¾
21st „ ...	17½	17½	17½	17½	14	17½
Average of 6 years ...	58⅛	50⅛	40⅙	31⅓	19½	25⅛

On works.	By charity.
22,000	800
25,000	1,000
18,000	1,200

PANDHARPUR Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. J. Davidson's Report dated 27th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif and rabi yield are each under one anna. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except fodder in garden lands.	The revenue amounts to Rs. 1,17,210, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 1,11,226.	Of 72,700 cattle, the Mámlatdár estimates that 63,800 have been taken away, 4,900 have died, and 4,900 still remain in the taluka. The Revenue Commissioner suggests that Government should aid in re-transporting the cattle by rail, and should advance tagai.	This taluka is traversed by the river Bhima and its tributary, the Mann, and the water-supply is not a matter of much anxiety. In some villages, however, where water is very scarce, "hels" are being dug in the beds of nullahs and wells deepened, and where water entirely fails, the people will be removed.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.	There are 858,400 lbs. of grain in the market, the actual stores cannot be ascertained. It is imported from Sholapur and Barsi Road station; there will be no considerable fall in prices, but private enterprise will supply the market.	The population amounts to 79,314, of whom 63,740 are caste people, and 15,574 Mhárs and Mhangs; 17,722 are well-to-do and 61,592 poor. There are upwards of 60,000 agriculturists and a trifling percentage of artizans. There are no landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	40,000 people have emigrated; those with cattle, as a rule, went to the Berars, the Central Provinces, or Indore, and a few to the Nizam's Ghâts; those in search of employment went to Bombay and the Konkan; 500 have returned, but it is anticipated that there will be some further emigration.	The relief works now in progress, and which will prove insufficient, are tank clearances; seven road works and other minor works. There are no large projects to be undertaken in the taluka itself; but if the works proposed in Sángola and Málsiras are sanctioned, the people can be transferred to them failing the Dhond and Manmar Railway and Nira Canal.	Government have spent Rs. 493 on charitable relief.	There are upwards of 10,824 persons on Government works at present. The Mámlatdár expects there will be on—

For the Week ending.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Dall.
7th Oct. 1876	28	28	24½	28	17½	28
14th „ ...	24½	24½	21	24½	16	24½
21st „ ...	24½	24½	21	21	16	24½
31st „ ...	23	21	21	21	16	17½
7th Nov. 1876	19½	16	16	19½	16	16
14th „ ...	17½	16	17½	17½	16	16
21st „ ...	17½	17	17½	19	16	18
30th „ ...	20½	19½	19	21½	16	21
7th Dec. 1876	21	21	21	22	16	23
14th „ ...	21	21	21	23	16	23
21st „ ...	19	19	19	21	16	19½
Average of 6 years ...	53⅛	45 7/16	31⅛	31 7/16	18⅝	29½

On works.	By charity.
1st March ... 20,000	2,000
1st May ... 30,000	4,000
1st July ... 20,000	3,000

But the Assistant Collector considers the numbers on works over-estimated.

SHOLAPUR

— continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 1 pie and the rabi *nil*. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 2,74,000; the Mámlatdár estimates the remissions at Rs. 2,58,000, which the Revenue Commissioner considers too high.	Out of the total number of 71,000 cattle, 20,000 have been sent to Khandalla to graze, 30,000 have been killed by butchers, or have died of starvation, which statement, however, the Revenue Commissioner considers exaggerated, and 20,000 more are expected to perish. The Collector considers advancing tagai to holders of garden land, the only practicable remedy.	In 87 villages the water-supply will be precarious, but the difficulty can in a measure be obviated by temporary wells. Some villages, however, must be abandoned in the hot weather.	**SHOLAPUR Taluka (Deputy Collector's Report** | **forwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 15th January 1877).**	The local stocks are estimated at 740,000 lbs. of jowári. The railway station at Sholapur is the chief centre from which supplies can be drawn. Prices have fallen, and the Revenue Commissioner considers that private enterprize will do all that is required, though the local officers think that grain supplies will run short in the more distant villages of the taluka.	The total population is 170,600, of whom 128,700 are high caste, and 41,900 low caste, 166,600 poor and 4,000 well-to-do; 82,000 agricultural, and 88,600 non-agricultural, of whom 28,000 are artizans. There are no landholders likely to aid their tenants.	About 20,000 people have emigrated into the Nizam's territory, but, failing to better themselves, are returning. No further emigration is probable.	The present relief works are not sufficient; it is proposed to undertake tank clearances and two irrigation tanks if they prove practicable.	2,800 infirm people are being charitably supported.	At present 17,991 persons are supported on works, 2,800 by charity. There will be on— *On works.* *By charity.* 1st March ... 30,000 3,000 1st May ... 35,000 4,000 1st July ... 40,000 5,000 If rain fall seasonably, the number on works in July will be reduced to about 25,000.

For the Week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Bájri.	Dall.
7th October 1876 ...	30	...	26
14th " ...	27	24	25
21st " ...	24	22	19
31st " ...	18	21	18
7th November 1876 ...	16	18	16
15th " ...	16	18	17
21st " ...	17	18	19
30th " ...	17	19	19
7th December 1876 ...	20	22	24
15th " ...	20	22	19
21st " ...	20	23	19
Average of 6 years ...	48	52	29

KARMALA Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Report

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif and rabi yield may each be taken at 1 anna. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except fodder in garden lands.	The total revenue is Rs. 1,68,000, nearly the whole of which must be remitted.	There were about 130,000 cattle in the taluka, of which 85,000 have been taken away for grazing, 2,500 have perished, and further mortality to the extent of 5,000 is anticipated.	A failure in the water-supply of some of the villages distant from the rivers is apprehended; wells are being deepened and cleared.		**forwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 9th January 1877).**	There are upwards of 825 tons of grain in store; it is imported chiefly from Khardi and Jeur. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The total population is 101,187, of whom 82,243 are high caste, and 18,944 low caste; 100,687 poor, and 500 well-to-do; 8,300 agricultural and 92,887 non-agricultural, of whom 5,000 are artizans. There are no large landholders able to assist their tenants.	Nearly half of the people have emigrated, some to the Nizam's territory and the Berars, others to the Konkan. They do not appear to have bettered themselves, and 2,000 have already returned, and more are returning. No further emigration is anticipated.	The relief works in progress are not sufficient; many others will be required.	Charitable relief to the extent of Rs. 295 has been given by Government in the shape of food.	The number of people on the hands of Government is at present 6,074 labourers, and 518 people receiving charity; and the estimate is, on— *On works.* *By charity.* 1st March... 12,000 900 1st May ... 15,000 1,050 1st July ... 15,000 1,200 The Collector, however, thinks the numbers on works will be greater.

For the Week ending	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Bájri.	Túr Dall.	Gram.
7th Oct. 1876	35	31½	17¾	28	31½	35
15th "	28	21	17½	21	28	29½
22nd "	24½	19½	15½	21	24½	26½
31st "	21	29¼	15	21	21	22½
7th Nov. 1876	19½	17½	14	17½	19½	21
15th "	18¾	17½	14	17½	17½	17½
22nd "	18¾	17½	14	18¾	19½	21
30th "	19½	19½	14	20⅝	21	21
7th Dec. 1876	21	21	14	21	21	21
15th "	24½	22¾	14	21	22½	22½
22nd "	23⅝	22½	14⅞	22¾	22½	22½
Average of 6 years ...	54⅛	36⅘	19½	47	34⅝	38,⅛

SHOLAPUR

MALSIRAS Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Report

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield may be taken at 3 annas, and the rabi at 7 pies. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total revenue is Rs. 85,900, nearly the whole of which must be remitted.	Out of the total number of 117,420 cattle, 867 have died from starvation, 2,300 more are expected to die, and 85,900 have been taken into other districts. Importing pressed grass is proposed as a remedial measure.	The water-supply will prove sufficient: 20 villages are watered by the Nira, and the rest are dependent on wells, which, when improved, will hold a sufficient supply.	For the Week ending — Prices: lbs. per Rupee: Bajri. / Jowari. 7th October 1876 ... 27 / 30 15th " ... 20 / 25 21st " ... 18 / 20 30th " ... 15 / 15 7th November 1876 ... 15 / 15 15th " ... 15 / 15 21st " ... 17 / 17 30th " ... 20 / 20 7th December 1876 ... 20 / 20 15th " ... 20 / 20 21st " ... 20 / 20 Average of 6 years ... 44 / 51	—continued.	There are upwards of 763 tons of grain in store; it is imported from Pomalwári, Decksal, and Bársi Road Stations. Private enterprise will supply the market, but it may be necessary for Government to keep up a small amount of carriage for the grain transport.	The total population amounts to 63,473, of whom 52,127 are Mahrattas and 11,346 low caste; 60,993 are poor, and 2,480 well-to-do; 48,000 are agriculturists and 12 per cent. artizans. There are no land-holders able to assist their tenants.	35,500 have emigrated to the Nizam's dominions, the Berars, Nagpur, and the Konkan; 1,000 have returned, and many more are following. No further emigration is probable.	16 relief works are now in progress; they will prove insufficient, and 4 tanks and 2 roads are proposed.	Destitute people receive flour and a few pice. Rs. 1,687 have been spent in this way up to date.	Government at present support 9,020 on works and 593 by charity. The number to be provided for will be on— On works. / By charity. 1st March ... 11,000 / 800 1st May ... 26,000 / 900 1st July ... 14,000 / 1,100

MADHA Taluka (Second Assistant Collector

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The crops have failed completely, and no further sowings are probable this season.	The total revenue is Rs 1,51,681, and the probable remissions Rs. 1,51,019.	There were 102,221 cattle in the taluka, out of which 42,000 have left, 5,000 have perished, and it is expected that ½ or ⅔ of the remainder will succumb; exportation is the only means of saving them.	The taluka is well watered by rivers, and has numerous wells and tanks, and its water-supply is not a matter of anxiety.	For the Week ending — Prices: lbs. per Rupee: Jowari. / Wheat. / Gram. / Bajri. / Rice. / Dall. 1876. 1st week in Oct. 28½ / 21 3/20 / 25 1/20 / 21 / 19 / 17½ 2nd " ... 25 1/20 / 19½ / 23 7/20 / 17⅛ / 19 / 17⅛ 3rd " ... 21 3/20 / 18 / 21 3/20 / 17⅛ / 17 1/20 / 15 5/16 4th " ... 21 3/20 / 18 / 21 3/20 / 17⅛ / 17 1/20 / 15 5/16 1st week in Nov. 18 / 16 3/20 / 18 / 17⅛ / 17 / 15 5/16 2nd " ... 18 / 15 3/16 / 17 1/20 / 16 / 15 / 15 5/16 3rd " ... 21 3/20 / 18 / 21 3/20 / 19 / 17 / 17⅛ 4th " ... 23 1/20 / 21 3/20 / 23 1/20 / 21 / 18 / 15½ 1st week in Dec. 25 1/20 / 21 3/20 / 25 1/20 / 21½ / 19 / 21 2nd " ... 25 1/20 / 21 3/20 / 26 / 21½ / 19 / 21 3rd " ... 25 1/20 / 21 3/20 / 22⅛ / 21⅛ / 19 / 25 1/16 Average of 6 years ... 71⅛ / 34½ / 36⅛ / 56½ / 24½ / 29⅛	Mr. H. A. Acworth's Report dated 1st January 1877.)	There are about 117,600 lbs. of grain in the taluka; the chief trade centre is the village of Kurdowadi at Bársi Road Station; it forms a centre of export from Pandharpur and Bársi. In the interior of the taluka Shetphal has acquired importance as a local trade centre. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 103,981, of whom 84,379 are high, and 19,608 low, caste; 17,894 are cultivators, 86,087 non-cultivators, and 1,777 artizans; the people are wretchedly poor, and there are no land-holders capable of aiding their tenants.	31,800 have emigrated into the Nizam's territory, Dehrur, Bhir, Umrawati, &c., the majority of whom have not bettered themselves; more than 2,000 have returned, and others are following; further emigration is expected.	At present there are 8 roads, 22 tanks, and 20 wells in progress. In addition to these, the Ashti tank will be undertaken, and the Dhond and Munmád Railway would afford relief.	A comparatively small number of paupers are receiving gratuitous support.	At present Government support 12,500 on works and 1,355 by charity. The numbers requiring relief on works will be on— 1st March ... 30,000 or 40,000 1st May ... 40,000 1st July ... 10,000 or 15,000 if rain falls early. The Revenue Commissioner and Collector think these numbers over-estimated.

BARSI Taluka (Second Assistant Collector

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield may be taken at 1 anna 9 pies, and the rabi at 3 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 2,05,180, and the probable remissions will be, according to the Assistant Collector, Rs. 1,51,672; but the Revenue Commissioner considers this amount too great.	The number of cattle, including sheep, is 102,164, about 18,000 of which have left the taluka. The Assistant Collector anticipates a mortality of half the remainder, but the Revenue Commissioner thinks the number exaggerated. The people do not take advantage of the means of transport to the Ghats offered by Government, as they fear finding themselves in a helpless condition far from home.	A considerable sum of money must be spent in the taluka to improve the water-supply, but there is no reason for anxiety, except as regards the town of Bársi.	For the Week ending — Prices: lbs. per Rupee: Jowári. / Bájri. / Wheat. / Gram. / Rice. / Dall. 1876. 1st week in Oct. 29 / 29 1/16 / 36⅜ / 29 / 16½ / 29 1/16 2nd " ... 27 / 26¼ / 20⅜ / 27 / 16¼ / 27 3rd " ... 26½ / 25 / 22¾ / 25 / 15¾ / 29 4th " ... 24½ / 24 / 22 / 24 / 15 / 24½ 1st week in Nov. 23 5/8 / 22¼ / 20 / 22⅓ / 13 / 24⅛ 2nd " ... 22 / 21¾ / 20 / 22 / 14 / 24½ 3rd " ... 21 / 20 / 19¼ / 21 / 13 / 24⅛ 4th " ... 21 / 21 / 21 / 22¾ / 14 / 24½ 1st week in Dec. 21 / 21 / 21 / 24½ / 14 / 24½ 2nd " ... 22¾ / 22¾ / 21 / 24½ / 14 / 24½ 3rd " ... 21 / 21 / 21 / 24½ / 14 / 25¼ The average prices for the last six years have not been given.	Mr. H. A. Acworth's Report dated 1st January 1877.)	There are upwards of 3,071 tons of grain in store. Bársi Road Station, the chief centre of supply, is 21 miles from the kasba town. There are 5 large market towns well situated to supply the interior. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population amounts to 117,664, of whom 98,187 are high caste, and 19,447 low caste; 8,541 are cultivators, 109,123 non-cultivators, and 4,500 are artizans; about 15,000 are well-to-do and the rest poor. There are no land-holders who will aid their tenants.	Many have emigrated, but have not bettered themselves thereby, and are returning: about 1,000 have already done so. Further emigration may be expected.	The relief works in progress are chiefly wells and tanks, and this class of works will be continued till the monsoon.	A number of persons are being fed daily in the kasba town, and all Patels have instructions to relieve and forward all travellers to the Mámlatdárs.	Government at present supports 810 on works and 2,450 by charity. On 1st March the Assistant Collector thinks there will be about 15,000 on works with an increase on 1st May. But the Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that the Assistant Collector's estimate of 15,000 will never be reached.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the seven talukas the crops in two seem bad, and in five very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 10,01,169.

In one taluka the condition of the cattle appears indifferent, and in six bad.

In two talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory, in three indifferent, and in two bad. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions regarding the grain-supply are entertained.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture. The figures given by Mr. Acworth (and by the District Deputy as respects Karmála) regarding the cultivators and non-cultivators, are obviously absurd. He apparently classes khatedars alone as cultivators.

212,300, out of a population of 718,034, seem to have migrated. More are expected to follow their example, but, on the other hand, some have returned. This migration is, to a great extent, a cattle-movement.

The chief relief works are the Ashti Tank and the Barsi-Yedsi and Pandharpur-Wangi Roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been considerable.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	... 140,000
„ May 1st	... 186,000
„ July 1st	... 132,000

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these Reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

The 31st January 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. C. P. ROBERTSON.

SATARA DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. F. G. MOORE.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
				Kharif.	*Rabi.*		
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Karád ...	391	133,122	2,46,531	75,449	34,396	27·97	19·75
2. Wálwa ...	595	156,089	3,25,902	117,991	28,360	25·24	12·85
3. Satara ...	330	115,113	1,33,659	46,935	13,998	40·4	33·59
4. Wai	389	86,095	1,13,551	73,738	21,391	32·88	25·34
5. Jauli ...	412	59,836	60,299	41,759	5,741	74·3	59·84
6. Khánápur ...	508	76,783	1,22,269	156,079	21,015	23·34	11·4
7. Koregaon ...	333	82,344	1,69,554	79,032	27,707	27·77	20·19
8. Mán... ...	640	62,198	72,260	184,487	51,700	20·89	9·35
9. Pátan ...	510	115,491	92,433	61,809	2,975	61·71	48·82
10. Khatau ...	530	81,950	1,03,047	141,542	15,929	22·38	11·51
11. Tasgaon ...	345	87,975	1,11,467	108,563	16,100	25·77	9·79
12. Mahableshwar ...	5	4,006	3,357	451	25	273·22	243·18
Total ...	4,988	1,061,002	15,54,329	1,087,835	239,337		

SATARA.

WAI Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W. A. East's Report, dated 22nd December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
In 18 villages the crop is above the average, in 14 up to it; in 19 it is 10 annas, in 39 it varies from 6 to 3 annas, and in 5 it is *nil*. Kharif and rabi are not distinguished. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 12,053. The total amount of revenue is not given.	Five animals have died from starvation, and many have been taken to the Ghâts.	There is no fear of the water-supply failing.	The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25th December has not been given. The average rate for the last six years is—	The present stock of grain will probably last for 3 months. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The bulk of the population of 88,000 belong to the Mahratta caste; there is a small percentage of Brahmins, Mussulmans, Mhárs, Mangs, &c.; 25,000 are wholly, and 53,000 partly, agricultural; the rest are artizans, &c. There are a few wealthy Inámdars who will probably aid their tenants.	About 2,000 people have emigrated to Bombay and elsewhere, and have probably found employment.	No relief works are in progress. Failing the commencement of the Nira Canal, which will absorb all available labour, estimates for 7 road-works are under preparation in case of necessity.	No gratuitous relief has yet been afforded except to one man.	As yet only one man is dependent on Government for charity, but about 3,000 labourers will have to be employed through the hot weather.

Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	Wari.	Nagli.
33 8/16	36½	24 1/5	18½	26 2/5	23¼	36⅓	57⅓

SATARA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W. A. East's Report, dated 22nd December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif and rabi yields (between which no distinction has been made) will be from 7¼ to 10½ annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions, according to the Mámlatdár, will be Rs. 23,373, but the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner consider the amount much over-estimated. The amount of revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has taken place, nor is any probable.	No failure of water-supply is anticipated, except in the city and camp of Satara where it will be severely, if not dangerously, felt.	The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25th December is not given. The average for the last six years is—	Grain is plentiful, and is imported from the coast and Poona. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 33,000, consisting chiefly of Mahrattas; 5 per cent. are Brahmins, 10 per cent. outcastes, and 1 per cent. Mussulmans. About 25 per cent. are fairly off, and the remainder poor, 50,800 are purely, and 14,523 are partly, agriculturists. There are about 40 Inámdars likely to assist their tenants.	The usual number. About 300 have left for Bombay in hopes of employment.	No relief works are in progress. None are deemed necessary.	No charitable relief is given by Government.	It is unlikely that Government will have any persons on their hands for relief either by charity or by employment.

Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.	Rice.	Tur Dall.	Nachni.
41⅛	26⅛	28⅛	35⅛	21⅛	28⅛	34⅛

JAULI Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W. A. East's Report, dated 22nd December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 7¼ annas, and the rabi in some villages will be up to the average, in 18 from 3 to 7½, and in one it will be *nil*. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 2,173. The total amount of revenue is not given.	No mortality amongst the cattle has occurred, or is likely to occur.	No failure of the water-supply is anticipated.	The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25th December has not been given. The average rate for the last six years is—	The supply of grain has not failed, and it can easily be obtained from the Konkan and Satara.	The population of this Taluka is 58,565, of whom 1,500 are fairly off. Excluding Mahableshwar, only 2,000 are non-agricultural. The bulk of the people are Mahrattas, 2 per cent. are Brahmins, 4 per cent. outcastes, and 1½ Mussulmans. There are about 12 wealthy Inámdars.	About 500 people have left, as usual, for Bombay in search of employment.	No relief works are in progress, and none are likely to be required for the Taluka. Should it be deemed necessary to undertake any, the Kas water-supply scheme and 5 road-works would be suitable.	No charitable relief is required.	If relief works are undertaken, about 2,000 people will be on them on 1st March, 3,000 on 1st May, and 4,000 on 1st July, if rain does not fall seasonably.

Jowári.	Nachni.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	Wari.
39	38 8/16	27¼	31 8/16	25⅛	29 8/16	26⅛	33

SATARA

KOREGAON Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W. A. East's Report, dated 22nd December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield in some villages is up to the average; in 18 from 8 to 10, in 12 from 6 to 7, and in 17 from 4 to 5 annas. Beyond the fact that the rabi crop is reported to look well, no mention is made of the probable yield. No further sowings will take place this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 23,000.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has taken place, 2,339 have left for the ghâts and Konkan. Some slight mortality may be expected before the rains among the weakly ones retained for field work.	There will be a scarcity of water in the hot weather in villages on the hill-slopes. Takavi will be advanced, and grants from Local Funds made to improve the supply.	The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25th December has not been given. The average rate for the last six years is— Wheat. 29⅔; Jowari. 43⅓; Rice. 20⅔; Bajri. 45⅓; Tur Dall. 21⅔; Gram. 30⅔	Grain is plentiful, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The bulk of the people is Mahratta, 6 per cent are Brahmins, 6 per cent outcastes, and 1 per cent Mussulmans. One-third of the population are fairly off, and the remainder poor. The proportion of the agricultural to the partly agricultural and the artizans is as 4 to 2 and 4 to 1, respectively. There are 22 Inámdars able to assist their tenants.	2,370 people have left for Bombay, Poona, and elsewhere, and others are likely to follow..	Two road-works have been undertaken for relief, and three others can be undertaken if the necessity for them arises.	No charitable relief seems necessary.	618 people are now on the works. No estimate of the future is given.

WALWA Taluka (Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. A. Shewan's Report forwarded with Collector's letter, dated 27th December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 10 annas, and the rabi 8 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except in irrigated lands.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 1,05,000, which the Revenue Commissioner considers high. The total amount of revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	There will be a general scarcity of water. Tagai must be advanced for deepening and digging wells.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee. Date. Jowari. Bajri. Wheat. Rice. Gram. Tur Dall. Wari. Nachni. 1st Oct. 1876 ... 21⅜ 21⅜ 21 3/10 13¼ 21⅜ 24 4/10 ... ... 8th „ ... 13⅜ 13¼ 10⅜ 10⅜ 13⅛ 13¼ ... ... 15th „ ... 21⅜ 21⅜ 16 1/10 16 1/10 16 1/10 18 8/10 ... ... 22nd „ ... 21⅜ ... 16 1/10 16 1/10 21 3/10 16⅛ ... ... 29th „ ... 18 9/10 ... 16 1/10 13½ 16 1/10 14 7/10 ... ... 6th Nov. 1876... 17⅛ 16⅜ 14 15 5/8 14 12/10 17 1/10 ... ... 13th „ ... 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅓ 15 1/10 14 12/10 14⅛ ... ... 20th „ ... 15⅛ 15⅓ 14 12¼ 16 1/10 12 8/10 ... ... 27th „ ... 18 5/8 18 15½ 18⅜ 13¼ 17 1/10 ... ... 4th Dec. 1876... 18 9/8 12 15½ 18⅜ 16 1/10 17 1/10 ... ... 11th „ ... 20⅛ 16 13/10 18⅜ 15⅝ 17 11/10 17 9/10 ... ... 18th „ ... 21 11/10 19 13/10 20 8/10 18⅜ 17 11/10 17 1/10 ... ... Average of 6 years 37 5/6 33½ 22½ 19⅓ 27½ 22⅜ 61⅔ 61⅜	896 tons of grian are estimated to be in store, independent of the current year's harvest; the Collector considers this amount under-estimated, and the Revenue Commissioner considers it quite impossible to form an approximate estimate on this subject. Grain is imported from Bombay *viâ* Chiplun and Poona. Private enterprise will supply the market; the Collector anticipates a rise in prices about two months hence.	The Collector's estimate of the population is 133,122; whereas the Mámlatdár fixes the number at 158,641, of whom 115,728 are high caste, and 42,913 low caste; 37,000 are purely, and 12,700 partly, agricultural. The majority of the people are Mahrattas, among whom there are no large land-holders willing to aid their tenants.	No emigration has yet taken place, but it may be expected about the end of February.	The present relief works are sufficient for the present. As regards the future, the Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that irrigation works should be selected in preference to all others.	About 60 persons are being supported by a Relief Committee at Ashta.	The number at present on relief works is 1,285. Government will have to afford gratuitous relief on 1st March to 200, on 1st May and 1st July to 500; the number likely to be employed on works will be 3,000 in March, 5,000 in May, and 2,000 in July, provided rain falls freely: if it does not, about 10,000.

TASGAON Taluka (Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. A. Shewan's Report forwarded with Collector's letter, dated 27th December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 8 annas, and the rabi nothing. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 50,000. The total amount of revenue is not given.	Out of 51,674 cattle, 3,952 have died from starvation, and about 10,742 have been sent to the Konkan to graze. Further mortality is anticipated, unless the experiment of feeding cattle on prickly-pear proves a success.	There will be a general scarcity of water. Tagai advances must be made for digging and deepening wells.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee. Date. Jowari. Bajri. Wheat. Rice. Gram. Dall Tur. 28th September 1876 ... 24¾ 22 22 16¼ 22 22 5th October „ ... 22 20⅝ 20½ 17⅜ 22 22 12th „ ... 22 19¼ 17⅜ 12½ 17½ 17⅜ 19th „ ... 22 19¼ 15 13⅜ 16¼ 16¼ 26th „ ... 21⅜ 16½ 13 11 1/8 17 3/10 16⅜ 2nd November 1876 ... 16½ 15 4/10 12 3/10 10⅝ 16½ 16¼ 9th „ ... 15 4/10 16½ 12 3/8 11 1/8 15 4/10 12 3/10 16th „ ... 16½ 16½ 12 3/10 11 1/8 14 7/10 13¼ 23rd „ ... 16½ 13 13½ 10⅝ 16½ 12½ 30th „ ... 16½ 16½ 14 7/10 12 3/10 17 1/10 13¼ 7th December 1876 ... 18½ 17 1/10 14 4/10 13½ 17 1/10 14 7/10 14th „ ... 20¼ 20¼ 16½ 13¼ 18 9/10 16½ Average of 6 years ... 48 42⅜ 32⅛ 18 28⅝ 26¼	There are upwards of 2,866 tons of grain in the Taluka; imports are chiefly from Chiplun and Poona *viâ* Satara. The Collector anticipates a rise in prices two months hence; private enterprise will supply the market.	The Collector estimates the population at 115,491, the majority of whom are Mahrattas, poor and agricultural; whereas the Mámlatdár gives the following estimate:—3,797 high caste, 84,178 low caste, total 87,975, of whom 67,357 are purely, and 9,622 partly, agricultural. There are a few wealthy land-holders from whom, however, no aid can be expected.	14,505 people have emigrated, some to the Konkan, and others to the Berars and Hyderabad. Those who left for the Konkan are returning, the others have remained, having presumably bettered themselves. The Collector anticipates further emigration in a month or two, though the Revenue Commissioner cannot well see where the people can go, as there is distress all around.	The present 9 works consisting of tank clearances, road repairs, and cutting prickly pear, are sufficient for the present.	About 323 infirm people are being supported daily from private subscriptions.	Government have at present 2,748 laborers on their hands, and none requiring charitable relief. The number of the former will swell to about 16,000 on 1st March, 24,500 on 1st May, but probably none will remain in July. The number requiring charitable relief on each of the above dates will be 700, 1,000, and 1,200, respectively.

SATARA

—continued.

KHATAU Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Report

forwarded with Collector's Memorandum, dated 6th January 1877.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield is 3 annas, and the rabi 6 annas. No further sowings are probable this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,01,851, and the probable remissions Rs. 50,925.	Five cattle have died from starvation, and 180 more are likely to succumb. The live stock, other than agricultural, has been removed to the west.	There will be no great distress for want of water. Arrangements have been made to deepen existing, and excavate new, wells in villages where distress is felt.	For the Week ending … Price: lbs. per Rupee. Jowari. Bajri. Wheat. Rice. Gram. Tur Pulse. 1st October 1876 … 22¼ 20 20 15 22¼ 25; 7th " … 22¼ 20 17¼ 15 20 17½; 14th " … 17½ 15 15 15 15 15; 21st " … 22¼ 20 17¼ 15 17½ 17½; 28th " … 22¼ 20 17¼ 15 17½ 17½; 4th November 1876 … 22¼ 20 17½ 15 17½ 17½; 11th " … 20 17¼ 15 12½ 17½ 12½; 18th " … 15 12½ 12¼ 10 12½ 12½; 25th " … 17¼ 15 15 12½ 17½ 15; 2nd December 1876 … 17½ 15 15 12½ 17½ 15; 9th " … 18⅝ 15 15 12½ 16⅝ 15; 16th " … 20 17½ 17½ 12½ 15 17½; Average of 6 years … 43⅓ 40⅓ 33⅔ 18⅔ 36⅓ 24½	The present supply of grain is sufficient, and is imported from Poona, Satara, Chiplun and Patan. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	There is a population of 83,427 divided as follows:—66,859 high caste, of whom 55,199 are poor, and 11,660 well-to-do; and 16,568 low caste, of whom 15,904 are poor, and 664 well-to-do. Of these, 60,552 are purely, and 22,875 partly, agricultural. There are no large landholders likely to assist their tenants.	About 4,000 people have emigrated to Bombay, Berar, and the Nizam's territory, and have bettered themselves.	The Nehr and Pingli tanks and road repairs are in progress, and are sufficient for the present. Bye-and-bye the Waruj—Pusegaon Road, and planting road-side trees should be undertaken.	At present 118 incapables are being supported from private sources.	At present there are 7,681 labourers on relief works; in addition to this number, employment must be found for 10,000 on 1st March, 12,000 on 1st May, and 6,000 on 1st July.

PATAN Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. C. H. Jopp's

Report, dated 24th December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The yield of the kharif and rabi crops will each be at least 7 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions according to the Collector and his Assistant will be Rs. 50,170, but the Revenue Commissioner considers this amount capable of reduction. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	The greater part of this Taluka will not suffer from want of water; in a few villages in the highland and to the north, it will be necessary to dig new wells and deepen old ones.	For the Week ending … Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowari. Bajri. Wheat. Rice. Tur Pulse. Gram. Nachni. Wari. 7th Oct. 1876… 19⅛ 22 20¼ 16 7/16 22½ 18 9/16 28 4/16 53¾; 15th " … 21½ 22 17 11/16 14 5/16 20 18 8/16 28 4/16 33¾; 23rd " … 21½ 20⅝ 16½ 16 3/16 17½ 18 8/16 28 4/16 33¼; 31st " … 18⅝ 18⅝ 16¼ 15 17½ 16½ 26 8/16 31¼; 7th Nov. 1876… 16¼ 16¼ 13¾ 13 4/16 16¼ 16½ 26⅝ 27⅓; 15th " … 15⅝ 16¼ 15 13 3/16 15 16½ 25½ 27⅓; 23rd " … 17 4/16 16½ 16½ 13⅝ 15 16½ 25½ 27⅓; 30th " … 18 1/16 19¼ 17 11/16 15 15 16⅝ 25¼ 28¼; 7th Dec. 1876… 18 2/16 19¼ 17 11/16 15 17½ 20¼ 25½ 30; 15th " … 18 3/16 22 20¼ 16 7/16 17½ 21⅛ 25⅛ 30; Average of 6 years 40⅛ 39⅜ 28 5/16 23⅛ 23 31 1/32 52 11/16 55	There are stores of about 256,000 lbs. of grain in the Taluka, besides which, almost each family has sufficient for its own consumption for a month or two. Grain is imported chiefly from Bombay and Chiplun. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 110,000; of this, 107,844 are low-caste, 1,000 being well-to-do, and 106,844 poor, and 2,000 are high caste, 500 being well-to-do and 1,500 poor, 40,350 are purely, and 69,494 partly, agricultural; a few landholders of alienated villages will grant remissions to their tenants.	About 115 people have emigrated to Bombay and to the relief works at Karad. Further emigration is expected in the hot weather.	There are at present no relief works in progress, but when absolutely necessary, 6 works can be undertaken.	No gratuitous support has been given.	No persons are at present dependent on Government either by charity or on works. The number likely to require relief on works on 1st March is 500, 1st May 1,500 and 1st July 2,000, and by charity on each of the above dates 50, 100 and 300.

KARAD Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. C. H.

Jopp's Report, dated 24th December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield may be taken at 11 annas, and the rabi at 10 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 65,078, but the Collector sees no reason for any remissions save in exceptional cases. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	There is no reason to dread a scarcity of water in any but a few hill-villages where wells will be deepened.	For the Week ending … Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowari. Bajri. Rice. Wheat. Tur Dall. Gram. Nachni. Wari. 1st Oct. 1876 … 23 13/16 23 3/16 15 3/16 18¾ 19¼ 20¾ 21 1/16 26 1/16; 8th " … 23 13/16 23 3/16 13 3/16 16 13/16 17½ 19 3/16 21 1/16 26 1/16; 15th " … 23 13/16 23 3/16 13 3/16 16 13/16 17½ 19 3/16 21 1/16 26 1/16; 22nd " … 23 13/16 23 3/16 13 3/16 16 13/16 16¾ 18¼ 21 1/16 21 13/16; 29th " … 23 13/16 23 3/16 13 3/16 16 13/16 16¾ 18¼ 21 1/16 21 13/16; 5th Nov. 1876… 21 3/16 18¼ 13 3/16 16 13/16 15½ 16 3/16 21 1/16 19⅝; 12th " … 18 13/16 16¾ 13 3/16 14 3/16 15½ 16 3/16 21 1/16 19⅝; 19th " … 15 12/16 16 4/16 12 3/16 13¾ 13⅜ 16 4/16 16¾ 15½; 26th " … 15 12/16 16¾ 12 3/16 13¾ 13⅜ 15⅝ 16¾ 15¼; 3rd Dec. 1876… 17 3/16 16¾ 13 7/16 14 3/16 15⅛ 18⅛ 18 3/16 15¾; 10th " … 17 3/16 16⅝ 13 7/16 14 3/16 15⅛ 20¾ 18 3/16 16 12/16; 17th " … 17 3/16 19⅝ 13 7/16 17⅝ 16½ 20¾ 21 1/16 19⅝; Average of 6 years 42½ 39⅞ 21⅝ 28⅛ 20⅜ 31⅛ 52½ 50⅝	The local stocks are estimated at 1,296,000 pounds. Grain is imported from Chiplun and Poona in large quantities, and prices have fallen; whether any further fall will take place is doubtful. Private enterprise will supply the market.	There are 13,337 high-caste people, 11,670 being well-to-do; and 1,667 poor; 117,573 low-caste, 29,394 being well-to-do, and 88,179 poor; 35,733 are purely, and 17,866 partly, agricultural; the rest are manufacturers, tradesmen, &c. There are no land-holders who will assist their tenants.	The usual number, *viz.*, about 1,000, have left for Bombay for employment, and more will follow.	The present relief work, the Karad—Tasgaon Road, is found sufficient. Later in the season 4 other road-works will be undertaken.	No charitable aid has been given.	At present there are 500 on [illegible] ernment works, these will increase on 1st March to 1,000, 1st May to 2,500, and 1st July 2,500; no infirm people are being supported at present, but on each of the above dates the numbers will be about 50, 150, 150.

SATARA

—concluded.

KHANAPUR Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. C. H. Jopp's Report dated 23rd December 1876.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield is 4 and the rabi 2 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 72,858. The total revenue is not given.	The total number of cattle amounts to 90,000. About 3,042 have left the Taluka for the ghâts, and 251 have died from starvation, but these were chiefly useless animals, and 500 more of them are expected to perish within three months. Towards the end of March there will be a great scarcity both of fodder and water, and most of the cattle will have to be driven to the ghâts, where, should the grazing prove insufficient, as is probable, about 20,000 more may perish. People have been told to try the prickly-pear, but as yet have not taken to it.	Villages on the Yerla have a plentiful supply of water, in other villages it is obtained from wells and holes dug in the beds of nullahs. Where the water-supply entirely fails, the villages must be moved, and where it has partially failed wells must be constructed or deepened.		Local stocks of grain are estimated to amount to 3,360,000lbs; and weekly importations are made from Chiplun, Satara and Poona. Prices have fallen, but the Collector anticipates a rise shortly. Private enterprise will supply the market.	The total population is 84,415, of whom 71,409 are high caste, 64,209 of them being poor and 7,140 well-to-do; 13,006 low caste, 12,746 being poor and 260 well-to-do. Of these again 33,000 are purely, and 35,000 partly, agricultural, one-fourth are moneylenders, and the rest manufacturers and artizans. A few land-holders may grant remissions to their tenants.	4,098 people have emigrated, some to Bombay, others to the Nehr, Pingli and Islampur works, and have not suffered in consequence. There will be further emigration to the Nehr Tank, and large numbers will accompany their cattle to the ghâts.	At present there are 3 road-works, one tank, and digging pits for road-side trees in progress, but they should be supplemented by 3 more tanks.	No charitable expenditure has as yet been incurred.	At present there are 1,254 people on relief works. The number of people requiring relief on works will be 6,000 on 1st March, 7,000 on 1st May, and 2,000 on 1st July; and by charity on each of the above dates there will be 200, 400, and 500.

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tur Pulse.	Gram.
7th Oct. 1876.	20⅜	20½	14⅛	18¼	14 7/10	13 4
15th „ ...	20⅜	20½	14⅛	18¼	14 7/10	14 9/10
23rd „ ...	20⅜	20½	14¼	18¼	14 7/10	14 8/10
31st „ ...	20⅜	20½	14¼	18½	14 7/10	14 9/10
7th Nov. „ ...	17¾	16¾	11 3/10	15⅝	12⅜	15¾
15th „ ...	17¾	16¾	11 3/10	15⅝	12⅜	15¾
23rd „ ...	17¾	12¾	9⅞	13¼	12⅜	17 1/10
30th „	17¾	12¾	9⅞	13¼	9 9/10	18⅜
7th Dec. „ ...	16½	15 9/10	12⅞	13¼	12⅜	18⅜
15th „ „ ...	17¾	18 1/10	14⅛	17 9/10	13⅜	19 7/10
Average of 6 years	45 11/10	39 9/10	20 7/10	31 3/10	22 7/10	30 1/10

MÁN Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Report forwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 6th January 1877.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield is about 3 annas and the rabi nil. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	Out of the total revenue of Rs. 70,655, the probable remissions will amount to Rs. 52,991.	The total numbers of horned cattle is 42,063, of which 523 have died, and 9,844 more will probably succumb, in fact, the Deputy Collector thinks one-third of the live stock will be lost. No mortality has occurred amongst the 96,217 sheep. Leaves of trees and sugar-cane are being used as fodder. Preparing prickly-pear is found too expensive for the ryots to undertake.	Many villages will be short of water, wells are being deepened and excavated.		The present stock of grain is estimated at 380,856 pounds. It is imported from Satara, Pandharpur, and Diksal *viâ* Phaltan and the Mogoolo ghât. Prices have fallen and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 70,572, of whom 51,930 are high-caste, 39,606 being poor and 12,324 well-to-do; and 18,642 low-caste, 17,286 being poor and 1,356 well-to-do; of these, 31,580 are purely, and 29,206 partly, agricultural, and 9,816 urban. There are no land-holders able to assist their tenants.	16,275 people have emigrated, 7,000 to relief works in the Taluka and the rest to Bombay, towards Berar, and the Nizam's territory, and have bettered themselves. None have returned and 5,000 are likely to follow.	The relief works in progress at present consist of two road-works, 3 wells, and a tank and miscellaneous projects for improving the water-supply, but they are not sufficient and must be supplemented by 5 more road-works and 2 tanks.	Persons are at present being charitably relieved.	At present there are 7,266 labourers on the works. Their numbers will increase on 1st March to 22,000, 1st May 27,000, and 1st July 17,000.

For the Week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Pulse.
1st Oct. 1876.	17½	20	21⅜	17 3/10	...	20 1/10
7th „ ...	17¼	20	21⅜	17 3/10	...	20 1/10
21st „ ...	19⅛	17⅓	19⅛	14 7/10	...	16 1/10
28th „ ...	16⅝	17⅓	16⅝	14 7/10	...	16 1/10
4th Nov. „ ...	16⅝	17⅓	14⅜	14 3/10	...	13⅜
11th „ ...	16⅝	17⅓	14⅜	14 7/10	...	13⅜
18th „ ...	14⅜	15	14⅜	12½	...	11⅛
25th „ ...	14⅜	15	14⅜	9⅜	...	11⅛
2nd Dec. „ ...	16⅝	14⅜	14⅜	13 7/10	16⅝	16⅝
9th „ ...	19⅛	16⅝	15⅜	14⅜	19⅛	19⅛
16th „ ...	19⅛	16⅝	15½	14⅜	19 3/10	19⅛
Average of 6 years ...	44⅛	42⅔	29⅛	17⅜	...	23⅔

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 11 talukas the crops in 7 seem to be fair, in 2 indifferent, and in 2 bad.

The proposed remissions amount, on what appears to be an outside estimate, to Rs. 507,621.

In 8 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 1 indifferent, and in 2 bad.

In 6 talukas the prospects of the water-supply appear satisfactory, and in 5 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water-supply is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture. 45,163 people out of a population of 1,064,002 seem to have emigrated, some have returned, but further emigration is expected. It appears to be partly a cattle movement, and partly the annual movement in search of labour intensified by the present scarcity.

The chief relief works are the Nehr and Pingli irrigation tanks.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	70,500
On May 1st	92,500
On July 1st	45,500

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

KANARESE DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. A. E. D. GREY.

KALADGI DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. C. M. HOGG.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realizable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rain-fall.	Actual rain-fall this season.
				Kharif.	*Rabi.*		
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Indi	837	105,475	1,97,090	70,192	272,579	27·32	3·98
2. Muddebihál	552	83,848	1,25,681	102,846	100,123	24·46	5·14
3. Sindgi	792	99,798	2,12,567	30,613	328,824	20·83	6·53
4. Bágewári	757	93,738	1,84,134	99,003	194,701	23·98	6·18
5. Bágalkot	684	110,185	1,30,839	86,230	69,188	22·77	8·87
6. Bádámi	690	130,816	1,04,476	84,600	37,940	22·0	7·17
7. Hungund	518	105,866	1,19,694	69,357	96,714	20·22	7·49
8. Bijápur	865	86,311	1,33,635	227,845	84,602	17·90	3·71
Total ...	5,695	816,037	12,08,116	770,686	1,184,671		

KA

LADGI.

BAGALKOT (Acting First Assistant

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif harvest will yield a half anna crop, and the rabi the same. There is now no prospect of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the probable amount of remissions at about $\frac{1}{5}$th (30,598) and the Collector at $\frac{1}{4}$ (38,223) of the total revenue (Rs. 1,52,892), but no correct estimate can be given before the jamábundi.	No mortality as yet among agricultural cattle. Among other cattle about 1,000 have died. This taluka is better off for fodder than other parts of the Kaládgi district, there is enough to last till the end of February. The experiment of prickly-pear as fodder has been tried, but not with much success as yet. All valuable animals have been taken to the Kanara jungles to graze. It is anticipated that about $\frac{1}{15}$ (3,701) of the whole number in the taluka (59,215) may die hereafter. They will be the worst of the cattle, useless for agricultural purposes.	The water-supply is chiefly from the rivers and from shafts sunk in the larger nullahs; but as the water in the rivers is unusually low this year, it is feared that there will be a failure to a certain extent. Steps are being taken to clear out and deepen existing wells.	

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.		Bájri.
1st Oct. 1876	32	26	18	22	24	30
7th do. ...	24	22	16	18	20	24
15th do. ...	20	16	11	18	14	18
23rd do. ...	20	17	12	16	13	22
31st do. ...	16	14	12	17	14	15
7th Nov. 1876	14	13	11½	15	14	14
15th do. ...	12	12	11½	14	12	12
23rd do. ...	12	12	11	14	13	15
30th do. ...	13	13	11⅓	15	13	13
7th Dec. 1876	15	14	12	16	13	15
15th do. ...	15	14	12	16	16	16
19th do. ...	17	15	12	17	16	16
Average for six years, 1870-75.	51	26	20	24	28	48

HUNGUND (Acting First Assistant

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif harvest has yielded a 2-pie, and the rabi a 1-pie crop. The crops have been almost a complete failure. There is no prospect of further sowings this year.	The Assistant Collector considers that about Rs. 30,000 will have to be remitted, but the Collector thinks it probable that the amount will be greater; but the exact sum can be ascertained only at the jamábundi.	About 1,500 deaths have occurred among cattle; how many of these are among agricultural stock is not stated, and about 2,500 more have been sold to butchers at prices varying from 4 annas to Rs. 2. The Assistant Collector thinks it possible that some 25,000 may die before the rains, but this will include a large number of worthless animals. Most of the really valuable cattle were driven out of the district at the commencement of the scarcity. Feeding on prickly-pear is being tried, but without much success.	This taluka is—excepting the villages on the Krishna and the Malprabha, badly off for water, and great scarcity is apprehended in the hot weather. The only remedy will be to clear out and deepen the wells in the hope of thereby reaching more copious springs.	

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Dall (Tur).	Bájri.
7th Oct. 1876.	24	17	14	18	18	20
15th do. ...	20	17	13	16	16	18
23rd do. ...	20	17	12	16	16	20
31st do. ...	18	16	11	14	15	16
7th Nov. 1876	16	14	11	14	14	16
15th do. ...	12	12	10	12	12	12
23rd do. ...	13	12	10	13	12	14
30th do. ...	11	10½	10	14	12	12
7th Dec. 1876.	13	13	12	14	13	13
15th do. ...	14	14	12	16	14	16
23rd do. ...	14	12	12	14	14	14
Average for six years, 1870 to 1875.	62	40	16	40	36	62

SINDGI (Supernumerary Assistant

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif harvest has yielded a crop of 3, or at the utmost 4, annas. Rabi crop there is none. There is now no prospect of further sowings this season.	The Mámlatdár estimates that $\frac{1}{3}$ths (Rs. 1,60,000) of the whole revenue (Rs. 2,00,000) will have to be remitted, and the Assistant Collector thinks this a fair estimate, but the Collector considers it a high one; but no correct estimate can be given before the jamábundi.	About 20,000 cattle have died or been sold to butchers, and an equal number have been conveyed to the Nizam's Dominions and the Ghâts in search of fodder. There is among the wealthy ryots sufficient fodder in this taluka for about 10,000 cattle for 3 or 4 months. The poorer classes are feeding their cattle on the leaves of trees. An attempt has been made to utilize prickly-pear as fodder, but as yet with little success. The Assistant Collector offers two suggestions for preserving the cattle: First, that the best cattle be selected by Government Officers and conveyed to the Ghâts; and secondly, that if prickly-pear can be used as food, Government undertake its preparation and feeding cattle thereon; the Collector thinks it would not be worth while to attempt conveying the cattle to the Ghâts, as many may not survive the journey.	The water-supply is very fair, the taluka being intersected in all directions by nullas, and water can always be had by digging holes in their beds. No scarcity of water is apprehended.	

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Dall.
2nd Oct. 1876.	40	38	32	28	16	27
9th do. ...	32	32	26	26	16	24
16th do. ...	24	22	20	22	16	20
23rd do. ...	22	20	20	22	16	20
30th do. ...	24	24	18	18	18	16
6th Nov. 1876.	23	23	18	18	16	16
13th do. ...	16	16	16	16	14	16
20th do. ...	15½	16	14	14	12	16
27th do. ...	16	18	16	18	12	16
4th Dec. 1876.	18	18	16	20	14	18
11th do. ...	18	18	17	20	14	18
Average for the last six years.	72	...	...	...	...	...

Collector Mr. J. F. Fleet's Report, dated 21st December 1876.)

f	g	h	i	j	k
The local stock is estimated at from 5,357 to 7,143 tons. Grain is imported in large quantities from Sholápur and Belgaum, and prices have in consequence declined to some extent and are likely to continue falling should importation be kept up; but some importers have lost by being undersold, and the local dealers have a great command over the market.	The people are generally poor; about 35 per cent. are of the labouring class, including a large number of ryots with very small holdings, who eke out their means by working in the fields of others. The remaining proportion (about 65 per cent.) are ryots, traders, and artisans of fair means, and persons in Government employ. The landholders are rich and able to help their tenants and followers, and will, in the opinion of the Assistant Collector, do so by loans; but the Collector does not think the landholders, with the exception of a very few of the very wealthy ones, are likely to do much for their tenants.	According to the Assistant Collector's report, about 4,000 people have left the taluka and have bettered themselves by so doing; but the Collector thinks the number to be underestimated, and that at least 10,000 people must have left, some with their cattle, and others in search of employment. The commencement of the relief works has, however, stopped further emigration. It is not probable that many will now leave; on the contrary, some who left are already returning.	The Sholapur-Hubli road is in progress, as also the Turchigeri and the Gangershivani tanks and several other relief works. The Belgaum-Hundgund road will be commenced as soon as sanctioned. This work and those already started will, the Collector thinks, suffice for the present.	The Mámlatdár Bilge has 450 and the Bilge Mahálkari Rs. 200 available for charitable relief to travellers and to the aged, infirm, &c.; but little has been spent on this account, as no such relief has been called for. A fund of Rs. 8,593 has also been raised by private subscription for this purpose.	The number of persons now employed on relief works is not stated, but the Assistant Collector reports that according to the Mámlatdár's estimate, the maximum, prior to 31st May next, will be about 41,000 persons on relief works, and about 6,000 to be supported by charity.

Collector Mr. J. F. Fleet's Report, dated 27th December 1876.)

f	g	h	i	j	k
It is difficult to obtain accurate information regarding local stocks; the Assistant Collector estimates them at 813 and the Collector at 1,161 tons, which will not last longer than the end of March. There is very little probability of private importations to any large extent, as there are no merchants of wealth and enterprise in this taluka. Supplies come *viá* Belgaum and Solápur, the former 120 and the latter 150 miles from Hungund.	The proportions of high and low castes are about $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ respectively. The agricultural class numbers about 50,000, artisans, traders, Government servants, &c. about 40,000 and the remainder about 10,000, are agricultural and other labourers. The only wealthy landholders are the Amraoti and Hulginhal Desais, both of whom are likely to help their tenants and followers.	Emigration has been checked by relief works being opened and by the return of people who left the district early in the season for the Nizam's dominions and the Ghâts, but failed to better themselves, and brought back reports of cholera.	The chief special relief work in progress is the Sholápur-Bellary road, which passes through Hungund. The Hungund, Amingad, and Yerankeri tanks are also in hand, as well as ordinary local projects, such as roads and tank clearances. It is proposed to take up similar works as occasion may require.	The amount spent in gratuitous relief is small. Subscription funds had been formed at some of the principal towns, but the subscriptions have not been liberal.	In the Assistant Collector's opinion, 38,320 will be the maximum number that the Government will have on their hands during the season, of which 34,597 can be employed on works, and 3,723 will have to be supported by charity. He puts down about 20,000 people on 1st March, 30,000 on 1st April, and the full number on the 1st May. The Collector considers these estimates somewhat high, and that about 25 per cent. of the population may require relief.

Collector Mr. H. Silcoke's Report, dated 22nd December 1876.)

f	g	h	i	j	k
It is difficult to ascertain exactly what the local stocks are, but they are not large; and the importations from Sholápur are barely sufficient to keep down prices to a fair level. There are not many wealthy merchants in the taluka, and there is a want of enterprise. The condition of the food supply will be a cause of anxiety throughout the season.	The population is of a mixed character. Agriculture is their chief occupation, and the ryots are in general fairly comfortable. The Inamdars are not wealthy, being mostly in debt, and will be unable to help their tenants.	Emigration to the Nizam's dominions has taken place to a considerable extent, the number being between 25,000 and 30,000. As a rule, the people have bettered themselves; it still continues towards the Konkan but at a decreasing rate. Some who left are returning to obtain employment on the relief works.	The relief works already started appear sufficient for the present. The Assistant Collector specifies others which can be taken up as occasion requires. He also recommends the construction, when the works in progress are concluded, of a tank at Hippargi.	No relief has yet been given to travellers, as they have not been found to require it. Private charity has done much to assist the aged and the infirm, &c. The Mámlatdar has been advanced Rs. 450 for charitable relief, which sum seems sufficient for present wants.	The number of persons now employed on relief works is about 4,000; that relieved by charitable measures only 14, which is likely to increase as private charity ceases. The number on relief works on the 1st March, will probably amount to 15,000 or 20,000, and that receiving charitable reliefs to about 500, which number is likely to remain the same up to 1st May. By 1st July, if rain should fall, the number will probably have decreased to 8,000, but the number requiring charitable relief will remain the same.

KALADGI

—continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
BÁDÁMI (Acting 1st Assistant Collector					**Mr. J. F. Fleet's Report, dated 2nd December 1876.)**					
The Assistant Collector estimates the yield of the kharif harvest at 4 annas, and that of the rabi at 5 annas 4 pies, but the Collector considers these estimates incorrect, as only half of the kharif and one quarter of the rabi crop have been sown. The Assistant's estimates may represent, he thinks, the yield of the land actually sown. No prospect of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions to be about Rs. 25,000, which the Collector believes to be under the mark. The exact amount can be determined only at the jamábandi.	5,000 deaths are stated to have occurred among agricultural stock and 3,500 among other cattle; of these, about 1,000 deaths are attributed to want of fodder. It is estimated that the total numbers that may die this year will be, of agricultural stock about 11,000, and of other cattle about 7,000. Fodder is scarce, and numbers of cattle have been and are being sent off to the Ghâts and Kanara. The experiment of utilizing prickly-pear as fodder may possibly be successful, but at present the owners do not care to undertake the trouble and expense of preparing the leaves on their own account.	The Assistant Collector does not apprehend the supply of water running short before the monsoon, as a year's supply was provided by the rains which fell late in the season. The Collector, however, anticipates a scarcity of water next hot season.		The Assistant Collector estimates the local stocks of grain to be small (about 107 tons). The Collector thinks his assistant is mistaken, and that the stocks amount to 1,714 tons. Small quantities have been coming in from Sholápur and from the Hubli and Coomta directions, and prices have in consequence gone down. There are not many traders of wealth and position likely to enter into extensive importations.	Three-fourths of the people (taking the total population at 125,000) are high-caste, the rest low-caste. About 75,000 are purely agricultural, the rest are traders, artisans, Government servants, &c., and ryots who trade as well as cultivate. The only large landholders are Ghorepade of Gajendragad and the Kerur Dessai. The former is much involved and unable to help his tenants, the latter, though well-to-do, is niggardly and not likely to do any thing in the way of help.	About 15,000 people have already emigrated; whether they have bettered themselves by so doing is not known. The Collector does not think that further emigration is probable, but that, on the contrary, many of those who have left their homes will return.	The great special relief work now in hand is the Sholápur-Hubli road, besides which several petty local projects are in progress. Estimates for several tanks are in course of preparation.	The Mámlatdár has Rs. 450 available for charitable relief, but does not state how much of this sum has been spent. Private subscription funds are being formed in the large towns, and the German Missionaries have been asked to co-operate in administering the fund at Gulegud.	The number of persons Government has on their hands for relief at date of report is not stated. The Assistant Collector estimates that by March there will be 15,000 persons seeking employment, and that 3,000 will require charitable aid. The number is expected to diminish in April, if rain falls, or may increase if the drought continues. The Collector expects that he will have 25 per cent. of the people on his hands before the close of the hot weather.

For the Week ending.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	Béjri.
1st Oct. 1876.	32	28	20	22	20	32
8th „	32	26	18	18	18	32
15th „	22	18	16	14	16	22
22nd „	20	16	14	14	14	20
29th „	22	18	14	14	14	22
5th Nov. 1876.	18	16	13	14	14	18
12th „	13	13	12	13	12	13½
19th „	16	12	12½	14	13	18
26th „	13	11	13½	13	13	14
3rd Dec. 1876.	15	12	13	13	12	16
10th „	15	13	13	14	12	16
17th „	16	13	13	16	12	16
Average for six years 1870-71 to 1875-76 ...	52	26	24	26	30	52

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
BÁGEWÁRI Taluka (District Deputy Collector					**Mr. Balkrishna Devrao's Report, dated 28th December 1876.)**					
The kharif harvest will yield a crop of one pie, and the rabi ¾ of a pie. No further sowings this season.	The amount that will have to be remitted is estimated by the District Deputy Collector at ¾ (Rs. 155,440) of the whole assessment Rs. 2,07,253. The Collector, however, considers this estimate too high.	Of cattle and agricultural stock numbering 53,875, exclusive of sheep, 8,400 are reported to have died from all causes, and 16,100 to have been taken to Kanara, the Nizam's Dominions, &c., in search of fodder. The Mámlatdár anticipates the future mortality at about 14,700. The permission accorded for free grazing of cattle in Government forests has not been taken advantage of, owing to the length of the journey. A few who can afford it have imported and laid in a stock of kirby, but those who cannot afford to do this feed their cattle on leaves of trees. Experiments to utilize the prickly-pear as fodder have as yet succeeded only to a very slight extent.	The chief source of water-supply is the river Krishna, which, however, is immediately available only to the eleven villages situate on it. The remaining villages depend for their water-supply on wells and pools in beds of nullahs. These sources are likely to fail earlier this year than in ordinary seasons. The remedial measures proposed are the clearance of wells and the sinking of new ones.		There are no means of ascertaining with accuracy the local stocks, but the District Deputy Collector estimates the quantity as sufficient for about 5 months. Sholápur is the central railway station from which supplies are drawn. Private enterprise has imported grain largely, which has had the effect of slightly lowering prices, and of inducing private holders of stores to bring theirs to market. Private importation, if continued, will be sufficient to meet all wants, and another fall in prices may be expected; but it is apprehended that when the supply of fodder, which is not expected to last beyond a couple of months, is exhausted, the importations of grain will cease.	The population consists of all castes, but chiefly of Lingayets. The low castes also form a considerable portion. The population is purely agricultural. The general condition of the people is good. There are no wealthy persons in the taluka; but there are a few large landholders who assist their tenants.	About 6,400 people have emigrated to Kanara and the Nizam's Dominions; but not faring well there, some have returned and others are expected to return. There is no likelihood of further emigration.	Certain tank works are in progress, besides some minor works, such as clearing out wells, repairing roads, and cutting prickly-pear, giving employment to about 1,900 people. The Hubli and Sholápur road is also being metalled by the Public Works Department, and employs about 1,200 men. Certain new works (excavation of tanks in different localities) have been proposed by the District Deputy Collector as relief works, entailing an expenditure of Rs. 38,500. Also the completion of the tanks now in progress at Mulwar-Satibal and Bagewári, at an outlay of Rs. 6,000. These works are considered sufficient to give employment to the able-bodied.	A fund of about Rs. 2,200 has been raised by private subscription. The number of travellers and aged and infirm people fed daily from this fund is 175 at Bágewári, and about 40 at Manogoli. The discretionary allowance made by Government will afford relief to some, and private charity will relieve others.	The number of persons on hand at date of report for relief by works is about 3,200, including those employed by Public Works Department. None are receiving charitable relief from Government, but some may soon be expected. The number which Government is likely to have on its hands hereafter is roughly estimated by the Deputy Collector as follows:— On 1st March. For relief on works ... 4,500 „ by charity ... 500 On 1st May. For relief on works ... 6,000 „ by charity ... 700 On 1st July. For relief on works ... 4,000 „ by charity ... 700 The Collector estimates the maximum number of labourers on-hand in April and May at about 25 per cent. (22,922) of the entire population (91,688 souls) and the number in July will depend entirely on the time the monsoon sets in.

For the Week ending.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Béjri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Tur Dall.
2nd Oct. 1876.	34	32	30	24	16	24
9th „	32	30	26	20	16	18
16th „	28	24	18	16	12	16
23rd „	24	20	16	16	12	16
30th „	22	18	18	15	11	16
6th November.	20	18	18	13	11	16
13th „	14	12	14	12	11	15
20th „	12	12	12	12	10	14
27th „	12	12	12	12	11	11
4th December.	16	16	16	16	12	16
11th „	16	16	16	16	12	16
18th „	16	16	16	16	13	17
Average for six years ...	66	90	36	34	18	32

KALA'DGI—continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
BIJÁPUR Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Mr. H. Silcock's Report, dated 28th December 1876.)										
The yield of the kharif and the rabi crops, where sown, is only 1 anna each.	The Assistant Collector estimates the probable amount of remissions at about Rs. 1,01,500, or about three-fourths of the revenue, Rs. 1,34,000, which estimate the Collector thinks rather high, but no reliable information can be obtained till the jamábundi.	About 12,000 head of cattle, mostly old and useless, have died, out of a total of 60,000. About 30,000 have been driven out of the district for grazing purposes, and 30,000 or 40,000 remain, for which forage is not obtainable. The Assistant has no other suggestions to offer regarding measures to be taken for their preservation than those proposed by him with reference to the Sindgi Taluka, *viz.*, that the best cattle be selected by Government Officers, and conveyed to the ghâts; and secondly, that Government undertake the preparation of, and feeding cattle on, prickly-pear or other suitable food. The prickly-pear experiment has already been tried in this district, and cattle will eat the leaves when prepared, but the owners do not care to undertake the trouble and incur the expense of preparing them on their own account.	The water-supply is fair, the source being wells and nullahs; and there is no apprehension of a scarcity.	For the Week ending / Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári. / Bájri. / Wheat. / Dall. / Rice. / Gram. 1st Oct. 1876... 27½ ... 26⅜ 22⅜ 15⅓ 2… 8th „ ... 24⅜ ... 22½ 19½ 15⅜ … 16th „ ... 21 ... 19 15 13⅜ … 23rd „ ... 21 ... 19 18½ 13 … 30th „ ... 17⅜ ... 15 18½ 15⅜ … 6th Nov. 1876 17½ ... 16 15 13⅜ … 13th „ ... 13⅜ ... 14 15 12⅜ … 20th „ ... 13⅜ ... 15 15 13⅜ … 27th „ ... 15⅝ 15½ 16⅜ 17 13⅜ … 4th Dec. 1876 16⅜ 17½ 18 17½ 13⅜ … 11th „ ... 16⅜ 17⅜ 17 17⅜ 15 … 18th „ ... 16⅜ 17½ 17 17⅜ 13½ … Average of six years. 55½ 56 36 39½ 22 …	The Assistant estimates the local stock of grain at about 1,696 tons, which, with the large importations from Sholápur by private enterprise, will probably suffice to meet the requirements of the taluka till next harvest. Owing to the large importations, prices have slightly fallen.	The inhabitants of this taluka are of the ordinary class, there being but a few high-caste, chiefly Brahmins, priests, &c., not well-to-do. The Lingayets are rather numerous and well-to-do. Of these, a few are merchants, the rest are ryots, who have been supplying grain to the poorer cultivators of their own villages. The majority of the inhabitants are ordinary ryots, who, in general, live very comfortably in their villages, but are obliged to labour this year. There are very few tradesmen and artizans. There are a few wealthy inámdars, but, being in debt, they will be unable to help their tenants.	According to the Mámlatdár's report, about 20,000, out of a population of 85,000, have already emigrated to the Nizam's dominions and the ghâts, and appear to have bettered themselves. A number of agricultural labourers have also left in search of work, but are now returning, preferring to work near their own villages. Further emigration to any great extent is not thought probable.	The works in progress are repairs to the Hubli-Sholápur and Bijápur-Bágewári roads; filling in the moat round the Arkilla in Bijápur, and repairing the tanks at Torsal, Dasgal, and Kunmoocnal. Work can be found in the moat for 4 or 5 months more if an increase is made to the estimate. The above works are sufficient to give employment for 4 or 5 months to the inhabitants of the taluka, but as numbers from other districts are flocking in, and are employed, the works will be finished sooner. The Assistant Collector proposes, as one of the most useful future relief works, the Bijápur Scheme, and station roads. Also repairing the Begum Talao, some hundred acres in extent, and once the principal source of the water-supply of the city. He also proposes repairs to the large irrigation tanks at Mandepur, Koomatgi, and repairs to the Nagathan road.	A monthly subscription has been opened for the relief of the aged, infirm, and those unable to work. The amount not being large will have to be supplemented by Government. Rs. 145 per mensem has been promised. There is a daily distribution of food to the poor. Travellers are very few, and no separate provision has been made for them.	The number of people on relief works is at present 7,000 men, supported by charity by Government; but grain is given for 2 or 3 days to those coming from a distance for employment, and without means of support. The probable number on relief works in future will be on 1st March ... 2,500; 1st May ... 2,500; 1st July ... 5,000;
MUDDEBIHÁL Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balkrishna Devrao's Report, dated 7th January 1877.										
The kharif and rabi yield will each be less than one pie. There is no prospect of any further sowings this season.	Last year's revenue amounted to Rs. 1,57,875, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 39,468.	Out of 77,615 cattle, 7,000 have perished, and 13,000 have left the taluka; the rest are emaciated and weak, and only about 20 per cent. will be saved. Government have permitted free grazing in Kanara and other forest districts; but the distances from this taluka are great, and only the more valuable animals are sent.	The taluka is on the whole well off for water, but wells will be dug where required.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári. / Bájri. / Wheat. / Gram. / Rice. / Ragi. Average price per Rupee from 1st October to 25th December 1876 ... 20 16 18 17½ 13 1… 6 years' average 72 72 32 30 24 2… The weekly statement of prices has not been given for this taluka.	The present supply of grain is ample, and is drawn chiefly from Sholápur. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population, amounting to 81,638, is purely agricultural consisting of Hindoos, Musulmans, Wadars and Lewans or wandering tribes. A few landholders have assisted their tenants.	Seven thousand five hundred people have emigrated to Kanara and the Nizam's territory, but are returning; there will probably be no further emigration, as those who have returned give unfavourable reports.	Six road works and 2 tanks are in progress, but as these will shortly be completed, they will have to be supplemented by 4 more tank works.	Private subscriptions relieve about 220 infirm people a day.	On works 1,825 and none by charity. It is impossible to say how many will be dependent on Government hereafter.

KALADGI

—concluded.

INDI Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector

Mr. H. Silcock's Report, dated 12th January 1877.)

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be *nil*, and the rabi 3 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,95,742, out of which it is estimated that Rs. 1,45,742 must be remitted.	The total number of cattle is 89,000, out of which 15,847 have already died, and it is probable that 25,000 more will die. 40,000 have been taken to the Ghât districts. Prickly pear fodder is not a success, but if Government would carry grass to Sholapur, it is thought that some of the Kaládgi ryots would buy it.	There is not much reason to dread a failure in the water-supply.		There are upwards of 165 tons of grain in store, and it is being imported from Sholápur. Private enterprise will supply the market provided Government will supply fodder along the Sholápur-Hubli and Sholapur-Bellary roads, so far as they pass through this district.	The majority of the population of 105,000 are agriculturists, and fairly off. There are 200 or 300 artizans and a fair sprinkling of Brahmins and Mussalmans. There are a few Jagirdars from whom no aid can be expected.	Forty thousand have emigrated, some of whom have bettered themselves, while others are returning. No further emigration is expected.	The two road-works at present in progress are sufficient. On their completion, four road-works and four tanks will be undertaken, when the necessity arises.	Rs. 500 have been given for charitable aid. Travellers receive a day's food, and the infirm one pound of grain a day.	Thirteen thousand and fifty-eight persons are at present on relief-works, and about 70 are receiving gratuitous support. The numbers of the former will swell to 15,000 or 20,000 on 1st March and 1st May, and fall to 8,000 on 1st July, if it rains seasonably. The number requiring charitable relief on the above dates, including children unable to work, will be 1,000 to 1,500.

Date.	Prices:—lbs. per Rupee.					
	Rice.	Wheat.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Pulse.	Gram.
7th Oct. 1876	14	28	30	30	20	24
15th „ ...	16	24	24	24	20	24
23rd „ ...	16	20	20	20	16	22
31st „ ...	16	22	22	20	18	20
7th Nov. 1876.	16	16	18	14	16	18
15th „ ...	12	16	18	10	16	18
23rd „ ...	12	16	16	16	16	16
30th „ ...	12	16	16	16	16	16
7th Dec. 1876.	12	16	16	16	16	16
15th „ ...	16	20	20	18	20	20
23rd „ ...	16	18	18	18	18	20
31st „ ...	14	18	18	18	18	18
6th Jan. 1877.	14	16	16	16	18	16
Average of six years ...	21⅔	38⅓	53⅔	56⅔	29	35

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 8 Talukas the crops in 3 seem to have been bad, and in 5 very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 6,95,373. In one Taluka the condition of the cattle appears tolerably satisfactory, and in 7 bad.

In 5 Talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in 3 indifferent. No calamity, due to failure of water, is anticipated by Government.

The local officers appear slightly apprehensive regarding the grain-supply of 5 Talukas.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

One hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred, out of a population of 8,16,037 appear to have migrated. This movement seems now to have nearly stopped. It is to a great extent due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.

The chief relief works are the Sholápur-Hubli and the Sholapur-Bellary roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	82,000
On May 1st	1,19,500
On July 1st	63,320

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these Reports; the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

KANARESE DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—Mr. A. E. D. GREY.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—Mr. T. BOSANQUET.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
				Kharif.	*Rabi.*		*Up to 30th October 1876.*
			Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Belgaum	607	134,621	1,48,611	72,194	3,959	41·88	35·78
2. Sampgaon	409	131,504	2,39,918	132,852	11,784	32·52	17·97
3. Bidi	632	78,875	1,19,770	66,245	1,778	59·44	50·64
4. Chikori	848	248,685	2,64,841	142,157	26,491	19·86	15·56
5. Parasgad	638	120,691	1,86,441	106,047	51,535	21·38	15·77
6. Gokák	668	109,697	1,34,519	87,280	54,801	19·72	6·94
7. Athni	789	114,677	1,59,817	76,100	143,041	18·57	6·74
Total ...	4,591	938,750	12,53,917	682,875	293,389		

BELGAUM.

BIDI Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr. A. Steward's Report, dated 27th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield may be taken at 5 annas, and the rabi *nil*. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be between Rs. 6,000 and 7,000; the total amount of revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality has occurred or is anticipated among the cattle of the taluka. About 5,000 cattle have been brought from other districts, out of which 20 have already died; and it is expected that the rough style of living will kill about 500 more of them.	The water-supply of the taluka need cause no apprehension.	See table below.	There are 3,700,000 lbs. of grain in the taluka at present, and supplies are imported from Goa and from Bombay *viâ* Vingorla and Belgaum; there is no probability of the grain supplies brought by private enterprise failing.	The Shenvee Brahmins preponderate and are well off. These and the Lingayet Soucars at Nandgad form the wealthy portion of the population; the rest are poor. The richer cultivators may possibly aid their tenants.	Immigration, and not emigration, has taken place. Hard times may compel a few to go to Kanara and Goa for employment.	At present there is only one road-work in progress: this is insufficient, and others will have to be undertaken.	A relief-house has just been started at Khánápur, but the amount of charity dispensed is small.	The Mámlátdar estimates the following numbers will require relief, but the Assistant Collector considers the numbers requiring relief by charity to be under-estimated.

For each week in October, November and December.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Rági.	Rice.	Túr dhall.	Wheat.
7th Oct. 1876 ...	24	32	18	26	26
15th „ „	20	28	16	20	16
23rd „ „	18	24	16	20	16
30th „ „	16	22	16	16	14
6th Nov. 1876 ...	12	16	13	12	12
13th „ „	14	18	16	12	14
20th „ „	16	20	16	12	16
27th „ „	16	18	16	12	16
7th Dec. 1876 ...	16	20	15	12	14
15th „ „	16	20	15	12	16
19th „ „	16	20	16	12	16
Average of 6 years ...	39⅓	51⅓	28⅓	23	26⅓

	On Works.	By Charity.
On 1st Jan.	400	100
„ 1st Mar.	1,300	100
„ 1st May	1,300	100
„ 1st July	800	100

BELGAUM Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr. A. Steward's Report, dated 26th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif yield will be 6 annas, and the rabi *nil*. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The Mámlatdár estimates the remissions at Rs. 7,000, and proposes to defer the collection of a like sum till another year. The Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner think the amounts ought to be less.	No unusual mortality has taken place amongst the taluka cattle, but about 300 of those brought from other districts have perished. There will be sufficient fodder for all the cattle worth preserving.	There is a fair supply of drinking water in the taluka, and very slight remedial measures are considered necessary.	See table below.	The local stocks of grain, are estimated at lbs. 10,165,380. There is no probability of the supply failing, as it is being largely imported from Bombay *viâ* the Coast. Private enterprise will continue to supply the market.	There is no marked preponderance of one caste over another; the total population is 129,292; one-half of whom are engaged in agriculture, the rest are weavers and artisans. There are no landholders likely to assist their tenants.	There has been immigration, but no emigration.	At present labourers are employed on tank repairs and roads; other relief works will be started in January.	There is a relief-house at Belgaum, towards which Rs. 7,000 have been subscribed and which has relieved 9,380 persons. When able-bodied men appear, they are given one cooked meal, and then sent to work on a neighbouring tank.	At present there are 1,000 people on the works; on 1st March there will be 3,000, on 1st May 5,000, and 1st July 5,000. The Assistant Collector considers the numbers over-estimated.

Dates.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Rice.	Bájri.	Rági.	Túr dhall.
7th Oct. 1876 ...	28	18	28	30	20
15th „ „	22	14	24	30	20
22nd „ „	18	14	22	26	18
31st „ „	18	18	18	22	14
7th Nov. 1876 ...	14	12	12	14	12
14th „ „	16	14	16	18	16
21st „ „	18	14	16	22	14
28th „ „	18	14	18	20	14
7th Dec. 1876 ...	18	14	18	26	14
15th „ „	2	14	18	20	14
Average of 6 years ...	3	24	38	38	22

SAMPGAON Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. G. McCorkell's Report, dated 29th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif crop may be taken at 8 annas, and the rabi at 8 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The remissions will be slight.	No cattle have died of starvation, nor are any deaths anticipated from this cause.	The water-supply is not a matter of anxiety.	See table below.	There is a vast quantity of grain in store, and large importations continue from Vingorla and Belgaum; but the Assistant Collector thinks prices will not fall. Private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is almost purely agricultural; by far the larger number are Lingayets by caste. There are no landholders willing to aid their tenants.	Not more than 1,300 have emigrated, but many more will follow unless relief works are started at once.	No relief works, except one road, are in progress at present, but 3 road works can be commenced when necessary.	A relief house has been opened, but up to the present no large demands for charity have been made.	At present there are no people on relief works, but the Assistant Collector expects that support will have to be provided for about—

For each week in October, November and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Pulse.
1st week in Oct. 1876	28	18	24	22	16
2nd „ „	22	12	18	16	16
3rd „ „	20	13	16	16	16
4th „ „	20	13	16	16	16
1st week, Nov. 1876	12	12	14	16	16
2nd „ „	15	14	14	18	12
3rd „ „	14	13	14	16	12
4th „ „	16	14	14	18	13
1st week, Dec. 1876	16	14	14	16	13
2nd „ „	16	14	14	18	13
3rd „ „	16	14	14	18	15
Average of 6 years ...	48	32	36	40	40

	On Works.	By Charity.
On 1st Mar.	9,000	3,000
„ 1st May	9,750	3,250
„ 1st July	6,000	2,000

BELGAUM

—continued.

CHICKORI Taluka (Acting Frist Assistant Collector Mr.

a	b	c	d	e
The Mámlatdár estimates the kharif crop at 1 anna, and the rabi at nearly 2¼ annas; but the First Assistant considers this estimate unreliable, and calculates that the average throughout the Collectorate is about 5 annas, the crop being almost entirely kharif, and consisting largely of rice. There will be no further sowings this season.	The Frist Assistant estimates the remissions at Rs. 40,000, and suggests that the collection of the revenue to the extent of Rs. 30,000 more may be deferred till next year.	Of the cattle and agricultural stock, numbering 187,734, about 20,000 have been driven to the Ghâts to graze, and about 4,000 worthless animals have already perished, and 1,000 more are likely to die from hunger. There are considerable stocks of kurbi in the taluka, and the Ghâts are near, so there should be little difficulty in feeding all animals worth preserving. The ryots will not go to the trouble and expense of preparing prickly pear for fodder.	Chickori is a well-watered taluka; 90 of its villages being upon the banks of rivers, and no serious inconvenience is likely to be experienced as regards the rest.	

Dates.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.						
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Túr dhall.	Gram.	Nachni.
5th Oct. 1876 ...	22	24	18	20	22	18	22
12th „ „ ...	22	20	11	11	14	17	22
19th „ „ ...	16	16	13	16	16	16	17
26th „ „ ...	16	16	12	14	16	18	18
2nd Nov. 1876 ...	13	16	13	16	14	16	16
9th „ „ ...	15	16	13	14	14	16	16
16th „ „ ...	18	18	12	14	16	17	16
23rd „ „ ...	16	18	13	14	15	18	19
30th „ „ ...	16	18	13	14	15	18	19
7th Dec. 1876 ...	17	18	14	15	15	18	20
14th „ „ ...	19	18	14	16	15	18	21
Average of 6 years	44	43	25	22	25	26½	53

PARASGAD Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr.

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield will be ⅘ and the rabi ¼ of an anna. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total revenue is about Rs. 1,95,000; the remissions will amount to Rs. 65,000, and the outstanding collections to a like sum.	There is a large balance of fodder, and up to the present there has been no mortality amongst the cattle; but the people refuse to send their valuable cattle; to the distant Government grazing grounds, and will not use the prickly pear. Probably, as the pressure increases, many animals will be sent to the Ghâts.	The water-supply in many villages is indifferent, but the Assistant Collector does not anticipate such a failure as to cause serious inconvenience.	

For the weeks of Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.							
	Jowári.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Dhall.	Mug.	Bájri.	Rági.
1st week, Oct. 1876	24	16	22	20	16	16	26	20
2nd „ „	18	12	18	16	12	14	18	16
3rd „ „	17	14	18	18	12	14	18	16
4th „ „	11½	11	12	16	12	12	12	14
1st week, Nov. 1876	12	10½	12	14	12	12	16	14
2nd „ „	14	13	13	16	13	13	16	14
3rd „ „	16	14	14	17½	13	14	16	16
4th „ „	15½	14	16	18	14	14	16	16
1st week, Dec. 1876	16	14	16	17½	14	14	16	16
2nd „ „	17½	14	16⅔	18	14	16	18	18
3rd „ „	20	13	18	20	15	16	20	18
Average of 6 years...	48	28	40	32	48	40	52	...

GOKAK Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. J. A. Guerin's

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif yield will be 9 and the rabi 4 pies. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 72,273. The total revenue is not given.	Out of the total number of cattle, amounting to 36,466, 1,955 have died, 8,272 have been sold, and 3,474 sent to the Ghâts. Of the rest 15,000 may perish. Attempts are being made to introduce prickly pear as fodder.	Although this part of the district is watered by the River Ghatprabha, which will supply a number of villages, there will be a certain amount of inconvenience as regards water-supply in many villages distant from the Ghatprabha, as nullahs and wells are fast drying up. Wells and tanks are being deepened and cleared out on a large scale.	

Dates.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Túr.	Gram.
5th Oct. 1876 ...	16½	24	18	17	16	17
12th „ „ ...	18	20	12	15⅓	13	17
19th „ „ ...	18	20	12	18	13	18
26th „ „ ...	16½	18	12	18	14	18
2nd Nov. 1876 ...	10½	11	12	11	18	16
9th „ „ ...	13	14	10	12	14	16
16th „ „ ...	13	17	10	15	12	18
23rd „ „ ...	14	16	12	14	14	16
30th „ „ ...	14	14	11	15	13	16
7th Dec. 1876 ...	15	16	12	15	12	18
14th „ „ ...	16	20	12	16	12	18
21st „ „ ...	19	20	14	15½	14	17
28th „ „ ...	18	...	13	18	...	20
Average of 6 years ...	45	47	23	25	25	25

f	g	h	i	j	k
A. Steward's Report, dated 4th January 1877).					
The present supply of grain, added to the vast quantities imported from Vingorla, Chiplun, and other places, is sufficient to last till the monsoon. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	There is no marked preponderance of any one caste over another. Weaving is the only trade carried on; the cultivators are exceedingly well-to-do, and the population is almost entirely agricultural, though the coolie class is a large one.	About 2,000 people have emigrated towards the Kanara jungles and relief works, and are supposed to have bettered themselves.	At present the eight road works in progress are sufficient; hereafter some large irrigational project in Hukeri Mahál may require to be undertaken.	Relief houses, under Government supervision, are established at four villages, where the wants of travellers and incapables are administered to.	There are at present 5,000 people on the works and 250 in the poor-houses; the numbers of the former will rise to about 14,000 or 15,000 throughout the dry season, and the latter to about 1,000.
G. McCorkell's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
There are upwards of 3,202 tons of grain in store; importations are large, and there is no probability of the supply failing. Prices have fallen since the large importations, but will rise as soon as the rains close the Southern Mahratta ports. Private enterprise will supply the market.	The prevailing caste is that of the Lingayets; the majority of the population is agricultural, and in poor circumstances. There are no landholders capable of assisting their tenants.	About 5,000 people migrated with their cattle, but are returning. No further migration has taken place. There are a large number of immigrants from Dharwar, Kaládgi, and the neighbouring Jaghir States.	The greater number of the thirteen relief-works undertaken are completed: in addition to these the Assistant Collector proposes fourteen tank-works and two roads.	A relief-house has been established where the wants of incapables are attended to.	At present there are 8,200 on the works: it is expected that there will be—

	On works.	By charity.
On 1st March	22,350	1,500
„ 1st May	16,670	1,750
„ 1st July	12,000	2,000

f	g	h	i	j	k
Report, dated 10th January 1877).					
There are upwards of 571 tons of grain in stores. Further supplies are being drawn from Vingorla, Chickori, Bidi, and Sampgaon Talukas. So long as importations from Vingorla continue, private enterprise will supply the market.	The population amounts to 109,697, and is almost entirely of Hindus, 40,063 being high caste and 60,060 low caste. There is a small percentage of Jains and Musalmans; about 27,424 purely and 3,428 partly agricultural; and the rest are urban, artisan, &c. The people, as a rule, are poor, and there are no landholders able to assist their tenants.	About 4,600 people have emigrated towards Mysore and the Western Ghâts; some have returned, and others have found employment. No further emigration is expected.	11 tank works, 1 well and 1 road are at present in progress, but will not meet the demand for labour; and it is proposed to commence the Gokak Canal.	A relief house has been established at Gokak, and the infirm and children are fed daily; the sick are supplied with medicines; and able-bodied travellers are assisted to relief-works, partly by Government and partly by private charity.	7,759 persons are now on the works, and 57 are being supported by charity: the number will probably increase to—

	On works.	By charity.
On 1st March	20,000	400
„ 1st May	27,000	700
„ 1st July	22,000	900

BELGAUM

—concluded.

ATHNI Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. J. A. Guerin's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif yield may be taken at 4 pies and the rabi 1½ pies. No further sowings are expected this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 60,499; the total revenue is not given.	4,300 cattle are reported to have died and 5,000 to have been sold. A further mortality of 16,000 is anticipated.	27 villages of this district derive their water-supply from the Kistna river, which contains sufficient for the season; the other 77 villages, being dependent on wells and nalas, most of which are already dry, will suffer from scarcity. Wells are being deepened and cleared.		There are upwards of 1,697 tons of grain in store. Supplies are obtained from Sholapur, Chiplun, and in small quantities from Nipani and Belgaum. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The total population of Athni is 114,677, of whom 74,374 are high caste Hindus, and 16,487 low caste, 12,705 Jains, and 11,109 Musalmans. About 21,502 are purely agricultural and 78,840 combine agriculture with other trades; the remaining 14,335 are non-agricultural. The people, as a rule, are poor, and there are no large landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	About 10,000 people emigrated to the Nizam's territory and the Konkan, and a few to Amráoti, but many have returned.	9 tank works and 3 roads are in progress at present, but are found insufficient. In the absence of Government sanction to the Gokak Canal, several smaller works must be undertaken.	A relief house has been established at Athni, and the infirm and children are fed daily with cooked food; the sick are supplied with medicines; and able-bodied travellers are assisted to relief works by Government and private charity.	At present there are 6,931 on works and 140 are supported by charity. The numbers will be—

Dates.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Túr.
2nd Oct. 1876 ...	18	18	10	14	18
16th „ ...	16	16	11	14½	16
23rd „ ...	15	16	12	13	16
30th „ ...	14½	16	12	13	16
6th Nov. 1876 ...	15	16	11	15	14
13th „ ...	14	15	...	14	14
20th „ ...	14	15	...	14	14
27th „ ...	16	16	11	14	14
4th Dec. 1876 ...	16	17	12	14	16
11th „ ...	18	20	13	13½	17
18th „ ...	18	20	13	13	17
22nd „ ...	17	...	13	16	17
25th „ ...	18	...	12	16	17
Average of six years	51½	26½	24	27½	30½

	On works.	*By charity.*
On 1st March	18,000	300
„ 1st May	25,000	600
„ 1st July	20,000	800

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the seven talukas, the crop in four seem fair, and in three bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,50,772.

In five talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in two bad.

In five talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in two indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either purely agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture: 22,900, out of a population of 938,750, appear to have migrated. This movement appears now to have nearly stopped. It is, to a great extent, due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.

The chief relief works are roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	87,650
„ May 1st	98,720
„ July 1st	79,800

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,

Under-Secretary to Government.

The 29th January 1877.

KANARESE DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER MR. A. E. D. GREY.

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. F. B. RICHEY.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	*Kharif.* Acres.	*Rabi.* Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Dharwar	460	123,730	2,12,351	75,056	30,453	32·34	20·71
2. Hubli	310	101,238	2,19,355	41,562	74,669	27·83	14·18
3. Nawalgund	565	104,700	3,54,333	3,542	226,080	22·22	6·65
4. Gadag	701	120,655	2,55,267	74,584	170,794	25·67	11·1
5. Bankápur	341	83,175	1,49,052	61,985	19,274	21·88	15·23
6. Hángal	298	67,390	1,42,783	55,809	5,480	34·83	22·39
7. Karajgi	439	95,217	1,49,830	81,268	32,434	25·23	13·33
8. Ránibennur	403	86,601	1,33,472	82,820	27,281	22·53	10·9
9. Kod	399	79,099	1,53,384	92,188	4,738	21·26	15·46
10. Kalghatgi	279	52,729	1,01,844	50,750	730	33·09	20·23
11. Ron	369	73,503	1,61,620	17,424	140,296	23·48	4·70
TOTAL ...	4,564	988,037	20,33,291	636,988	732,229		

DHARWAR.

HUBLI Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr. G.

a	b	c	d	e
The yield of the kharif and the rabi crop where sown is about 4 annas each, but nearly half the culturable area has been unsown. There will be no further sowings this season.	The total land revenue of the taluka is Rs. 2,25,000, and the remission to be given is estimated by the Mámlatdár at Rs. 25,000, which the First Assistant considers somewhat high, as the people are well-to-do.	No unusual mortality has occurred among the cattle, nor is any anticipated. Fodder plentiful. No special measures are required on this account.	The water-supply is fair, the chief source being wells. No scarcity of water is apprehended.	

For each week of October, November, and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Rice.	Túr, dhall.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
1st week in October ...	32	16	22	26	24	32
2nd " ...	26	16	18	20	22	24
3rd " ...	21	16	16	20	22	24
4th " ...	16	13	16	14	20	16
1st week in November	14	14	14	16	20	14
2nd " ...	16	14	14	16	18	16
3rd " ...	16	16	15	16	18	16
4th " ...	16	14	14	16	18	16
1st week in December	16	14	14	16	18	16
2nd " ...	16	14	14	16	18	16
Up to 22nd December	20	16	14	18	20	20
Average of six years...	52	28	20	30	24	50

GADAG Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr. G.

a	b	c	d	e
The yield of the kharif crop is estimated at 3 annas, and that of the rabi at 1 anna: but only a third of the culturable area has been sown. There will be no further sowings this season.	The Mámlatdár estimates the remissions at about Rs. 36,000, out of the total assessment of Rs. 2,46,522. The First Assistant Collector, however, thinks this estimate too low, and puts the amount at about Rs. 60,000.	No cattle have died from starvation, but some have been sent for grazing to the jungles. There are considerable stocks of fodder, and the people will be able to keep alive the best of their cattle, but difficulty in procuring fodder will be felt by the owners of carts coming into the taluka with grain supplies, &c.	In some villages there is already a great scarcity of water, and in seven others there is no supply at all, the villagers having to go two or three miles for it; these are black soil villages and depend for their supply upon tanks, which are filled up by the rain. The only remedial measure that appears feasible to the First Assistant is the sinking of wells to a great depth (100 feet) where good water may be found, that found at a moderate depth being brackish.	

For each week of October, November and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Rice.	Tur Dall.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
1st week in October ...	32	20	32	20	32	...
2nd " ...	22	14	20	20	20	...
3rd " ...	22	16	20	20	20	...
4th " ...	13	12	16	14	16	...
1st week in November	13	12	14	14	14	...
2nd " ...	15	13	16	16	16	...
3rd " ...	14	12	16	16	16	...
4th " ...	14	12	15	15	16	...
1st week in December	14	14	15	15	16	...
2nd " ...	18	14	16	16	18	...
3rd " ...	19	15	16	16	18	...
Up to 26th December	19	15	16	16	18	...
Average of six years ...	51	22	24	28	23	21

WAR.

Waddington's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

f	g	h	i	j	k
The Mámlatdár estimates the local stock of grain at about 694 tons, which the First Assistant considers absurdly low. He believes there are large stocks in the taluka. There are many rich traders in the town of Hubli, who are importing largely, as also are Messrs. Nicol and Co., of the Karwar Company (Limited); and the effect of this importation is a considerable fall in prices. If it continue, there is no need of apprehension for the taluka.	Of the total population (101,238) of the taluka, 17,170 persons are purely agricultural, 24,410 are artisans, and 59,658 of no special employment. Out of the whole number, about 500 persons are computed to be of independent means, but of these those of the landholding class are heavily involved, and there is no probability of their assisting their tenants.	No emigration has taken place from this taluka, but about 2,500 have immigrated from Kaládgi and elsewhere, who now find employment on the road under construction between Hubli and Konur.	The only relief work now in progress here is the road from Hubli and Konur, upon which about 3,000 persons are employed. There are also minor local fund works sanctioned, which will afford relief. A list is appended of works which can, if necessary, be sanctioned for relief.	No charitable relief has been given as yet, and it is doubted if any such will be required in the town of Hubli itself, where many of the wealthy merchants already distribute food daily to large numbers, and will continue to do so during the scarcity. In the villages also little will be required, as Hubli is the grand centre to which all needing employment or charity naturally gravitate.	The number of persons employed on relief works is at present about 3,000, most of whom are immigrants. The Mámlatdár estimates the probable numbers in future as follows:— On 1st March ... 5,000 „ 1st May ... 5,000 „ 1st July ... 5,000 supposing no rain to have fallen. The First Assistant considers this estimate to be a fair one.

Waddington's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

The Mámlatdár estimates the local stock of grain at about 826 tons, which the First, Assistant considers unreliable, but states he is himself unable to supply a more reliable estimate. Grain is largely imported from Bellary, Coompta, and Karwar, and the stock is sufficient for the wants of the usual inhabitants of the taluka, though, in the absence of importation, prices would be high. Importation, too, is requisite, not only to keep down prices, but to provide grain for the people employed on relief works, the majority of whom are immigrants from other districts. Later in the season difficulty will be experienced in procuring fodder for cart bullocks bringing grain into the district. The Revenue Commissioner, therefore, suggests the desirableness of storing, as a precautionary measure, a certain amount of fodder for sale to the public on the main lines of communication.	Of the total population, numbering 120,655 souls, 24,141 are purely agricultural, 1,026 artisans, and 95,488 of no special employment. The people are on the whole well-to-do. There are no large or wealthy land-holders who are in a position to assist their tenants.	According to the Mámlatdár's report about 10,000 people emigrated to the forests; but in consequence of suffering from fever and want of employment, many are returning to their homes. The First Assistant Collector observes that annually considerable numbers of the poorer classes emigrate to the western talukas for employment in reaping the rice crops, and return after harvest, and thinks that these persons form a considerable portion of the number in the Mámlatdár's estimate. Further emigration is not considered probable, if employment on relief works can be found in the taluka.	The relief works in progress are improving the tank at Dambul and making a road between Hurtee and Mulagund, 1,250 persons being employed on the former, and 1,500 on the latter work. A list of other relief works which can be undertaken is also submitted.	The amount of charitable relief has as yet been very small, nor is there any likelihood of its rising to anything very considerable.	At present only about 4,000 persons are employed on relief works. It is difficult to make a forecast of the numbers likely to be so employed in future, as it must entirely depend upon the seasonableness or otherwise of the rainfall. The Mámlatdár estimates the number that will require charitable relief at— On 1st March ... 60 per diem. „ 1st May ... 80 do. „ 1st July ...100 do.

DHARWAR

—continued.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
KALGHATGI Taluka (First Assistant Collector										
The taluka is entirely kharif, and the crop is 5 annas.	About Rs. 500.	No unusual mortality among cattle, and fodder is abundant. A considerable number of cattle, belonging to immigrants from Kaládgi and elsewhere, have died on their way through this taluka to the forests. Many of them were poor, worthless creatures; their deaths are partly attributable to the scarcity of food and over-driving, and partly to the coarse fodder of this taluka not suiting them.	The water-supply is fair, the source being nullahs and holes sunk in the beds of nullahs. Where the want of water is likely to be most felt will be along the road, by cartmen travelling with grain carts from Sangatikop to Hubli. Suggests the sinking of temporary wells at each of the halting places along the line.	For each week in October, November, and December 1876. / Prices: lbs. per Rupee. / 1st week in October: Jowári 36, Rice 24, Túr dhall 28, Wheat 32, Gram 20, Bájri ... / 2nd „ 24, 18, 20, 16, 20, ... / 3rd „ 26, 18, 18, 18, 20, ... / 4th „ 20, 18, 20, 18, 20, ... / 5th „ 12, 12, 16, 12, 12, ... / 1st week in November 20, 20, 16, 16, 16, ... / 2nd „ 16, 16, 16, 14, 16, ... / 3rd „ 16, 16, 16, 14, 16, ... / 4th „ 16, 16, 16, 14, 16, ... / 1st week in December 18, 15, 14, 14, 16, ... / 2nd „ 17, 15, 14, 14, 16, ... / 3rd „ 18, 16, 14, 14, 20, ... / Up to 22nd December 20, 18, 16, 16, 20, ... / Average of six years... 46, 26, 18, 20, 18, ...	Mr. G. Waddington's Report, dated 30th December 1876). The local stock of grain is estimated at 3,117 tons, but the First Assistant does not consider this estimate very reliable. Large imports are being made from Karwar, and Messrs. Nicol and Co. have set up a grain store at Kalghatgi. Private enterprise is likely to provide the requisite supply and prices, which have already fallen, are not likely to rise excessively.	About 10,000 persons, out of a total population of 52,729, are purely agricultural, the remainder are composed of labourers, traders, and artisans and manufacturers. There are no very wealthy persons or large landholders in the taluka, the few that may be considered as such being involved in debt, and there is no probability of their assisting their tenants, though a few are taking advantage of the cheap labour obtainable to improve their lands.	No emigration has taken, or is likely to take place in this taluka; but about 5,000 persons have immigrated into it from Kaládgi and elsewhere, and the number is daily increasing.	No relief work has yet been started nor is any at present needed, as there has been no demand for employment, except to a very limited extent. A list of works that may hereafter be necessary is submitted.	No expenditure has as yet been incurred on charitable relief, but hereafter it may be found necessary to grant such relief to immigrants returning home in April or May, after the first showers.	The number of persons now employed on relief works is only 260. The Mámlatdár estimates on the— 1st March ... 2,000 / 1st May ... 1,000 / 1st July ... 1,000 / This must depend entirely on the rainfall being early and plentiful or otherwise.
HÁNGAL Taluka (Acting Second Assistant Collector										
The kharif crop is as follows: rági 5 annas; rice 4 annas; jowári 3½ annas, and túr pulse 1 anna. There has been no rabi crop at all. There will be no further sowings this season.	Rs. 1,000 will probably have to be remitted.	No unusual mortality has occurred, or is anticipated. Fodder sufficient.	From February and March the water-supply will fail in some villages, but no special distress from scarcity of water will be felt, as the ryots will, as usual, sink temporary wells in nullahs, tanks, &c.	For the week ending / Prices: lbs. per Rupee. / 1st October 1876: Rági 48, Jowári 32, Túr, pulse 28, Wheat 28, Rice 24, Gram 16 / 8th „ 32, 24, 20, 16, 20, 20 / 15th „ 32, 24, 22, 16, 20, 16 / 22nd „ 32, 22, 20, 16, 20, 16 / 1st November 1876... 14, 14, 16, 16, 14, 16 / 8th „ 24, 20, 16, 10, 16, 14 / 15th „ 32, 20, 16, 10, 16, 16 / 22nd „ 24, 18, 14, 12, 16, 16 / 1st December 1876 ... 24, 20, 16, 11, 16, 16 / 8th „ 24, 20, 16, 12, 16, 16 / 15th „ 32, 22, 16, 12, 20, 16 / Average of six years... 104, 69⅓, 23⅓, 26, 34, 24	Mr. C. Wiltshire's Report, dated 23rd December 1876). The Second Assistant Collector estimates the local stocks of grain at 11,826 tons, but the Collector does not consider much weight is to be attached to this estimate. As Hángal is favourably situated, as regards the ports of Karwar and Coompta, private enterprise is likely to meet all requirements.	Of the population numbering 67,390 souls, 28,422 are of high and 35,083 of low caste; 332 men are rich, and of the remainder half are well-to-do and half are poor. There are 36,974 agriculturists, 5,551 artisans, and 500 professional mendicants. Of the balance, one-half are petty shop-keepers, and the other labourers or private servants. There are six wealthy landholders, who are able and willing to aid their tenants. Of these, two at their own expense employ each from 400 to 500 immigrant labourers on works.	There has been and will be no emigration, but 1,000 beggars and 3,000 coolies have immigrated, who are now gradually returning to their homes.	The local fund works are very small. The sum of Rs. 4,331 for small works has been raised by local subscriptions and will be expended in deepening 3 kalwas and 12 tanks. The Collector does not anticipate much demand for relief employment from the population of Hángal itself, but there is a prospect of considerable immigration. At present there is sufficient work for the immigrants. Should the necessity for extensive relief arise, tank-digging is, in the opinion of the Collector, the proper object for expenditure.	No charitable relief has been given. The Second Assistant has on hand a reserve of Rs. 1,000, to be sos pent.	The Second Assistant cannot give accurate information as to the number of persons on relief works. The number is likely to be on the— 1st March ... 4,000 / 1st May ... 5,000 / 1st July .. 3,000 / On each of these dates 50 persons unable to work will have to be supported by charity.
RÁNIBENNUR Taluka (Acting Second Assistant Collector										
The Assistant Collector estimates the kharif crop at 1½, and the rabi at 6½ annas. The Collector thinks the Assistant's estimate of the kharif crop is slightly too low. There will be no further sowings this season.	About Rs. 10,000 will probably have to be remitted out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,33,734.	3,000 cattle have died, of which one-half were valuable agricultural stock. About 33,500 valuable animals have been sent to Mysore and Kanara to graze; of these about 4,200 have died. It is anticipated that about 1,000 more will die, of which only 300 will be valuable animals. The Second Assistant has no other suggestions to offer for the preservation of cattle than those made with reference to Sindgi Taluka.	The tanks of ten villages are dry, and those of fifteen villages will also be dry in a fortnight, when, with the exception of three villages, the inhabitants of which will have to go three miles, all villagers will have to go from one to two miles for water.	Date. / Prices: lbs. per Rupee. / 1876. / 1st to 14th October: Jowári 32, Túr, pulse 24, Wheat 24, Rice 24, Gram 24 / 15th October ... 24, 22, 24, 24, 22 / 22nd „ ... 22, 18, 16, 18, 20 / 1st November ... 20, 16, 14, 14, 18 / 8th to 21st November. 18, 16, 14, 14, 18 / 22nd November to 7th December ... 18, 14, 12, 14, 16 / 8th December ... 17, 12, 12, 14, 14 / 15th „ ... 18, 14, 12, 14, 14 / 22nd „ ... 20, 16, 14, 16, 14 / 28th „ ... 21, 16, 16, 16, 16 / Average of six years 68⅓, 23⅓, 31, 28½, 24½	Mr. C. Wiltshire's Report, dated 29th December 1876). The local stocks of grain, as far as ascertainable, are not less than 595 tons. A large quantity is also imported from Coompta and from Mysore. In the opinion of both the Second Assistant and the Collector, private enterprise is likely to be sufficient to meet all demands, but the importations will not be sufficiently large to lower prices to any great extent.	Of the population, 67,730 are high and 15,678 low caste; 1,077 are rich, 21,312 are well-to-do, and the remainder poor. Of the population, 29,200 are agriculturists, 38,720 artisans, 1,908 merchants, 3,800 dealers in cattle, 600 carriers of goods, 3,300 are Government and other servants, 880 are priests, and 3,700 compose the moneyed gentry. There are no large wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	There has been no emigration except an exodus of 300 persons, who have taken their cattle to Mysore and Kanara, and who are not likely to return till the scarcity is over. No further emigration is anticipated.	The metalling of the Poona-Hurryhur road is in progress; also the Medleri tank, the former employing 334, and the latter 150 labourers. The ryots have subscribed Rs. 6,440 for famine works. With this sum a well, houd, and dharmsala will be built, and several houds, tanks, and wells will be repaired. A list is submitted of other works, chiefly roads, which are suitable relief works.	No charitable relief has as yet been given.	Government have on their hands about 484 labourers. The number likely to require relief hereafter is, on the 1st March, 4,000 on works and 100 by charity: 1st May, 4,000 on works and 200 by charity; and on 1st July, 3,000 on works and 200 by charity.

DHARWAR

—continued.

KALGHATGI Taluka (First Assistant Collector

Mr. G. Waddington's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The taluka is entirely kharif, and the crop is 5 annas.	About Rs. 500.	No unusual mortality among cattle, and fodder is abundant. A considerable number of cattle, belonging to immigrants from Kaládgi and elsewhere, have died on their way through this taluka to the forests. Many of them were poor, worthless creatures; their deaths are partly attributable to the scarcity of food and over-driving, and partly to the coarse fodder of this taluka not suiting them.	The water-supply is fair, the source being nullahs and holes sunk in the beds of nullahs. Where the want of water is likely to be most felt will be along the road, by cartmen travelling with grain carts from Sangatikop to Hubli. Suggests the sinking of temporary wells at each of the halting places along the line.		The local stock of grain is estimated at 3,117 tons, but the First Assistant does not consider this estimate very reliable. Large imports are being made from Karwar, and Messrs. Nicol and Co. have set up a grain store at Kalghatgi. Private enterprise is likely to provide the requisite supply and prices, which have already fallen, are not likely to rise excessively.	About 10,000 persons, out of a total population of 52,729, are purely agricultural, the remainder are composed of labourers, traders, and artisans and manufacturers. There are no very wealthy persons or large landholders in the taluka, the few that may be considered as such being involved in debt, and there is no probability of their assisting their tenants, though a few are taking advantage of the cheap labour obtainable to improve their lands.	No emigration has taken, or is likely to take place in this taluka; but about 5,000 persons have immigrated into it from Kaládgi and elsewhere, and the number is daily increasing.	No relief work has yet been started nor is any at present needed, as there has been no demand for employment, except to a very limited extent. A list of works that may hereafter be necessary is submitted.	No expenditure has as yet been incurred on charitable relief, but hereafter it may be found necessary to grant such relief to immigrants returning home in April or May, after the first showers.	The number of persons now employed on relief works is only 260. The Mámlatdár estimates on the— 1st March ... 2,000 1st May ... 1,000 1st July ... 1,000 This must depend entirely on the rainfall being early and plentiful or otherwise.

For each week in October, November, and December 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Jowári.	Rice.	Túr dhall.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
1st week in October ...	36	24	28	32	20	...
2nd „ ...	24	18	20	16	20	...
3rd „ ...	26	18	18	18	20	...
4th „ ...	20	18	20	18	20	...
5th „ ...	12	12	16	12	12	...
1st week in November	20	20	16	16	16	...
2nd „ ...	16	16	16	14	16	...
3rd „ ...	16	16	16	14	16	...
4th „ ...	16	16	16	14	16	...
1st week in December	18	15	14	14	16	...
2nd „ ...	17	15	14	14	16	...
3rd „ ...	18	16	14	14	20	...
Up to 22nd December	20	18	16	16	20	...
Average of six years...	46	26	18	20	18	...

HÁNGAL Taluka (Acting Second Assistant Collector

Mr. C. Wiltshire's Report, dated 23rd December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The kharif crop is as follows: rági 5 annas; rice 4 annas; jowári 3½ annas, and túr pulse 1 anna. There has been no rabi crop at all. There will be no further sowings this season.	Rs. 1,000 will probably have to be remitted.	No unusual mortality has occurred, or is anticipated. Fodder sufficient.	From February and March the water-supply will fail in some villages, but no special distress from scarcity of water will be felt, as the ryots will, as usual, sink temporary wells in nullahs, tanks, &c.		The Second Assistant Collector estimates the local stocks of grain at 11,826 tons, but the Collector does not consider much weight is to be attached to this estimate. As Hángal is favourably situated, as regards the ports of Karwar and Coompta, private enterprise is likely to meet all requirements.	Of the population numbering 67,390 souls, 28,422 are of high and 35,083 of low caste; 332 men are rich, and of the remainder half are well-to-do and half are poor. There are 36,974 agriculturists, 5,551 artisans, and 500 professional mendicants. Of the balance, one-half are petty shop-keepers, and the other labourers or private servants. There are six wealthy landholders, who are able and willing to aid their tenants. Of these, two at their own expense employ each from 400 to 500 immigrant labourers on works.	There has been and will be no emigration, but 1,000 beggars and 3,000 coolies have immigrated, who are now gradually returning to their homes.	The local fund works are very small. The sum of Rs. 4,331 for small works has been raised by local subscriptions and will be expended in deepening 3 kalwas and 12 tanks. The Collector does not anticipate much demand for relief employment from the population of Hángal itself, but there is a prospect of considerable immigration. At present there is sufficient work for the immigrants. Should the necessity for extensive relief arise, tank-digging is, in the opinion of the Collector, the proper object for expenditure.	No charitable relief has been given. The Second Assistant has on hand a reserve of Rs. 1,000, to be sos pent.	The Second Assistant cannot give accurate information as to the number of persons on relief works. The number is likely to be on the— 1st March ... 4,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 3,000 On each of these dates 50 persons unable to work will have to be supported by charity.

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.					
	Rágí.	Jowári.	Túr, pulse.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.
1st October 1876 ...	48	32	28	28	24	16
8th „ ...	32	24	20	16	20	20
15th „ ...	32	24	22	16	20	16
22nd „ ...	32	22	20	16	20	16
1st November 1876...	14	14	16	16	14	16
8th „ ...	24	20	16	10	16	14
15th „ ...	32	20	16	10	16	16
22nd „ ...	24	18	14	12	16	16
1st December 1876 ...	24	20	16	11	16	16
8th „ ...	24	20	16	12	16	16
15th „ ...	32	22	16	12	20	16
Average of six years...	104	69⅓	23⅓	26	34	24

RÁNIBENNUR Taluka (Acting Second Assistant Collector

Mr. C. Wiltshire's Report, dated 29th December 1876).

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The Assistant Collector estimates the kharif crop at 1½, and the rabi at 6¼ annas. The Collector thinks the Assistant's estimate of the kharif crop is slightly too low. There will be no further sowings this season.	About Rs. 10,000 will probably have to be remitted out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,33,734.	3,000 cattle have died, of which one-half were valuable agricultural stock. About 33,500 valuable animals have been sent to Mysore and Kanara to graze; of these about 4,200 have died. It is anticipated that about 1,000 more will die, of which only 300 will be valuable animals. The Second Assistant has no other suggestions to offer for the preservation of cattle than those made with reference to Sindgi Taluka.	The tanks of ten villages are dry, and those of fifteen villages will also be dry in a fortnight, when, with the exception of three villages, the inhabitants of which will have to go three miles, all villagers will have to go from one to two miles for water.		The local stocks of grain, as far as ascertainable, are not less than 595 tons. A large quantity is also imported from Coompta and from Mysore. In the opinion of both the Second Assistant and the Collector, private enterprise is likely to be sufficient to meet all demands, but the importations will not be sufficiently large to lower prices to any great extent.	Of the population, 67,730 are high and 15,678 low caste; 1,077 are rich, 21,312 are well-to-do, and the remainder poor. Of the population, 29,200 are agriculturists, 38,720 artisans, 1,908 merchants, 3,800 dealers in cattle, 600 carriers of goods, 3,300 are Government and other servants, 880 are priests, and 3,700 compose the moneyed gentry. There are no large wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	There has been no emigration except an exodus of 300 persons, who have taken their cattle to Mysore and Kanara, and who are not likely to return till the scarcity is over. No further emigration is anticipated.	The metalling of the Poona-Hurryhur road is in progress; also the Medleri tank, the former employing 334, and the latter 150 labourers. The ryots have subscribed Rs. 6,440 for famine works. With this sum a well, houd, and dharmsala will be built, and several houds, tanks, and wells will be repaired. A list is submitted of other works, chiefly roads, which are suitable relief works.	No charitable relief has as yet been given.	Government have on their hands about 484 labourers. The number likely to require relief hereafter is, on the 1st March, 4,000 on works and 100 by charity; 1st May, 4,000 on works and 200 by charity; and on 1st July, 3,000 on works and 200 by charity.

Date.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee.				
	Jowári.	Túr, pulse.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.
1876.					
1st to 14th October	32	24	24	24	24
15th October ...	24	22	24	24	22
22nd „ ...	22	18	16	18	20
1st November ...	20	16	14	14	18
8th to 21st November.	18	16	14	14	18
22nd November to 7th December ...	18	14	12	14	16
8th December ...	17	12	12	14	14
15th „ ...	18	14	12	14	14
22nd „ ...	20	16	14	16	14
28th „ ...	21	16	16	16	16
Average of six years	68⅓	23½	31	28⅓	24¼

DHARWAR

—continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
				KARAJGI Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. E. McCallum's Report, dated 30th December 1876).						
The kharif crop is about 1 anna and the rabi ½ an anna.	Remissions will probably amount to nearly Rs. 30,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,50,504, but no accurate estimate can be formed till the jamabandi.	No unusual mortality as yet among the cattle in the taluka, but it is anticipated. Of the cattle that have been sent to Malad to graze, about 1,000 have died from the effects of the climate, and some are returning thence. The Collector thinks the effect of the Malad climate exaggerated, and that the animals were weak when they arrived there. He considers that Government cannot do more for the cattle than is being done.	The rivers Warad and Tungabhadra run through the taluka, the former almost through the centre, and the latter bounds the greater part of the eastern side. But in villages where water is deficient measures are being taken to improve the supply.		The Assistant Collector estimates the local stock at about 8,759 tons, but the Collector cannot place any reliance on the estimate. The centres from which further supplies can be drawn are Bellary, distant 14 miles; Coompta, distant 100; and Karwar, distant 112 miles. A good deal of grain is being imported by private enterprize; there has already been a fall in prices and a further decline is probable. No dearth of food is anticipated.	Of the population about 25,000 are well-to-do, the remainder 64,262 are poor. The cultivators number about 23,574, and the artizans 20,384. There are no large landholders likely to help their tenants.	About 3,000 people have emigrated and have bettered themselves by so doing, but owing to sickness some have returned. Further emigration is not anticipated.	Relief works, such as clearing tanks and cutting prickly-pear are being carried on out of voluntary subscription at seven different places. Relief works are also in progress under the Public Works Department, such as clearing out the Gutal houd and metalling the Harrihar road, and making a new line of road near Tahihulli. A road from Gutal to Ranibennur is also in progress. Other relief work recommended is enlarging a tank between the villages of Timapur, Hattimattur, and Neiglur.	Infirm people, unable to work, are at present supported by voluntary subscriptions, 2 lbs. of jowari per day being given to them. In Háveri and Devihosur there are one or two sowcars who give relief gratuitously.	The number of people whom Government had on their hands on the 23rd December for relief by works was 2,000, and by charity 500. Government will probably have on their hands for relief on the— 1st March ... 5,000 1st May ... 3,000 1st July ... 1,500 The Collector supposes that the average number between 1st of March and 1st of June will be 5,000; and that if rain be seasonable and copious, little or no relief will be required in July.

Weeks.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Togari.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.
1st week in Oct. ...	22	16	16	16	16
2nd „ ...	20	16	16	16	16
3rd „ ...	20	16	16	16	16
4th „ ...	20	16	16	16	16
1st week in Nov. ...	18	12	12	12	14
2nd „ ...	18	12	12	12	14
3rd „ ...	18	12	12	12	14
4th „ ...	18	12	12	12	14
1st week in Dec. ...	18	12	12	12	14
2nd „ ...	18	12	12	12	14
3rd „ ...	18	12	12	12	14
4th „ ...	20	14	16	12	14
Average of six years	68⅔	24⅓	32⅔	28⅔	22⅔

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
				RON Taluka (District Deputy Collector Mr. J. C. Anding's Report, dated 5th January 1877).						
The kharif crop was ½ an anna; rabi crop *nil*. There will be no further sowings this season.	The District Deputy estimates the amount of remissions at about one-third (Rs. 54,000) of the total assessment, Rs. 1,62,679. The Collector thinks it may be brought below this.	About 7,000 cattle and agricultural stock have died from want of fodder, and about as many more deaths are anticipated. Permission to graze cattle in the forests has eagerly been taken advantage of. Some who could afford it have laid in a stock of fodder sufficient to last for two months or more. The attention of the people has been drawn to the advantage of utilising the leaves of prickly pear as fodder.	Of the 58 villages, 53 have a supply of water sufficient till next rains, the remaining 5 have tanks which are now dry; but temporary wells have been sunk in the beds of nalas, one or two miles distant, to supply their need; these wells will have to be made deeper as the dry season advances.		The local stock of grain is estimated at about 231 tons, besides which there have been large importations from the coast *viâ* Hubli, which is the centre depôt for grain, and from which other markets are supplied. The effect of these importations has been to lower prices, but there is no likelihood of any further considerable fall. Private enterprize is considered sufficient to meet all requirements.	Of the total population, numbering 73,606 souls, 9,200 are high caste and well-to-do, the remaining 64,406 are low caste and poor. Of the whole 55,200 are cultivators, 6,900 artisans, and 11,506 urban. The landholders are not very wealthy, and are not known to have aided their tenants.	About 8,000 persons are estimated to have migrated towards Kanara to assist in harvest operations. Of these some have returned owing to the breaking out of cholera and the prevalence of fever. It is expected that in February about 5,000 or 6,000 people will move into North Kanara to gather the seed of the bamboo, which is in full blossom now.	The only relief work in progress is the new Ron-Nawalgund road, on which about 5,000 persons are employed. On its completion the District Deputy suggests the following works: the collecting of moorum for the Palla-Badami road, and improving the tanks at Naregal, Howjgerry, Belwanki, Yavgal, and Halkeri. The Collector and the Revenue Commissioner are of opinion that, where possible, relief works should take the form of tanks, instead of new roads, which, over a black soil country are useless, unless metalled and which must in future years be a permanent charge on the local fund of the district.	About Rs. 451 have been spent in minor relief works such as improving tanks, and Rs. 71 in giving purely charitable relief to travellers, and to the aged and infirm poor.	The number employed on relief works is about 5,064, and that receiving charity about 51. The number in future is estimated by the District Deputy as follow: on the 1st March, 6,000 on works and 100 by charitable measures; 1st May, 8,000 on works and 200 by charitable measures; and on 1st July, 6,000 on works and 300 by charitable measures. The Collector assumes that the number seeking employment between 1st February and 1st May will average 7,000, after which date, if rain fall seasonably and copiously, the number will rapidly diminish.

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Tûr (pulse).	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
5th Oct. ...	36	20	22	28	20	36
12th „ ...	22	18	18	20	20	...
19th „ ...	20	18	16	20	16	20
26th „ ...	20	18	16	20	...	20
2nd Nov. ...	14	13	12	12	13	14
9th „ ...	17	14	13	12	14	16
16th „ ...	14	13	13	16	14	14
23rd „ ...	16	14	14	14	14	14
30th „ ...	16	14	14	14	18	14
7th Dec. ...	16	14	14	14	18	16
14th „ ...	18	14	16	14	18	16
21st „ ...	22	16	16	16	20	...
Average of six years ...	76	22	27	28	22½	61½

DHARWAR

—continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif crop will yield as follows: jowári 6 annas, bájri 1 anna, rice 2 annas, túr 2 annas, rági, &c., 3 annas; areas of each not stated. There will be no rabi crop. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The District Deputy estimates the remissions at about Rs. 36,268, or one-fourth of the total assessment (Rs. 1,45,072), which both the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner consider excessive, and they are of opinion that the remissions should not exceed Rs. 2,000.	No unusual mortality among cattle, and none is anticipated.	The water-supply is sufficient to last till the commencement of the hot weather in March, after which temporary wells in beds of nalas and in rice lands will have to be sunk and resorted to, as is usually done. The District Deputy recommends the sum of Rs. 400 to be placed in the Mamlatdar's hands to enable him to assist the people in the digging of temporary wells.	**DHARWAR Taluka (District Deputy Collector**	The District Deputy estimates the local stock of grain at about 925 tons, besides which there have been large importations from the coast *viâ* Hubli, the effect of which has been to lower prices considerably. The Collector has no confidence in the above estimate, but agrees with the District Deputy that there is little danger of a failure of food, as private importations will suffice to meet all requirements. He thinks, however, that there is no prospect of a material fall in prices; the imported grain is considered inferior to the local grain and is selling cheaper.	The population is mixed, but the high caste greatly predominates over the low caste. Of the total number 15,532 are cultivators, 23,771 artisans, and 83,427 urban. There are not any very large landholders, and though some are to a certain extent wealthy, they are not likely to assist their tenants.	About 5,000 people have emigrated towards Kanara to assist in harvesting operations. Of these some have returned, owing to cholera breaking out there. It is expected that in February about 10,000 will emigrate thither to gather the seed of the bamboo which is now in blossom.	The Collector states that at present there is no urgent demand for employment in this taluka; the only work in progress is the improvement of the Mavunkope tank, on the Dharwar and Hullial road. There are other tank projects which will be taken up as relief works as occasion may require.	The expenditure on account of charitable relief has as yet been trifling, amounting to Rs. 5.	At date of report on relief on works 200. The District Deputy estimates the number likely to be on Government hands hereafter for relief as follows:

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Rice.	Jowári.	Túr (pulse).	Gram.	Wheat.	Bájri.
7th Oct. 1876	18	32	23	23	28	32
15th „ ...	17	24	18	20	20	24
23rd „ ...	16	22	18	21	20	22
31st „ ...	14	15	16	20	15	16
7th Nov. 1876	15	16	16	19	16	16
15th „ ...	15	16	16	19	16	17
23rd „ ...	15	15	13	17	15	17
30th „	15	16	14	19	16	18
7th Dec. 1876	15	16	15	19	16	19
15th „ ...	16	18	16	19	16	20
23rd „ ...	16	20	16	20	16	22
Average of six years ...	$26_{\frac{7}{11}}$	$45_{\frac{9}{11}}$	$22_{\frac{7}{11}}$	$22_{\frac{4}{11}}$	$26_{\frac{8}{11}}$	$45_{\frac{8}{11}}$

k
On works. By charity.
On 1st Mar. ... 10.000 100
„ 1st May ... 5,000 100
„ 1st July ... 1,000 100

The Collector thinks the District Deputy wrong in estimating the larger demand in March, but is of opinion that there may be an average of from 5,000 to 10,000 persons, more or less, during February, March, and April and until rain falls.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The yield of the kharif crop is 5 annas; that of the rabi 2 annas: as only seven villages grow rabi, its failure is not serious. There will be no further sowings this season.	Remissions will probably amount to Rs. 1,000.	No unusual mortality among cattle or agricultural stock, nor is any anticipated.	The water-supply is good.	**KOD Taluka (Second Assistant Collector**	The local stocks are estimated at from 10,906 to 15,000 tons. Importations are still going on from Karwar and Coompta.	Of the population, 40,000 are high and 38,425 of low caste: 200 men are rich; 40,000 are well-to-do, and the remainder are poor: 41,141 are agriculturists, 50 dealers in cattle, 18,642 are artisans, 500 carriers of goods, 2,000 traders, 1,450 Government servants and their families, 2,000 compose the monied gentry, 50 are private schoolmasters, and the residue private servants. There is no fear of distress among the people. There are no wealthy landholders to aid their tenants.	Tnere has been no emigration, and none is anticipated; about 200 beggars and 1,300 labourers have emigrated.	The Hirekerur tank, on which immigrants are chiefly employed, is being repaired by the Irrigational Department. The ryots have subscribed Rs. 3,795 for famine works, with which amount 7 roads, 2 tanks or houds, and 1 well will be repaired, and 3 tanks deepened. The Second Assistant submits a list of roads as relief works on which people might hereafter be employed, but the Collector shows that the capabilities of the taluka for irrigational reproductive works are very great, and is strongly of opinion that future relief works should be of this nature rather than roads.	No charitable relief has been given, but the Second Assistant has a reserve of Rs. 1,000 to be so spent.	The Government are likely to have on their hands on the—

For the week ending	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowári.	Túr (pulse).	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.
1st Oct. 1876 ...	32	24	20	26	22
8th „ ...	28	20	20	23	22
15th „ ...	26	16	14	19	16
22nd „ ...	24	14	14	15	16
1st Nov. 1876 ...	22	16	14	15	16
8th „ ...	22	12	14	15	16
15th „ ...	22	12	12	15	16
22nd „ ...	20	14	14	15	16
1st Dec. 1876 ...	18	12	12	15	14
8th „ ...	18	16	12	15	16
15th „ ...	18	16	12	16	16
22nd „ ...	22	14	14	18	16
1st Jan. 1877 ...	20	18	12	14	16
Average of six years	66	30	28	30	28

k
On works. By charitable measures.
1st Mar. ... 2,000 100
1st May ... 1,500 75
1st July ... 1,000 50

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The kharif and jowári is 6, the rice 5, and the cotton crop 4 annas; relative areas not given. There is no rabi crop in this taluka. There will be no further sowings this season.	Rs. 1,500 will probably have to be remitted, out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,77,836.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle in the taluka, nor is any anticipated. Fodder is tolerably abundant. The Mamlatdar reports that of the cattle that were sent to the jungles to graze, about 1,000 have died.	The water-supply of this taluka is fair, except in 2 or 3 black soil villages in the north-east extremity.	**BANKÁPUR Taluka (First Assistant Collector**	The local stock of grain is estimated at about 7,143 tons. Large imports are being made from Karwar and elsewhere, and there is no likelihood of supplies for this taluka failing. Prices have considerably fallen, and the Mamlatdar anticipates a further considerable fall, but the first Assistant thinks it probable that prices will remain much as they are for some months to come.	The population of the taluka is 83,175, of whom 52,000 are of the agricultural class and 5,000 are artisans; the remainder 26,175 are traders, including 550 men of some means. There are several landed proprietors of the class of district hereditary officers, who, being involved in debt, are not likely to assist their tenants.	No unusual emigration has taken or is likely to take place. Some labourers who had gone to the jungles to seek employment in the rice harvest have returned.	There has as yet been no great demand for employment. Certain minor works are in progress, such as metal-collecting for the Poona-Harihar road and improving the irrigational tank at Yalwagi. The First Assistant submits a list of projects which, if necessary, can be carried out hereafter as relief works.	There has been no demand as yet for charitable relief, and it is anticipated that in future it will be inconsiderable.	Only about 1,500 persons are at present employed on relief works, but this number will probably increase considerably. The Mamlatdar estimates the numbers likely to be employed hereafter as follows:—

For each week in Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876.	Prices: lbs. per Rupee. Jowari.	Túr, (dhall).	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
1st week in Oct.	72	48	52	56	44	...
2nd „ ...	44	32	32	26	32	...
3rd „ ...	56	32	40	44	32	...
4th „ ...	40	32	32	32	32	...
1st week in Nov.	28	32	28	28	32	...
2nd „ ...	40	27	32	29	32	...
3rd „ ...	40	32	32	28	32	...
4th „ ...	36	32	28	24	32	...
5th „ ...	36	32	28	24	32	...
1st week in Dec.	36	30	28	24	32	...
2nd „ ...	42	32	32	28	32	...
3rd „ ...	48	32	40	30	32	...
4th „ ...	48	32	34	30	32	...
Average of six years ...	120	84	64	56	44	24

On 1st Mar. ... 4,000
„ 1st May ... 2,000
„ 1st July ... 2,000
if the usual rain should fall in April and May. About 200 may require to be supported by charity.

DHARWAR

a	b	c	d	e
The yield of the kharif crop is estimated at 1 pie, and that of the rabi at 2 annas.	The remissions are estimated at about Rs. 85,000, or nearly one-fourth of the revenue demand, Rs. 3,55,816.	About 550 cattle have died from want of fodder, and about 1,180 more deaths are anticipated from the same cause. The people are taking advantage of the permission accorded by Government to graze their cattle free in the forests. The attention of the people has also been drawn by the local officers to the advantage of utilising the prickly pear leaves as fodder.	The water-supply is very scanty, except in the very few villages situated on the river Malprabha. Temporary wells will have to be sunk in the beds of nalas to meet the difficulty.	**NAWALGUND Taluka (District Deputy Collector**

PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE.

For the week ending	Jowári.	Tur (pulse).	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.
7th Oct. 1876	38	32	26	36	32	40
15th „	32	32	18	30	32	30
23rd „	24	32	16	20	32	24
31st „	24	32	16	24	32	24
7th Nov. 1876	17	13	14	17	17	17
15th „	16	14	12	16	16	16
23rd „	17	14	14	16	16	16
30th „	17	13	14	16	17	16
7th Dec. 1876	18	14	14	16	18	18
15th „	19	15	17	17	20	18
23rd „	24	16	17	18	20	24
31st „	24	18	18	20	22	24
Average of six years ...	51	24	24	32	24	47

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the eleven talukas, the crops in five seem to have been tolerable, in two bad, and in four very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,70,000.

In seven talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in three indifferent, and in one bad.

In eight talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, but in one considerable, and in two large expenditure seems to be considered necessary. Government do not anticipate any calamity due to failure of water.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture.

36,600, out of a population of 988,037, appear to have migrated, but many have returned, owing to outbreaks of sickness.

Upwards of 15,000 are shortly expected to go into the Kanara jungles to gather bamboo seeds.

The Poona-Harihar, Ron-Nawalgund, and Hubli-Kaládgi roads and some irrigation tanks are the chief relief works in progress.

The expenditure on charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	58,000
„ May 1st	51,500
„ July 1st	43,000

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

—concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Mr. J. C. Auding's Report, dated 11th January 1877).					
The local stocks of grain are estimated by the District Deputy at about 5,457 tons. The Collector, however, has not much reliance on these figures, but agrees with the District Deputy in thinking that the large imports which are being made from the coast *viá* Hubli by private enterprise will meet all demands, and there will be no serious rise in prices.	Of the population, numbering 101,042 souls, 77,200 are high caste and well-to-do, and 23,842 low caste and poor. There are 53,285 cultivators, 4,889 artisans, and 42,868 urban population. The landholders, though wealthy to a certain extent, are not known to have aided their tenants in any way.	About 10,600 people have emigrated to Kanara, to assist in harvesting operations; but owing to the breaking out of cholera, and the prevalence of fever, some have returned; but in February large numbers are expected to go there to gather the bamboo seed, which is freely eaten by the poor.	The only large relief work in progress in the taluka is the new road from Kanur to Nawalgund (the Hubli-Sholapur road) under the Public Works Department, on which about 10,000 persons are now employed, besides which some minor works are in progress. As these will not last long, the District Deputy recommends for future execution, the Ron-Nawalgund road and improving the tanks at Tirlapur, Halikeri, Bhigranbathi, Jagapur, Nargund, Arekurbatti, Dattanball, Ballarwar, and Nalwadi.	Rs. 115-0-9 have been expended on charitable minor works, and Rs. 36-8-3 in relieving travellers and the aged and infirm poor unable to work.	The number of persons Government have on their hands at present is 10,213 on relief works and 20 relieved by charity. The number they are likely to have hereafter will be as follows. On the—

	On works.	*By charitable measures.*
1st Mar. ...	12,000	100
1st May ...	13,000	150
1st July ...	16,000	250

The 25th January 1877.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

SUMMARY

OF THE

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

APPENDED BY THE

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

TO THE FOREGOING

DISTRICT STATEMENTS.

SUMMARY of General Observations on the Answers to the Questions asked by the Government of India in their letter No. 459 of 30th November 1876, as regards the Districts of Khandesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Kaládgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar.

Collectorates.	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e & f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
KHANDESH ...	Of the 15 talukas and 3 pethas, the crops in 10 seem fair, and in 8 indifferent.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 4,66,000.	The condition of the cattle, except in 4 talukas, appears satisfactory.	The recent heavy rain in Khandesh has probably dissipated all fears regarding the water-supply.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876: Jowári ...35⅓, Bájri ...28½. For six previous years: 50⅔, 45⅝.	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	There has been hardly any migration from the district.	The chief relief works are the Dhulia-Pimpalner, and Songir-Nandurbár Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on— 1st March: 16,950; 1st May: 28,200; 1st July: 16,650.
NASIK ...	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 8 seem fair, and in 3 indifferent.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 3,69,500.	The condition of the cattle throughout the Collectorates appears satisfactory.	In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in 6 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876: Jowári ...25½, Bájri ...10¼. For six previous years: 48, 40⅜.	The majority of the population of this,as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	There has been very little emigration.	The chief relief works are the Bhawarbari-Vinchur, Kapralla-Ghât, Vinchur-Niphád and Niphád-Deopur Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on— 1st March: 43,000; 1st May: 53,100; 1st July: 36,300.
AHMEDNAGAR.	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 2 seem to have been fair, in 5 bad, and in 4 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,77,943.	In 6 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 2 indifferent, and in 3 bad.	In 4 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory; but it is reported that in 5 considerable, and in 2 large, expenditure on this account will have to be incurred; no calamity due to failure of water-supply is, however, anticipated by the Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876: Jowári ...26, Bájri ...25⅜. For six previous years: 59½, 53¼.	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	128,553 people out of a population of 773,958 appear to have migrated, but some have returned. A further migration of upwards of 5,000 people is anticipated. The migration appears to this Government to be due mainly, if not entirely, to the cattle movements, and to the movement of the people towards relief works.	A considerable number of relief works is in progress, but the local officers are unable to suggest sufficient to meet the future demand for labour, unless the Dhond and Manmád Railway earthworks are undertaken.	The expenditure on charity has not been large.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on— 1st March: 98,900; 1st May: 148,200; 1st July: 47,500.
POONA ...	Of the 8 talukas, the crops in 3 seem good, in 3 indifferent, and in 2 bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,46,354.	In 5 talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in 3 rather the reverse.	Some expenditure of money will render the water-supply throughout the Collectorate satisfactory.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876: Jowári ...27¼, Bájri ...24¾. For six previous years: 53¾, 47.	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	101,989 people seem to have migrated. The movement has now stopped. It appears to be to a great extent caused by the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle. The people are expected to return before or during the monsoon.	The chief relief works now in progress are the Mutha Canal, the Yewut Tank, the Shirshopal Tank, and the Poona-Poud Road.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on— 1st March: 80,500; 1st May: 85,500; 1st July: 45,300.

Collectorates.	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e & f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
SHOLAPUR ...	Of the 7 talukas, the crops in 2 seem bad, and in 5 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 10,01,169.	In 1 taluka the condition of the cattle appears indifferent, and in 6 bad.	In 2 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, in 3 indifferent, and in 2 bad. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For six previous years. Jowári ... 19¾ / 56¼ Bájri ... 21½ / 49¼	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture. The figures given by Mr. Acworth (and by the District Deputy as respects Karmála), regarding the cultivators and non-cultivators, are obviously absurd. He apparently classes Khatidars alone as cultivators.	212,300 out of a population of 718,034 seem to have migrated. More are expected to follow their example, but, on the other hand, some have returned. This migration is to a great extent a cattle movement.	The chief relief works are the Ashti Tank, and the Bársi-Yedsi and Pandharpur-Wangi Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been considerable.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on— 1st March. / 1st May. / 1st July. 140,000 / 186,000 / 132,000
SATARA ...	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 7 seem to be fair, in 2 indifferent, and in 2 bad.	The proposed remissions amount on what appears to be an outside estimate to Rs. 5,07,621.	In 8 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 1 indifferent, and in 2 bad.	In 6 talukas the prospects of the water-supply appear satisfactory, and in 5 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water-supply is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For six previous years. Jowári ... 26⅜ / 41¾ Bájri ... 24¼ / 37¼	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	45,163 people out of a population of 1,064,002 seem to have emigrated; some have returned, but further emigration is expected. It appears to be partly a cattle movement, and partly the annual movement in search of labour intensified by the present scarcity.	The chief relief works are the Nehr and Pingli irrigation tanks.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on— 1st March. / 1st May. / 1st July. 70,500 / 92,500 / 45,500
KALADGI ...	Of the 8 talukas, the crops in 3 seem to have been bad, and in 5 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 6,95,373.	In 1 taluka the condition of the cattle appears tolerably satisfactory, and in 7 bad.	In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in 3 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.	The local officers appear slightly apprehensive regarding the grain supply of 5 talukas. For October, November, and December 1876. / For six previous years. Jowári ... 19 / 60⅓ Bájri ... 17¾ / 62⅔	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	123,900 out of a population of 816,037 appear to have migrated. This movement seems now to have nearly stopped. It is to a great extent due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.	The chief relief works are the Sholapur-Hubli and the Sholapur-Bellary Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on— 1st March. / 1st May. / 1st July. 82,000 / 119,500 / 63,3[illegible]
BELGAUM ...	Of the 7 talukas, the crops in 4 seem fair, and in 3 bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,50,772.	In 5 talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in 2 bad.	In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory, and in 2 indifferent. No calamity due to the failure of water is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For six previous years. Jowári ... 17 / 44⅓ Bájri ... 17¾ / 41⅓	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	22,900 out of a population of 938,750 appear to have migrated. This movement appears now to have nearly stopped. It is to a great extent due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.	The chief relief works are roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on— 1st March. / 1st May. / 1st July. 87,650 / 98,720 / 79,800
DHARWAR ...	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 5 seem to have been tolerable, in 2 bad, and in 4 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,70,000.	In 7 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 3 indifferent, and in 1 bad.	In 8 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory; but in one considerable, and in 2 large, expenditure seems to be considered necessary. Government do not anticipate any calamity due to the failure of water.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. / For six previous years. Jowári ... 22¼ / 64⅜ Bájri ... 19 / 41½	The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	36,600 poople out of a population of 988,037 appear to have migrated, but many have returned owing to outbreaks of sickness; upwards of 15,000 are shortly expected to go into the Kanara jungles to gather bamboo-seeds.	The Poona-Hurrihar, Ron-Nawalgund, and Hubli-Kaladgi roads, and some irrigation tanks, are the chief relief works in progress.	The expenditure on charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on— 1st March. / 1st May. / 1st July. 58,000 / 51,500 / 43,000
TOTAL ...	.....	Rs. 46,84,732	.....	.....	.....	.....	No. 671,405	.....	.....	677,500 / 863,220 / 509,370

(*a*) Out of the 89 talukas forming the Collectorates of Khandesh,* Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Kaládgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar, the crops of 39 would appear to be fair, of 13 indifferent, and of 37 bad. It must, however, be observed that, as the respective areas of kharif and rabi are not always given, it is occasionally difficult to judge of the position of a taluka from the answer.

(*b*) The estimate by the local officers of revenue to be remitted is Rs. 46,84,732. This would seem to be for the year 1876-77; but the question may have been interpreted in various ways.

(*c*) The condition of the cattle in 54 talukas appears to be satisfactory, in 14 indifferent, and in 21 bad. This Government are inclined to hope that, except in Sholapur and Kaládgi, the mortality among cattle will be confined almost entirely to the old and worthless animals.

(*d*) The water-supply of 58 talukas seems satisfactory, while in 31 considerable expense may have to be incurred. Government, however, do not anticipate any calamity due to failure of water-supply.

(*e & f*) Private enterprise appears quite able to supply the demand for grain, and there are large stocks in the Bombay markets, and on their way from Central India, the North-West Provinces, and elsewhere; but prices seem unlikely to fall materially, as they now appear to be close upon the margin of profit on importation. The average prices throughout the nine districts for October, November, and December are shown to be—

Jowári, 26¼ lbs. per rupee.
Bájri, 21¾ lbs. per rupee.

And the average for the previous six years—

Jowári, 56 lbs. per rupee.
Bájri, 47 lbs. per rupee.

It must, however, be remembered that the great general rise of prices did not occur early in October. The average is now about 23¾ lbs. per rupee.

(*g*) This question has been variously understood. In some talukas Brahmins alone would appear to be entered as high caste; in others all, save Mhars, &c., are so entered. The population of the affected area may be said to be almost entirely agricultural.

(*h*) The migration is stated to amount to 671,405, and is chiefly from Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Kaládgi. It is probable that most of these people have simply moved from one part of British territory to another, either in search of work or pasture, and the majority will, no doubt, return to their villages next monsoon.

(*i*) The expenditure of Government money upon charity has not been large.

(*k*) The estimate of the number of people upon relief works is as follows:—

1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
677,500	863,220	509,370

The estimate made by this Government in November was an average of 750,000, 800,000, and 800,000 respectively for the above three months.

* No return of the Jánner Taluka, which is reported to be unaffected by scarcity, has been received.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 10th February 1877.

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT A

AND

OTHER INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

N. B.—This Abstract is compiled from Statement A, the weekly progress statements issued by the Bombay Government, and the original reports of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors, Collectors, and Revenue Commissioners.

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF THE REVIEW AND FORECAST OF THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

	District.	Area in Square Miles.		Population.		Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee.								Rainfall.	
						Ordinary Prices 6 years' average.		Average Prices on							
								November 29th, 1876.		January 5th, 1877.		February 9th, 1877.			
		Total.	Affected.	Total.	Affected.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Jowári.	Bájri.	5 years' average.	Up to February 9th, 1877.
1	Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	646,944	56	54	31	26	31	28½	34⅓	28½	24·94	14·4
2	Násik ...	8,113	2,000	729,252	250,000	54	47	29	26	33	28	32	29	35·29	27·55
3	Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	773,938	640,000	76	66	22¾	20¼	28	28	26	24	24·3	10·65
4	Poona ...	5,099	2,500	907,235	318,601	65	51	18¾	18½	20¼	20	25½	23½	30·6	20·76
5	Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034	66	60	17	...	20	...	20	...	25·21	8·11
6	Satara ...	4,988	2,682	1,061,002	461,000	39	35	16	17	19	19½	20	20	54·60	25·43
7	Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	816,037	816,037	56	76	12	...	16	...	17½	17½	22·43	6·13
8	Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	938,750	501,000	43	54	16	...	18	20	19	19	30·48	21·34
9	Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	988,037	630,000	43	...	13	...	17½	...	18	...	26·39	13·81
	Total ...	54,355	33,873	7,963,927	4,981,616										

	Cultivation, Proportions of				Land Revenue.		Number of Persons to be Relieved									
							By Charity.					On Works.				
	Kharif.		Rabi.		Approximate demand.	Estimated remissions.	Christmas, 1876.	Actual on February 9th, 1877.	March 1st, 1877.	May 1st, 1877.	July 1st, 1877.	Christmas, 1876.	Actual on February 9th, 1877.	March 1st, 1877.	May 1st, 1877.	July 1st, 1877.
	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.												
					Rs.	Rs.										
1	1,842,822	84·81	279,896	15·19	30,26,127	4,66,000	201	532	920	1,540	1,740	4,598	3,480	16,950	28,200	16,650
2	974,918	58·02	409,250	41·98	12,48,995	3,69,500	1,782	7,859	250	300	500	14,926	17,000	43,000	53,100	36,300
3	988,215	16·35	1,181,343	83·65	13,22,040	5,77,943	2,215	3,953	650	1,300	500	37,703	25,716	98,900	148,200	47,500
4	1,059,821	55·88	591,679	44·17	11,29,956	5,46,354	1,129	20,704	1,255	1,655	1,625	46,854	49,700	80,500	85,500	45,300
5	445,091	26·99	1,649,224	73·01	10,73,905	10,01,169	7,716	4,288	7,500	10,950	11,500	72,219	49,415	140,000	186,000	132,000
6	1,087,835	78·00	239,337	22·00	15,54,329	5,07,621	1	4,351	1,200	2,150	2,650	20,734	14,391	70,500	92,500	45,500
7	770,686	34·95	1,184,671	65·05	12,08,116	6,95,373	84	122	14,723	14,923	14,925	29,083	50,835	82,000	119,500	63,320
8	682,875	57·04	293,389	42·96	12,53,917	2,50,772	547	491	6,300	2,000	6,800	28,890	12,034	87,650	98,720	79,300
9	636,988	13·01	732,229	86·99	20,33,291	2,70,000	571	Return not received.	810	1,055	1,050	26,721	26,587	58,000	51,500	43,000
	8,489,261	77·29	6,561,018	22·71	1,38,50,676	46,84,732	14,246	42,300	33,608	35,873	41,288	281,728	249,158	677,500	863,220	509,370

STATEMENT

B—continued.

	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.
KHANDESH.	After making allowance for the proportions of *kharif* and *rabi* cultivation, the amount of crop saved is approximately as under:— Full average in 4 sub-divisions. Three-fourths „ 3 „ Two-thirds „ 2 „ One-half „ 4 „ One-third „ 6 „ 19 Of these sub-divisions, 16 are talukas, and 3 are pethas, or portions of a taluka separately administered and reported on.	The reduction in the estimate of remissions, resulting from further scrutiny of the effects of the drought, is very remarkable. The original estimate was Rs. 7,56,000. In paragraph 12 of Sir R. Temple's minute of January 12, however, the amount is put down, on the statement of the local authorities, at 5 lakhs, and we now learn that Rs. 4,66,000 is probably a maximum estimate.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle and none is anticipated, excepting in a group of four talukas bordering on the Taptee, where want of fodder and water are expected to be severely felt. The throwing open of the Government Forest reserves appears to have had an excellent effect.	No anxiety regarding the water-supply, except in one taluka, where the failure has been serious, and in the group of four already mentioned, where it may be considerable. In other parts scarcity will be felt in individual villages or groups of villages only. The deepening, clearing, or repair of existing wells, and in some cases the sinking of new ones, are recommended for several talukas. The recent heavy rain may have improved matters somewhat.	Famine prices do not exist in any part of Khandesh. In the taluka of Erandole, where they are higher than in any other part, the number of lbs. of the four principal grains which could be purchased for one rupee was as follows: bájri or wheat, 24 lbs.; jowári, 28 lbs.; and túr dal, 16 lbs. The average prices during six years were 32, 38, 48 and 22 lbs. respectively.
NASIK.	The crop saved is estimated as— Three-fourths in 1 taluka. Two-thirds „ 3 talukas. One-half „ 4 „ One-third „ 2 „ One-fourth „ 1 taluka. 11 talukas.	The remissions are put at Rs. 3,69,000, but the Collector informed Sir R. Temple that they would probably not exceed 3 lakhs.	This district possesses the Ghát mountainous country to the westward, besides the Chandore range of hills, and other advantages of which the people have freely availed themselves; so the condition of the cattle is generally satisfactory.	In all except three or four talukas, the scarcity of water will be considerable, and in parts of some it will be severe. The habilitation of all existing wells, the digging of holes in beds of tanks and streams, and even temporary desertion of villages will be resorted to.	This district was rather pinched by a rise of prices about the middle of November, but they rapidly recovered, and have since further improved; though perhaps on the whole they are not quite so low as in Khandesh.
AHMEDNAGAR.	The crop saved is estimated as— Two-thirds in 3 talukas. One-half „ 2 „ One-third „ 3 „ One-fourth „ 1 taluka. One-sixth „ 1 „ *Nil* „ 1 „ 11 talukas.	The remissions are stated by the local officers to be likely to reach Rs. 5,77,000, but the Revenue Commissioner appears to consider this estimate too high, as the assessment is very light, and people fairly well off ought to pay up.	The condition of the cattle seems satisfactory in six talukas, indifferent in two, and bad in three. One of the latter, which has suffered severely, is expected to lose one-half of its stock of 60,000 head.	There will be a serious deficiency of the water-supply in five out of nine talukas, and considerable expenditure must be incurred in well-deepening and other expedients, especially in two talukas, but the Government do not anticipate any calamity.	Prices appear to be on the whole somewhat easier than in the Násik District.
POONA.	The crop saved is believed to be— One-half in 3 talukas. One-third „ 2 „ One-fourth „ 1 taluka. *Nil* „ 2 talukas. 8 talukas.	The proposed remissions are Rs. 5,46,000 according to these reports, but 6 lakhs are mentioned by Sir R. Temple. The Revenue Commissioner, however, considers that much of the revenue proposed for remission can be collected either this year or next.	The cattle in Bhimthari and Indapur talukas have suffered considerably, and in three other talukas there has been some mortality. But the bulk of the cattle have been taken off to pastures out of the district.	Considerable expenditure on deepening wells, &c., is contemplated in order to supplement the water-supply, which is failing partially in most talukas.	There are some singular differences of price in different talukas, but on the whole the rates are scarcely as favourable as the average.
SHOLAPUR.	In one taluka one-fourth of the crop has been saved, but in the remaining six nothing whatever.	The proposed remissions amount to ten lakhs, or nearly the whole realisable revenue of the year, and it would appear that this estimate is not likely to be much improved upon.	Out of 720,646 animals, 344,700 have been sent to other districts for pasture, and 49,000 are believed to have died. Further large mortality is expected in at least four talukas.	The water-supply in three talukas is indifferent, and in two bad. Considerable expense will have to be incurred.	Prices are generally higher than in the Collectorates abovementioned, and especially so in the Sangola taluka.

The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies, are being, or may be drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artizan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
The local stocks are considerable in some talukas, and importations by railway and from the Nizam's dominions are equal to all demands.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and in some parts decidedly well-to-do. The western talukas which contain a large proportion of Bhíls, who are poor and of unsettled habits, have fortunately escaped the drought almost entirely. There is no large land-holders class, but in three talukas a few individuals will help their tenants, and in six more the money-lenders are said to be likely to make advances freely.	There has been no noticeable emigration except from one taluka, Bhosawul, and there further emigration is said to be probable.	There is no complete list of works, but it appears from the weekly report that on December 31st, 23 had been completed, and 53, nearly all small, except one tank at Mhasawad, were in hand. Of the Pimpalneir locality it is said that "no relief works are in progress, nor will any be needed."	Scarcely any charitable relief has been given, though the public have raised subscriptions in seven talukas; portions of these have been applied with questionable prudence and success, though with the most beneficent motives, in purchasing grain for resale to the poor.
The local stocks in nearly all talukas are believed to be small, but the railway being everywhere within easy reach, no apprehensions are entertained, and private enterprize will keep up adequate supplies.	There may be said to be no land-holders, except the Chief of Vinchur, who are in a position to aid their tenantry.	Many people of this district are in the habit of going to Bombay and elsewhere every year, during the fair season, in search of a livelihood. This emigration and that of the people in charge of cattle sent away to graze may be be rather more extensive than usual and will tend to relieve local pressure.	Three roads have been completed, and three more, of which two employ from 5,000 to 10,000 persons, are in progress.	No charitable relief has yet been found necessary in eight out of the eleven talukas, and in the others the expenditure has been small.
Considerable stocks exist in some talukas and importation is going on briskly from both the railway and the Nizam's Territory.	There are a few large landholders, but a fair proportion of the population are tolerably well-to-do.	From eight of the talukas there has been a considerable emigration, estimated at one-sixth of the entire population of the district; some few have returned, but others are going and likely to go.	Fifty-one works have been completed, and 42 more are in progress.	Charitable relief is being dispensed in eight talukas, but on a small scale.
The local stocks of grain in at least half the district are considerable, and the railway will supply all that may be needed.	There are no wealthy landlords in the district to help their tenantry, and the ryots are for the most part deeply in debt.	The emigration from three talukas has been unusually large, and, in all, the district has been relieved of above one-eighth of its population. The care of cattle has been one chief cause, but others have gone for employment. All who survive are expected to return.	56 relief works have been completed, and 99 more are in progress, including the Moota canal, two large tanks, and a considerable road-work. Many small works are also proposed for execution if required.	The demand for charitable relief has been considerable, chiefly for children under 7 years old whose parents are on relief works, and for women taking care of them.
The stocks do not seem to be anywhere large, but the importation by rail will be ample.	The people generally are very poor, and there are no large land-holders.	About one-third of the population of the district have emigrated, and on the whole are understood not to have bettered their condition. Some have returned, and all who survive may be expected to return by the cultivating season.	Thirty-four works have been completed, and 192 are in progress. Some others are proposed, especially irrigation works which are considered to be most likely to be beneficial. The Dhond-Manmar Railway will be some help, but it is at a considerable distance from most parts of the district.	Considerable charitable relief has been given both by Government and the Sholapur Relief Committee, who have influential support from Bombay, and have been most conspicuous for their public-spirited exertions.

STATEMENT B—concluded.

	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.
SATARA.	The crop saved is estimated at:— Full average in 2 Talukas. Three-fourths „ 3 „ Two-thirds „ 2 „ One-half „ 1 „ One-third „ 1 „ One-fourth „ 1 „ One-sixth „ 1 „ 11	The remissions are estimated by the local officers at Rs. 5,07,621, but this sum, amounting to half the entire land revenue, is higher in proportion than the estimate for other districts which have suffered more severely, and is considered by both the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner to be capable of reduction.	The condition of the cattle is on the whole satisfactory, and the vicinity of the Ghâts prevents any serious apprehension, but in three Talukas there has been some mortality, and more is anticipated.	Five Talukas will be somewhat short of water, and some expenditure will be necessary in deepening and clearing wells, &c.	There was a sudden and severe rise of prices in November, occasioned chiefly by panic, but the recovery was rapid, as grain was poured in both from the port of Chiploon and Poona, and prices are now fair, though still below Poona and what they might be expected to be. The Collector anticipates a second rise before the rains on exhaustion of existing supplies.
KALADGI.	The crop saved is estimated at:— One-fourth in 1 Taluka. One-sixth „ 1 „ *Nil* „ 6 „ 8	The remissions are put at Rs. 6,95,373, and the local officers do not hold out much prospect of reduction in this amount. Its lowness in proportion to the estimate for Sholapur is probably attributable to the people generally being more thrifty and well-to-do, and less in debt, as also to Kaládgi having had a better harvest in 1875-76.	The loss of cattle has been very severe in two Talukas, and serious in the others, except one. A certain number have been taken to the Ghâts and the Nizam's Dominions to graze, but further heavy loss is expected.	The water-supply is sufficient in five Talukas, and indifferent in three, but no calamity is anticipated.	Prices have been, and continue still to be, to a certain extent, lower than in any other District.
BELGAUM	The crop saved is estimated at:— Two-thirds in 1 Taluka. One-half „ 2 „ One-third „ 1 „ *Nil* „ 3 „ 7	Remissions to the extent of Rs. 2,50,772, or about one-fifth of the revenue, are proposed, and this amount seems not likely to be exceeded, according to the remarks of the Revenue Commissioner, who has passed some years in the District as Collector.	In two Taluks the cattle have suffered a good deal, and further mortality is apprehended. In the rest they are doing fairly.	There will be some difficulty and consequent expense in two Talukas only.	Prices are still comparatively high, though much improved, and better than in the adjoining Districts of Kaládgi and Dharwar.
DHARWAR.	The crop saved is as under:— One-half in 1 Taluka. One-third „ 3 „ One-fourth „ 2 „ One-sixth „ 2 „ *Nil* „ 3 „ 11	The proposed remissions are Rs. 2,70,000, but this amount appears, from the remarks of the District Officers, to be an outside estimate. On the other hand, 4 lakhs was the figure given to Sir Richard Temple by the late Collector, Mr. Robertson.	Four Talukas have suffered as regards cattle, but not very severely compared with other Districts.	The Government of Bombay anticipate considerable expenditure in one Taluka, and large outlay in two more, in consequence of the failure of the water-supply.	Prices are somewhat higher than in the adjacent District of Belgaum.

The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions, urban or artizans; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants, and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people: how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
Grain is plentiful, local stocks are believed to be considerable, and importation goes on freely from Poona and the port of Chiploon.	Four or five Talukas contain a few wealthy Inámdars who may be expected to aid their tenants.	The emigration is reported to have been 45,163 out of a population of 1,064,002. The emigration during the fair season in search of labour is always considerable in this district, and has been intensified by the scarcity.	The Pingli and Nehr tanks, to cost about 3½ lakhs, were in progress, and the Mhaswar tank, to cost about 18 lakhs, was about to be commenced at the close of the year. Thirty-six other works, mostly small, were also in hand.	No charitable relief has been required, except in four Talukas, where it is given to a trifling extent.
The local stocks are believed to be generally small, and the importations labour under some difficulties, so that apprehensions of their cessation and of consequent high prices are entertained regarding five Taluks.	There is a certain sprinkling of large land-holders, some of whom will help their tenants.	Fully one-sixth of the population have emigrated, drawn especially from the Indi, Sindgi, Bejapur and Badami Taluks, but the movement has stopped.	The chief works are two main roads. Sixty-five works had been completed at the close of the year and 70 more were in hand, of which one employed above 5,000 and the other above 10,000 labourers.	The expenditure by Government on charitable relief has been trifling, but considerable sums have been subscribed in some places by private parties.
Prices have been greatly improved by large supplies from the sea-ports of Goa and Vingorla, and no rise is anticipated, at least till the monsoon closes the coast. The local stocks in some parts are considerable.	There is a fair proportion of well-to-do people, but no body of large land-holders able to help their tenants.	The emigration has been comparatively trifling, and chiefly connected with the cattle. Three Talukas have an influx of persons from other parts.	Sixteen works were completed, and 64 others, mostly small, in progress at the close of the year. The Golkak canal is about to be commenced.	Relief houses have been established, but little relief has actually been given as yet. Private persons have subscribed liberally.
The local stocks of grain are fair in some few Talukas, and importation is going on freely from the port of Carwar.	The people generally are well-to-do, and there are some large land-holders, but they are not expected generally to aid their tenants.	The emigration has been comparatively small, and it is not likely to extend, with the exception of a body of 15,000 expected to go to Kanara to gather bamboo seeds.	Nineteen relief works had been completed, and 43 were in progress at the end of the year. Others had been proposed. One work employed over 4,000 and another over 10,000 labourers.	The charitable relief has been trifling.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877. { Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 14th February 1877.

PRESENT:

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

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble R. E. EGERTON and the Hon'ble Mahárájá JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE took their seats as Additional Members.

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875 be taken into consideration. He said that he had already explained to the Council the extremely

limited object of this measure, and they would see that that object was carried into effect by an equally limited Bill. His hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna was kind enough to serve on the Committee, and he was satisfied that the jurisdiction of District Judges which he wished to remain intact did remain intact. The only alteration in the Bill which had been made was the provision saving the validity of any probate which might have been granted by Courts which were now declared not to be High Courts. He did not believe that any such probate had been granted; but it was just possible that one or two might have been granted, and therefore the Committee thought it advisable to provide for their validity.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1871, be taken into consideration. He said that the Council would remember that this was a Bill which had been introduced by him in June last, and he had mentioned then that it was for the purpose of effecting several small alterations in the existing law, of which one was of importance and some degree of urgency, which had been pointed out by a learned Judge of the High Court of Bombay; and as to the rest, that they were matters of no urgency but had been noted from time to time in the Legislative Department as fit subjects of amendment when the Act should come up for amendment. On that occasion a question was raised by his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell whether it would not be advisable for the Committee to consider the propriety of extending the system of registration to a great number of transactions other than those to which it did then extend. The sense of the Council on that occasion was that they had not the materials before them to decide about any such extension: it might be a good thing here, it might be a bad thing there; it depended on local knowledge which they had not got. The result was that the Council declined to give any such instruction to the Select Committee, and his hon'ble colleague Sir E. Bayley promised that the matter should be made the subject of enquiry by the Executive Government. It was therefore decided that the principle of the Bill should be, that it should have no principle at all, but should consist only of detailed amendments of the Registration Act.

He would mention one or two of the most important amendments proposed to be made by the Bill. All the amendments were mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but some of them were very small. The principal amendments were those which related to the main feature in the Registration Act, which was the distinction of registrable documents into those which must be registered in order to obtain validity—what he had called compulsory documents—and those as to which it was in the option of the parties to register or not as they thought fit.

The two main sections in the Act were sections 17 and 18. Section 17 related to compulsory documents; and it was provided by a subsequent section (49) of the Act, that if one of these compulsory documents was not registered, it should lose all validity. Section 18 related to optional documents; and as to them it was provided by section 50, not that they should lose all validity if not registered, but that a registered document of the same class should take priority over a non-registered one. There was some little difficulty in construing sections 17 and 18 together, and the opinion had prevailed that where documents were so described as to fall within both sections, they were to be considered as optionally registrable and not compulsorily registrable. Take, for instance, a composition-deed. It was mentioned among the optional documents. But it might contain a gift of an interest in land of the value of Rs. 100, and it thus came among the compulsory documents. Therefore it would fall under both sections. In such cases the opinion had prevailed that the document became an optional one. But the intention was that all documents mentioned in section 17 should be registrable under pain of losing their validity, and they did not become mere optional documents by containing something else which also brought them under section 18. The Committee had made that clear, and to that extent they had enlarged the area of the Registration Act, but not to any other extent; and by that enlargement they had only expressed what they believed to be its original meaning.

Then a difficulty arose under the other two sections he had mentioned, sections 49 and 50, and it was on this that they had thought it necessary to move to amend the Act. They were told that these sections left a gap in the system through which spurious and fraudulent transactions were finding their way. The case was this. By section 50, which related to optional documents, it was provided that registered documents should take precedence over non-registered documents. But it was nowhere provided that documents of which registration was compulsory should take precedence over non-registered documents of which registration was optional. Suppose now that a man acquired by deed an interest in land of the value of less than Rs. 100; he need not register because the document was optional, and does not do so. Then another man takes an interest in the land of less than Rs. 100; by registration he can gain priority over the non-registered document. But if he took an interest of Rs. 100 in value, registration would not give him priority. That was an absurd state of things, and one which would certainly lead to fraud. The Committee had provided that all registered documents, whether compulsory or not, should take priority over non-registered documents. They had indeed been told by a professional gentleman of some standing by whom the Bill had been subjected to criticism, that the amendment might easily lead to fraud. He said:—

"But I should deprecate the extension of this rule of priority to all documents of which registration is compulsory. The law so amended might be easily made an engine of fraud. A purchaser sees in section 17 that a sale of land for rupees ninety-nine need not be registered. Accordingly he does not register, and he would, under the proposed law, be liable at any time to be ejected by any one who held under a later registered deed."

The answer to that was that under the existing law he was liable to be ejected by a man who held under a later registered deed, provided his interest was only worth Rs. 99. The absurdity was that if the interest under the later deed was worth Rs. 100, he was not liable to be ejected. There was no principle in that state of the law; no reason could be assigned for it, and doubtless it was simply a slip in the drafting of the Act of 1871. It was true that the law might be made an engine of fraud. But all systems of registration might be made into engines of fraud: we ran our chance of that. The advantage of a system of registration was that it excluded more frauds than it admitted; and the advantages and disadvantages of every law must be balanced against one another. A system of registration occasionally enabled a man to gain a dishonest priority over others. But on the other hand it afforded great safeguards against frauds, and where it would admit one, it would exclude twenty or thirty or fifty.

The alterations foregoing in the existing Act were effected by the Bill as introduced. The Committee had recommended several more, and they found that the Act would thus be altered in thirty-one places. And therefore it was determined to repeal and re-enact the Act, and that was the reason why the Bill was so changed in appearance and so much more bulky than at first. They did that on the advice of the Secretary, who, the Council well knew, had borne the principal part in the arrangement of the Statute-book; and no man knew so well what was convenient and what was not convenient in this respect. He thought it would be more convenient to redraft the whole law than to place these amendments in a separate enactment.

Of the alterations introduced by the Select Committee he need only mention two. One was that they had substituted the Registrar for the District Court in simple questions whether or no a document was of a registrable character. According to the existing Act, if a Registrar refused to register a document, a petition of appeal might be presented to the District Court which passed

judgment accordingly. On that the Committee had been advised by an eminent District Judge, Mr. Maclean, Judge of the 24-Parganas, that the practice was inconvenient. He said:—

"This judicial decision is of no real weight. It makes the document, after registration, admissible in evidence, which, if it be one requiring compulsory registration, it would not otherwise be. So far good; but it is open to the Munsif or other inferior Court to say that execution is not proved, and to throw out the document which the superior Court has already declared to have been executed. I think this is objectionable."

This has occurred to my knowledge.

Then Mr. Maclean proceeded to discuss one reform which might be made, which was that the District Court should go on to try all questions regarding the validity of documents and decide finally on their validity or invalidity when they were presented for registration. And he said:—

"I would prefer to see the Judge relieved altogether of the duty of deciding whether a document has been executed with a view to its registration only. This might, I think, be left to the officers of the Registration Department. If execution is denied before the Sub-Registrar, let him call for evidence and decide the question, subject to an appeal to the Registrar. If denial of execution is made before the Registrar, let the Inspector General hear the case on appeal, and whatever be the decision, let the document be admissible as evidence in the Civil Court, if possible, subject to rules as to its registration when execution has been duly proved before the Courts."

Now the Committee quite concurred with Mr. Maclean that it was objectionable to call in the District Court in cases in which its decision could not be final. And they also agreed with him that the second alternative was preferable to the first. It would be a matter of extreme inconvenience if before the question was decided whether a document was registrable, the whole circumstances attending its validity or invalidity should be brought into dispute—a course which might lead to dilatory and expensive litigation. Therefore the Committee proposed to make the Registrar the judge of that question. In doing so they were not excluding the Civil Court from any ordinary jurisdiction. The Civil Court had been brought into the registration-system and made into a sort of superior registering office in certain cases. From that position they displaced the Civil Court. But they had provided that any party who was dissatisfied with the decision of the Registrar might at once institute a suit in the Civil Court, and in that suit every question respecting the validity of a deed might be decided. And they had then provided that the time for registration should be extended so as to give ample time for it after the decision of the suit. These alterations were effected by sections 74 to 77 of the Bill before the Council.

The only other point which remained to be mentioned was one which related to the Land Improvement Act. The Committee was informed that persons who desired to borrow money for the improvement of land found it vexatious and expensive to register the deeds that had to be executed, whether they related to the land that was to be improved or to the collateral security that was given. The vexation was principally experienced by those who gave the collateral security. Now the Land Improvement Act provided that a full description whether of the land to be improved or of the collateral securities should be given in the certificate that was required before the money was advanced. And the great object of the Registration Act was to give notice to all persons interested what was the position of the land with which they were about to deal. The Committee thought it therefore quite sufficient if the officer giving the certificate were to send a copy to the Registrar for entry in the registration-books, and thus dispense with the necessity for the registration of any deeds in respect to that transaction. That alteration was effected by section 89 of the Bill before the Council.

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not think there was anything else which he need mention. His hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna had several amendments to move, which no doubt he would take the opportunity of moving, if the Council took the report of the Select Committee into consideration, before they proceeded to pass the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA moved the following amendments:—

1. That in section 17, the following clause be added after clause (*d*):—

"Any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of rupees one hundred and upwards to or in immoveable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will, when executed, create, declare," &c., &c.

In proposing this amendment, he begged to observe that the registration of baiánas, or contracts for sale and mortgage of immoveable property, to the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, ought to be made compulsory, in order to protect honest purchasers from fraud. As the law at present stood, there was nothing to prevent a man who got an advance of money before he executed a baiána, from getting a similar advance from another person, without any intention of fulfilling his engagement with any body or with whomsoever he chose. Now, if the registration of such documents were compulsory, people would make proper enquiries at the registration office before they would advance any money on baiánas. It might be said that the first person with whom a contract was made could legally enforce its fulfilment, and that others had also their remedy by suit; but their remedy might prove infructuous if the would-be vendor or mortgagor were possessed of no property other than what he contracted to sell or mortgage. For these reasons it was very desirable that purchasers should have adequate means of satisfying themselves of the legitimate character of baiánas before they accepted them.

If the new clause which he had proposed was adopted, clause (*h*), section 17, necessarily fell to the ground.

2. That in section 21, clause (*b*), line 6, *for* the words "other houses and lands," the words "houses and lands situate in places other than towns" be substituted.

This amendment was proposed in order to make the provisions of the section more explicit.

3. That to section 22, the following explanation be added:—

"*Explanation.*—Names of indigo-factories and concerns, Towji numbers of maháls and taluqs, names of tenures with those of thánas and sub-districts in which they may be situated with boundaries, and numbers of lands and houses in towns with boundaries, are sufficient description to identify property."

He proposed the addition of this explanation, as otherwise doubts might arise in the minds of the rural sub-registrar as to what was or was not a sufficient description of property presented for registration in his office.

4. That to section 80, the following words be added at the end:—

"Fees for registration of conveyances shall be paid by the purchaser; of mortgages, by the mortgagor; of leases, by the party presenting the same, unless there be an agreement to the contrary."

The MAHÁRÁJÁ believed it was absolutely necessary that the law should lay down the principle upon which parties to a registrable document should be made to pay the necessary fees for registration. The omission in the law as to the person liable to pay the fees led to misunderstanding, dispute and loss. In this respect the provisions of section 6 of the General Stamp Act ought to be a guide.

5. That the following section be inserted after section 89:—

"If any power-of-attorney be presented to a registrar, he shall authenticate the same and keep a memorandum of it in his office."

At present powers-of-attorney authorizing a registration of a deed were authenticated by a Registrar. Why should not all powers-of-attorney be authenticated by him?

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said that the precise questions raised by the *amendments* proposed by his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna would be best understood by a reference to the provisions of the Bill as it was introduced, and to the circumstances under which the Bill had gone through its different stages up to the present time. It would be seen that the Bill as in-

troduced in its second section provided for the insertion of the following clause immediately after clause (*c*) of section 17 of the existing Act, namely :—

"(*d*) to any document merely creating a right to obtain another document which will, when executed, create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, to or in immoveable property."

And the exact effect of this provision was declared in the third paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons by which the Bill was accompanied when introduced. The paragraph was as follows:—

"The second amendment embodies in section seventeen of the Act the resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 51-1906, dated 10th July 1874. Its effect is to expressly exempt from compulsory registration documents merely creating a right to obtain other documents, which will, when executed, create, &c., rights of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards to immoveable property."

And the circumstances under which this description of documents was deliberately included in the category of instruments which had been designated the "optional class" was stated in the speech of the hon'ble and learned mover of the Bill at the time of its introduction. He said:—

"The second section proposed to make an addition to section 17 of the Act. Section 17 was that important section which indicated those documents of which the registration was compulsory. There were several exceptions made to the operation of the section, and the latter part of it provided that the prior compulsory clauses should not apply to certain deeds and documents. We proposed to add to this that they should not apply to any document which merely created a right to obtain another document which would create the right in question; that was to say, supposing there was an agreement by a man to execute a conveyance of land, the agreement need not be registered. The owner of the agreement would have an option to register it, which might be advantageous to him under certain circumstances. For the agreement would give him no absolute right to the land; and if before he got his conveyance, another person took a conveyance and registered it, acting honestly, the agreement would be displaced. But it might be hard to compel the owner of such an agreement to register it, for he would have to register his conveyance when it was completed, and in that case there would be two registrations for one transaction."

So that the direct object of this provision in the law was to save a person from having to register two deeds in relation to the same subject-matter, executed for the purpose of giving effect to a single transaction regarding it. And it was expressly pointed out by the hon'ble mover that the mere agreement to execute a conveyance of any immoveable property gave the person who obtained that agreement no absolute right in the property itself, but merely the right to obtain thereafter a document in regard to such property, and this agreement could never operate to displace a conveyance obtained in good faith by some other person and duly registered. As MR. COCKERELL understood the observation of his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna, he seemed to think that this agreement would in itself give some sort of right or title to the property to which it only indirectly related, and that, consequently, if such agreement was not registered, the person who obtained in good faith a regular conveyance of the property concerned would suffer by reason of there being no public record of the prior agreement through which the purchaser could have become acquainted with the fact of the insecurity of the title obtained by him. That objection, if he understood it rightly, was met by the statement contained in the passage he had read from the speech of the mover of the Bill at the time of its introduction, and which correctly, as he believed, described the legal effect of the documents referred to. From what had been said, therefore, it would be seen that the hon'ble member's proposal amounted to this,—that the policy of the Bill, as introduced, and which was maintained by the Select Committee to which the Bill had been referred, should now be reversed, and that this particular class of documents should be transferred from the optional class, in which it had for the reasons just stated been designedly placed, to the compulsory class.

Now he (MR. COCKERELL) would submit that such a proposal, coming as it did at something later than the eleventh hour, was, quite apart from its merits as regarded the question of policy, wholly inadmissible in point of time; for the Bill was introduced in June last; the first report of the Committee was presented on the 6th of December; the final report on the 31st January; and although his hon'ble friend was not present at the time of the introduction of

the Bill, and therefore had no opportunity to speak on this question, if his object was to directly traverse one of the principal alterations of the law, or the construction of the law, to be effected by this Bill, the opportunity to do so was given at the time of the presentation of either of these reports. That his hon'ble friend must have been aware that the effect of the Bill was that which had been stated, namely, to place this class of instruments in the optional class, though they had hitherto been in the compulsory class, was to be inferred from the communication which the Council had received from the British Indian Association, of which it was well known his hon'ble friend was, if not the Vice-President, at least an influential member; and presumably no communication on the subject of any proposed enactment pending before this Council would be addressed to it without his concurrence.

That the manner in which this class of documents was to be dealt with under the provisions of the Bill had been noticed and fully understood, was to be gathered from the second paragraph of the communication referred to, which contained the following remark:

"The object of the limit of one hundred rupees in clause (*d*) provided by this section is not apparent. As the clause refers to optional registration, no money-limit, the Committee believe, is contemplated."

He (MR. COCKERELL) considered that this clearly supported his contention as to the untimely character of the chief amendment proposed by his hon'ble friend, and he might add that the other amendments were open to a similar objection, for they were not directed to anything that had been done whilst the Bill was before the Select Committee, but to certain provisions of the law as they now stood. All such proposed alterations could, and clearly should, have been brought forward at some one or other of the previous stages through which the Bill had passed ere the report of the Select Committee was taken up for final consideration.

He would now comment on the amendments in detail, and endeavour to show that the alterations contemplated by them were inexpedient or unnecessary.

The first and second amendments both related to the matter which he had just discussed. In regard to the third amendment, his hon'ble friend had explained that it was designed to make the intention of the law clearer. He could not agree that the proposed change would have any such effect. On the contrary, he apprehended that to the majority of the Council it would appear that the law was clear as it stood and needed no amendment of language. It would be seen on reference to section 21, clause (*b*), that the substitution of the words proposed would leave land situated in towns unprovided for.

Passing to section 22 it was proposed to add an explanation to that section. That section declared that failure to comply with the provisions contained in section 21, clause (*b*), should not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property to which it related was sufficient to identify such property. It had not been represented to the Council at any time that these words were capable of any sort of misapprehension, or that any practical difficulty had ever arisen from their incompleteness.

He thought, therefore, that no explanation was required. There was, moreover, this objection to the proposed explanation, that its effect was to narrow the scope of the provision which it was designed to explain, and introduce vernacular terms which, though current in Bengal, were probably unknown in some other parts of the empire.

Then with regard to the next amendment, namely, the proposed addition to section eighty, his hon'ble friend thought it would be a useful provision, because, apparently, a similar rule had been inserted in the Stamp Act.

But there was a reason for the introduction of such a provision into the stamp-law which hardly applied to the present case.

Under the former stamp-law, every document which was executed in relation to a transaction to which the Government was a party was exempted from stamp-duty; but the object of this exemption was merely to relieve the Government from the nominal cost to which, but for such exemption, it would have been subjected: there was no reason why the other party to the trans-

action with the Government should be freed from the charge of stamp-duty which he would have had to bear if his transaction had been with any other than Government.

The rules laid down in the Stamp Act were designed solely to meet cases of this kind, and to maintain the just and proper liabilities of persons in respect of the stamp-duties in their transactions with the Government.

As regards the last amendment, his hon'ble friend had very considerably narrowed the proposal of the public body with whom he was associated. The British Indian Association proposed that every registering officer should have the power of authenticating powers-of-attorney. The advantage of that proposal as regards public convenience was obvious. Registering officers were located all over the country, and it would in many cases save a great deal of time and trouble if persons could get powers-of-attorney properly authenticated near their homes; but his hon'ble friend merely proposed that these documents should be presented for authentication to a Registrar, *i. e.*, to an officer to be found only at the head-quarters of a district. There was already every facility for authenticating powers-of-attorney at such places, and therefore the object of the limited provision now proposed was not apparent. In regard to the larger proposal of the British Indian Association, MR. COCKERELL might say that the Committee, after due deliberation, rejected it on two considerations. First, it was not within the province of the Registration Act to provide for such matters at all; and secondly, because, in the class of registering officers met with in different parts of the country, there were those to whom it would not be wise to entrust this power of authenticating powers-of-attorney, other than those executed solely for registration purposes.

In his own opinion none of these amendments should be accepted by the Council. He would further submit that if the majority of the Council thought that these amendments, or any of them, were worthy of consideration, then the more convenient course would be that his hon'ble friend should move, in substitution for the present motion, that the Bill be recommitted, because he apprehended that the adoption, at this late hour, of a number of detailed provisions of this kind for incorporation in the Bill would be extremely inconvenient, as it was impossible to see how far the rest of the Bill might be affected by these changes without a detailed examination and revision of the entire enactment. Therefore, if any of these amendments were to be admitted, the more convenient course would be that they should be again considered in Committee, and the whole Bill shaped in accordance with whatever decision might be come to in regard to them.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE had not much to add to what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell. With regard to the first two amendments, which both related to the same point, the object of the Committee in making the alteration which they had made, was to avoid throwing the burden on any man of making two registrations in respect of the same transaction. An agreement to purchase and a conveyance were two parts of the same transaction. The conveyance might follow very quickly on the agreement or after a longer time. But the conveyance was merely the complement and the fulfilment of the agreement. There was no doubt that, as the Act was worded, it appeared to compel a person claiming under these two documents to register both of them. And the Committee thought it more advisable and more convenient that a man should exercise his option whether he should register the agreement or not: if he thought he was safe, he need not register it; if he thought there was any danger, he might register it. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not understand what evils his hon'ble friend the Mahárájá thought would follow from the alteration made by the Select Committee. If there was any evil it must either occur to the person who claimed under the agreement, or to some other person who intended to deal with the land. But there could be no injury to the person who claimed under the agreement, because he might exercise his own judgment whether to register or not. Neither could any injury accrue to a subsequent purchaser of the land. A prudent man would pay his money on getting his conveyance, and if the transaction was an honest one, no previous agreement, not of itself creating

an interest in the land, could impair it. Therefore SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE could not conceive what was the evil which was to occur to anybody from making these instruments optionally registrable instead of compulsory documents.

In respect to the next two amendments, which also SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presumed related to the same point, it seemed to him that some obscurity would be introduced into the Act by any amendment of the kind. If they did not relate to the same point, then the amendment marked number 3 was a purely verbal one, and was exposed to the observation made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell that it would leave lands in towns not described at all. But he thought the explanation proposed to be added to section 22 would introduce considerable obscurity. For instance, it said that the names of indigo-factories and concerns were to be sufficient description to identify property. He supposed that meant that the name of a concern was to be sufficient to describe the property of the concern. So if he understood it aright, the name of a tea-plantation would be sufficient for the whole description of the property of that concern, comprising lands which might extend over several square miles. That would not fulfil the object of the Registration Act, which required each property to be described in a much more particular way. The proposed amendment would give a dangerous latitude of description in some instances, and in other cases it would tend to narrow the operation of the Act by not leaving the parties to give whatever might be the most appropriate description of their lands. It seemed to him that the Bill as now drawn was more suitable. It pointed out a mode which would be the usual and the preferable one for describing properties; but it declared that a description of that kind should not be compulsory, and that any description might be used which was sufficient to identify the property.

With regard to the last two amendments, each of them seemed to him to be entirely beyond the scope of the Act. The fifth amendment dealt with points with which the Registration Act had no concern. We did not care who paid the fees; if they were paid, the document might be registered, if not, there would be no registration, and that was all we were concerned with. The sixth amendment provided for the authentication of powers-of-attorney. It proposed to turn the registration-office into the office of a Notary Public, and that was a matter which, if dealt with by the legislature at all, should be dealt with by some other Act.

If SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE had thought that some of the amendments ought to be accepted and others rejected, or if any other hon'ble members expressed such an opinion, he should have asked his hon'ble friend the Mahárájá to put them one by one. But as the Mahárájá had taken the course of putting his amendments in the lump, it was sufficient that he should oppose them in the lump; and it seemed to him that they ought one and all to be rejected.

The amendments were put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL wished, before the motion was put, to say that he understood from the hon'ble Mover that this Bill was to be passed in its present shape without prejudice to the question of sooner or later doing away with the money-limit of compulsory registration. He wished to take the opportunity of saying this —

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY mentioned that the enquiry on the question to which his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell referred was still going on. He had sent for the papers on the subject to know the exact position in which the matter stood. But he believed that all the replies had not yet been received; as soon as they were, the question would be taken into consideration by the Executive Government.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL only wished to say that, as he understood, if the Bill was passed in its present shape, it would be without prejudice to the ulterior consideration of this question.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LIMITATION OF SUITS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes. He said that in order to induce the Council to give leave to introduce this Bill, he thought he need only state two facts. One was that the Civil Procedure Bill now pending before the Council would alter the periods of time now provided for making divers applications to the Court; so that in some respects the existing Limitation Act which provided for these periods of time would be incorrect, and in other cases it would be insufficient because certain new applications would be created by law. The other fact was that Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice of Bengal, had with great pains and labour revised the Limitation Act, and had sent to the Legislative Department an elaborate Note on it in which he pointed out several respects in which he considered that the present rules led to inconvenience, and in regard to which he thought the Act ought to be amended. In many of these respects the Legislative Department and the Government of India agreed with him, and they thought an attempt should be made to improve the Act. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE conceived that these were sufficient reasons to induce the Council to give leave to introduce the Bill, the nature of which he would explain upon its introduction.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Egerton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st February 1877.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th February 1877.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON, 1876, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1876.

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

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hulder, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden, Produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hulder, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden, Produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hulder, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden, Produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugarcane and other Crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	(Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 and 17).	(Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Indebe during month.	Indebe during Rubbee Season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara Pattamoondee	1,269	384	...	...	...	20	683	683	...	...	...	...	...	...	741	1,506	...	...	0·4	(a). The details of column 18 are— Acres.
		High Level, Sec. I	675	264·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...		Cotton ... 718
		Toldundah	1,300	63·02	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	88	...	...		Huldee ... 1
		Matchgoung	650	26·92	...	...	...	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	54	...	...		Onions ... 4
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	20	729	729	...	1	6	...	25	26	805a	1,672	...	...	...	Potatoes ... 2
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	25	25	...	1,646	1,646	...	...	...	...	26	26	1,672	...	...	...	...	Chillies ... 2
																						Garden Produce ... 29
Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...		875	269·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	7 years (01) 8 years. (01)	Oil-seeds ... 18
Western.	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	53·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,438	1,433	...	...	...	Sugarcane ... 6
South.	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhunjals ... 22
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Plantains ... 1
																						Total ... 805
Bone ...	Shahabad ...	Main Western	4,342	230·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259	4,736	...	...	...	(b). The details are— Acres.
		Arrah	1,660	230·56	...	...	...	...	259	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,298	26,480	...	...		At the rate of Rs. 2-8 ... 7,470
	Gya and Patna ...	Patna	1,466	...	...	...	...	...	6,607	6,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,173	...	...		Opium ,, ,, 5 ... 58
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,766	5,766	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,557	32,391	...	...		Sugarcane ,, ,, 5 ... 19
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,882	4,882	...	1	1	...	1	1	6,362	35,491	...	...		Total ... 7,547
	Grand Total of the month		...	...	...	...	...	25,456	6,475	30,318	43	52	95	1	44	45	8,362	35,491	...	...		
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,453	25	1,478	1,723	6,475	8,198	44	67	111	1	45	46	8,680	...	...	...		

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

The 8th February 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS REGISTERED IN INDIA.

No. 6155, dated Calcutta, the 17th January 1877.

From—E. R. DOUGLAS, ESQ., *Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

As directed in the Resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department, of the 4th February 1874, I have the honor to submit for the information of Government a list of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors of Post Offices as it stood on the 31st March 1876.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors, in existence on 31st March 1876.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BENGAL.	
Asiatic Researches.	Adyanta Rahasya.	Amrit Bazar Patrika.
Behar Herald.	Akhbar-ul-Akhyár.	Bámá Bodhini Patrika.
Bengali.	Anathini.	Banga Bandhu.
Bengal Magazine.	Anubikshan.	Banga Bidya Prakashika.
Bengal Times.	Aryya Darsana.	Bengali Gazette.
British Classics.	Astabingsati Smriti Shástra.	Howrah Hitakari.
Calcutta Advertiser.	Aziz-ul-Nahar.	Moorshedabad Patrika.
Calcutta Gazette.	Balasore Sangbád Báhika.	Moorshedabad Pratinidhi.
Calcutta Magazine.	Bandhab.	Pracháriká.
Christian Intelligencer.	Banga Darsan.	Pratikar.
Christian Spectator.	Banga Hitaishini.	Rajshahye News.
Darjeeling News.	Banga Mahila.	Samadarshi.
De and Co.'s Catalogue.	Bangiya Bhárh.	
De and Co.'s Circular.	Basantak.	
Dinapore Advertiser.	Behar Bandhu.	
East.	Bengali.	
Englishman.	Bengali Monthly Report of the Criminal Rulings of the Appellate High Court.	
Englishman Overland.		
Englishman's Weekly Shipping List.	Bengali Weekly Report of the Decisions of the Appellate High Court.	
Evening Mail.		
Exchange Gazette.	Bhágbat Tatwa Bodhika.	
Friend of India.	Bhárat Barshiya Aryya Patrika.	
Gazette of India.		
Goods and Coaching Traffic Sheet.	Bhárat Mehir.	
	Bhárat Sanskárak.	
Hindu Patriot.	Bhárat Shramajibi.	
Indian Agriculturist.	Bhramar.	
Indian Bradshaw.	Binodini.	
Indian Charivari.	Bisva Duta.	
Indian Church Gazette.	Brahma Baibartha Puran.	
Indian Daily News.	Burrisal Bártábaha.	
Indian Law Magazines.	Chikitsa Darpan.	
Indian Medical Gazette.	Chikitsa Tatwa.	
Indian Mirror.	Dacca Prakásh.	
Indian Observer.	Darshak.	
Indian Spectator.	Datta's Homœopathic Series.	
Indo-European Correspondence or Indian Catholic Gazette.	Dharma Tatwa.	
	Education Gazette.	
Legal Companion.	Ekádhik Sahasra Rajani.	
Masonic Herald.	Ekákini	
Mathewson's Monthly.	Family Guide.	
Mission Field.		

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Office of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BENGAL—*contd.*	
Monthly Price Current.	Grámbárta Prakásika (monthly)	
Monthly Price Current.	Grámbárta Prakásika (weekly).	
Monthly Price Current.	Guldaste Nazir.	
National Indian Association.	Gupta Lipi.	
National Magazine.	Gyánánkur.	
Oriental Sporting Magazine.	Hindu Hitaisini.	
Overland Amrit Bazar.	Hindu Ranjan.	
Pearl.	Hindu Ranjiká.	
Price Current	Hita Sádhini Patrika.	
Price Current (Wholesale and Export).	Indian Law Report.	
	Jatis Sangraha.	
Price Current (Wholesale and Export).	Jewish Gazette "Macleussar."	
	Kási Khanda Purán.	
Price List.	Katha Sarit Ságar.	
Price List.	Kávyanubád.	
Revue Commerciale (French).	Krishna Vakti Rashárnab.	
Robert Campbell and Co.'s Monthly Price Current.	Madhyasta.	
	Nazir Sangraha.	
Saturday Evening Journal.	Padma Purán.	
Statesman.	Práchín Kávya Sangraha.	
Statistical Reporter.	Prakritibád.	
Sutherland's Weekly Reporter.	Pramádí	
Trade Circular.	Pratidhvani.	
Trade List.	Pratna Kamra Naudini.	
Trade Price List.	Rahasyánubád.	
Weekly Circular.	Rajshahye Samáchár.	
	Rungpore Dikprakásh.	
	Sabdakalpa Drum.	
	Sadhárani	
	Sahachar.	
	Samáchár Chandriká.	
	Samáj Darpan.	
	Sam Veda Sanghitá.	
	Sanátan Dharmopadoshini.	
	Sangbád Pravákar.	
	Sangbád Purnachandrodaya.	
	Saptáhik Samáchár.	
	Sarbartha Sádhini.	
	Som Prakásh.	
	Srimat Bhágwat.	
	Suhrid (monthly).	
	Suhrid (weekly).	
	Sulav Samáchár.	
	Susruta.	
	Suvákánkhi.	
	Tatwa Bodhini Patriká.	
	Uriya Gazette.	
	Utkal Darpan.	
	Utkal Dipiká.	
	Utkal Patra.	
	Vikhárini.	
	Yayur Vida.	
	MADRAS.	
Athenæum and Daily News.	Andrabhusa Sunjibani, with supplement styled "Hasyabodhini."	Bangalore Guardian.
Bangalore Examiner.		Bellary District Gazette.
Bangalore Spectator and Herald.	Bramandaranjáni.	Chingleput and Madras District Gazette.
Bulletin Commercial et Prix Courant.	Dinavarthamani (Tamil).	Coimbatore District Gazette.
Calicut and Wynaad Observer.	Hitavádi.	Cuddapa District Gazette.
Cochin Argus.	Jamda-i-Rozgar.	Desabhimáni.
	Janavinodini (Tamil).	Fort St. George Gazette.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	MADRAS —*contd.*	
Coconada Advertiser.	Janavinodini (Telugu).	Ganjám District Gazette.
Coconada Market Report.	Karnáláka Prakásika.	Godavery District Gazette.
Daily Import and Export Lists.	Kerulapakari.	Kásim-ul-Akhbár.
Daily Transactions.	Law Journal.	Kistna District Gazette.
Deccan Times.	Mahar-ul-Akbár.	Kurnool District Gazette.
Faciolle & Co.'s Weekly Circulars.	Makhzan-ul-Favaid.	Madura District Gazette.
Gordon Woodroffe and Company's Fortnightly Price Current.	Malayalum Law Journal.	Malabar District Gazette.
Hyderabad Residency Orders.	Manshá'í Muhammadí.	Mysore Gazette.
Indian Free Thinker.	Padchima Tharaka and Kerula Pathakam.	Mysore Vrithanta Bodhini.
Madras Church Missionary Record.	Saffeiray Madras.	Neilgherry District Gazette.
Madras Expositor.	Sathia Vathasithanthum.	Nellore District Gazette.
Madras Journal of Education.	Sáhi Umdat-ul-Akhbár.	North Arcot District Gazette.
Madras Jurist.	Shams-ul-Akhbár.	Police Weekly Circular.
Madras Mail.	Sree Vidvan Manoharini.	Purusharthá Pratháni
Madras Market Report and Price Current.	Stree Bhárati.	Sakalavityabi Varthani, or the Vizigapatam Instructor.
Madras Revenue Register.	Sudhi Ranjáni.	Salem District Gazette.
Madras Standard.	Sujána Ranjáni.	Sathia Varthamani.
Madras Times.	Swadharma Prakásini.	South Arcot District Gazette.
Madras Times Overland Mail.	Thetchina Vartamani.	South Canara District Gazette, with Supplement.
Madras Weekly Mail.	Tilisma Hirath.	South India Times, with a Tamil Supplement styled "Amritavasini."
Moniteur Official des etablissements Francois dans l'Inde.	Tilisma Kurtan.	Tanjore District Gazette.
Native Public Opinion.	Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika.	Tinnevelly District Gazette.
Neilgherry Courier.	Velikúdien.	Treasury of Knowledge.
Noble School Magazine.	Vivaka Varthani.	Trichinopoly District Gazette.
Overland Athenæum and Daily News.	Yadagiri Zamana.	Vakay Negar.
Pierce, Leslie and Co.'s Market Report.	Yathartha Velakum.	Vizagapatam District Gazette.
Révue Commerciale (French).		
South of India Observer.		
Supplement to the Athenæum and Daily News.		
Uncovenanted Service Gazette.		
Vizagapatam Advertiser.		
Western Star.		
	BOMBAY.	
A Gazette de Bardez (Portuguesa).	Adul Insáf.	Bodh Sudhákar.
A India Catholica (Portuguesa).	Advertiser.	Bombay Government Gazette.
A India Portuguesa.	Ahmedabad Samáchár.	Gospeller and Church Miscellany.
A Ultramar.	Akhbár-i-Saudágar Samáchár.	Guzerathi Mitra.
Boletin de Governo (Gazette of Goa).	Darpan and Bombay Chabook.	Gyánodaya.
Bombay Catholic Examiner.	Alam Samáchár.	Gyán Chakshu.
Bombay Educational Record.	Arunodaya.	Gyán Prakásh.
Bombay Exchange Price Current.	Aryya Dharma Prakásh.	Hitechchu.
Bombay Gazette.	Aryya Mitra.	Indu Prakásh.
Bombay Gazette Overland Summary.	Aryya Sumudaya.	Jagan Mitra.
Bombay Guardian.	Bálalagna Nishedhak Patriká.	Kashta Vilásiní.
Bombay Price Current.	Barjo Námeh.	Kattywar Political Agency Gazette.
Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.	Belgaum Samáchár.	Mahárástra Mitra.
Daily Exports.	Belijátel Akbár.	Nagar Samáchár.
	Bháratarth Prakásh.	Native Opinion.
	Bodhi Prakásh.	Satya Dipika.
	Bodhi Vardhak Magazine.	Shivaji.
	Bombay Dost.	
	Bombay Samáchár.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BOMBAY —*contd.*	
Deccan Herald.	Broach Vartman.	Sumsher Bahadur.
English Mail.	Canarese School Paper.	Suryya Prakásh.
Enquire Within.	Dambha Haraka.	
Hand-Book of information for Passengers and Shippers.	Daterdoo	
Indian Antiquary.	Deshi Mitra.	
Indian Spectator.	Dharwar Vrit.	
Indian Statesman.	Dunyadád Patri.	
Indian Traveller's Guide.	Farsád.	
Jas. Mackintosh and Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.	Guzerath School Paper.	
McCullock Beyts & Co.'s Freight Circular.	Gyán Bodhaka.	
Merchants' Daily Companion.	Gyán Sagara.	
Ordnance Circular Orders.	Gyán Vardhak.	
Overland Commercial Gazette.	Hindu Punch.	
Pastoral Gazette (Latin and English).	Hitechchu.	
Poona Observer.	Jámé-Jamshed.	
R. Lussi & Co.'s Fortnightly Freight Circular.	Kalpataru and Anandvrit.	
Times of India (Daily).	Karnatak Gyán Manjarí.	
Times of India (Bi-weekly).	Karnatak Vartik.	
Times of India (Overland Summary).	Kásíd Mumbaí.	
W. Nicol and Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular.	Kathá Kalpataru.	
	Kattywar Samáchár.	
	Khandesh Vaibhava.	
	Kheda Vartmán.	
	Khusful Akhbár.	
	Loka Mitra.	
	Manu Smriti.	
	Melawado.	
	Monthly Magazine on Engineering.	
	Násik Vrit.	
	Nibandha Mála.	
	Nití Prakásh.	
	Nuri-í-Ilm.	
	Nyáyashraya.	
	Nyáya Sindhu.	
	Nyáya Tatwa.	
	Pandharí Vrit.	
	Parashu.	
	Parsee Punch.	
	Pravákar.	
	Punch Dand.	
	Rást Guftar and Satya Prakásh.	
	Sadnyanamrit.	
	Satya Mitra.	
	Satya Sádhak.	
	Satya Sádhan.	
	Saumarg Darshaka.	
	Shodhaka.	
	Srimat Bhágwat.	
	Stri Bodh.	
	Subha Suchaka.	
	Subodh Patriká.	
	Subodh Patriká.	
	Suryyodaya.	
	Swadesh Hitechchu.	
	Swadesh Mitra.	
	Válmíki Rámkatha Mahodaya.	
	Vartmán Dipiká.	
	Vidyá Mitra.	
	Vidyá Vilása.	
	Vidyan Vilása.	
	Vividha Gyán Vistár.	
	Yazdán Parast.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	
Allahabad Exchange Gazette.	Adib Alam.	Aligarh Institute Gazette.
Aryan.	Agra Akhbár.	Lower Provinces Government Gazette.
Cawnpore Exchange Advertiser.	Aina-i-Tibábat.	Malwa Akhbár.
Delhi Gazette.	Akhbár Akhtar Hind.	Mangal Shamachar Patra.
Discoveries of Science.	Akhbár Alam.	North-Western Provinces Government Gazette.
Himalaya Chronicle.	Akhbár Jalsai Kayásth Dharm.	North-Western Provinces Police Gazette.
Monthly Circular.	Akhbár Mufid Am.	Vrit Dhara.
Naini Tal Advertiser.	Akhbár Muhtasham.	Vrit Lahari.
Naini Tal Gazette.	Akhbár Nasim Jaunpur.	
Nierces and Co.'s Price List.	Almora Akhbár.	
On Guard.	Anand Lahari.	
Pioneer.	Anjuman Akhbár.	
Pioneer Mail.	Aryya Patriká.	
Selections from Vernacular Newspapers.	Bála Bodhini.	
Shamrock.	Benares Akhbár.	
Sikandra Messenger.	Brahmagyan Prakásh.	
	Budhi Prakásh.	
	Chashma-i-Insaf.	
	Dabdabá-i-Sikandra.	
	Guldasta-i-Shekhupur.	
	Gulshun Ilm.	
	Gulshun-i-Riyazi.	
	Gwalior Gazette.	
	Harish Chandra Chandriká.	
	Jalwa-i-Tur.	
	Journal of the Meerut Debating Society.	
	Kási Patriká.	
	Kavibachan Sudha.	
	Lama-i-Nur.	
	Lawrence Gazette.	
	Literary Journal.	
	Loh-i-Mahfuz.	
	Mahomedan Social Reformer.	
	Makhzan Masihí.	
	Makhzan-ul-Kuanin.	
	Maryyádá Parpati.	
	Matla-i-Nur.	
	Mohib Hind.	
	Naiyar Akhbár.	
	Naiyar Azim.	
	Najm-ul-Akhbár.	
	Nur-ul-Absár.	
	Nur-ul-Afáq.	
	Nur-ul-Anwar.	
	Pandit.	
	Prayág Dharm Prakásh.	
	Ratna Prakásh.	
	Risála Indian Law Report.	
	Risála Makhzan-ul-ulum.	
	Rohilkhand Akhbár.	
	Ruidád Anjuman Tebzib.	
	Samaya Binod.	
	Sanátan Dharm.	
	Shola-i-Tur.	
	Sudarshan Samáchár.	
	Taj-ul-Akhbár.	
	Urdu Law Report.	
	Urdu Muir Gazette.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Office of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	PUNJAB.	
Benmore Weekly Advertiser.	Aftab-i-Punjáb.	Police Gazette.
Civil and Military Gazette.	Akhbár-i-Am.	Sada Darsha.
Delhi Advertiser.	Akhbár Rafa-i-Am.	
Gillon's Monthly Cash Price List.	Akmál-ul-Akhbár.	
Himalayan Advertiser.	Albert Gazette.	
Indian Public Opinion.	Anwár-ul-Shamas.	
Indian Telegraph Journal.	Ashráf-ul-Akhbár.	
Mofussilite.	Chashmái Faiz.	
Ninth Monthly Magazine.	Gauji Shaigan.	
Punjab Government Gazette.	Hindu Bandhwa.	
Punjab Intelligencer.	Ift Kharul Akhbár.	
Punjab Record.	Journal of the Anjuman Punjab.	
Simla Courier.	Khair Khwáh Alam.	
	Khair Khwáh Hind.	
	Khair Khwáh Punjab.	
	Koh-i-Nur.	
	Maksud-ul-Akhbár.	
	Mayo Gazette.	
	Mirat-ul-Tibabat.	
	Nafa-ul-Azim.	
	Násir-ul-Akhbár.	
	Nizam-ul-Akhbár.	
	Nur Afshán.	
	Patiala Akhbár.	
	Punjabi Akhbár.	
	Qasamul Alam.	
	Rahbari Hind.	
	Rahnama-i-Hind.	
	Risála Anjuman Kusur.	
	Risála Delhi Society.	
	Risála Kanun Hind.	
	Risála Kayasth Prakásh.	
	Risála Niti Prakásh.	
	Risála Star of India.	
	Sádik-ul-Akhbár.	
	Safur-i-Hind.	
	Said-ul-Akhbár.	
	Shakya Sambodhan.	
	Shifa-ul-Sudur.	
	Tahfa-i-Kashmere.	
	Tahfa-i-Punjab.	
	Urdu Government Gazette.	
	Vakili Hindustan.	
	Vidyodaya.	
	Zaija-ul-Islam Zameema Khair Khwah-i-Alam.	
	Zakhira Rafá Am.	
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
Central Provinces Gazette.	Central Provinces News.	Berar Educational Record.
Indian Railway Service Gazette.	Pramodh Sindhu.	Berar Samáchár.
Masonic Record of Western India.	Urdu Akhbár.	
	Varhád Shola Patrika.	
	BRITISH BURMA.	
Arakan News.	British Burma News.	Bassein Weekly News.
British Burma Advertiser.	British Burma Vernacular Gazette.	
British Burma Gazette.	Burma Herald.	
Christian Ark.	Educational Gazette.	
Christian Tower.	Friend of Moulmein.	
Crossin and Co.'s Price Current.		

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—concld.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	BRITISH BURMA—*contd.*	
Export Freight Report.	Rangoon Star.	
Friend of Burma.		
Hegt and Co.'s Price Current.		
Moulmein Advertiser.		
Rangoon Exchange Price Current.		
Rangoon Gazette.		
Rangoon Mail.		
Rangoon Times.		
	SIND.	
Karáchi Crier.	Mazhir-ul-Kutab.	Sind Advertiser.
Karáchi Price Current and Market Report.	Sind Samáchár.	
Messrs. Fleming and Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular.	Sind Sudhár.	
Monthly Circular.		
Monthly Price List.		
Price Current.		
Sindian.		
Sind News.		
Sind Official Gazette.		
	OUDH.	
Buck's Chronicle.	Akhbár Tammuai.	Kashmiri Pandit.
Bugle.	Akhbár-ul-Akhyár.	Murakka-i-Tahzib.
Commercial Gazette.	Anjuman Hind.	Oudh Government Gazette.
Indian Sunday School Journal.	Anjuman Islam.	
Lucknow Church Missionary Gleaner.	Anwár-ul-Akhbar.	
Lucknow Times.	Asar-ul-Imsar.	
Oudh Daily Reporter.	Jámá-ul-Akkam.	
Witness.	Karnama.	
	Kaw Kub Iswi.	
	Kayesth Samáchár.	
	Khair Khwáh Oudh.	
	Mirat-ul-Hind.	
	Mumba-ul Akkain.	
	Oudh Akhbár.	
	Oudh Educational Gazette.	
	Riaz-ul-Akhbár.	
	Risála Anjuman Rafa.	
	Sakt Sikshanagi.	
	Shams-ul-Akhbar.	
	Taj-ul-Akhbár.	
	RAJPUTANA.	
Star of India and Rajputana Times.	Chirág Rajistan.	Rajputana Official Gazette.
	Kolá Gazette.	
	Marwar Gazette.	
	Rajputana Social Congress.	
	ASSAM.	
Assam Gazette.	Assam Bilásini.	Arunodaya.
	Assam Darpan.	
	Chandrodaya.	
	Gyanodaya.	
	Hitasádhini.	
	Mádhu Makshiká.	
	Puspamálá.	

CALCUTTA,
The 17th January 1877.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIMAL COINAGE IN CEYLON.

Dated 12th January 1877.

From—The Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India for State Railways,
To—The Financial Secretary to the Government of India.

In continuation of my previous communications on the subject of decimal coinage, I have now the honor to forward to you an abstract of the opinions expressed in Ceylon on the working of the decimal coinage after four and a half years' experience of it. When it is considered that the change of currency was carried out by Government in opposition to the wishes of the community, that much acrimonious discussion and party-feeling were excited which have scarcely yet subsided, that the inconveniences inseparable from any change are still comparatively fresh in the minds of all, and that the old coinage is not yet withdrawn from circulation, the general consensus of feeling of the majority in favor of the new measure is surprising. Any change must necessarily be unpopular with the uneducated masses; but neither the unpopularity with this class, nor their adherence to old denominations, prove that there are real and practical difficulties: on the contrary, Messrs. Robertson and Co. state that though Tamils and Singalese in their dealings with each other adhere to the old denominations of coin, the new system is in Universal use throughout the coffee districts; is found convenient, and is thoroughly well understood by the coolies.

OPINIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE DECIMAL SUB-DIVISION OF THE RUPEE AFTER 4½ YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

[*Formerly the currency was £ s. d.: the public was generally opposed to the change from £ s. d. to Rupees; but the advisers of the Crown considered the measure necessary, and subsequent events have proved the wisdom of the step. Much bitter controversy and party feeling was stirred up, and there was a strong opposition to the Government measure. The decimal system has therefore in this case had to bear not only the difficulties inseparable from any change, but also the unpopularity of a forced measure. The opinions are put forth in answer to questions which have been circulated and which head the several columns respectively.—(G. L. M.)*]

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Sir Chas. Layard, K.C.M.G.	No difficulties or drawbacks have been experienced so far as Government transactions are concerned.	It is believed to be generally popular, although the mercantile community of Colombo still prefer the former system of £ s. d.	There may perhaps be differences of view on this point, but the general consensus of opinion is believed to be in favor of decimal coinage.
W. D. Wright, Principal Collector of Customs, Member of the Legislative Council. Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Colombo.	I am not aware of any difficulties or drawbacks having been experienced. Difficulties and drawbacks there certainly were at the introduction of this measure, and I also think these were vastly exaggerated; however, they have disappeared, and the change has decidedly been one in the right direction.	As far as I can judge, the measure has not been unpopular. I think it is exceedingly likely that there still exists a strong prejudice against the measure among uneducated natives, as indeed there would as regards any change. At the same time I am of opinion that the business community, both European and Native, would hardly wish to revert to the old system of £ s. d.	I have never heard any regret expressed that annas and pie were not adopted. I sat on the commission appointed by Sir Hercules Robinson to consider the currency question, and it was my opinion at the time that, should we make the rupee the legal currency, we ought to follow India in the smaller denominations. However, I have long since changed my views on this point, as practical experience has proved to me the advantage of the decimal sub-division of the rupee in the facility with which calculations are made and the increased simplicity of book-keeping, and I will add I think this is a general view of the case.
Agent of the Bank of Madras, Colombo ...	Viewing the question as assuming that a decimal coinage has been already introduced in principle, I am of opinion that no difficulty nor drawback arises in the using of it by the people at large, nor do I apprehend that such should arise in its completion.	Yes: by all intelligent traders in the community who constitute a large and important body, if not a majority. An exception arises in the case of the petty class of traders, who make it a practice to deal in annas and pice (not pie), fanams and copper challies.	I do not learn that any people regret the non-adoption of annas and pie.
Planters' Association, Kandy	The difficulties which at first existed are becoming less each day as the old coinage is being withdrawn from circulation.	The committee believe that the decimal system is popular; there is no objection to it.	There is no regret whatever that annas and pie were not introduced; in fact, there would have been great objection to such a system.

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Cargill & Co. (English Shop-keepers) ..	There are no difficulties in the decimal system. As a system we consider it preferable to all others. The great. drawback to it in Ceylon is the persistency with which people after 4½ years' acquaintance with the coinage adhere to the habit of quoting prices and naming sums in £ *s. d.* This we experience to a great extent in our business.	The decimal coinage is *not* popular.	We do NOT regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead of cents, and can only fancy those having extensive dealings with India being in favor of such a cumbersome system.
Abdul Roheman, Native Shop-keeper ...	... ...	It is unpopular among the poor and uneducated people of this Island, because in the first place the Ceylon currency was in rix dollars, that is equal to 12 annas, or as it was called one shilling and six pence. The rix dollars were common to all in general, because people were well versed in it, and it rendered easy to be divided losing no fraction on either side of the transaction. Afterwards the £ *s. d.* was in force which did not affect any to suffer any fractional loss, because it is easily converted into rix dollars, annas and pie; latterly rupees and cents are introduced; this does not affect the rich to lose any fraction thereof, but benefits them to some extent in question between cents and pence.	There are generally some differences, and as for calculation the rupees and cents are very easy. But when annas replaced in place of cents, all the differences would be cleared and well suited to the Indian currency.
C. H. De Soysa (Singalese, a large Land-owner and Merchant).	The only drawback in the new currency is that the full value of the rupee is not procurable in the bazars; I have been informed that the sellers still stick to the old mode of calculating in fanams, thus reducing the value of the rupee to 96 cents. The same with the small change; 12 cents could be got for the eighth of a rupee, but 24 cents only for a quarter.	As far as I can see, the measure is popular amongst us (the Singalese).	Not that I am aware of.
Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co., Merchants ...	The difficulties which may possibly have been experienced by some when the system was first introduced have, we should say, now disappeared or are fast disappearing, while as regards drawbacks there are none so far as our experience enables us to judge.	Except among a few the measure was at first very unpopular, but this unpopularity is fast dying out.	We have never heard any one express regret that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of the decimal system.
C. E. H. Symons & Co., Merchants ...	I agree with Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co. on this subject.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Darley, Butler & Co., Merchants ...	In theory the system is doubtless excellent, but the difficulty of getting the natives to adopt it in its entirety was and is considerable. In our dealings the prices they ask and the prices they offer for goods are expressed in £ *s. d.*, whilst amongst many the old denominations of Dutch and other origins still prevail.	We do not think it can be termed popular; very many would have preferred that £ *s. d.* had been legalized by Order in Council.	It does not appear that there is any regret felt that annas and pie have not been adopted; but an assimilation to the currency of India would have been more practical than rupees and cents.

George Wall & Co., Merchant (a bitter opponent of Government measures generally and of the change from £ *s. d.* in particular).	The uneducated multitude who have definite conceptions of halves, thirds and quarters, cannot conceive them as expressed by ·333325, nor can they suit this computation to the decimal coins in use. Dealings in the bazars are still carried on mainly in rix dollars and fanams and old denominations. Much inconvenience and injustice attend the conversion into decimal coinage.	The measure is well pleasing to many educated persons, but the multitude dislike and avoid decimal fractions as much as possible.	Ugly as the anna and pie division of the rupee appears, it is clearly understood by the mass of the people who never can understand decimal fraction, and will therefore always suspect and dislike them.
Messrs. Law, Browne & Co.	No difficulties experienced; one drawback consists in keeping accounts in a different denomination from that of our principal customer, England, with whom we used to have identical amounts in all accounts.	Not popular perhaps in the exact sense of the word. Merchants and others find it decidedly easier than £ *s. d.* in actual practice.	Adoption of annas and pie not approved. So many Chetties and Tamils accustomed to Indian coinage being in the island, the anna continues to be their standard of sub-division, just as shillings and pence are still used by merchants.
George Stewart & Co., Merchants ...	We certainly find no difficulty, but on the contrary very great facilities and advantages in the new system.	We consider the measure to be decidedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, and though certain classes may yet be unable to fully appreciate its advantages, we believe there is in no case any material prejudice against it.	We do not consider there are many people who regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead. The decimal tokens are readily reconciled to the traditional modes of reckoning when required, and any temporary inconvenience which might at first be looked for is now hardly felt.
The Ceylon Company, Limited ...	I agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s remarks.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Delmege, Reed & Co., Merchants ...	We agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s opinions on the subject.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Volkart Bros., Merchants ..	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co., Merchants ...	Our opinion agrees with that expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Morand & Co., Merchants ...	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto
Messrs. Friedenburg & Co.	We entirely agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co., and beg to add that we cannot expect an uneducated population to do away with old denominations within a few years, if we bear in mind that up to the present date the English calculate in guineas, the French in sous and the Dutch in stivers and quartzes, and so on.	Ditto.	Ditto.
R. Dawson, Esq., Merchant	The chief difficulty attending a change of currency in any country is that of causing the ignorant classes which form the bulk of the population to understand the change. Even the decimal system, simple as it is, requires a long time to be fully understood by at least one-half of the population.	The measure is, I believe, popular with the educated and unprejudiced portion of the community; is gradually becoming more popular with the masses and will continue to do so.	I should think not. The advantage of the decimal sub-division over that of annas and pie may easily be seen even by the most ignorant.
Messrs. Macgregor & Co.	We experience neither difficulties nor drawbacks, but on the contrary facilities and advantages in the decimal system.	Popular with the intelligent portion of the community.	We do not think so.

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Messrs. Robinson and Dunlop, Merchants ...	We quite agree with Messrs. Macgregor & Co. on this point.	Certainly more popular than unpopular.	We should hardly think so.
Messrs. Mackwood & Co., Merchants ...	Locally we find no drawbacks and remain favorably inclined to the change as from the first.	Very difficult to answer in regard to the vast bulk of the population.	No regret whatever.
Messrs. J. M. Robertson & Co., Merchants, &c.	Some inconvenience was felt at first, but this has now disappeared, and the change has proved upon the whole convenient and beneficial.	The Tamils and Singalese in their dealings with each other adhere to the old denominations of coin, and in their business relations with the European merchants still use the terms formerly in use, but the new system is in universal use throughout the coffee districts, is found convenient, and is thoroughly well understood by the coolies.*	The sub-division into cents in practice carries very much better than the cumbrous system of annas and pie.
Messrs. Armitage Bros., Merchants, &c. ...	Have experienced no difficulty, but on the contrary quite approve of the change.	Should certainly say the measure is popular amongst the educated masses.	Have never heard any one express a preference for rupees, annas and pie; should vote them wrong in the head if they did.
Messrs. J. J. Grinlinton, Colpoys & Co., Merchants.	Instead of difficulties and drawbacks we consider the introduction of the decimal coinage a measure of great public utility, only required to be more thoroughly known to be justly appreciated.	The measure was unpopular at first with some educated people and with most of the uneducated. Changes which cause a certain amount of inconvenience are not generally popular, but whatever unpopularity attached to the measure at first is fast disappearing.	We should certainly say not, except with the coast Chetties. Far better to have let the old £ *s. d.* remain than to have adopted the Indian system; one important drawback to the introduction of the sub-division "pie" would have been the probable offence the term would have given to the Singalese race.
J. J. Strachan & Co., Merchants, &c. ...	.....	Very inconvenient, unpopular. Natives all keep their accounts in the old £ *s. d.*	
Messrs. Rudd Bros., Merchants, &c. ...	Neither difficulties nor drawbacks in theory, but certain current coins not adapted to the decimal coinage.	Should imagine more popular than otherwise by the intelligent majority.	Not regretted.

*These are South Indian coolies habituated to the use of the anna and pie.

No. 673, dated 9th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.,
To—G. L. MOLESWORTH, Esq.

I am directed to convey to you the thanks of the Government of India for the report which you have been good enough to forward to me on the working of the decimal coinage in Ceylon hitherto.

Twelve spare copies of the paper are herewith forwarded for your use.

ORDERED, that the correspondence be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF JANUARY 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 130 AND 131 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10TH FEBRUARY 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.		
MADRAS. Ganjam ...	11 8	10 3	17 7	...	...	...	11 3	10 5	17 8	14 7	13 0	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	43 9	16 6	13 3	20 0	466 6	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	
MADRAS. South Canara	8 6	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 6	8 3	9 3	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	17 6	12 1	9 6	16 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1a 15 4b	16 1 15 4	14 0	a. Bombay Salt. b. Goa Salt.
BOMBAY. Upper Sind Frontier ...	19 8	20 8	21 8	22 0	18 0	22 13	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	26 10	26 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Madras.	Ganjam	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	10 2	9 6	15 8	15 1	15 1	27 0	17 8	15 8	25 ...7	18 2	15 1	25 2	16 4	15 2	29 2	133 6	136 1	140 9	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	9 9	9 0	12 6	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	20 8	9 5	9 8	22 0	14 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	14 6	38 2	15 7	12 6	29 4	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	8 1	7 3	11 8	...	...	...	9 7	7 7	18 6	10 2	8 1	20 4	12 5	...	27 3	...	...	...	16 2	...	32 3	15 8	12 5	27 4	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	5 4	5 4	10 8	...	...	...	5 9	5 7	15 8	7 7	7 0	17 5	8 4	7 7	25 0	...	...	...4	8 4	7 3	25 5	8 4	8 4	24 4	129 6	129 6	74 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	6 6	7 3	12 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	11 5	7 0	6 6	12 9	7 9	7 9	22 1	8 0	7 2	25 6	8 2	8 2	24 0	6 9	7 7	25 8	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	7 7	7 7	13 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 6	7 0	7 0	12 4	8 2	8 0	19 6	8 5	8 0	22 5	8 1	7 7	23 2	8 6	8 4	23 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 7	Bellary		
	Kurnool	6 3	6 7	12 7	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 5	6 4	6 4	15 4	7 5	7 5	26 0	8 1	6 9	17 9	10 3	8 5	19 9	10 3	8 6	19 0	194 4	194 4	226 0	14 0	14 0	16 4	Kurnool		
	Madras	6 1	6 3	11 0	...	...	...	6 5	5 6	11 2	8 8	6 6	11 8	9 8	8 9	21 3	9 0	10 2	17	11 0	8 9	20 5	9 4	9 0	18 7	145 8	145 8	89 4	19 0	19 0	18 2	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	9 1	7 9	12 1	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 4	7 2	23 9	10 8	7 9	25 6	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	16 4	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	5 9	4 2	11 0	...	...	...	6 9	5 6	12 1	7 5	6 0	13 2	9 5	...	24 6	8 2	6 9	22 0	11 1	9 9	22 3	14 6	11 9	22 4	233 3	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 8	19 8	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	...	4 3	9 7	...	...	...	8 3	7 8	12 7	9 2	8 7	14 0	...	...	...	11 2	9 6	21 6	10 6	9 8	27 2	13 1	11 4	24 5	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	16 6	17 5	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	4 4	4 2	10 3	...	...	...	9 1	7 5	12 0	10 0	9 2	...	11 9	11 9	25 8	11 6	10 9	23 4	10 5	10 8	26 2	13 1	12 3	24 6	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	16 2	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	6 6	5 3	9 2	...	...	...	7 9	7 2	13 7	8 3	7 6	14 5	...	...	19 6	10 8	10 5	25 0	10 1	12 4	32 5	13 3	12 5	26 7	106 9	102 1	97 2	18 7	18 7	17 8	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	4 7	5 1	10 9	...	...	...	7 6	7 1	13 9	8 4	8 0	15 2	9 3	8 9	25 9	9 5	10 3	30 3	...	...	24 7	14 0	12 5	18 7	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	6 0	12 0	9 1	7 5	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	10 7	9 8	22 2	12 3	11 4	25 7	145 8	145 8	121 5	12 7	11 7	12 3	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	5 7	4 9	10 4	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	11 4	7 2	7 2	12 2	11 3	10 4	23 5	11 9	9 11	17 3	8 6	7 9	15 1	9 1	8 3	17 4	121 5	121 5	121 5	12 7	11 7	12 3	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 7	5 7	8 5	...	...	...	6 4	5 6	9 6	7 2	6 4	10 4	9 5	8 5	13 1	9 8	9 1	18 3	9 0	9 0	22 5	9 1	9 1	24 1	151 6	151 6	150 7	14 6	15 5	18 3	Nilgiris		
	Salem	5 2	5 2	10 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	7 5	7 5	14 1	9 5	9 5	19 1	8 7	8 7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Salem		
	South Canara	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	10 9	21 9	11 8	10 9	20 2	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	South Canara		
	Malabar	9 0	7 2	10 8	...	...	...	9 7	10 1	13 0	10 1	10 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	15 5	13 0	13 0	20 14	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	9 12	9 12	13 5	16 0	16 0	18 9	6 15	6 14	8 7	10 7	9 14	11 13	13 12	13 12	21 4	12 13	12 13	16 11	...	...	...	17 10	16 8	18 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 8	15 8	...	...	22 8	7 12	8 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	26 0	14 12	14 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	17 12	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	12 12	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	11 14	20 0	20 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	16 13	16 13	26 10	13 15	13 15	20 0	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 6	86 8	86 8	92 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	Kaira		
	Surat	10 9	11 6	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	6 11	6 11	7 6	7 9	7 9	12 5	11 14	11 6	17 6	11 0	11 14	17 6	...	...	...	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	106 0	106 0	100 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Surat		
	Broach	12 5	12 12½	12 5	...	...	...	8 6¾	8 6½	8 0	11 6½	11 7	10 0	14 8	13 5½	16 12	13 5½	13 5½	16 0	18 14	18 14	18 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	80 0	80 0	71 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Broach		
	Tanna	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	9 0	9 6	9 6	12 0	13 9	13 9	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 8	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Tanna		
	Kolaba	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	21 9	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 0	14 4	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	13 10½	15 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	16 7	15 9	27 12	14 13½	14 10	21 15	15 8	14 6	27 10	14 8	15 1	24 13	160 0	160 0	150 0	14 4	14 0	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	12 8	12 6	17 14	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 15	9 10	13 0	16 12	15 6	26 10	12 11	12 11	20 13	...	...	...	14 3	14 14	28 7	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 4	14 4	13 14	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	12 5	13 0	16 10½	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 15	8 11	9 1	10 9	12 12	13 12	31 10	12 7	13 2	24 2	...	...	...	12 10	13 13	23 0	76 0	76 0	76 0	15 0	15 0	13 6	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	10 7	8 9	8 9	11 10	11 15	10 14	23 15	11 8	11 8	18 6	...	...	...	12 5	10 15	23 4	106 11	98 1	98 0	14 0	13 8	13 14	Poona		
	Sholapur	10 14	9 15	19 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 2	13 5	9 7	9 7	14 4	10 5	9 8	25 9	11 15	11 8	25 12	...	...	...	8 11	9 4	20 9	160 0	150 0	140 0	13 11	13 11	12 12	Sholapur		
	Kaládgi	7 1	7 9	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	6 8	6 7	14 0	8 8	7 11	26 10	...	...	25 15	11 5	10 8	...	10 6	10 6	17 9	167 3	167 3	145 10	14 9	14 9	15 4	Kaládgi		
	Satara	9 6	9 6	12 0	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 15	9 5	9 5	12 14	10 10	10 18	10 10	6 10	6 16	13	11 8	12 11	26 8	10 0	10 0	20 12	175 0	175 0	160 0	16 10	16 13	17 0	Satara		
	Belgaum	8 14	9 13	16 3	...	...	...	7 10	7 9	15 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	10 0	10 8	21 2	10 3	10 11	23 14	12 0	11 8	30 0	10 2	10 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	92 12	18 8	18 0	18 0	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	8 0	8 0	19 4	...	...	...	6 12	6 6	12 2	8 0	7 12	18 4	9 2	9 4	27 0	10 6	9 12	26 11	13 10	14 5	26 0	12 5	10 15	17 12	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 4	18 4	20 14	Dharwar		
	Ratnágiri	9 1	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	7 14	7 3	12 3	10 1	10 12	15 1	11 4	11 4	...	11 11	11 11	15 9	12 0	12 0	20 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	218 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	22 8	22 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Máhál (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	22 8	35 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 5	65 5	65 5	60 4	32 0	32 0	32 0	Panch Máhál (Godhra)		
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	12 7	12 7	18 10	12 7	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Aden		
	Asirgarh	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 8	13 0	17 6	17 7	13 12	91 8	91 8	16 7	...	...	...	17 6	17 7	13 12	91 8	91 8	91 8	16 1	16 0	15 3	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	9 9	10 4	11 11	18 4	18 4	18 4	9 2	8 9	9 7	11 7	11 7	10 14	20 2	20 2	19 8	14 14	14 4	19 5	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Baroda		
	Disa	15 7	15 5	18 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	29 0	29 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	36 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	Disa		
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	40 3	40 11½	26 14	100 0	100 0	93 12	50 0	50 0	48 0	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	24 0	23 15½	19 3	37 0	36 15	29 1	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	28 15	26 0	27 11	19 11	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	15 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	11 8	11 8	14 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	109 0	112 0	112 0	60 0	61 0	46 8	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	13 10	14 0	13 10	18 0	19 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Karachi		
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	25 0	28 0	23	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 9	Thur and Parkur		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan	14 12a	13 4	20 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 12	23 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	16 0b	15 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	21 4	23 12	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	20 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	15 0c	15 0	22 0	...	...	26 0	16 8	15 0	18 0	20 0	19 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	16 0d	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	11 0	15 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	14 0	15 0	18 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	15 8	14 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	16 8	18 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...e	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 8	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	13 5	100 0	90 0	120 0	9 6	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	20 0	15 4	21 5	...	...	45 12	13 4	13 4	17 4	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2½	9 2½	9 2½	Nuddea		
	Jessore	17 0f	18 0	18 8	32 0	31 0	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 12	22 12	23 8	80 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	17 0g	17 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	4 0 to 9 0	4 0 to 9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 17-8 seers, barley 38 to 40 seers, best rice 14 to 19-15 seers, common rice 16 to 22-8 seers, and gram 13-5 to 31 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, best rice 17-8 to 26 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 22 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 24-8 seers, best rice 16-8 to 22-8 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 29 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15-12 to 18 seers, barley 22-8 to 26 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 to 14-12 seers, barley 22-12 to 26-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14-8 to 21 seers, and gram 14 to 18-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 17-7 to 37 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 30 to 38 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 29 seers, and gram 20 to 35 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1877—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murnwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																															
	Dinagepore	12 0	17 8	16 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	19 4	19 0	28 0	25 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dinagepore	...	
	Maldah	15 0	15 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	22 0	21 8	22 8	26 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	4 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah	...	
	Rajshahye	15 0	15 0	21 12	24 0	30 0	37 8	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	19 8 to 22 8	22 8	20 10 to 22 10	23 7 to 26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	24 10 to 30 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye	...	
	Rungpore	26 12	26 12	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	22 8	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore	...	
	Bograh	17 8	20 8	18 12	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 8	19 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh	...	
	Pubna	18 12	20 0	26 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna	...	
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling	...	
	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	16 0	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	5 3	6 3	Jalpaiguri	...	
	Eastern Districts.																															
	Dacca	13 4	13 5	17 0	42 8	40 0	40 0	11 8 to 16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca	...	
	Furreedpore	24 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Furreedpore	...	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Backergunge	...	
	Mymensing	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 4	26 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mymensing	...	
	Tipperah	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	23 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 12	Tipperah	...	
	Chittagong	10 0	9 11	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Chittagong	...	
	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Noakhally	...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	
	Hill Tipperah	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	Hill Tipperah	...	
	Behar.																															
	Patna	20 0	21 0	28 8	37 0	34 0	50 0	16 0	15 0	12 8	24 0	22 0	25 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna	...	
	Gya	17 8	21 0	24 0	30 0	31 0	42 0	13 0	12 8	11 8	23 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya	...	
	Shahabad	17 8 to 18 8	17 0	19 0	27 0 to 28 0	27 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	20 0	20 0 to 21 0	19 0 to 20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	30 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad	...	
	Durbhunga	16 8	17 8	23 0	33 0	38 8	35 11	16 8	16 8	18 4	22 0	23 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	27 0	30 0	187 0	198 0	176 0	8 12	8 6	7 6	Durbhunga	...	
	Mozufferpore	16 0	15 0	22 0	32 0	...	40 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	35 0	31 0	32 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mozufferpore	...	
	Sarun	19 0	19 0	23 8	32 0	31 0	46 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 4	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Sarun	...	
	Chumparun	17 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	7 8	Chumparun	...	
	Monghyr	15 7	17 8	25 2	41 0	31 5	36 7	15 7	12 6	11 5	19 9	23 1	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	31 5	31 5	120 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr	...	
	Bhaugulpore	16 5	17 11	20 3	15 2	20 3	37 15	21 7	20 3	18 15	23 0	23 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	26 8	151 8	157 12	151 8	8 3	8 13	8 3	Bhaugulpore	...	
	Purneah	20 0	16 0 to 18 0	22 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Purneah	...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	...	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*			
	Cuttack	17 1	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	18 6	19 11	21 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack	...	
	Pooree	13 2	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	23 10	17 1	17 1	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	22 5	125 0	125 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Pooree	...	
	Balasore	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Balasore	...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*			
	Hazáribágh	16 1	18 0	22 0	...	24 0	30 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	21 12	23 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	36 0	200 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh	...	
	Lohardugga	16 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	...	28 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	46 0	50 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Lohardugga	...	
	Singbhoom	26 0	26 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom	...	
	Maunbhoom	16 0	17 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...	180 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom	...	
Assam.	Sylhet																												Sylhet	...		
	Cachar																												Cachar	...		
	Goálpárá																												Goálpárá	...		
	Gáro Hills																												Gáro Hills	...		
	Kámrúp																												Kámrúp	...		
	Darrang	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Darrang	...		
	Nowgong																												Nowgong	...		
	Sibságar																												Sibságar	...		
	Lakhimpur																												Lakhimpur	...		
	Khásí & Jaintiá Hills																												Khásí and Jaintiá Hills	...		
	Nága Hills																												Nága Hills	...		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	21 8	20 8	22 0	22 0	25 0	36 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dún	...		
	Saháranpur	24 3	24 3	19 14	34 5	34 5	32 5	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 5	30 3	30 3	26 15	33 6	33 6	24 3	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	7 12	Saháranpur	...		
	Muzaffarnagar	25 13	25 13	24 12	35 8	35 3	35 3	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 5	30 3	30 3	26 15	33 0	33 0	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar	...		
	Meerut	25 8	25 8	23 14½	35 0	35 0	32 14	9 0	9 0	7 11½	18 8	18 8	18 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	28 3½	35 8	34 0	27 13½	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut	...		
	Bulandshahr	26 8	25 0	27 8	41 8	40 0	33 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	37 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	43 0	41 8	32 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr	...		
	Aligarh	27 8	28 0	27 0	38 0	38 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	18 0	39 0	38 0	30 8	35 8	35 8	30 0	40 0	38 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh	...		
	Kumaun	14 4	14 4	13 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun	...		

h In Roygunge the prices of food-grains are as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 26-8 seers, and gram 23 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22-8 seers, best rice 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 18 seers.
j In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 21 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 14 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, barley 13 seers, best rice 6 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 22 seers, lesser millets 14 to 15 seers, maize 18 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 22 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 seers, barley 45 seers, best rice 17 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 22 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 14 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 13 to 22-13 seers, common rice 21 to 29 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 20 seers, and common rice 14 to 24 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 23-8 to 35 seers, common rice 25 to 25-13 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 23 to 28 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 28 to 20-4 seers, bulrush millet 24 to 30 seers, great millet 26 to 32 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize 26 to 28 seers, and gram 21 to 27 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 23 seers, barley 21 to 39 seers, best rice 13 to 27-8 seers, common rice 18 to 28-12 seers, lesser millets 21 to 48 seers, maize 27-8 to 51 seers, and gram 20 to 35 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 33 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 22 to 30 seers, lesser millets 40 to 45 seers, maize 38 to 50 seers, and gram 19 to 30 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 21 to 28-8 seers, murwa 10 to 45 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 16 to 25-8 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, best rice 21 to 22 seers, common rice 25 to 27 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 22 to 32 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 to 47 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers.
y In the Khoordah sub-division the prices are as follow:—Best rice 17-5 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 17-1 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 25 to 25-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 60 seers, maize 31 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.
* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, best rice 21 to 26 seers, common rice 22 to 29 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Chomm, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Chomm, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Chomm, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	Garhwál ...	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnor ...	21 15	22 8	20 4	27 0	28 2	29 4	13 8	15 3	14 1	18 0	18 9	17 0	30 15	27 0	25 14	27 9	27 0	23 10	118 8	113 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor ...		
	Moradabad ...	24 1	23 12	22 8	35 0	35 0	35 0	11 14	11 14	8 12	19 6	21 4	20 10	32 8	34 6	33 2	31 4	28 12	30 10	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 10	10 5	10 0	Moradabad ...		
	Budaun ...	22 13	22 3	27 0	33 9½	33 9½	40 13	12 0	12 0	7 3	18 0	19 3	20 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	28 13	28 12	34 13	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 9½	9 0	Budaun ...		
	Bareilly ...	20 0	20 0	25 0	27 8	30 0	35 0	6 14	6 14	7 8	18 12	17 8	20 10	31 4	31 4	37 8	29 6	27 8	35 0	187 8	150 0	118 12	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly ...		
	Sháhjahánpur ...	23 2	23 0	29 8	40 8	40 0	52 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	18 8	20 4	24 0	35 8	34 8	41 4	34 8	32 12	40 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 0	9 12	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	21 4	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	20 0	21 4	31 4	31 4	37 8	30 0	28 12	31 4	150 0	150 0	250 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
	Muttra ...	25 0	25 8	24 12	33 0	35 0	33 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	28 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
	Agra ...	23 8	23 4	23 0	34 9	34 7	30 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	33 0	30 4	28 0	28 0	29 8½	90 0	90 0	70 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra ...		
	Farukhabad ...	22 10	22 0	26 6	40 0	36 12	37 11	8 0	8 0	7 12	16 8	18 8	15 0¼	35 8	33 0	36 5	35 8	33 8	37 2	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 14	8 14	8 14½	Farukhabad ...		
	Mainpuri ...	24 0	23 4	28 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	16 8	20 0	16 0	31 8	29 0	32 0	31 0	29 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
	Etáwah ...	22 0	22 8	24 8	35 0	33 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	18 8	21 0	34 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
	Etah ...	25 4	24 0	29 0	33 8	33 0	40 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	29 0	28 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah ...		
	Jalaun ...	26 0	28 0	22 8	30 0	32 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	34 0	29 0	28 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
	Jhánsi ...	22 3	23 0	21 2	31 0	31 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	33 8	29 0	29 0	33 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
	Lalitpur ...	25 0	25 4	21 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	12 0	15 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	31 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 12	7 4	Lalitpur ...		
	Cawnpore ...	20 8	20 4	28 0	40 0	36 0	45 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	31 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
	Fatehpur ...	29 12	21 0	27 0	36 0	33 0	38 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	40 0	37 0	41 0	33 0	31 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Fatehpur ...		
	Bánda ...	23 8	25 0	25 8	38 0	31 8	31 0	16 0	16 4	9 4	24 8	24 8	23 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	35 0	35 8	40 0	160 0	168 0	168 0	11 8	11 4	11 0	Bánda ...		
	Allahabad ...	17 0	18 6	27 0	29 1	29 4	35 4	10 8	10 0	10 8	22 0	19 8	21 0	35 0	34 8	35 8	32 8	36 8	36 8	157 8	170 0	170 0	8 15	8 6	8 0	Allahabad ...		
	Hamírpur ...	27 8	28 2	25 8	34 12	33 12	35 10	13 12	13 0	13 8	15 12	17 0	22 8	37 12	38 4	42 0	31 5	29 14	41 5	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
	Jaunpur ...	21 3	22 9	28 15	28 4	30 5	42 6	8 7	8 7	8 7	19 12	19 12	26 13	28 4	32 7	40 15	25 6	28 4	33 12	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
	Gorakhpur ...	19 4	20 2	29 12	28 0	28 0	49 0	15 12	17 8	20 2	19 4	21 0	27 2	26 4	28 0	43 12	26 4	...	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
	Basti ...	21 4	21 9	30 0	32 8	32 8	45 0	15 0	15 0	13 12	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	150 0	7 13	7 13	7 0	Basti ...		
	Azamgarh ...	19 3	20 0	25 1	26 9	26 9	36 2	10 5	10 5	13 5	19 3	19 3	24 5	31 0	29 8	36 2	...	...	...	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
	Mirzapur ...	18 0	18 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	30 0½	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur ...		
	Benares ...	19 0½	20 10½	25 3	27 6	28 13½	33 10	14 2	13 14½	14 11	19 9	21 12	23 2	31 8½	32 10	...	27 3	28 4½	29 8	120 0	120 0	...	7 1	6 12½	6 18	Benares ...		
	Ghazipur ...	19 5	19 5	24 7½	27 0½	27 0½	34 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	19 5	19 5	24 7½	32 3	32 3	34 12	28 5	28 5	32 8	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur ...		
Panjab	Delhi ...	27 8	26 8	22 8	37 0	36 0	32 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	37 0	36 0	30 0	35 0	33 0	28 0	41 0	37 8	28 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi ...	Panjab	[a] Gram falling.
	Gurgáon ...	28 0	27 0	20 8	37 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	39 0	39 0	29 8	120 0	110 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gurgáon ...		[b] Jowár and gram falling.
	Karnál ...	25 0	25 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	38 0	38 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Karnál ...		[c] Jowár and barley falling.
	Hissár ...	24 0	23 8	23 0	50 0	47 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	38 0	37 0	45 0	43 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Hissár ...		[d] Jowár rising.
	Rohtak ...	26 0	25 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	38 0	37 0	42 0	40 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Rohtak ...		[e] Firewood rising.
	Sirsa ...	30 0	29 0	22 0	60 0	60 0	45 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	33 0	31 0	30 0	60 0	55 0	45 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa [a] ...		[f] Bajra rising.
	Umballa ...	26 0	26 0	22 4	40 0	42 0	29 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 4	60 0	60 0	55 0	45 0	43 0	42 0	40 0	41 0	32 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Umballa ...		[g] Bajra falling.
	Ludhiána ...	29 0	28 8	21 8	52 0	48 0	35 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	15 0	42 0	42 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	52 0	47 0	33 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [b] ...		
	Simlá ...	18 8	18 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	53 0	48 0	32 0	40 0	39 0	29 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá ...		
	Jullundur ...	27 0	27 0	20 0	36 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	45 0	42 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur ...		
	Hushiárpúr ...	26 8	26 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	38 0	36 0	25 8	32 0	36 0	24 0	42 0	40 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
	Kángra ...	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
	Amritsar ...	29 0	29 0	18 8	55 0	50 0	31 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 0	52 0	29 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 14	10 4	Amritsar [c] ...		
	Siálkot ...	29 0	27 0	20 0	46 0	44 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	50 0	44 0	28 0	29 0	29 0	32 0	41 0	40 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot ...		
	Gurdáspúr ...	26 0	26 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	42 10	40 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Gurdáspúr ...		
	Lahore ...	32 0	29 0	19 8	55 0	55 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	56 0	53 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore ...		
	Ferozepore ...	35 0	32 0	23 0	63 0	63 0	39 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	52 0	52 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	53 0	54 0	36 0	110 0	120 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore [e] ...		
	Gujránwála ...	27 8	27 4	21 8	52 0	55 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	52 0	54 0	37 0	50 0	50 0	35 0	47 0	48 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála [d] ...		
	Ráwalpindi ...	No return received						...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	32 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Ráwalpindi ...		
	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum [f] ...		
	Gujrát ...	34 0	34 0	28 0	40 0	40 8	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	36 8	31 0	38 0	49 0	35 0	42 0	42 0	25 10	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát ...		
	Shahpúr ...	32 0	32 0	22 14	50 0	50 0	35 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	44 0	44 0	35 8	42 0	42 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
	Mooltan ...	32 0	32 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 12	35 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	39 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Mooltan ...		
	Jhang ...	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 8	42 0	28 0	200 0	213 0	240 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Jhang [e] ...		
	Montgomery ...	27 0	28 8	22 0	42 0	43 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	50 0	47 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery ...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	32 0	32 0	19 8	40 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	25 0	28 0	26 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	22 0	22 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	28 0	18 0	33 0	32 0	24 0	52 8	52 8	43 12	100 0	100 0	112 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán [g] ...		
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	35 0	33 12	36 4	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	45 0	42 8	45 0	50 0	40 0	48 12	36 0	33 12	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	35 0	35 0	34 12	Dera Ghazi Khán ...		
	Bannú ...	21 14	22 3	20 0	33 12	33 12	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	35 10	33 12	27 8	29 11	29 13	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bannú ...		
	Pesháwar ...	No return received						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 10	24 11	104 0	104 0	104 0	36 6	37 1	50 11	Pesháwar ...		
	Kohát ...	27 5	25 6	21 12	47 7	48 9	29 14	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 10	31 3	29 14	24 11	29 14	29 14	29 14	35 11	38 4	28 1	153 0	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
	Hazára ...	37 0	38 4	29 5	56 2	58 10	38 4	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	16 9	51 0	51 0	43 6	58 10	61 3	51 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Hazára ...		
Oudh	Lucknow ...	21 0	21 0	30 8	33 0	33 0	42 8	7 0	...	...	19 0	19 8	25 0	34 0	33 0	45 0	32 0	32 0	42 8	45 0	36 8	52 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh	Descriptions of Lesser Millets.
	Unáo ...	22 4	21 4	28 12	36 0	36 0	43 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	21 0	24 12	42 8	42 8	44 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	31 0	28 0	36 8	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unáo ...		Juár (small).
	Bára Banki ...	21 0	21 0	29 8	30 0	32 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	21 0	24 12	42 8	42 8	44 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	48 0	44 0	55 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki ...		Ditto.
	Sítápur ...	23 11	24 0	37 0	47 8	...	60 0	9 8	8 8	8 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	40 0	39 0	45 0	32 0	31 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	...	36 10	34 11	47 8	180 0	186 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	8 12	Sítápur ...		Kodó.
	Hardui ...	21 13	21 3	30 7	38 9	37 8	49 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	18 0	19 0	26 0	37 8	40 0	53 12	37 0	37 8	47 14	37 8	37 8	50 10	32 13	32 13	38 8	192 0	192 0	197 8	8 0	8 0	7 9	Hardui ...		Paddy.
	Kheri ...	25 0	25 0	37 0	40 0	40 0	58 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 8	15 0	24 6	39 6	37 8	45 0	34 11	34 11	45 0	80 0	80 0	81 8	36 0	36 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		Ditto.
	Fyzabad ...	19 8	22 4	23 0	31 8	35 8	46 4	12 8	9 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	26 0	52 0	47 4	69 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	46 4	30 0	30 12	40 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Fyzabad ...		Marhwa.
	Bharaich ...	20 0	24 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	60 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 4	19 0	25 0	35 0	39 8	46 4	27 8	31 8	31 12	72 0	72 0	80 0	35 0	36 0	49 0	220 0	240 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich ...		
	Gonda ...	21 14	22 7	30 13	34 12	34 2	44 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	48 0	48 0	60 0	24 0	24 0	35 0	60 0	60 0	49 0	33 5	32 14	42 15	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Gonda ...		Kodo.
	Rái Bareli ...	21 12	22 8	31 0	35 0	35 0	42 8	21 4	20 0	20 8	26 0	20 6	21 0	26 8	43 8	42 4	53 0	27 0	27 14	...	...	57 8	31 0	32 0	42 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Rái Bareli ...		Ditto.
	Sultánpur ...	22 0	23 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	21 4	30 0	37 8	36 4	52 8	37 8	35 0	50 0	50 0	56 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sultánpur ...		Sawán.
	Partábgarh ...	20 0	23 9	29 8	33 12	36 5	45 0	14 8	17 0	24 8	22 0	25 0	31 8	35 8	36 1	46 10	34 8	33 6	41 2	38 0	37 0	54 11	33 8	32 0	29 8	180 0	200 0	113 5	7 12	8 0	8 0	Partábgarh ...		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1877 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorgum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	20 0	21 8	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	16 8	22 8	26 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara		
	Chanda	19 5	19 5	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 8	20 0	27 5	27 5	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	440 0	440 0	400 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	Chanda		
	Wardha	19 1	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	16 4	27 5	27 5	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Wardha		
	Balaghat	20 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Balaghat		
	Jubbulpore	23 8	25 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	17 8	19 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	42 0	20 0	22 0	31 0	50 0	45 0	60 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Jubbulpore		
	Saugor	25 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	32 0	32 0	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Saugor		
	Damoh	25 8	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	21 8	21 0	21 8	22 0	...	30 0	...	32 8	32 8	...	50 0	50 0	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Damoh		
	Seoni	23 5	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	22 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni		
	Mandla	24 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	35 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla		
	Betul	13 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	31 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul		
	Chindwara	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara		
	Hoshangabad	17 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 6	12 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	19 8	19 0	26 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad		
	Narsinghpur	21 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	24 8	36 0	20 0	22 8	30 0	35 0	36 8	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Narsinghpur		
	Nimar	13 2	12 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	21 0	24 8	36 0	20 0	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 12	Nimar		
	Raipur	56 0	56 0	58 0	...	...	...	26 0	23 8	24 0	34 0	38 4	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Raipur		
	Sambalpur	24 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	21 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	180 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur		
	Bilaspur	76 0	68 0	72 0	...	...	...	40 0	48 0	40 0	64 0	68 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	125 0	72 0	70 0	47 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	Bilaspur		
	Upper Godavery	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	28 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Upper Godavery		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	10 7	10 8	19 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 1	7 4	7 6	13 8	11 6	11 5	26 9	11 1	11 5	25 5	12 1	11 6	29 0	12 3	13 1	24 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	10 9	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum	10 7	10 7	19 6	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 9	7 1	7 0	13 4	11 0	11 0	23 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 9	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	10 2	10 6	Bolarum		
	Chudderghat	8 5	8 5	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	7 0	6 7	11 5	10 2	10 5	20 5	11 0	10 5	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 5	20 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	Chudderghat		
	Oomraotee	13 0	14 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	46 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	20 5	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee		
	Akola	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola		
	Elichpur	14 0	14 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	46 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Elichpur		
	Buldana	13 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	44 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana		
	Woon	16 0	16 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	29 0	27 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon		
	Bassim	15 5	15 6	23 5	...	...	...	8 6	8 5	10 0	10 5	12 0	13 0	24 6	25 5	64 0	17 0	17 0	36 0	13 0	13 2	24 0	22 0	21 5	26 0	161 0	160 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	8 5	Bassim		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	7 5	7 2	10 7	8 0	7 7	11 7	6 7	6 0	10 5	7 2	6 7	11 7	10 5	9 0	25 5	...	...	...	10 0	8 7	21 2	9 0	8 0	22 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	Bangalore — Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Bangalore — Retail	7 2	7 0	10 2	7 7	7 5	11 2	6 5	5 7	6 6	7 0	6 2	11 2	10 2	8 7	24 5	...	...	...	9 5	8 2	20 5	8 7	7 5	22 0	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	Bangalore — Retail		
	Kolar — Wholesale	...	...	...	5 8	5 5	10 1	8 0	7 8	12 4	7 8	7 5	13 1	9 7	7 9	...	9 4	9 4	...	9 3	8 2	20 8	9 4	8 3	28 8	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	14 9	Kolar — Wholesale		
	Kolar — Retail	...	...	...	5 5	5 3	9 9	7 8	7 5	12 2	7 5	7 3	12 9	9 5	7 6	...	9 2	9 2	...	9 0	8 0	20 5	9 1	8 0	28 5	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 1	14 1	14 6	Kolar — Retail		
	Túmkúr — Wholesale	7 0	7 0	11 5	5 5	6 5	11 5	6 2	5 7	10 5	6 5	6 2	12 0	9 0	7 5	19 0	9 0	9 0	...	9 3	8 3	25 0	12 0	9 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Túmkúr — Wholesale		
	Túmkúr — Retail	6 5	6 5	11 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	6 0	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	8 7	7 0	18 0	8 5	8 5	...	9 3	8 1	33 8	8 0	6 5	25 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Túmkúr — Retail		
	Mysore — Wholesale	7 3	5 6	8 3	...	...	...	6 1	5 6	9 6	6 3	6 0	10 4	9 0	8 1	17 7	...	7 5	...	7 5	6 3	30 8	7 7	6 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Mysore — Wholesale		
	Mysore — Retail	7 2	5 4	8 1	...	...	...	6 0	5 4	9 4	6 2	5 6	10 2	8 7	7 7	17 3	...	7 3	...	9 3	9 0	17 4	8 3	8 1	21 0	78 0	78 0	75 0	9 4	8 7	11 0	Mysore — Retail		
	Hassan — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 7	17 0	8 2	7 7	20 4	75 0	75 0	72 0	9 2	8 5	10 4	Hassan — Wholesale		
	Hassan — Retail	6 2	6 0	8 7	6 7	6 2	9 2	6 0	5 7	12 0	6 7	6 7	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan — Retail		
	Shimoga — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	20 0	6 7	5 7	20 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 2	8 2	10 5	Shimoga — Wholesale		
	Shimoga — Retail	5 2	4 7	10 5	6 2	6 2	11 5	5 7	5 2	10 5	7 5	6 7	15 5	8 7	8 7	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga — Retail		
	Kadur — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 2	23 0	7 7	7 5	21 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	7 2	8 5	10 5	Kadur — Wholesale		
	Kadur — Retail	6 0	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 5	11 0	6 5	6 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur — Retail		
	Chitaldroog — Wholesale	5 7	5 5	12 5	7 0	6 3	13 8	6 0	5 6	11 1	7 0	7 0	12 1	8 0	8 0	24 4	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Chitaldroog — Wholesale		
	Chitaldroog — Retail	5 0	4 7	12 0	6 0	5 4	13 0	5 5	4 7	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 5	7 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	19 9	5 5	5 0	16 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	Chitaldroog — Retail		
	Coorg — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 3	18 9	6 8	7 2	18 2	110 0	110 0	91 6	8 9	8 9	10 3	Coorg — Wholesale		
	Coorg — Retail	6 2	6 1	8 6	6 5	6 4	9 4	6 1	6 0	10 1	7 5	7 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg — Retail		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	20 0	21 4	...	30 0	28 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 4	...	32 0	28 0	...	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh	22 8	22 8	...	32 0	32 8	...	10 0	8 0	...	12 0	11 0	...	36 0	35 0	...	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh		
	Alwar	25 8	26 0	21 0	34 0	34 8	33 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	39 0	40 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	39 8	40 0	30 8	...	...	...	27 0	27 8	26 4	Alwar		
	Bharatpur (City)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Bharatpur (City)		
	Kerowli (City)	20 10	...	...	30 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 10	...	...	31 4	...	...	200 0	...	...	34 6	...	...	Kerowli (City)		
	Ajmir	22 3	23 0	16 12	34 8	33 10	28 5	6 0	6 4	6 10	16 14	...	...	28 2	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	39 4	42 7	22 8	85 0	80 0	75 0	44 0	42 8	35 0	Ajmir		
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	12 13	37 8	36 10	27 8	29 0	27 5	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received					Deolie Cantonment		
	Erinpura	20 0	20 0	19 8	37 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura		
	Sirohi	20 8	21 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	21 0	240 0	220 0	240 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	Sirohi		
	Aboo	16 12	16 12	17 3	26 0	26 0	32 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 7	7 7	8 5	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	22 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	17 0	17 8	22 0	19 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	27 0	8 pies*	8 pies*	10 pies*	11 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		
	Meywar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received					Meywar		
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	18 0	20 0	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	14 0	14 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 8	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
	Partabgarh „	14 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	10 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	Partabgarh „		
	Marwar	16 14	16 14	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 8	...	27 8	30 0	...	25 0	25 0	6...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	62 0	62 0	...	Marwar		
	Bikaneer	} No return received																														Bikaneer		
	Bundi																															Bundi		
	Kota																															Kota		
	Tonk																															Tonk		
	Jhallawar																															Jhallawar		
	Shahpoora																															Shahpoora		
Central India.	Indore	13 11	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 12	10 14	10 14	12 0	17 7	17 12	22 8	16 8	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	22 13	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 14	8 14	Indore	Central India.	
	Gwalior	18 4	18 0	17 2	22 13	23 12	15 8	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	24 4	24 10	25 9	23 1	24 0	24 6	...	...	...	24 0	24 4	20 2	91 4	91 4	100 6	14 3	14 3	14 10	Gwalior		
	Goona	21 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	12 8	13 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	Goona		
	Rutlam	13 0	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	14 0	13 12	16 12	18 8	18 12	24 0	13 12	13 12	19 4	...	...	...	21 4	21 12	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Rutlam		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	24 8	24 8	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

* Per man's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31st JANUARY 1877.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	CONDITION OF DISTRICTS AS REPORTED.	Works in progress.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED. During the fortnight last reported upon.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED. During the fortnight under report.	Grants of special relief works.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN SEERS PER RUPEE. Ordinary prices of Rice and Ragi.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN SEERS PER RUPEE. Prices during the fortnight last reported upon.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN SEERS PER RUPEE. During the fortnight under report.	Average rainfall for five years in Inches and Centa.	Average rainfall during the past season in Inches and Cents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
														Inches Cents.	Inches Cents.
Bangalore ...	2,914	804	823,364	281,286	No change in the condition of the District	Roads Tanks. Miscellaneous.	2,265 ...	3,909	74,643	48,434	Rice. 1st sort ... 10 2nd sort ... 12 Ragi ... 30	5·7 6·2 8·2	5 to 7 6½ to 7½ 7½ to 10½	35 31	16 33½
Kolar ...	2,677	1,979	618,954	537,464	4,749 persons obtained relief daily at the public kitchen. Prices of food grains were cheaper by ¾ to 1 seer per rupee.	Ditto	758 ...	3,237	25,182	13,725	Rice. 2nd sort ... 18 Ragi ... 40	7·5 8·	8 to 7½ 7½ to 10	25	13 43½
Tumkur ...	3,606	2,176	632,230	606,631	The crops under wells and in tank beds are generally in good condition. Grain is coming in freely in the country and straw is being brought in large quantities from Chitaldroog and Bangalore. Prices have a tendency to fall. Health of the people is indifferent. Cholera has made its appearance in several parts of the District and small-pox prevails to a considerable extent. Cattle are suffering from want of pasturage.	Ditto	6,734 ...	6,600	41,585	24,578	Rice. 1st sort ... 12 2nd sort ... 14 Ragi ... 33	5·5 6· 7·3	5 to 6 6 to 7 6½ to 8	27	19 78
Mysore ...	4,127½	668	943,187	184,196	A large portion of the population affected by distress live upon the wages they earn. About 1,000 people receive grain and food in charity kitchens.	Ditto	1,543 ...	3,112	9,000	5,663	Rice. 1st sort ... 11 2nd sort ... 12 Ragi ... 35	5·4 5·6 8·7	5 to 6½ 6½ to 11 8 to 8	24	23 24
Hassan ...	5,221	1,009	668,317	260,236	About 626 persons fed daily in the District	Ditto	1,683 ...	3,010	8,000	...	Rice. 1st sort ... 13 2nd sort ... 16 Ragi ... 38	5·7 6·7 8·2	6½ to 8 6 to 7 6 to 8½	34	16 73
Shimoga ...	3,797	134	406,976	47,401	In the Channagiri Taluk relief works are in progress. The poor and indigent were fed at the kitchens; but the number has not been reported. The ryots who had emigrated to the Malnad with their cattle have returned to them.	Ditto	851 ...	1,160	26,000	7,397	Rice. 1st sort ... 11 2nd sort ... 15 Ragi ... 38	5·2 6·7 9·2	6 to 7 9	38	19 79½
Kadur ...	2,304	63	333,926	18,634	Kitchens open in several localities, arrangements made to open more. In the Chikmagalur Taluk no work was carried on during the fortnight owing to most of the people in the villages about which works have been sanctioned having left for the Malnad to work in the Pa dy fields.	Ditto Channels.	1,408 ...	331	11,000	4,469	Rice. 1st sort ... 12 2nd sort ... 15 Ragi ... 32	5·5 6· 7·	6 to 7 8 to 9	35	22 69½
Chitaldroog ...	4,471	412	531,360	65,194	In the town of Chitaldroog rag i is distributed gratuitously twice a week to poor children and others who are physically unfit to be employed upon public works. The average daily number of persons who received relief in this manner during the fortnight was 227 children and 6 adults.	Ditto Road and irrigation works, &c., under Public Works Department in all districts.	2,974 ...	2,191 20,548	51,575	30,003	Rice Ragi	5·3 7·	5 to 7 7 to 8	23	9 97
TOTAL ...	27,077½	7,165	6,065,413	1,972,344			18,042	40,253	2,66,664	1,19,269					

1.—The expenditure up to the 31st December 1876 is given, as the accounts for the subsequent period have not been received.

2.—The ordinary prices of grain given in column 12 are computed on the average of 5 years, viz., from 1870 to 1874.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS GIVEN TO COLLECTORS BY BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TO COMMENCE RELIEF WORKS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 225 of 21st February 1877.

Read the following letters:—

No. 57, dated 16th January 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.

The Government of Bombay, in their Resolution in the Public Works Department, dated the 4th November last, authorised the Collectors of distressed districts to commence certain of the relief works comprised in the programme sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 6152 of the 27th October, by requisition to the Executive Engineer, certifying that the works were absolutely necessary to afford relief.

2. The objections to this important delegation of power came under the observation of the Government of India in the case of certain works which were commenced by the Collectors, notwithstanding that they came within the suspensory orders which had been issued; and it was, in consequence of this, suggested in paragraph 10 of my letter No. 421 of the 15th instant, that the Revenue Commissioners should be invested with the power of sanctioning or transferring grants within suitable limits.

3. Further illustrations of the irregularities which may arise, and the unnecessary expenditure which may be caused by the continuance of these powers in the hands of Collectors, are afforded by the Resolutions of the Bombay Government quoted in the margin,

No. 18 C. W.—26 of 8th January 1877.
No. 24 C. W.—34 of 9th " "

4. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, whatever good grounds may have existed for this delegation of power in November last, when the scope of the famine was uncertain, and small works were alone authorised for relief, the objections to it at the present stage are considerable, and I am therefore to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council will take steps for its withdrawal.

No. 106 E.—363, dated Bombay Castle, 14th February 1877.

From—Maj. Genl. M. K. KENNEDY, *R. E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,*
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

With reference to the Despatch from the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, No. 5, dated the 26th of January last, I am directed to offer the following observations on para. 7 in that Despatch.

2. The para. in question appears to convey that this Government had delegated to Collectors general powers to commence relief works. It is not the case that any such general power was ever conferred. This Government had already sanctioned certain works, comprised in a general scheme, for affording relief; and the power with which the Collectors were invested was only that of giving priority of execution to those works. The Collectors, it was considered, were the Officers who must be best acquainted with local circumstances and exigencies as they arose, and it was held that they might properly seek any instructions needed in doubtful cases from the Government itself.

3. It was never contemplated by the Government to confer on Revenue Commissioners the power of ordering the commencement of relief works. Those Officers are often, in remote camps, removed from postal or telegraph lines, while the Government is always at its seat, and can be promptly referred to.

No. 218, dated 21st February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Department.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 106E—363 of the 14th instant. The Governor General in Council observes that the paragraph referred to being in general terms, is liable to bear the interpretation which the Bombay Government suggest, and that therefore the letter to which it alludes and which, together with most of the other accompaniments to the despatch was not published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* on the 3rd instant, will now be inserted in the next issue.

2. As a copy of the letter accompained the despatch itself, there will have been no room for misunderstanding on the part of the Secretary of State.

ORDERED, that with reference to para. 7 of the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 5, dated the 26th ultimo, which was published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd instant, the above correspondence be published in the Supplement to the next issue of the Gazette.

(True Extract)
T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secretary the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd FEBRUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 10th February 1877.

The Relief Reports for the week ending 3rd February, will be submitted for the information of Government, with four abstracts.* The reports from Kistna and Kurnool are merely telegraphic summaries. Maps of the districts named in the margin have been furnished.

* District average prices.
District relief abstract.
Taluq ,,
District classification of outlay on relief works.
Maps.—Coimbatore, Bellary, Chingleput, Nellore.

2. *Prices.*—There has been a fall of prices in the Kistna and Nellore Districts, especially in the former, and in the prices of the inferior grains—cholum, cumbu, and ragi. The prices in Nellore are lowest in the north-east of the district, and highest in Atmakur and Rapur taluqs, on its western border. It has been reported that grain is arriving in quantities into these tracts, principally from the north. In the Ceded Districts and Kurnool the prices have not changed much, but there is a clear tendency towards fall, which is most marked in *Kurnool*, and in the inferior grains. The district averages for all grains have fallen except that of rice in *Cuddapah*. The highest prices in that district prevail in the inaccessible taluqs of Voilpad and Kadiri; in Budwail they are also high, but there has been a marked fall in cholum. In Royachoti and Madanapalli, which are comparatively accessible from the railway, prices are generally below the district averages. In the *Bellary* district the highest price of rice is in Dharmaveram, where it is the same as last week (5·94 seers), but where cholum is cheaper than the average. Prices are generally high in the western taluqs, but cholum and ragi have fallen in the south. In *Chingleput* the prices of all grains have fallen, as also in North Arcot. In Salem and Coimbatore they are very nearly stationary, and have risen slightly in the three districts to the south—Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly. The chief causes of the variations during the week, as well as of the comparative pressure of prices, appear to be the harvest in and importation from the Kistna and, probably, the Godavery district, and the importations at Madras.

3. *Rainfall.*—No rain is reported from any district during the week.

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants to the 3rd February amounted to Rs. 70,69,673: no improvement in regard to the making of estimates and specific appropriations for works is perceptible in the returns for Bellary and Cuddapah. The outlay during the week on relief works is reported to have been Rs. 5,93,734, and that up to the week (a few apparent errors being corrected) Rs. 60,75,920. The following is an abstract of the classification statement of outlay on works in progress, so far as it has been possible to complete it. Particulars for Kurnool are, of course, entirely wanting, as well as those of allotments in Cuddapah, where the outlay has been Rs. 9,40,847 at least :—

	Allotments.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Outlay pr. ct. this week.	Outlay pr. ct. last week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Roads	18,33,224	3,23,831	29,79,612	82·3	84·0
Irrigation	3,99,954	30,853	2,57,670	7·1	7·0
Miscellaneous	4,29,931	39,219	3,86,193	10·6	9·0
TOTAL ...	26,63,109	3,93,903	36,23,475	100·0	100·0

It would seem that a somewhat less proportion is being spent on roads, and more on minor works, chiefly water-supply and small tank-repairs.

5. *Numbers on Relief Works.*—The total numbers in each district are compared below with those for the previous week. Those for the 20th January are also given :—

DISTRICTS.	20th January.	27th January.	3rd February.	Comparison for the week.	Comparison for the fortnight.
Kistna	2,704	3,085	31,511	+ 66	+ 447
Nellore	59,313	51,262	58,782	+ 7,520	— 531
Cuddapah	210,550	170,704	135,526	— 35,178	— 75,024
Bellary	353,799	332,924	311,503	— 21,431	— 42,296
Kurnool	297,841	253,318	291,211	+ 37,893	— 6,630
Chingleput	10,166	9,468	10,175	+ 707	+ 9
North Arcot	23,023	22,236	2,204	— 32	— 819
Trichinopoly	684	857	770	— 87	+ 86
Madura	5,558	4,393	6,335	+ 1,942	+ 777
Tinnevelly	1,066	2,101	1,801	— 300	+ 735
Coimbatore	27,411	28,460	24,132	— 4,328	— 3,279
Salem	23,471	23,036	30,170	+ 7,134	+ 6,699
TOTAL ...	1,015,586	901,844	895,760	— 6,084	—119,826

6. This table shews that the numbers have fallen 120,000 in a fortnight, of which 75,000 have been in Cuddapah and 42,000 in Bellary. The decrease in Kurnool is only 6,600, shewing the Mohurrum festival had more to do with the falling off on the 27th January than the systematic weeding to which the Collector attributed it. The numbers in the district were, however, as high as 323,338 on the 6th January and 319,774 on the 13th. For Nellore the present report shews that the fall on the 20th in the Atmakur Taluq was not real and was due to imperfect return. There is a similar suspicious decrease in the present return for the Kavali Taluq—from 6,286 to 1,681, which the Collector will explain. The fluctuations in the other taluqs call for no remark.

7. The Cuddapah figures for the week and fortnight are compared below :—

TALUQS.	20th January.	27th January.	3rd February.	Comparison for the week.	Comparison for the fortnight.	Present numbers per cent. of population.
Jammalamadugu ...	12,789	10,541	11,272	+ 731	— 1,517	10·2
Pullivendla ...	25,870	15,513	11,653	— 3,860	— 14,217	10·5
Proddatur ...	14,695	10,419	4,079	— 6,340	— 10,616	4·0
Budwail ...	9,415	9,393	9,567	+ 174	+ 152	10·3
Cuddapah ...	12,744	8,683	6,443	— 2,240	— 6,301	3·9
Sidhaut ...	6,431	6,403	5,900	— 503	— 531	7·7
Pullampett ...	8,718	9,711	9,471	— 240	+ 753	6·5
Royachoti ...	13,907	13,747	15,987	+ 2,240	+ 2,080	12·5
Kadiri ...	39,074	18,987	14,398	— 4,589	— 24,676	10·2
Voilpad ...	26,612	26,612	17,655	— 8,957	— 8,957	12·1
Madanapalli ...	40,295	40,695	29,101	— 11,194	— 11,594	21·5
TOTAL ...	210,550	170,704	135,526	— 35,178	— 75,024	10·0

The great decrease is very remarkable. It is largest in Kadiri, but the effect has been merely to reduce the proportion of numbers to population to the average of the district. In those of the sub-division taluks the proportion now exceeds the average by very little; but in Madanapalli it is very high. In Proddatur and Cuddapah the proportion is extremely low. The Board believe the decrease to be due to reduction of wages to task-work and weeding of gangs and dismissal of Mysore coolies; but the Collector is requested to report what the causes are. Explanation on so great a decrease ought to have accompanied the returns.

8. The Bellary figures for the last two weeks are contrasted below :—

	29th Jan.	27th Jan.	3rd Feb.	Comparison for the week.	Comparison for the fortnight.
Adoni	64,655	17,167	80,821	+63,654	+16,616
Alur	38,258	49,257	40,202	— 9,055	+ 1,944
Gooty	25,166	26,391	25,176	— 1,215	+ 10
Tadpatri	12,976	12,664	12,398	— 266	— 578
Anantapur	19,827	20,226	12,430	— 7,796	— 7,497
Dharmaveram	15,468	15,911	13,099	— 2,812	— 2,369
Pennakonda	17,388	15,332	8,489	— 6,843	— 8,899
Hindapur	6,354	6,555	2,497	— 4,058	— 3,857
Madaksera	15,752	49,281	13,517	—35,764	— 2,235
Raidrug	7,868	7,623	8,200	+ 577	+ 332
Bellary	55,219	50,996	46,049	— 4,947	— 9,170
Hospet	16,502	12,124	6,634	— 5,490	— 9,868
Kudligi	24,477	22,385	19,374	— 3,011	— 5,103
Harpanhalli	15,283	13,002	11,007	— 1,995	— 4,276
Hadgalli	18,604	15,560	11,610	— 3,950	— 6,994
TOTAL ...	353,799	332,924	311,503	— 21,421	— 42,296

Here the Adoni figures for last week are evidently wrong. The Collector will explain the cause of increase in the numbers in that taluk. The Madaksera return of the 27th January is reported to have been wrong. In Pennakonda returns from some works are wanting. No explanation is given for any of the variations, great as some of them are.

9. The changes in the other districts, except Coimbatore and Salem, are unimportant. In the former, the decrease is chiefly in Erode and Palladum, but works have been taken in hand in Collegal and Pollachy. In Salem, the increase occurs in Oossoor and in Ahtur, where 2,726 persons are employed, though this has not hitherto been ranked as a distressed taluk. The Collector has not yet furnished the report called for in Board's Proceedings of 26th January 1877, No. 310, para. 8.

10. *Rates of wages.*—The scale prescribed, *viz.*, 2 annas, 1 anna and 4 pies, and 10 pies, had been introduced in Chingleput, and was being introduced in other districts also. No ordinary cooly gets more than 2 annas in North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, Madura, Nellore, Tinnevelly or Bellary. In the last-named district the new scale has been partly enforced, but grain wages are still given in five taluks. The rates in Alur and Tadpatri have never been reported, and the Collector's attention is called to this. In Cuddapah the prescribed money scale has been started in Kadiri and Voilpad, and, as regards women and children, in Rayachoti; and the grain and money scale (for the adoption of which there was certainly no reason) in Madanapalli. The last-mentioned scale is also in force in Proddatur, and grain wages only in Jammalamadugu. There appears to be extraordinary difficulty in getting orders carried out in the Cuddapah District.

11. *Gratuitous relief.*—The following statement compares the numbers by districts :—

Kistna	334	455	+ 121
Nellore	9,103	9,539	+ 436
Cuddapah	893	1,623	+ 730
Bellary	33,497	28,129	— 5,368
Kurnool	2,779	3,674	+ 895
Chingleput	3,425	3,081	— 344
Madura	331	296	— 35
Tinnevelly	58	92	+ 34
Coimbatore	359	93	— 266
Salem	9,750	6,157	— 3,593
TOTAL ...	60,529	53,139	— 7,390

The decrease in Bellary is satisfactory, occurring as it does in the Head Assistant's division, where the relief was being abused by the village officers. An increase, however, is observed in Hindapur. A report from the Collector on the administration of gratuitous relief in his district is awaited, and also from the Collector of Nellore on the large numbers relieved in the Atmakur taluk. The decrease in Salem is due to the substitution of camps for village relief. The outlay on gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 26,777 excluding Kurnool, for which district the figures have not been telegraphed.

Adoni	338	2,601	+ 2,263
Alur	70	81	+ 11
Gooty	3,163	3,357	+ 194
Tadpatri	654	920	+ 266
Anantapur	139	100	— 39
Darmaveram	1,162	1,032	— 130
Pennakondah	5,788	1,515	— 4,273
Hindapur	7,245	8,630	+ 1,385
Madaksera	8,174	3,967	— 4,207
Raidrug	71	83	+ 12
Bellary	164	34	— 130
Hospet	3,982	3,658	— 324
Kudlighi	107	103	— 4
Harpanhally	1,490	1,251	— 239
Hadgalli	950	797	— 153
	33,497	28,129	5,368

12. The total outlay is reported as follows :—

Relief works	Rs. 60,75,920
Gratuitous relief	„ 1,91,713
	Rs. 62,67,633

13. The usual memorandum of grants sanctioned by the Board to date is enclosed. The total is Rs. 80,74,963.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,

Acting Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee of different grains and Rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse Gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches	Inches	Inches
Kistna	9·81	9·21	18·79	13·43	11·10	31·62	14·33	11·47	36·67	11·85	10·34	37·72	6·95	6·81	13·19	12·81	11·42	27·70	...	0·48	...
Nellore	8·00	7·26	15·38	9·18	8·47	28·77	9·57	8·86	31·28	9·05	8·39	29·05	6·79	6·61	11·70	8·33	8·07	24·85	...	0·11	0·08
Cuddapah	6·98	7·08	14·09	7·96	7·81	25·60	8·13	7·98	26·19	7·82	7·41	24·51	6·23	6·26	11·83	8·34	8·02	26·21	...	0·12	...
Bellary	6·80	6·71	14·40	8·07	7·84	25·61	8·25	7·83	27·11	7·51	7·39	23·48	6·08	6·30	12·01	8·26	8·20	28·22	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·70	6·46	15·33	7·83	7·67	28·35	8·56	8·54	29·45	8·01	7·84	28·41	6·32	6·18	15·14	7·75	7·67	24·88	...	0·03	...
Chingleput	9·20	9·17	16·26	11·64	10·80	...	10·81	10·28	23·67	11·14	...	...	5·70	5·70	10·28	10·24	9·88	19·78	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·01	7·70	14·92	9·50	9·18	22·30	9·37	9·24	22·52	8·80	8·43	20·87	5·79	5·60	10·56	11·05	10·42	24·58	...	...	0·16
Trichinopoly	8·19	8·41	13·78	17·50	14 00	23·10	11·79	10·97	27·51	11·43	11·59	25·91	5·81	5·35	9·90	12·49	11·24	24·02	...	0·04	0·09
Madura	7·67	7·88	14·65	13·30	13·30	35·64	11·40	12·29	33·21	11·13	11·65	31·11	5·72	5·69	10·69	13·73	12·97	24·86	...	0·02	0·18
Tinnevelly	8·30	8·45	13·13	8·58	9·29	27·74	11·08	13·70	20·59	11·87	11·83	29·12	5·35	5·35	6·74	11·06	10·95	19·83	...	0·02	0·17
Coimbatore	7·42	7·34	12·43	9·36	9·40	20·20	10·09	10·11	23·33	10·94	11·17	23·10	4·91	4·79	9·41	10·89	10·75	23·37	...	...	0·05
Salem	7·62	7·66	13·24	9·03	9·19	22·12	9·34	9·52	21·87	9·24	9·40	22·41	5·82	5·75	10·06	10·06	10·47	24·55	...	...	...

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	75,000	...	2,201	18,637	23,337	520	78	...	...	...	3,151	...	...	...	455
Nellore ...	4,53,000	1,85,051	53,908	2,98,169	2,98,169	16,939	8,127	25,539	25,134	8,109	58,782	...	...	...	9,539
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	...	1,02,868	9,40,847	9,94,437	1,802	216	55,546	64,838	15,142	1,35,526	553	624	446	1,623
Bellary ...	33,16,000	15,47,839	1,77,712	19,91,574	23,05,330	1,38,895	12,524	1,21,183	1,47,574	42,746	3,11,503	5,253	8,698	14,176	28,129
Kurnool ...	11,21,000	...	1,99,831	20,69,523	20,69,523	8,693	613	...	...	...	2,91,211	...	...	...	3,674
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,62,624	8,210	70,153	70,153	9,163	851	5,645	3,616	914	10,175	606	924	1,551	3,081
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	2,04,773	13,951	1,05,795	1,05,810	39	...	9,958	8,660	3,586	22,204	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	432	1,530	1,530	...	...	191	372	207	770	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	1,11,865	4,143	24,003	27,129	1,183	39	2,664	3,380	291	6,335	44	85	167	296
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	19,952	956	3,144	3,144	342	66	1,328	415	58	1,801	12	50	30	92
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,25,703	17,134	75,078	81,740	64	29	6,713	16,468	951	24,132	43	40	10	93
Salem ...	2,11,000	3,05,372	12,388	95,618	95,618	14,073	4,234	14,539	13,316	2,315	30,170	1,574	2,788	1,795	6,157
Total ...	70,69,763	...	5,93,734	56,94,071	60,75,920	1,91,713	26,777	...	...	...	8,95,760	...	...	...	53,139

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd February 1877.

	Talukes.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North Arcot.	Chittoor ...	...	10,425	2,183	15,778	15,778	...	...	1,263	751	550	2,564	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	10,572	236	2,677	2,677	39	...	337	278	61	676	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	17,245	1,395	14,038	14,038	...	...	1,293	1,174	29	2,496	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	12,780	453	2,693	2,693	...	...	160	240	...	400	...	...	...	...
	Vellore ...	...	44,866	2,640	27,826	27,826	...	...	1,042	2,500	944	4,486	...	...	...	... *a*
	Arcot ...	...	28,200	1,696	15,964	15,964	...	...	1,767	1,556	222	3,545	...	...	...	... *b*
	Wallaja ...	...	29,685	1,879	13,471	13,471	...	...	1,100	610	550	2,260	...	...	...	... *c*
	Punganur	...	37,000	3,048	11,206	11,206	...	...	2,623	1,236	1,190	5,049	...	...	...	... *d*
	Trittany ...	...	14,000	421	2,142	2,142	...	...	373	315	40	728	...	...	...	... *e*
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... *f*
	Total	1,85,450	2,04,773	13,951	1,05,795	1,05,810	39	...	9,958	8,666	3,586	22,204	...	...	...	...
Chingleput.	Madurantakum	...	5,000	544	2,223	2,223	227	35	455	300	137	892	20	39	86	145
	Conjeveram	...	18,509	842	7,595	7,595	1,182	105	280	205	140	625	150	182	506	838 *g*
	Chingleput	...	12,800	993	5,325	5,325	359	41	666	640	301	1,607	62	68	220	350 *h*
	Trivellore	...	47,318	1,443	8,067	8,067	79	3	853	319	35	1,207	2	6	...	8 *i*
	Saidapett	...	56,947	2,621	30,321	30,321	7,112	351	1,851	1,368	298	3,517	371	629	737	1,737
	Ponnery	...	22,050	1,767	16,622	16,622	204	116	1,540	784	3	2,327	1	...	2	3
	Total	1,45,365	1,62,624	8,210	70,153	70,153	9,163	851	5,645	3,616	914	10,175	606	924	1,551	3,081
Coimbatore.	Erode ...	...	20,760	3,163	18,639	22,456	...	...	1,018	2,160	58	3,236	...	...	...	...
	Pulladam	...	34,610	4,630	15,943	18,488	64	29	1,307	4,761	227	6,295	43	40	10	93
	Udumalfeta	...	28,950	4,569	22,133	22,133	...	...	1,879	4,111	44	6,034	...	...	...	...
	Sattiamangalam	...	10,435	557	2,648	2,648	...	...	410	605	52	1,067	...	...	...	...
	Caroor ...	...	7,940	856	3,695	3,695	...	...	510	1,392	251	2,153	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	9,470	1,131	5,650	5,950	...	...	608	1,446	123	2,177	...	...	...	...
	Pollachy	...	230	45	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	5,828	1,804	3,982	3,982	...	...	708	1,478	138	2,324	...	...	...	...
	Darapuram	...	4,980	343	2,307	2,307	...	...	258	513	58	829	...	...	...	...
	Collegal	...	2,500	36	36	36	...	...	15	2	...	17	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,00,000	2,25,703	17,134	75,078	81,740	64	29	6,713	16,468	951	24,132	43	40	10	93
Salem.	Royachoti	...	...	9,751	96,170	96,257	325	65	6,598	7,800	1,589	15,987	275	229	223	727
	Pullampett	...	...	5,856	38,035	38,928	...	...	4,106	4,719	646	9,471	...	...	...	...
	Prodattur	...	...	2,074	41,139	42,526	122	51	1,617	1,916	546	4,079	84	153	20	257
	Jammalmadugu	...	...	6,145	51,380	52,207	212	50	3,903	6,228	1,141	11,272	50	51	52	153
	Budwail	...	...	6,263	27,235	27,937	...	...	4,039	4,264	1,264	9,567	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri ...	...	...	3,640	1,84,422	2,00,150	184	...	6,098	6,420	1,880	14,398	45	42	24	111
Cud.	Sidhout ...	...	...	3,262	27,249	27,249	...	...	2,499	2,789	612	5,900	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla	...	...	2,696	69,434	71,576	...	...	3,697	5,967	1,989	11,653	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	2,183	56,445	81,379	...	...	2,523	3,169	751	6,443	...	...	...	...
	Madanapalli	...	...	58,589	1,87,300	1,87,300	239	28	12,086	13,405	3,610	29,101	30	40	50	120
	Voilpad ...	...	...	2,409	1,62,038	1,68,928	720	22	8,380	8,161	1,114	17,655	69	109	77	255
	Total	13,20,000	...	1,02,868	9,40,847	9,94,437	1,802	216	55,546	64,838	15,142	1,35,506	553	621	446	1,623
Salem.	Salem ...	...	51,763	1,979	18,237	18,237	3,875	*j* 1,493	4,686	2,721	519	7,926	307	699	213	1,219
	Ahthur ...	...	34,008	829	850	850	249	172	1,308	1,272	146	2,726	106	200	26	332
	Namkal ...	...	17,410	869	7,872	7,872	1,166	150	649	722	208	1,579	21	47	14	82
	Trichengode	...	49,290	1,396	12,624	12,621	1,466	97	2,907	1,867	269	5,043	98	201	83	382
	Tripatore ...	...	20,075	529	1,129	1,129	1,432	232	297	666	65	1,028	158	105	104	367
	Uttengiri	...	26,137	802	4,371	4,371	1,561	624	724	1,064	225	2,013	187	358	374	919
	Darampury	...	40,400	1,097	16,421	16,421	2,153	358	1,359	1,870	447	3,676	267	394	632	1,293
	Oossoor ...	...	39,334	2,472	21,413	21,413	1,334	664	1,813	1,698	103	3,614	240	444	121	805
	Kistnagiri	...	26,955	2,415	12,701	12,701	837	444	796	1,436	333	2,565	190	340	198	728
	Total	2,11,000	3,05,372	12,388	95,618	95,618	14,073	4,234	14,539	13,316	2,315	30,170	1,574	2,788	1,795	6,157
Madura.	Madura	...	25,943	157	3,159	3,159	...	...	117	97	25	239	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	...	5,194	616	2,372	3,136	...	...	713	144	29	886	...	...	...	...
	Melur	...	823	71	316	316	...	...	51	34	...	85	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	259	The work is not in progress at present					...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	54,635	2,410	11,722	14,084	933	39	1,363	2,385	117	3,865	44	85	167	296
	Ramnad	...	24,000	889	5,361	5,361	...	...	420	720	120	*k* 1,260	...	...	...	...
	Total	93,748	1,11,865	4,143	24,003	27,129	1,183	39	2,664	3,380	291	6,335	44	85	167	296
	Trichinopoly	5,000	1,200	434	1,530	1,530	...	...	191	372	207	770	...	...	...	...
Bellary.	Harpanhalli	...	...	1,02,009	6,374	71,340	76,674	4,929	282	4,495	5,062	1,450	11,007	63	90	1,098	1,251
	Pennakonda	...	...	99,532	7,048	1,15,758	1,27,193	17,119	2,526	2,746	4,678	1,065	8,489	293	418	804	1,515
	Alur	...	...	1,63,277	17,353	1,81,812	1,81,812	174	26	16,651	17,233	6,318	40,202	16	21	44	81
	Tadputry	...	...	1,22,357	7,961	57,860	57,860	1,570	308	3,941	7,316	1,141	12,398	158	253	509	920
	Adony	...	...	...	30,278	2,40,135	3,26,837	28,531	806	35,274	33,730	11,817	80,821	405	718	1,478	2,601
	Anantapur	...	...	68,561	7,196	52,282	69,045	493	57	3,236	6,442	2,752	12,430	30	51	19	100
	Raidrug	...	...	70,075	3,930	70,365	70,365	121	10	3,492	3,158	1,550	8,200	29	36	18	83
	Madakasera	...	...	13,025	10,565	1,22,403	1,22,403	8,319	1,578	4,285	7,607	1,625	13,517	788	1,056	2,123	3,967
	Gooty	...	...	1,13,935	12,276	1,13,935	1,63,521	11,510	1,188	8,169	13,578	3,429	25,176	507	859	1,991	3,357
	Hindapur	...	...	30,450	4,332	1,20,840	1,24,119	51,596	4,000	1,061	1,137	299	2,497	2,295	4,219	2,116	8,630
	Bellary	...	Not completely given		36,821	4,62,489	5,53,944	340	62	21,656	20,446	3,947	46,049	20	14	...	34
	Kudligi	...	...		3,44,272	9,429	1,12,567	1,13,144	2,876	41	7,377	10,002	1,995	19,374	32	43	28	103
	Dharmaveram	...	...		1,63,568	8,575	85,662	1,11,826	2,708	1,029	3,672	6,642	2,785	13,099	315	373	344	1,032
	Hospet	...	...		1,22,176	7,515	84,571	1,02,632	5,521	606	2,195	3,498	941	6,634	229	484	2,945	3,658
	Huvenhadgally	...	...		1,34,602	8,059	99,555	1,03,785	2,760	5	2,933	7,045	1,632	11,610	73	63	661	797
	Total	33,16,000	15,47,839	1,77,712	19,91,574	23,05,330	1,38,895	12,524	1,21,183	1,47,574	42,746	3,11,503	5,253	8,698	14,178	28,129

a Head cooly 0 3 0. *b* Man 0 2 0. *c* Woman 0 1 4. *d* 0 1 3. *e* Child 0 1 0. *f* 0 0 10. *g* Man 0 2 0. *h* Woman 0 1 4. *i* Boy & Girl 0 0 10.
j Inclusive of cost of Relief Camp-sheds. *k* The number on work on 31st January is entered.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1877 —continued.

	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Nellore	Gudur	...	34,630	2,795	18,328	18,328	...	...	2,702	3,171	891	6,764	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	13,850	1,956	13,704	13,704	922	379	1,245	1,002	288	2,535	106	100	34	240
	Nellore	...	8,651	1,422	7,564	7,564	...	...	782	1,033	359	2,174	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	22,745	19,222	59,339	59,339	10,312	5,928	5,383	4,542	864	10,789	1,276	1,883	1,851	5,010
	Kavali	...	30,250	7,361	42,421	42,421	2,400	877	495	635	551	1,681	472	587	1,452	2,511
	Udayagiri	...	18,000	8,643	57,964	57,964	...	...	5,341	5,388	2,190	12,919	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	14,525	5,927	56,547	56,547	1,186	498	3,823	3,575	981	8,379	...	...	...	973
	Kanigiri	...	6,000	3,497	15,008	15,008	274	19	3,014	2,663	806	6,483	144	172	120	436
	Ongole	...	14,900	222	2,881	2,881	533	17	458	569	179	1,206	5	12	3	20
	Zamindari tracts	...	2,15,000	2,863	24,413	24,413	1,312	409	2,296	2,556	1,000	5,852	140	146	63	349
	Total ...	4,53,000	1,85,051	53,908	2,98,169	2,98,169	16,939	8,127	25,539	25,134	8,109	58,782	...	...	...	9,539
Tinnevelly	Srivilliputtur	...	5,571	307	665	665	9	...	327	172	...	499	...	...	...	...
	Sattur	...	9,526	448	1,838	1,838	21	...	797	185	50	1,032	2	5	...	7
	Sankaranamarkoil	...	4,805	18	405	405	137	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Olapidaram	...	50	183	236	236	175	65	204	58	8	270	10	44	30	84
	Total ...	44,200	19,952	956	3,144	3,144	342	66	1,328	415	58	1,801	12	50	30	92

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 4.

Statement showing Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd February 1877.

Districts.	Road Works.			Irrigation Works.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Remarks.
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	2,201	18,637	...	...	...	...	2,201	18,637	
Nellore ...	1,25,900	41,109	2,28,774	29,500	8,453	50,002	29,651	4,346	19,393	1,85,051	53,908	2,98,169	
Cuddapah ...	...	92,855	8,21,329	...	4,785	40,033	...	5,228	79,485	...	1,02,868	9,40,847	
Bellary ...	11,84,005	1,57,033	17,24,772	1,77,655	9,970	1,08,938	1,86,179	10,709	1,57,864	15,47,839	1,77,712	19,91,574	
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegram received.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput ...	1,17,849	5,712	36,731	...	553	3,159	44,775	1,945	30,263	1,62,624	8,210	70,153	
North Arcot	1,48,330	8,301	63,715	14,500	1,352	12,797	41,943	4,298	29,283	2,04,773	13,951	1,05,795	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	432	1,530	1,200	432	1,530	
Madura ...	71,950	3,213	16,365	37,876	914	6,410	769	16	155	1,10,595*	4,143*	22,930*	
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	11,270	336	1,106	8,682	620	2,038	19,952	956	3,144	
Coimbatore ...	1,00,940	11,401	55,041	2,900	238	2,371	21,863	5,495	17,666	1,25,703	17,134	75,078	
Salem ...	84,250	4,207	32,885	1,26,253	2,051	14,217	94,869	6,130	48,516	3,05,372	12,388	95,618	
Total ...	18,83,224	3,23,831	29,79,612	3,99,954	30,853	2,57,670	4,29,931	39,219	3,86,193	26,63,109	3,93,903	36,23,475	

* Exclusive of Dindigul Taluk, where the work is not in progress.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Relief Works up to 8th February 1877, and Expenditure up to 3rd February 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress up to 3rd February 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	23,337	520
Nellore	4,53,000	2,98,169	16,939
Cuddapah	13,20,000	9,94,437	1,802
Bellary	33,16,000	23,05,330	1,38,895
Kurnool	21,21,000	20,69,523	8,693
Chingleput	1,45,365	70,153	9,163
North Arcot	1,85,450	1,05,810	39
South Arcot	15,000	} Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000		
Trichinopoly	5,000	1,530	...
Madura	93,748	27,129	1,183
Tinnevelly	44,200	3,144	312
Coimbatore	1,00,000	81,740	64
Salem	2,11,000	95,618	14,073
Total ...	80,94,763	60,75,920	1,91,713

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st FEBRUARY 1877.

Ports into which imported.	From Bengal.		From British Burma.		Total.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras	305,101	16,63,163	11,029	55,895	342,193	18,61,616
,, Paddy	2,161	7,900	20,371	74,615	22,532	82,515
Bimlipatam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coconada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddalore	.....	.....	54	296	54	296
,, Paddy	.....	.....	8,296	28,330	8,296	28,330
* Tranquebar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Negapatam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuticorin	.....	.....	1,464	8,000	9,127	55,174
Cochin	9,118	55,120	7,541	25,370	31,965	1,75,208
,, Paddy	30,501	1,67,208	.....	.....	7,541	25,370
Tellicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,398	34,160
Calicut	5,398	34,160	.....	.....	11,510	64,005
* Quilandy	11,510	64,005	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cannanore	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,859	33,130
Mangalore	6,859	33,130	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Other Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	370,648	20,24,716	48,755	1,92,506	445,475	23,59,804

Ports into which imported.	From Foreign Ports.	
	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras	26,063	1,42,528
,, Paddy	.....	.....
Bimlipatam	.....	.....
Coconada	.....	.....
Cuddalore	.....	.....
,, Paddy	.....	.....
* Tranquebar	.....	.....
* Negapatam	.....	.....
Tuticorin	9	54
Cochin	.....	.....
,, Paddy	.....	.....
Tellicherry	.....	.....
Calicut	.....	.....
* Quilandy	.....	.....
Cannanore	.....	.....
Mangalore	.....	.....
* Other Ports	.....	.....
	26,072	1,42,582

* No returns received.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st FEBRUARY 1877.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	FROM BENGAL.												FROM BRITISH BURMA.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		TOTAL.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Kyook-phyoo.		TOTAL.*	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	63,673	2,34,565	...	...	2,094	6,417	18,656	63,485	42,759	87,400	127,182	3,91,867	6,873	21,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,873	21,159
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	107	219	1,902	3,885	...	...	2,009	4,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	19,405	78,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,405	78,866	...	...	742	3,025	...	...	...	...	742	3,025
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,293	33,810	...	...	...	...	21,293	33,810
Tuticorin ...	26,721	1,06,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,721	1,06,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin ...	25,788	99,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,278	3,480	27,066	1,03,172	...	...	4,513	18,354	...	...	...	...	4,513	18,354
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,726	1,09,623	...	...	...	...	62,726	1,09,623
Tellicherry ...	4,055	15,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,735	34,732	16,790	50,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	17,688	61,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,688	61,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	3,491	12,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,491	12,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	499	2,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	2,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	4,033	15,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,033	15,475	...	...	7	25	...	...	...	...	7	25
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,672	12,183	...	...	...	...	7,672	12,183
	165,353	6,25,976	...	...	2,201	6,636	20,558	67,370	56,772	1,25,612	244,884	8,25,594	6,873	21,159	96,953	1,77,020	...	...	...	...	103,826	1,98,179

* No returns have been received from Moulmein, Mergui, or Tavoy.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XIV. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 16th February 1877.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 13th and 14th February 1877.	Works in progress.	NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED: During the past week.	NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED: During the present week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN lbs. PER RUPEE. Ordinary prices.		Prices during the past week.	Prices during the present week.	Average rainfall, *i. e.*, the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
									Rs.	Rs.						
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Rain 56 cents. Slight grain importation. Small-pox continues.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,480	3,149	2,29,233	99,930	Jowari Bajri	56 54	34½ 28½	31 25¾	24·91	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	An average of ½ an inch of rain has fallen in all the Talukas. Fever and small-pox prevalent.	Ditto ...	17,000	16,500	3,59,272	1,30,423	Jowari Bajri	54 47	32 29	32 29	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough	Ditto ...	25,716	17,673	4,05,090	2,69,762	Jowari Bajri	76 66	27 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	16 cents of rain in Poona. Grain supply good, and prices steady. Cholera in Bhimthari and Purandhar.	Ditto ...	49,700	46,000	8,91,620	3,80,761	Jowari Bajri	65 51	24 23	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 24,186; exports Rs. 1,07,068. 49 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	49,415	48,256	11,31,467	7,45,611	Jowari Bajri	66 60	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Rain in Satara, Patan and Jauli Talukas. Grain supply sufficient. 10 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	14,391	17,122	5,71,338	2,11,848	Jowari Bajri	39 35	20½ 20	20 20	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient. Cholera increasing. 209 deaths.	Ditto ...	50,835	45,616	6,60,750	2,77,579	Jowari Bajri	56 76	18 18	17½ 17	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful. Extreme scarcity of water in Athni. 225 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	12,034	15,000	4,60,358	2,16,271	Jowari Bajri	43 54	20 20	19 20	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain market steady. Scarcity of water and fodder increasing. 436 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	26,587	28,903	8,08,590	1,89,683	Jowari	43	18	18	26·39	13·81
TOTAL ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			2,49,158	2,38,219	55,17,718	25,22,168						

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

RAIN has fallen in Khandesh, Násik, Poona, and Satara.

Grain has slightly risen in price, jowari averaging 23 lbs. for the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of persons upon relief works is 238,219 against 249,158 last week, and there are also 6,396 hill-men and immigrants upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The decrease is not likely to be maintained, as the people who are "on strike" against the diminution of pay upon civil works and against the exaction of tasks are now, it is reported, beginning to come back slowly. Efforts are being made to draft the people from Sholapur—where Government have at length been able to close many of the small civil works—to large works beyond the limits of the districts, such as the Nira Canal and the Dhond and Manmád Railway; but the people strongly object to work at any distance from their villages, or to perform anything but a mere nominal amount of labour. The necessity that Government have hitherto been under of carrying on numerous small scattered works close to the people's homes has brought about this very undesirable state of matters.

The considerable increase under the head "Expenditure up to latest known date" is due to the fact that the more punctual submission of returns admits the expenditure being brought up to a later date than formerly. It is now shown up to 10th February 1877.

2. Government have authorised the expenditure necessary to remove labourers from those parts of the Dharwar Collectorate where cholera has assumed an epidemic form to works in the western talukas of the district.

Government have sanctioned the Pannewree tank in the Satara Collectorate. It is a work admirably suited for relief, as the dam alone will afford employment for 10,000 people, and supply the description of work (earthwork) upon which unskilled labour can be employed to the greatest advantage. Several such works are now in progress, and others are under investigation. These reservoirs will store large bodies of water available for irrigation above the level of the adjoining country, and by affecting the climate and promoting moisture they cannot fail to render future droughts less probable in their neighbourhood.

3. Two tables are appended, one (A) contrasting the number of people upon works under Civil and Public Works Agency, respectively, from November 11th till February 3rd; the other (B) giving the respective numbers of men, women and children upon relief works during the same period. The numbers shown in those tables, as in all previous statements, are averages of the weekly attendance.

4. A map accompanies this report. It is prepared in the same manner as that last sent, and differs from it only in that a few additional relief works, ordered since the last map was prepared, have been inserted, and in accordance with the instructions contained in the last paragraph of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 3, dated 25th January 1877, information has been given on the face of the map as regards the number of persons on relief works, the weekly expenditure, and the current prices of food-grains. The Collectorates' boundaries have also been shown in colours.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity, both in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:

DISTRICTS.	Collectors' discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week ending 10th February.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs
Khandesh	Return not received.	Return not received.	410	764	82	200
Násik	44	27	170	3,958	555	1,347
Ahmednagar	857	291	4,584	3,673	390	993
Poona	Return not received.	Return not received.	5,618	19,446	2,057	8,489
Sholapur	1,103	890	12,526	4,434	517	1,796
Satara	Return not received.	Return not received.	1,071	5,941	659	1,725
Kaládgi	103	88	655	...	...	...
Belgaum	373	194	1,628	...	...	...
Dharwar	52	257	1,629	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,532	1,747	28,291	38,216	4,260	14,550

6. A table is appended showing the condition of the affected Native States.

7. With regard to the movement of food-grains, 2,600 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 9th February, and during the same week 3,243 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Násik-Bhusáwal lines, making a total of 5,843 tons for the week.

8. On the whole, there is no material change since last week.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 9. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877. Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 21st February 1877.

PRESENT:

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

LIMITATION OF SUITS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee. He said that at the last meeting he had given reasons which the Council thought sufficient for the introduction of some Bill, and had said that he would explain the nature of the Bill when he came to introduce it.

He would first mention that the "other purposes" which were tacked on to the expression "limitation of suits" were to provide for the acquisition of rights by prescription and to ascertain the periods of time within which applications should be made in proceedings in law-suits. But the principal object

of the Act was the limitation of suits; and in order to show the Council the nature of the amendments, he would remind them briefly of the principle upon which the Act was framed.

Now everybody knew what was the nature and object of a Statute of Limitations: its object was to prevent stale claims from being enforced; and its nature was to specify the times at which claims should be considered to be stale claims. For that purpose it was necessary to fix some point of time as a point from which the period of limitation assigned should begin to run. And, secondly, it was necessary to fix what that period should be.

With regard to the second matter, it was a comparatively easy thing to mention the length of time which should run in order to bar a claim. Of course such rules must follow general custom and convenience, and he supposed it would not be possible to frame a satisfactory time-table without considerable previous experience of law-suits. But such rules were in their own nature of an arbitrary kind. There was no reason in the nature of things why a claim which was in full force on the 31st of December should be extinguished on the 1st of January. We could assign no reason except necessity, the tyrant's plea; unless we were to let a claim run on for ever, we must draw a line somewhere. Wherever it was drawn, it must be an abrupt and arbitrary line; and it was just as easy to draw a line of that kind at one point as at another.

But the great difficulty was to fix the time which should be the starting point of the period of limitation. That had been usually done by saying that the suit should be brought within such and such a time from the creation or arising of the cause of action; and so it was done by the law which prevailed in India before the Act which they were now amending, Act IX of 1871. But such enactments as these were pregnant with numerous embarrassments. "Cause of action" was an ambiguous term; and it was found in many cases a matter of much difficulty to say when the cause of action arose. The consequence had been that there had been difficulties, disputes and law-suits innumerable turning on this expression "cause of action." It would not be difficult to state to the Council cases in which such questions were of a refined and subtle nature. But by way of illustration, he would take a case of the simplest kind and of most constant occurrence. Take the case of a bill of exchange payable at a future date, drawn by one man in favour of another; accepted by a third person, and endorsed by a fourth. When did the cause of action arise in favour of the drawee? Was it when the bill was drawn, or when it was accepted, or when it was made payable, or when it was dishonoured, or when it was endorsed, or when notice of dishonour was given to the endorsee? All these events might happen at different times, each entered into the cause of action, and of each it might be contended that it was the cause of action. Again, the cause of action would be varied according as an action on the bill was brought by the drawer, the endorser, or the endorsee. To each of these parties there would be different times at which happened the principal one of those events which together constituted the cause of action. It would be seen therefore that the use of this phrase "cause of action" led to a great deal of dispute when you came to fix the starting-point of limitation.

The principle of the Indian Limitation Act was that for the most part it abandoned the phrase "cause of action," and instead thereof specified a great number of different suits, and took for each suit some definite time or definite event to constitute the starting-point of the period of limitation. He would refer again to the case of a bill of exchange or a promissory note, which was the same thing. In the schedule of our Act no less than fourteen different cases were put relating to suits on bills of exchange or promissory notes, and in each of these cases some definite time or event had been fixed as the starting point for the period of limitation. For instance in No. 68 of the schedule it was said that a suit shall not be brought on a bill of exchange payable at a fixed time after date except within three years after the time when the bill falls due. In No. 69 it was said that a suit shall not be brought on a bill payable at sight except within three years after it has been presented. And so on through the various circumstances attending bills and notes. There were 150 different kinds of suits mentioned in the schedule, in each of which, excepting he thought only one,

some appropriate time or event was fixed as the time from which the period of limitation should be computed.

It was obvious that a law framed on this principle was much more specific and easy to work than one which was constantly referring us back to the cause of action in order to find the starting-point of time. It was also obvious that, inasmuch as the legislator took upon himself work which had previously been done by Courts of Law, he was likely to fall into mistakes by fixing sometimes inconvenient starting-points, and sometimes inconsistent ones for similar cases.

We had no reason to believe but that the existing Act had on the whole adopted convenient and reasonable starting-points, or that it was on the whole consistent and easy to work. But some cases had been brought to his notice, principally by Chief Justice Garth, in which the point fixed was not convenient, and some in which the Act was not altogether consistent with itself. These were the respects in which it was proposed to amend the Act. And it was observed by his predecessor, Sir James Stephen, when the Act was pending before Council, that one of the advantages of constructing the law on this principle was, that it would admit of amendment with great ease. It was obvious that if they were merely to alter a single item in the schedule, they could amend the Act with a less amount of consideration and trouble than if they were changing the whole principle which applied to a numerous class of cases. They had therefore taken the opportunity afforded by the necessity of making a number of alterations in order to bring part of the Act into accord with the Civil Procedure Code, to introduce other amendments which were recommended by Sir Richard Garth, or which had been noted from time to time in the Legislative Department as desirable.

He always felt great difficulty in explaining to the Council a Bill like this, which consisted of a great number of details. It would take a great deal of time, and probably the time would not be well spent, if he went through all the different items in which it was proposed to amend the law. Perhaps it would be better if he were to give two or three instances by way of sample, from which the Council could judge of the bulk, and could see the way in which they proposed to alter the Act.

He would take the 22nd item in the schedule to the Bill which answered to No. 23 of the existing Act. That item said that a suit for malicious prosecution must be brought within one year from the time when the plaintiff was acquitted. But it had been pointed out that the plaintiff might never be acquitted, and in fact no prosecution was so likely to break down as a malicious prosecution. It might be abandoned without the jury or the Judge being called on for a verdict. It was proposed to alter that No. by saying that the time when the period of limitation began to run should commence when the plaintiff was acquitted, or the prosecution was otherwise terminated.

He would take next No. 33 in the schedule to the Bill, which was equivalent to No. 38 of the existing Act, which said that a suit against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverted it to other uses, must be brought within two years from the time of the perversion. Again it had been pointed out that no cases were so likely to escape notice for considerable periods of time, as the case of a man who had lawful possession of property and had a right to use it for one purpose, but used it for another.

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said that he might hand his clothes over to the care of his valet, and go upon his travels for a year or two, and that the valet, instead of performing the usual duties of a valet and keeping the clothes clean and tidy, might wear them, and he on his return might find them dirty, patched and threadbare. Or he might leave his plate with his bankers, who instead of locking it up in their strong-room might take a fancy to use it at their entertainments and return it to him battered, dinted and spoilt. In such cases the whole period of limitation might elapse before the injured man had any chance of knowing of the wrong done to him, and there was no reason why he should be so deprived of his remedy. It was therefore proposed to alter the law by providing that such a suit might be instituted within two years from the time when the perversion first became known to the person injured.

He would pass on to No. 122, which answered to No. 125 in the existing Act, which said that a suit by a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará

to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property must be brought within twelve years of the date of the alienation. There again it had been shown that the alienation was a thing likely to be unknown to the party injured. A father and son, for instance, lived together, and the father executed a mortgage of the ancestral property; there might be no change of possession and nothing might be known to the son of the alienation that had been made. They might perhaps continue to live together, and the father might die twenty years after the alienation, and then it might be found that an alienation had been effected, and the son was barred of his right merely by lapse of time, although he did not know of the act which constituted the alienation. It was proposed to alter that by saying that a suit might be brought within twelve years of the time when the alienee took possession of the property. Change of possession was a fact which must be known and which must call everybody's attention to what had taken place, and it was right enough that if with that notice of an invasion of his property the injured man did not stir to protect it, he should be barred by time.

The next item which he would notice was No. 123, which answered to No. 127 of the existing Act. The Act said that a suit by a Hindú excluded from joint family-property to enforce a right to share therein must be brought within twelve years from the time when the plaintiff claimed and was refused his share. There the starting-point was the claiming of the share; but a man might not choose to claim his share; he might allow his claim to lie by thirty forty or fifty years, seeing himself excluded: and at the end of fifty years, he might claim his share, and from that time the period of limitation would begin to run. He had been informed by the Chief Justice that such a case had recently happened, in which a man saw himself excluded from property for twenty or thirty years, during which time he had stood by and made no claim. At the end of that time he turned up and made a claim, and it was found that the statutory limitation had not run against him. It was proposed to alter that, and to provide that such a suit should be barred by the lapse of twelve years from the date of the exclusion.

He had mentioned cases in which the Bill altered the starting-point of the periods of limitation. There were some other alterations of the same kind. In other cases the Bill altered the length of the period of limitation. Take for instance No. 39 of its schedule, which answered to No. 11 of the existing Act. The Act said that a suit for damages for infringing copy-right or any other exclusive privilege must be brought within one year from the date of the infringement. Now that was a kind of case in which it often took more than a year for the injury to assume sufficient proportions for the injured person to know anything about it, or for him to think it worth while to bring a suit. A piracy may be committed on a book which for a year or more may meet with no success, but after that, by dint of advertising or by some good luck, the piratical work may meet with a great sale, interfere seriously with the genuine one, and make it worth the author's while to protect his rights. In such case he would find that his chance of protection was gone. Therefore it was proposed to fix a limitation of three years for such cases.

The other points in which the Bill altered the periods of time were the last three suits mentioned in the Act, in which the enormous period of sixty years had been allowed. That was a continuation of old law, and was generally felt to be inconvenient. The cases in which this lengthened period of time was allowed were—(1) suits against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged; (2) before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged; (3) any suit in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council. The Bill proposed in these cases to fix the more moderate period of thirty years.

The body of the Act contained some general rules applying to *all* suits mentioned in the schedule, and in one or two of these the Bill proposed to make some addition to the law. Section 7 provided for the case of persons who were under successive disabilities. For instance, at the time when a right to sue accrued, a man might be an infant, and before he attained his majority, he might become a lunatic. Here no point of time had occurred during which such person could bring a suit. The question was whether the starting-point

for the period of limitation should not be after he was free from disabilities. It was not so provided in the existing Act, SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE thought, on the sole ground that such consecutive disabilities were exceedingly rare. The attention of the Legislative Department, however, had been called to this omission, and he thought it a sound principle that every man should, if possible, have some time in which he might bring a suit when he was freed from disabilities. They had adopted the rule of the English law, that when two disabilities were concurrent, the period of limitation should not begin to run until both those disabilities ceased.

Section 30 of the Bill provided for the case of a series of trespassers on land adverse to one another and to the rightful owner. A case might happen in which successive squatters occupied land for periods of time sufficient in the aggregate to bar a suit by the owner. Which should retain the property? It was not a case which often happened, but it did sometimes, and so it was necessary to say which of the wrong-doers should have the property. He thought that it was more convenient and more defensible in principle to let the property be retained by the man who was in possession when the rightful title was extinguished. If the successive trespassers had relations with one another which gave to one a right of possession as against another, that right might be enforced. But if they were entire strangers to one another, and all were alike wrong-doers as regards the rightful owner, the possession had better remain where accident placed it at the time when the law said that no suit should be brought by the rightful owner to disturb it. It had been so decided by the late Master of the Rolls a few years ago.

He did not know that he need go further into the details of the amending Bill. He had given specimens of the various kinds of amendments which had been proposed. If any of his hon'ble colleagues wished to go further into the matter, he should be glad of it, and would be happy to postpone his motion to refer the Bill to Committee. He hoped that in that case his hon'ble colleague would read the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in which every one of the alterations was specified, and would state his views before the Bill went into Committee. But perhaps the Council would be content to leave the matter in the hands of the Select Committee: if so, they would accept the motion he had to make, that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE would beg to draw the attention of the Council to one or two points in the Bill. In the first place he would observe that under section 27, any person who had enjoyed the use of light, air or a water-course for twenty years without interruption, acquired thereby an absolute and indefeasible right to the easement. Then, by section 24, in the case of a continuing wrong, a recurring right to sue arose at every moment of the time during which the wrong continued. Suppose the person to whose prejudice this right to easements were exercised felt that he had a continuing wrong, in that case MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE thought that twenty years' use would not give a prescriptive right; for this section provided that, in the case of a continuing wrong, a fresh period of limitation began to run at every moment of time during which the wrong continued. He might be mistaken, but it appeared to him that the two sections taken together were somewhat inconsistent.

Then with regard to No. 123 of the schedule, which corresponded with No. 127 of the existing Act, and to which the hon'ble and learned mover of the Bill had just alluded, he observed that the period of limitation to enforce his right in the case of a Hindú excluded from joint family-property was proposed to be fixed at twelve years from the date of the exclusion. The existing law provided that the period of limitation should run from the time when the party claimed and was refused his share of the property, but in the present Bill it was proposed to alter the limitation to twelve years from the date of the exclusion. The Mahárájá must confess that this provision might operate very harshly upon a person (a Native of Bengal for instance) who had been living for a long time in the Panjáb; he might not have the opportunity of knowing when he was excluded. His co-sharers might have executed a document excluding him, and registered it, without his having the opportunity of knowing it. It would be very hard therefore if the period of limitation were to run from the date of the exclusion, and not from the time when he claimed and

was refused his share: it was from no wilful negligence that he had no knowledge of his exclusion.

Then again in No. 42 the period of limitation was to run from the date when a sale had been effected by the guardian of a ward. But in other cases the principle had been adopted that the date of limitation in the case of minors and wards should run from the date when they attained their majority. MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE did not see why there should be an alteration in computing the period of limitation with regard to sales by the guardians of wards.

In other parts of the Bill some discrepancy occurred with regard to the periods of limitation fixed by the Civil Procedure Code and by this Bill. In No. 151, for instance, it was provided that an application for an order under section 258 of the Code, compelling a decree-holder to certify payment or adjustment, should be made within ten days from the time when the payment or adjustment was made. In the Civil Procedure Code it was provided that such applications should be made within eight days. And so in No. 153, for leave to appear and defend a suit under chapter XXXIX of the Code.

Then No. 160 provided that applications under section 364 or 366 of the Civil Procedure Code by persons claiming to be the representatives of deceased plaintiffs should be made within thirty days from the date of the plaintiffs' death. That appeared to MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE to be too short a time. In most cases thirty days was the time of mourning for Hindús, and unless the time was extended, it might operate harshly: a man could not be expected to come forward and put in his claim within the period of mourning.

These were the points in the Bill to which he would invite the attention of the Council, in order that they might receive the consideration of the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE thought it would be most satisfactory, if his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore consented to it, that he should be placed upon the Select Committee. He had paid great attention to various items in the schedule, and he would have an opportunity to state his views in Committee. It would not be convenient if we entered into a discussion of the various items in the schedule at the present time.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes—The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Dalyell and the Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday the 28th February 1877.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1877.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1876.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1876. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gates. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gates. Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, c. ft. per secnd. Estimated full supply.	Gross Consumption, c. ft. per secnd. Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zillah.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During Monsoon.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in Acres.	REMARKS.
BARI DOAB CANAL. 1st Division ... Main Branch, Lower	4·90	3·12	3073·60	154·50	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurdáspur...	2,851	...	...	Barley ...	777	The total area irrigated is about 6,700 acres in excess of last year's operations at this time, and consists chiefly of wheat.
1st Division ... Lakhore Branch ...	4·60	2·95	3073·60	786·18			Amritsar ...	28,813	...	...	Wheat ...	51,906	
2nd Divn. ...	3·00	2·60		505·92			Lahore ...	49,411	...	...	Mixed Grains...	4,693	
											Others ...	23,699	
TOTAL B. D. CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	81,075	...	...	...	81,075	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	74,415	...	...	...	74,415	
WESTERN JAMNA CANALS. Karnál Division ...	4·33	4·15	2546·00	303·08			Umballa ...	1,451	0·5		Barley ...	718	The large increase this year is due to the continuous high supply that has been maintained and partly to the clearance of water courses enabling the Zemindars to irrigate a larger area than last year. The column of water consumed by the Balla Canal is not entered owing to there being some error in the Gauge Register.
Delhi ...	4·40	4·48		557·13			Karnál ...	26,116	0·5		Wheat ...	89,925	
Hansi ... Bulls Head ...	8·80	8·20		818·00			Delhi ...	5,671	0·3		Mixed Grains..	9,020	
	8·00	...		...			Rohtak ...	23,380	0·3		Others ...	13,066	
							Hissár ...	31,006	0·3				
							Jhind ...	24,377	...				
							Bíkánir ...	281	...				
							Kaleia State ...	447	...				
TOTAL W. J. CANALS ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	112,729	...	...	...	112,729	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	45,869	...	...	...	45,869	
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	9,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.	...	
Lower Satlaj and Chináb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	31,000	...	...		...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mulián ...	...	...	...		...	
							Dera Gházi Khán ...	45,000	...	...		...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,000	...	...	...	85,000	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188,200	...	...	...	188,200	
DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	
							Gurgáon...	...	...	...	...	...	
							Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,399	...	...	...	12,399	
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193,804	...	...	...	193,804	
DITTO—CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120,284	...	...	...	120,284	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE SERVICES OF COLONEL C. H. DICKENS, C.S.I., R.A.

No. 183 E—G, dated Fort William, 7th February 1877.

From—Major-Genl. W. A. CROMMELIN, R.E., Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To—Colonel C. H. DICKENS, C.S.I., R.A.

I am commanded to inform you that the Governor General in Council cannot allow you to vacate the office which you have so long filled, of Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, without expressing to you His Lordship's appreciation of the very able and important services you have rendered to the State.

2. As far back as 1851, in the discharge of your duties as an Executive Engineer, you had attracted the attention of the Supreme Government. This led to your being selected as Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, where, on the organisation of the Department with which you have ever since been connected, the whole labour of codifying the regulations for the guidance of its officers fell upon you. That labour was rendered all the more heavy, not only because the Code had to be evolved from a heterogeneous agglomeration of isolated orders, but also because the constant issue of new regulations, as the Department gradually became developed, involved eventually an almost complete reconstruction of the work.

3. But whilst this Code was in progress, you also disposed of the heavy arrears of the Military Board; and when, on the abolition of that body, the departmental accounts of the several Governments and Administrations in India required re-organisation, the task was entrusted to you, and the reforms were carried into effect by you in a manner which elicited from Lord Canning the encomium: "I wish that every officer, high and low, were actuated by the temper and true public spirit shewn in Captain Dickens's remarks." (May 1860).

4. Since those words were written, the extension of public works in India, more especially the development of the railway system, both by the agency of the State and by private enterprise, has added largely to your responsibilities; and in accepting them, your devotion to the duties which they involved has been no less conspicuous than the exercise of judgment in their administration, as liberal as it was cautious and as comprehensive as it was sound.

5. The periodical forecast of expenditure on projects for the construction of the great reproductive works of India, in order to secure their continuity of economic execution till completion, is a measure which owes its conception to your experience, and which would of itself alone have been sufficient evidence of your administrative capacity.

6. But it is not only in this capacity that you have distinguished yourself; for it was with you that the Behar Irrigation scheme originated, and it was by you that the details of that project were perfected; your report on the re-organisation of the Survey Department, and the formation and training by you, during the trying epoch of the Indian mutiny, of a Battery of Volunteer Artillery, show how varied have been the fields in which you have successfully laboured.

7. The Governor General in Council commands me to convey to you this record of His Lordship's appreciation of your official career, and to express also the regret with which the Government of India views the cessation of your connection with the public service.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Military & Civil Works.

ABSORPTION OF THE SEVERAL SPECIAL DIVISIONS OF THE MILITARY WORKS BRANCH INTO THE ORDINARY MILITARY DIVISIONS.

No. 74—76 E—M & C., dated Fort William, 23rd February 1877.

RESOLUTION—By the Govt. of India, P. W. DEPT.

Read the following papers:—

Public Works Department Notification No. 205 of 12th April 1872.

" " Resolution Nos. 1565—83 E—G of 10th September 1874, and letter from Inspector General of Military Works, No. 6966, dated 4th November 1876.

RESOLUTION.—In re-organizing the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department in 1872, it was decided to divide the charges primarily into "Special" and "Ordinary."

2. Three special circles were formed, each under a Superintending Engineer, with a Chief Engineer for their general control.

3. These special circles were intended mainly for the supervision of the construction of important original projects and of new sets of buildings, of which several remained to be carried out, as it was thought that a complete and specially trained staff should be devoted to these works.

4. Under present circumstances it is no longer necessary to retain this arrangement in the circles or charges of Superintending Engineers; but the principle involved is no doubt sound, and should continue to be applied to the Executive charges so far as may be practicable—as in the cases of the Peshawar Works and the Rawul Pindi Arsenal.

5. It is then possible to re-arrange the charges of the Superintending Engineers in such a manner as to meet the very important object of making them conterminous with the Divisional and District Commands of the Army to such extent, at least, that no Commanding Officer will have more than one Superintending Engineer to look to for the control of the Military Works within his Command.

6. In accordance with the new arrangement the Chief Engineer of the Special Branch will no longer be required as such, but an Officer of high standing will still be necessary to aid the Inspector General, and the Officer now called Chief Engineer will be retained with the designation of Deputy Inspector General. The Office Establishment of the Chief Engineer as a separate one will be abolished, but the Inspector General is authorized to take such of its members as he may require to strengthen his own Office, submitting details to the Government of India for formal sanction. Such of the members of the Office as may not be required must be provided for by being drafted to vacancies in other Offices as opportunities may offer, and failing this, their services must be dispensed with, the authorized gratuities being paid to them.

7. Under the new arrangement it will also be possible to supply a want which has long been felt, and to increase the Head-quarter's staff of the Inspector General's Office by the addition to it of an experienced Officer with the pay and rank of Superintending Engineer, whose principal duties will be the preparation of general designs, estimates and standard plans, and the examination and supervision of general working details. This may be done without additional expense, because seeing that this Officer will relieve Superintending Engineers of some of their duties, the number of superintending circles may be reduced from 7 to 6. The Officer in question will require the aid of Assistant Engineers and Draftsmen, but this can be arranged for without any increase of Establishment or expense.

8. The approved re-arrangement of charges is shown in the tabular form appended, and is within the scale of Establishment already authorized.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Financial and Military Departments for information, and to Inspector General, Military Works, with a request that he will take the earliest possible measures for giving effect to the views of the Government of India.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Inspector General.

Deputy Inspector General.

Superintending Engineer (attached to Inspector General's Head Quarters).

The 1st	Division or District	will have	3	Executive charges.
„ 2nd	„	„	6	„
„ 3rd	„	„	7	„
„ 4th	„	„	4	„
„ 5th	„	„	4	„
„ 6th	„	„	5	„
		Total ...	29	Executive charges.

Commands of General Officers.		Charges of Superintending Engineers.		
	Presidency District.		Presidency District.	
Head Quarters Fort William.	Fort William.	Head Quarters Calcutta.	Executive Engineer, Fort William.	Fort William.
	Alipore.			Dhullundah.
	Calcutta.			Hastings.
	Dum-Dum.			Kidderpore.
	Barrackpur.			Alipore.
	Hazaribagh.			Ballygunge.
	Darjeeling.			Cossipore.
	Berhampur.			Calcutta.
	Doranda. } Native troops only.			Diamond Harbour.
	Bhagulpur.			Barrackpore.
	Dacca. No troops.			Dum-Dum.
				Hazaribagh.
			Executive Engineer, Barrackpore.	Ishapore.
				Duckinsore.
				Pultah.
				Chinsurah.
				Muddenpore.
				Darjeeling.
				Silligoree.
			Executive Engineer, Darjeeling.	Suntrabaree.
				Kurseong.
				Pucheen.
				Julpigoree.
				Buxa.
	Allahabad Division.		Oudh Division.	
Head Quarters Allahabad.	Dinapore.	Head Quarters Lucknow.	Executive Engineer, Dinapore.	
	Benares.		Executive Engineer, Allahabad.	Dinapore.
	Chunar.			Allahabad.
	Allahabad.			Cawnpur.
	Cawnpore.		Executive Engineer, Lucknow.	Benares.
	Segowlee. Native troops only.			Chunar.
	Oudh Division.		Executive Engineer, Fyzabad.	Lucknow.
Head Quarters Lucknow.	Lucknow.			Sitapur.
	Sitapur.			Fyzabad.
	Fyzabad.		Executive Engineer, Saugor.	Saugor.
	Garakhpur. Native troops only.			Nowgong.
	Saugor District.		Executive Engineer, Pachmarhi.	Pachmarhi.
Head Quarters Jubbulpur.	Jubbulpur.			
	Sangor.			
	Nowgong.			
	Pachmarhi.			
	Banda. } Native troops only.			
	Nagode.			
	Meerut Division.		Meerut Division.	
Head Quarters Meerut.	Meerut.	Head Quarters Meerut.	Executive Engineer, Meerut Division.	Meerut.
	Dehra Dun.			Dehra Dun.
	Delhi.			Delhi.
	Landour.			Landour.
	Roorkee.		Executive Engineer, Agra.	Roorkee.
	Agra.			Rajpore.
	Futehgurh.			Saharunpore.
	Muttra.			Agra.
	Chukrata.		Executive Engineer, Chukrata.	Muttra.
	Rohilcund District.			Futehgurh.
Head Quarters Bareilly.	Bareilly.			Toondla.
	Moradabad.			Chukrata.
	Almora.		Executive Engineer, Chukrata Road.	Chukrata Road.
	Shahjehanpoor.			Kalsi.
	Naini Tal.			Umbaree.
	Pithoraghur.			Bareilly.
	Ranikhet.		Executive Engineer, Bareilly.	Moradabad.
	Gwalior District.			Shahjehanpore.
Head Quarters Morar.	Morar.			Almora.
	Gwalior.			Naini Tal.
	Jhansi.			Pithoraghur.
	Sipri.		Executive Engineer, Ranikhet.	Ranikhet.
	Lalitpore. Native troops only.			Ranikhet Road.
				Morar.
			Executive Engineer, Morar.	Gwalior.
				Jhansi.
				Sipri.

Commands of General Officers.		Charges of Superintending Engineers.		
	Sirhind Division.		Sirhind Division.	
Head Quarters Umballa.	Umballa.	Head Quarters Umballa.	Executive Engineer, Umballa.	Umballa.
	Ludhiana.			Ludhiana.
	Jullundur.			Kurnaul.
	Phillour.			Kasauli.
	Kasauli.		Executive Engineer, Kasauli.	Kalka.
	Subathoo.			Subathu.
	Dugshai.			Jutogh.
	Jutogh.		Executive Engineer, Dugshai.	Dugshai.
				Solun.
				Simla.
			Executive Engineer, Jullundur.	Jullundur.
				Phillour.
	Lahore Division.		Lahore Division.	
Head Quarters Mean Meer.	Mean Meer.	Head Quarters Lahore.	Executive Engineer, Lahore.	Mean Meer.
	Lahore Fort.			Lahore Fort.
	Amritsar.			Amritsar.
	Govindgarh Fort.			Govindgarh Fort.
	Ferozepur.		Executive Engineer, Ferozepur.	Ferozepur.
	Mooltan.			Mooltan.
	Kangra.		Executive Engineer, Mooltan.	Dalhousie.
	Dharmsala.			Bukloh.
	Dalhousie.			Bunneekhet.
	Bukloh.		Executive Engineer, Dalhousie.	Dhurmsala.
				Kangra.
	Rawal Pindi Division.		Rawal Pindi Division.	
Head Quarters Rawal Pindi.	Rawal Pindi.	Head Quarters Rawal Pindi.	Executive Engineer, Fort Rawal Pindi	Fort Works, Rawal Pindi.
	Attock.			Rawal Pindi Cantonments.
	Murree.			Attock.
	Kooldunna.			Murree.
	Chungla Gully.		Executive Engineer, Rawal Pindi.	Kooldunna.
	Kala Bagh.			Chungla Gully.
	Bara Gully.			Kala Bagh.
	Cliffden.			Bara Gully.
	Campbellpur.			Cliffden.
	Jhelum. } Native troops only.		Executive Engineer, Sialkot.	Campbellpur.
	Telegaon.			Sialkot.
	Peshawar District.			Peshawar.
Head Quarters Peshawar.	Peshawar.		Executive Engineer, Peshawar.	Fort Michni.
	Michni.			„ Abozai.
	Abozai.			„ Mackeson.
	Mackeson.			„ Shubkadar.
	Shubkadar.			Cherat.
	Cherat.		Executive Engineer, Water-works, Peshawar.	Nowshera.
	Nowshera.			Water-works.
				Peshawar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1877.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.			French West India Colonies.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	10	8	18	6	5	11	16	13	29	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, or Mauritius during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	18	14	32	11	6	17	29	20	49	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	83	41	124	57	21	78	140	62	202	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	186	84	270	168	63	231	354	147	501	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	27	11	38	5	8	13	32	19	51	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	4	...	4	1	1	2	5	1	6	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Grand Total ...	328	158	486	249	104	353	577	262	839	

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

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, or Mauritius during this month.
Western Bengal ...	2	3	5	1	...	1	3	3	6	
Central „ ...	3	6	9	4	...	4	7	6	13	
Eastern „ ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Behar ...	45	42	87	136	67	203	181	109	290	
N. W. Provinces ...	134	63	197	73	30	103	207	93	300	
Oudh	104	37	141	17	5	22	121	42	163	
Central India	17	3	20	2	...	2	19	3	22	
Punjab	6	...	6	3	...	3	9	...	9	
Nepal	1	2	3	7	2	9	8	4	12	
Mix., Madras & Bombay, &c.	14	2	16	6	...	6	20	2	22	
Grand Total ...	328	158	486	249	104	353	577	262	839	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste ...	79	24	103	47	21	68	126	45	171	No emigration took place to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, or Mauritius during this month.
Agriculturists (Hindoos) ...	94	38	132	65	18	83	159	56	215	
Artizans (Hindoos) ...	25	12	37	26	8	34	51	20	71	
Low castes (Hindoos) ...	86	54	140	79	36	115	165	90	255	
Mussulmans	44	30	74	31	21	52	75	51	126	
Christians	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Grand Total ...	328	158	486	249	104	353	577	262	839	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos ...	501	211	712
2. Mussulmans ...	75	51	126
3. Christians ...	1	...	1
Total ...	577	262	839

Calcutta,
The 28th Feb. 1877.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING 17th FEBRUARY AT NASIK, BHOSAWAL AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

From—Bombay,
From—Works.

To—Calcutta,
To—Works.

Grain delivered in week ending 17th February at Nasik, Bhosawal and intermediate stations about 1,010, and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 3,189 tons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

No. 5, dated India Office, London, 25th January 1877.

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

The despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 5th December, No. 44 of 1876, describing the main course of events regarding the scarcity which has for some months prevailed in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and the principles by which Your Government has been guided in its endeavours to relieve the existing distress, has been considered in Council.

2. The note which accompanies the despatch states with clearness and precision the condition of the problem with which your Government has to deal, and it cannot be doubted that the situation is one of the gravest character, and that the prospect must naturally call forth the greatest anxiety.

3. The policy of Your Excellency in Council in not interfering with the operations of private trade by becoming yourself, to any extent, a purchaser in the market, has my approval. I am glad to find that its beneficial results are already apparent in the activity of private enterprise, and I am glad to observe that the affected districts are now well supplied with grain. The condition of prices up to the date of the last report is reassuring.

4. With respect to relief works, I have a just confidence that Your Excellency in Council will, as the Government of India states, "exercise the discretion vested in you, so as to prevent any loss of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects without incurring any expenditure of public money in excess of the necessities of the case." With respect to the discussion as to the magnitude of the works to be undertaken, I understand from a telegram of the Government of India, dated 3rd of January, that the Governor-General in Council has, under certain conditions, withdrawn the prohibition previously expressed, and left the entire subject to the exercise of your discretion. Under these circumstances, no remark is at present demanded from me.

5. The measures adopted with respect to the cattle, and the general policy as to gratuitous relief and the transport and importation of grain, have my approval.

6. I will await the result of your deliberations on the subject of the grant of remissions.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

EXPENDITURE ON LARGE PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 10 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 25th January 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I despatched to Your Excellency the following telegram, dated 16th instant, copy of which is given in the margin.

Telegram, 16th January 1877. "Important financial rules were laid down to restrict extraordinary expenditure to works shown to be remunerative. If larger projects, not complying with this condition, nevertheless supply means of giving employment for relief purposes, which should not be neglected, I leave you discretion to authorise work on them if designs are sufficiently matured, taking all possible precautions against future liabilities, and reporting to me your orders. You can, if you consider it expedient, apply this principle to Chingleput Extension Railway, before not allowed."

2. In sending this telegram, it was my desire to remove any possible cause of doubt on the part of Your Excellency's Government, when dealing with the present emergency, by reason of the general financial rules that limit the expenditure on large public works. I felt assured that, when I left to Your Excellency full discretion in these cases, the necessity for continued caution in undertaking the larger class of works would be apparent to you, and that the grave financial prospects that are before your Government would rather increase than diminish your desire to avoid embarking in any project likely to lead to embarrassment hereafter.

3. It is already manifest that the circumstances are such that a necessity for commencing some works of magnitude may at any instant arise, or, in fact, may already have arisen, and I have complete confidence, in leaving Your Excellency quite unfettered in this respect, that your attention will be carefully directed to guard against preventible future inconvenience or loss, while you vigorously apply all possible remedies to meet the present calamity.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XV. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 23rd February 1877.

District.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 20th and 21st February 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the week previous.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876. Rs.	Expenditure up to latest known date. Rs.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices during the past week.	Prices during the present week.	Average rainfall, i. e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	No change	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,149	3,491	2,29,233	1,06,253	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	31 25½	29¼ 26¼	24·94	14·4
Nasik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Grain supply abundant. Small-pox decreasing.	Ditto ...	16,500	17,500	3,59,272	1,37,716	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 29	32 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough. Migration to a slight extent continues.	Ditto ...	17,673	13,474	4,23,196	2,79,916	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	25½ 21	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Prices steady. Cholera in Himthadi and Purandhar.	Ditto ...	46,000	41,100	9,33,263	4,44,234	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	24 23	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	11 cents of rain at Sholapur. Grain supply good; imports Rs. 13,323; exports Rs. 94,760. 64 deaths from cholera. Migration of people and cattle continues.	Ditto ...	48,256	51,245	11,68,233	7,82,843	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply good. Six deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	17,122	23,002	5,71,338	2,26,099	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 20	20 19½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain supply sufficient, and in one Taluka abundant. Exportation from 3 Talukas. 170 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	45,616	53,285	7,91,031	3,01,197	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17½ 17	18 18	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,680	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful, but scarcity of water in Athni and Gokak. 173 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	15,000	18,000	5,48,897	2,24,683	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	19 20	19 20	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain importation steady. Emigrants from Bellary and Mysore arriving. 463 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	28,903	27,805	8,11,595	2,53,657	Jowari 43	18	17½	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			2,38,219	2,48,902	58,36,058	27,56,598					

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

Eleven cents of rain have fallen in Sholapur.

The price of grain has slightly risen in Khandesh, but remains nearly unchanged throughout the remaining eight Collectorates.

The number of people upon Relief Works is 248,902, against 238,219 last week, and there are also 2,521 hill-men and immigrants upon Relief Works in Ratnagiri and Kanara. There is thus an increase of 10,683, as compared with last week, in the nine affected districts, and a decrease of 3,785 in Ratnagiri and Kanara, or a net increase of 6,808 in the number of famine labourers. The local Officers report that the Solapur people—considerable numbers of whom are now finding employment upon the Mhaswad Tank, in the neighbouring Collectorate of Satara—continue, though slowly, to return to the Relief Works they left when more rigorous discipline and task-work were enforced.

2. Government have sanctioned the survey necessary for the extension of the Mutha Canal from Warwand to Patus.

On the 30th of November last, Government submitted to the Government of India an estimate of the cost of Relief Operations, amounting to 140 lakhs of rupees. At that time, a large number of small works were in progress or contemplated, and the maximum monthly average of labourers upon Relief Works was estimated at 900,000; but recent arrangements having enabled Government to concentrate relief labour upon a comparatively small number of large works under efficient supervision where fair tasks can be exacted, and which are some distance from the majority of the villages in the various districts, it is believed that the maximum average of relief labourers during the worst month will not exceed 650,000.

Under these circumstances, Government have reduced their estimate to 116 lakhs, including the cost of charitable relief, extra establishment, tools and plant, &c.

This reduction is exclusively due to the estimated decrease in the number of people seeking relief on works; the average rate of wages used when the original estimate was made, is still retained.

3. Two tables are appended, one, (A), contrasting the number of people upon works under Civil and Public Works Agencies, respectively, from the commencement of December till February 10th; the other, (B), giving the respective numbers of men, women and children upon Relief Works during the same period. The figures shown are averages of the weekly attendance, abstracted from the Weekly Progress Returns, and do not exactly correspond with the figures of the Weekly Statements, which are taken from telegrams sent by the Collectors.

It will be seen that on the 10th February the number upon Civil Works had been reduced to about one-fourth of the total. From table (B) it will be noticed that the women slightly exceed the men in number—a result probably due to a larger emigration of men than of women, with cattle, and in search of labour beyond the limits of the affected districts. The number of children is about one-sixth of the total number of work-people.

4. Two maps accompany this Statement; one, showing, by tints, the comparative intensity of the present distress, and, by figures, the number of people upon Relief Works in the different Collectorates, the price of the staple food-grain, and the expenditure incurred upon Relief Operations: the other, showing the principal Relief Works. These maps are on a reduced scale, that formerly sent being too large to be convenient. The full information required is better shown by using two maps.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity, in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works: from want of information from all the districts, this return is still incomplete:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant. Average number of persons relieved during the week ending 17th February.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works. Average number of Children, and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	...	...	518	755	71	259
Nasik	12	7	177	4,363	593	1,940
Ahmednagar ...	719	118	4,938	3,026	321	1,314
Poona	1,417	599	6,183	14,406	1,483	10,909
Sholapur	2,063	1,087	13,613	9,148	913	2,728
Satara	40	20	1,185	6,329	740	2,465
Kaladgi	164	77	732	...	...	...
Belgaum	508	184	1,812	...	...	...
Dharwar	305	515	2,367	...	...	...
Total ...	5,228	2,607	31,525	38,026	4,121	19,615

6. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

7. With regard to the movement of food-grains, 5,300 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 15th February, and during the same week 3,308 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 8,608 tons for the week.

8. On the whole, the only change is the slight increase in the number of people upon Relief Works.

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

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the present week.
									Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Cholera is prevalent	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	14,817	21,610	2,96,560	1,47,638	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18⅞ 19¼	18⅔ 19⅔
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto ...	1,967	2,556	26,931	21,963	Jowari 61	20	20
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto ...	3,155	3,309	23,671	18,206	Jowari 63	†	†
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto ...	428	531	15,400	5,588	Jowari 54	29⅜	29⅜
Total ...	7,187	4,648	15,75,284	801,234			20,367	28,006	3,62,562	1,93,395			

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

† Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XV.*)

Districts.	For the week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the week ending 9th December 1876.		For the week ending 16th December 1876.		For the week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the week ending 30th December 1876.		For the week ending 6th January 1877.		For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the week ending 10th February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012
Násik ...	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	7,752	...	15,493	...	12,320
Ahmednagar ...	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,376	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095
Poona ...	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363
Sholápur ...	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813
Satara ...	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363
Kaládgi ...	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470
Belgaum ...	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370
Dharwar ...	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	37,979	1,189	27,239
Total ...	86,214	1,13,616	1,04,604	1,29,253	1,11,402	1,46,195	1,16,454	1,72,093	1,20,809	1,72,284	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	194,81[illegible]	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,71,216	79,577	1,96,151	63,659	1,83,045
Grand Total	1,99,830		2,33,857		2,57,597		2,88,547		2,93,093		3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,71,877		2,75,728		2,46,704	

B

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XV).

Week ending	Civil Agency.				Public Works Department Agency.				Grand total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.
	Rs.				Rs.				Rs			
2nd December ...	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	18,280	6,80,686	86,927	81,323	31,386
9th December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	8,67,839	1,01,858	96,468	36,496
16th December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	10,52,971	1,11,649	1,06,462	40,441
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	12,51,333	1,24,478	1,17,947	48,502
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	14,77,348	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234
6th January 1877 ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	13,93,419	70,961	73,403	26,852	23,20,955	1,13,081	1,17,037	41,759
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	15,13,837	78,945	86,559	30,647	24,81,077	1,11,918	1,21,586	42,297
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th February 1877.

The Board submit to Government the Relief Reports for the week ending 10th February.

Nellore.	Salem.
Chingleput.	Coimbatore.
North Arcot.	Bellary.

The usual abstracts and maps of the districts noted in the margin accompany.

2. *Prices.*—There is, apparently, a reaction in the Kristna District, the average prices of the then inferior food-grains having slightly risen. That of rice, however, has fallen slightly. The Board noticed, in last Report, a large exportation from the Kistna District into Nellore, where the average prices of the four principal food-grains have again declined. The fall is chiefly in the extreme south and the extreme north, pointing in both cases to importation. There is scarcely any change in Chingleput. In the Ceded Districts, the prices of all grains show tendency to fall, which is most marked in Kurnool. There are some fluctuations in the several taluqs, but of no great importance; the most noticeable in Bellary being a fall in Dharmaveram and a rise in Pennakonda. From Cuddapah, prices for Madanapally, Pulivendala, and Sidhout are wanting. In North Arcot there is little change. The movement of prices noticed last week for the remaining districts, *viz.*, a slight fall in Salem, prices stationary in Coimbatore, and rising in Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly, continues, and points to importation from the Southern districts into Coimbatore.

3. *Rainfall.*—Rain is reported from Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Coimbatore. In the first-named district, a heavy shower (1·2 inches) fell at Peelair; but only 0·1 inch was registered at Voilpaud, the Cusbah of the taluq, and the same quantity at Royachoti. The rain extended into North Arcot as far south as Narayanaveram (Puttoor Railway Station), where 1·1 inches were registered. In Coimbatore a slight shower fell at Udumalpettah.

4. The grant made up to the 10th February was 80,69,763, and from this sum Rs. 67,07,619 had been expended on relief works. The outlay in the week was Rs. 5,94,007. The grant had been slightly exceeded. The following Statement shows the totals of works according to class, of which details for districts will be found in Abstract 4. The Kurnool District is not included.

	Estimated cost.	Outlay.	
		In the week.	Up to the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads	40,17,644	3,66,468	33,30,679
Irrigation works	4,72,430	28,575	2,80,519
Miscellaneous	5,61,638	39,725	3,56,515
. Total ...	50,51,712	4,34,768	39,67,713

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The numbers are compared by districts below:—

	3rd February.	10th February.		
Kistna	3,151	2,874	—	277
Nellore	58,782	57,006	—	1,776
Cuddapah	1,35,526	1,17,769	—	17,757
Bellary	3,11,503	3,44,343	+	32,840
Kurnool	2,91,211	2,38,734	—	52,477
Chingleput	10,175	12,779	+	2,604
North Arcot	22,204	21,524	—	680
Trichinopoly	770	647	—	123
Madura	6,335	7,832	+	1,497
Tinnevelly	1,801	1,338	—	463
Coimbatore	24,132	23,733	—	399
Salem	30,170	39,154	+	8,984
Total ...	8,95,760	8,67,733	—	28,027

There is thus a decrease of 28,027 on the whole, and in every district except Bellary, where the increase is very large, Chingleput, Madura and Salem.

6. The *Nellore* taluq return shows again a large decrease in Atmakur and an increase in Kavali, where, according to last report, there was a heavy decrease. Evidently the system of report is at fault. In the other taluqs of the district there is no change of importance. The absence of increase in this district on the whole is probably due to the drafting of coolies to the East Coast Canal, on which there are now 18,045 against less than 5,000 a few weeks ago. The decrease in *Cuddapah* still continues, the numbers being for the last four weeks, 210,550, 170,704, 135,526, and 117,769. The taluq details, as compared with last week, are as follows:—

Jammalamadugu	11,272	10,539	— 733
Pullivendla	11,653	11,653*	...
Proddatur	4,079	2,987	— 1,092
Budwail	9,567	6,788	— 2,779
Cuddapah	6,443	7,712	+ 1,269
Sidhaut	5,900	5,901*	+ 1
Pullampett	9,471	8,955	— 486
Royachoti	15,987	10,773	— 5,204
Kadiri	14,398	11,874	— 2,524
Voilpaud	17,655	11,316	— 6,339
Madanapalli	29,101	29,241*	+ 131
TOTAL ...	135,526	117,769	— 17,757

For three taluqs* reports are wanting, and the figures of last week are taken. In two of these, as will be seen from the Board's last reports, numbers had been decreasing for three previous weeks, and it is probable that this has continued and that the decrease in the district is greater than that above shewn. The decrease in Kadiri, Royachoti, and Voilpaud amounts to 40,000 in the three weeks since the 20th January. The "weeding" of the gangs has gone great lengths, and Mr. Price's report on the subdivision is anxiously awaited. The re-entertainment of the Mysore coolies under recent orders from Government will probably send the numbers up again. The following are the taluk details for the Bellary District:—

	3rd Feb.	10th Feb.		Present numbers per cent. of population.
Adoni	80,821	88,723	+ 7,902	48·9
Alur	40,202	51,906	+11,704	52·8
Gooty	25,176	25,062	— 114	17·3
Tadpatri	12,398	12,833	+ 435	11·0
Anantapur	12,430	16,615	+ 4,185	16·2
Dharmaveram	13,099	9,736	— 3,363	8·1
Pennakonda	8,489	5,620	— 2,869	6·3
Hindupur	2,497	4,999	+ 2,502	5·7
Madaksira	13,517	22,690	+ 9,173	28·6
Raidrug	8,200	3,689	— 4,511	4·2
Bellary	46,049	49,257	+ 3,208	27·0
Hospett	6,634	13,455	+ 6,821	12·4†
Kudligi	19,374	19,819	+ 445	21·3
Harpanhalli	11,007	8,273	— 2,734	9·4
Hadgalli	11,610	11,666	+ 56	13·0
TOTAL ...	311,503	344,343	+ 32,840	20·6

The enormous numbers in Adoni and Alur, which seem to be steadily increasing, demand the Collector's attention, and are inexplicable to the Board. Mr. Master is requested to report at once the cause of the increase which must, the Board think, be due to the influx of foreign subjects. The Board regret to note an increase in the Bellary taluk. The increase in Hindupur (where, however, the percentage to population is low) and Madaksira, looks as if Mysore coolies were being re-admitted, but there has been a decline in Hindupur, Pennakonda and Raidrug. No explanation of any of the variations is given in the return. The Collector will enjoin upon the Tahsildars the necessity of furnishing such explanation with these reports. The Board hope that the increase of numbers in Bellary is not to be ascribed to relaxation of efforts to restrict relief to those who are fit subjects for it.

The enormous decrease in Kurnool cannot be explained until the detailed figures are

* Pulivendla, Sidhout, and Madanapalli. The figures are incorrectly given for the last two taluqs. Hence apparent increase.

† Sundar State included.

received. The increase in *Chingleput* occurs in the Madrantakum and Chingleput taluks. In *Salem*, it is chiefly in the subdivision. No less than 3,378 coolies are employed in Ahtur. The Collector will furnish without delay the report called for as regards works in this taluk. The variations in the numbers in other districts do not call for remark.

7. *Rates of Wages.*—There is little to notice under this head. The scale prescribed in the orders of January last (2 annas, 1 anna 4 pies, and 10 pies) has been enforced almost everywhere, but grain wages are still paid unnecessarily in a few places, *viz.*, Jummalamadugu and Prodattur in Cuddapah, Sattur in Tinnevelly, Hindupur and Bellary, in the Bellary District. The Collector of Tinnevelly has been repeatedly ordered to discontinue grain wages in Sattur and will report why he has not done so. The maximum of money wage in the district is 1 anna 6 pies.

8. *Gratuitous Relief.*—The following table shows the numbers in each district as compared with last report:—

	3rd Feb.	10th Feb.	
Kistna	455	Not reported.	— 455
Nellore	9,539	5,406	— 4,133
Cuddapah	1,623	1,723	+ 100
Bellary	28,129	14,386	— 13,743
Kurnool	3,674	3,567	— 107
Chingleput	3,081	4,419	+ 1,338
North Arcot	...	324	+ 324
Madura	296	557	+ 261
Tinnevelly	92	71	— 21
Coimbatore	93	1,809	+ 1,716
Salem	6,157	4,530	— 1,627
TOTAL ...	53,139	36,792	— 16,347

9. The decrease in Bellary when this form of relief has hitherto been too lavishly given is satisfactory. In Hindupur, where some fraud was discovered, the numbers have fallen from 8,630 to 677, and in Adoni, where there were 2,606, there are none according to the present report. In Gooty also there has been a large decrease. In *Nellore* the numbers have fallen 50 per cent. in the Atmakur and Kavali taluks where 7,521 persons were in receipt of it on the 3rd February. The Collector of Coimbatore is requested to report why the numbers have suddenly sprung up. In Udumalpetta 1,600 persons are now receiving gratuitous relief, though there were none in the previous week. The decrease in Salem is due to the camp system. The outlay on gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 20,024 against Rs. 26,777 in the previous week.

10. The total outlay to date is reported as follows. The Presidency and the East Coast Canal and Special Establishments being excluded:—

	In the week.	Up to the end of the week.
Relief Works	5,94,007	67,07,619
Gratuitous Relief	20,024	2,12,472
	6,14,031	69,20,091

11. The usual Statement of grants sanctioned for relief expenditure by Collectors to the date of these Proceedings accompanies. The total is Rs. 80,94,763.

12. Statements showing the strength and cost of Special Establishments have been received from some districts and are abstracted below:—

	Number.	Say per mensem.
		Rs.
Salem*	191	5,674
Madura†	56	1,049
Tinnevelly	34	349
Bellary	1,072	17,009‡
	1,353	24,081

* Includes four special superior officers drawing Rs. 1,880 and a contingent from the survey party.
† No superior officers. Mr. Special Assistant Turner, being omitted, a survey contingent is included.
‡ Includes five superior officers drawing Rs. 1,430.

A return has been received from Coimbatore, but it is not intelligible.

(True Extract)

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs of different grains per Rupee, and Rain Report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Suzza.			Wheat.			Horse Gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·93	9·81	19·15	12·83	13·43	31·56	13·42	14·33	37·81	11·51	11·85	35·94	7·43	6·95	12·63	12·66	12·81	26·43	...	0·48	...
Nellore	8·15	8·00	15·28	9·24	9·18	29·11	9·82	9·57	31·55	9·12	9·05	29·57	7·00	6·79	11·69	8·65	8·33	24·85	...	0·11	0·08
Cuddapah (*a*)	7·16	7·05	14·46	8·25	8·22	25·78	8·38	8·24	26·73	7·80	7·74	24·32	6·38	6·31	11·76	8·53	8·44	26·19	0·10	0·22	0·22
Bellary	6·85	6·84	14·48	8·17	8·07	25·43	8·33	8·27	26·76	7·70	7·51	23·38	6·29	6·09	11·88	8·31	8·25	27·77	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·82	6·67	14·89	8·21	7·83	28·25	9·05	8·56	30·55	8·85	8·01	29·23	6·63	6·32	14·82	7·81	7·75	25·87	...	0·03	...
Chingleput	9·33	9·20	16·26	11·05	11·64	...	10·91	10·80	24·05	11·13	11·14	...	6·35	5·70	10·28	10·73	10·24	20·19	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·24	8·01	14·82	9·58	9·50	22·14	9·50	9·37	22·38	8·75	8·85	20·66	5·76	5·80	11·24	11·09	11·05	24·40	0·06	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·54	8·19	13·92	17·50	17·50	28·00	10·81	11·79	27·25	10·67	11·43	25·40	5·74	5·81	9·90	11·55	12·47	24·18	...	0·04	0·09
Madura	7·51	7·67	15·39	14·34	13·30	35·77	10·57	11·40	32·99	10·34	11·13	30·75	5·59	5·72	10·31	12·84	13·73	25·94	...	0·02	0·19
Tinnevelly (*b*)	8·00	8·15	13·13	8·29	8·58	25·02	10·68	12·19	28·08	12·31	12·44	28·82	6·38	5·58	7·84	11·23	10·76	21·68	...	...	0·13
Coimbatore	7·67	7·42	12·53	9·27	9·36	20·45	10·03	10·09	23·96	10·39	10·94	23·71	4·99	4·91	9·40	10·70	10·89	23·25	0·01	0·01	0·05
Salem	7·66	7·62	13·24	9·76	9·03	22·12	9·72	9·34	21·87	9·35	9·24	21·95	5·86	5·82	10·75	10·55	10·06	24·59	...	...	...

(*a*)—Reports from Pulivendla, Sidhout, and Madanapalli not received. (*b*)—Report from Nangunary not received.

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	75,000	Not given.	2,020	20,658	33,233	Not given.		...	...	...	2,874	...	...	Not given.	
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,09,676	38,090	3,36,259	3,36,259	20,921	3,982	25,448	24,319	7,239	57,006	...	...	...	5,406
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	12,52,672	1,17,654	10,31,229	11,21,203	2,179	377	47,424	56,680	13,665	1,17,769	608	633	482	1,723
Bellary ...	33,16,000	25,93,415	2,10,487	21,69,337	25,22,770	1,49,683	11,003	133,942	164,999	45,402	344,343	2,652	3,648	8,086	14,386
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	Not given.	1,59,239	22,43,266	22,43,266	11,417	1,499	...	...	...	2,38,734	...	...	...	3,567
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,68,316	7,111	77,265	77,265	9,806	643	6,680	4,567	1,532	12,779	843	1,249	2,327	4,419
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	2,01,928	15,854	1,17,642	1,22,238	102	63	9,528	8,543	3,453	21,524	114	150	60	324
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	387	1,917	1,917	...	...	152	331	164	647	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	84,093	4,312	27,526	31,019	1,255	72	3,035	4,494	303	7,832	62	109	386	557
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	22,291	806	3,753	3,753	434	92	795	397	146	1,338	16	41	14	71
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,41,150	14,179	75,394	95,137	454	145	6,881	15,888	964	23,733	667	798	344	1,809
Salem ...	2,11,000	3,76,971	23,868	1,06,733	1,19,559	16,221	2,148	17,553	18,850	2,751	39,154	1,236	1,854	1,440	4,530
Total ...	80,69,763	...	5,94,107	62,10,979	67,07,619	2,12,472	20,024	...	...	...	867,733	...	...	...	36,792

Revenue Board Office,
Madras;
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress: On Relief Works.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress: Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	...	1,18,722	5,556	60,970	86,935	...	...	2,974	3,931	807	7,712	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla (a)	...	2,19,000	2,696	72,130	74,331	...	...	3,697	5,967	1,989	11,653	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	..	1,04,189	5,343	32,578	33,440	...	...	2,854	3,079	855	6,788	...	...	...	...
	Sidhout (a)	...	Not given.	3,262	30,511	30,511	...	...	2,499	2,790	612	5,961	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,02,500	6,179	44,214	45,161	...	...	3,849	4,537	599	8,985	...	...	...	...
	Jammalumadugu	...	1,05,049	6,177	56,578	58,384	260	48	3,582	5,920	1,037	10,539	63	58	56	177
	Prodattur	...	1,18,803	1,558	42,697	41,084	176	51	1,044	1,488	455	2,987	78	153	20	251
	Royachoti	...	2,39,335	8,779	1,04,037	1,05,065	357	32	4,512	4,986	1,275	10,773	280	250	230	760
	Kadiri	...	2,45,074	15,760	1,77,182	(b) 5,024 / 2,16,232	334	150	4,960	5,368	1,546	11,874	60	54	26	140
	Voilpad	...	Not given.	3,755	1,64,443	1,76,147	788	68	5,367	5,209	740	11,316	97	78	100	275
	Madanapalli (a)	...	Do.	58,589	2,45,889	2,45,889	267	28	12,086	13,405	3,750	29,241	30	40	50	120
	Total ...	13,20,000	12,52,672	1,17,654	10,31,229	11,21,203	2,179	377	47,424	56,680	13,665	1,17,769	608	633	482	1,723
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	10,781	1,743	16,867	17,521	...	...	1,450	761	603	2,824	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	10,572	470	3,147	3,147	39	...	341	313	65	719	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	16,795	1,643	15,192	15,689	...	...	1,081	964	40	2,085	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	16,351	511	2,874	3,215	...	...	106	100	...	206	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	43,967	3,324	30,057	31,151	...	...	1,088	2,578	925	4,591	58	41	23	122
	Arcot	...	26,900	2,345	17,009	18,654	60	60	1,976	1,882	259	4,117	56	109	37	202
	Wallajah	...	29,385	2,049	15,520	15,599	...	...	1,410	835	705	2,950	...	...	...	...
	Punganur	...	36,600	3,457	14,522	14,793	...	...	2,048	1,084	851	3,983	...	...	...	...
	Tiruttany	...	10,000	310	2,452	2,452	3	3	22	12	5	39	...	...	...	...
	Tripatty	...	77	2	2	2	...	...	6	4	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Maderpaukum	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	2,01,928	15,854	1,17,642	1,22,238	102	63	9,528	8,543	3,453	21,524	114	150	60	324
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	24,330	1,231	13,581	23,061	...	...	937	2,576	98	3,611	...	...	...	...
	Pulladum	...	32,310	3,752	15,728	22,240	82	18	1,084	3,652	178	4,914	37	46	9	92
	Udumalpetta	...	34,260	2,448	22,130	24,581	325	81	1,289	2,939	3	4,231	600	700	300	1,600
	Sattiamangalam	...	12,840	1,000	3,648	3,648	...	...	1,027	1,503	126	2,654	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	9,300	877	4,572	4,572	...	...	532	977	79	1,588	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	9,070	1,159	5,809	7,109	7	7	651	1,391	107	2,149	8	12	10	30
	Pollachy	...	230	16	61	61	...	...	10	9	...	19	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	9,730	2,167	5,993	5,993	1	1	752	1,555	178	2,485	2	...	...	2
	Darapuram	...	6,580	1,496	3,803	3,803	...	...	583	1,285	195	2,063	...	...	...	...
	Collegal	...	2,500	33	69	69	39	38	16	3	...	19	20	40	25	85
	Total ...	1,00,000	1,41,150	14,179	75,394	95,137	454	145	6,881	15,888	964	23,733	667	798	344	1,809
Chingleput.	Madurantakum	...	7,000	829	3,052	3,052	287	59	731	855	595	2,181	54	90	185	329
	Conjeveram	...	21,409	457	8,053	8,053	1,300	118	556	380	66	1,002	188	211	610	1,009
	Chingleput	...	13,145	974	6,299	6,299	446	88	1,173	960	449	2,582	172	134	442	748
	Trivellore	...	47,318	1,473	9,540	9,540	83	3	647	384	118	1,149	6	5	...	11
	Saidapett	...	57,394	2,582	32,902	32,902	7,480	369	1,638	1,322	259	3,219	376	768	946	2,090
	Ponneri	...	22,050	796	17,419	17,419	210	6	1,935	666	45	2,646	47	41	144	232
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,68,316	7,111	77,265	77,265	9,806	643	6,680	4,567	1,532	12,779	843	1,249	2,327	4,419
	Trichinopoly	5,000	1,200	387	1,917	1,917	...	...	152	331	164	647	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly.	Srivilliputtur	...	6,216	407	1,072	1,072	9	...	206	174	106	486	...	...	...	...
	Sattur	...	8,852	188	1,829	1,829	25	4	374	106	29	509	1	6	...	7
	Sankaranainarkoil	...	5,330	121	526	526	137	...	94	84	2	180	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram	...	1,893	90	326	326	263	88	121	33	9	163	15	35	14	64
	Total ...	44,200	22,291	806	3,753	3,753	434	92	795	397	146	1,338	16	41	14	71
Madura.	Madura	...	11,025	138	3,297	3,297	...	...	136	103	19	258	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	The work	has been	postpon	ed pendi	ng rains.				
	Pulney	...	54,638	2,687	14,409	16,711	1,005	72	1,343	2,730	61	4,134	62	109	386	557
	Melur	...	823	27	343	343	...	...	37	21	...	58	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	...	7,337	333	1,916	3,107	...	...	850	289	13	1,152	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad	...	9,000	1,127	6,488	6,488	...	...	669	1,351	210	2,230	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	84,093	4,312	27,526	31,019	1,255	72	3,035	4,494	303	7,832	62	109	386	557
Salem.	Salem	...	67,016	4,067	22,304	22,304	4,041	166	4,683	3,142	524	8,349	224	415	147	786
	Ahthur	...	38,425	1,635	2,485	2,485	276	27	1,461	1,689	228	3,378	30	30	...	60
	Namkal	...	27,217	945	8,817	8,817	1,181	15	800	782	133	1,715	27	58	5	90
	Trichengode	...	53,890	1,422	14,046	14,046	1,521	55	2,451	1,874	180	4,505	66	119	43	228
	Tripatore	...	20,760	758	1,887	1,887	1,664	232	638	987	117	1,742	142	83	52	277
	Uttengiri	...	27,587	2,981	7,227	7,352	1,844	283	1,160	1,545	199	2,904	111	164	164	439
	Darampury	...	43,861	2,546	14,607	18,967	2,752	599	2,896	4,013	731	7,640	339	453	728	1,520
	Oossoor	...	53,338	5,795	23,273	27,281	1,722	388	2,086	3,145	202	5,433	138	230	60	428
	Kistnagiri	...	44,877	3,719	12,087	16,420	1,220	383	1,378	1,673	437	3,488	159	302	241	702
	Total ...	2,11,000	3,76,971	23,868	1,06,733	1,19,559	16,221	2,148	17,553	18,850	2,751	39,154	1,236	1,854	1,440	4,530
Nellore.	Gudur	...	29,500	1,505	19,833	19,833	...	...	1,588	1,831	408	3,827	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	20,964	1,868	15,572	15,572	1,390	468	1,346	1,134	303	2,783	129	161	104	394
	Nellore	...	9,492	1,145	8,709	8,709	...	...	1,283	2,408	348	4,039	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	11,545	1,906	61,245	61,245	11,512	1,200	2,701	2,557	404	5,662	1,300	800	300	2,400
	Kavali	...	29,540	6,731	49,152	49,152	3,141	741	2,903	2,080	627	5,610	373	381	595	1,349
	Udayagiri	...	6,250	11,336	69,300	69,300	...	...	5,957	4,681	2,473	13,111	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	39,525	5,860	62,407	62,407	2,095	909	3,923	3,718	609	8,250	not given.			
	Kanigiri	...	6,000	3,495	18,503	18,503	295	21	2,948	2,548	803	6,299	171	201	181	553
	Ongole	...	12,760	69	79	79	612	161	99	86	16	201	...	...	...	338
	Adanki Division	...	5,400	519	3,390	3,390	99	17	445	685	185	1,325	9	10	3	22
	Darsi do.	...	5,000	571	4,387	4,387	6	...	366	342	112	819	...	...	...	...
	Podile do.	...	700	569	1,507	1,507	228	...	464	570	223	1,257	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari tracts	...	33,000	2,516	22,175	22,175	1,543	465	1,416	1,679	728	3,823	...	...	...	350
	Total ...	4,53,000	2,09,676	38,090	3,36,259	3,36,259	20,921	3,982	25,448	24,319	7,239	57,006	...	...	...	5,406

(a) Report not having been received, the figures were entered on estimate. (b) Bandy hire.

(c) The Collector states that gratuitous relief in Vellore Taluq is given through a Contractor. No payments having been made to him during the week, columns 8 and 9 are left blank.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 10th February 1877—continued.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Bellary.	Alur	...	2,02,282	28,040	1,97,266	2,15,801	286	48	23,696	21,425	6,785	51,906	31	53	88	172
	Tadpatri	...	1,22,357	8,226	66,086	66,086	2,338	76	4,210	7,523	1,100	12,833	69	127	203	399
	Gooty	...	1,27,906	14,600	1,27,906	1,78,189	12,631	1,121	7,576	13,760	3,726	25,062	347	519	574	1,440
	Madakasera	...	14,960	14,961	1,35,769	1,35,769	11,737	3,417	7,325	12,901	2,464	22,690	1,051	1,162	2,454	4,667
	Raidrug	...	69,974	3,812	73,530	74,197	130	9	1,529	1,440	720	3,689	30	31	6	67
	Anantapur	...	81,120	9,417	64,012	78,462	539	46	4,851	9,247	2,517	16,615	38	49	25	112
	Hindapur	...	30,450	3,897	1,22,226	1,29,649	54,315	2,718	881	2,985	1,133	4,999	213	322	142	677
	Dharmaveram	...	1,63,567	11,010	94,338	1,22,824	2,117	63	2,552	4,717	2,467	9,736	246	283	240	769
	Kudligi	...	3,68,537	9,824	1,20,912	1,22,968	2,929	53	7,423	10,896	1,500	19,819	29	47	25	101
	Huvenhadgally	...	1,09,654	6,159	1,06,086	1,09,945	3,121	361	3,286	6,460	1,920	11,666	85	160	498	743
	Harpanhalli	...	1,04,304	6,018	76,838	82,692	5,169	232	3,901	3,189	1,183	8,273	69	72	619	760
	Pennakonda	...	1,25,238	14,944	1,19,549	1,44,088	19,402	2,283	1,683	3,197	740	5,620	222	356	580	1,158
	Hospet	...	1,33,066	8,010	90,626	1,09,217	6,087	565	4,591	7,250	1,614	13,455	219	464	2,632	3,315
	Adoni	...	9,40,000	47,945	2,88,080	3,74,782	28,531	...	37,580	37,740	13,403	88,723	...	...	...	...
	Bellary	...	...	23,624	4,86,113	5,78,101	351	11	22,858	22,269	4,130	49,257	3	3	...	6
	Total ...	33,16,000	25,93,415	2,10,487	21,69,337	25,22,770	1,49,683	11,003	1,33,942	1,64,999	45,402	3,44,343	2,652	3,648	8,086	14,386

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Road Works.			Irrigation Works.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Remarks.
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	2,020	20,658	...	...	...	...	2,020	20,658	
Nellore ...	1,62,665	33,627	2,61,385	12,500	2,142	53,160	34,511	2,321	21,714	2,09,676	38,090	3,36,259	
Cuddapah ...	11,02,589	1,02,736	9,14,571	94,604	5,965	51,607	55,479	8,953	65,051	12,52,672	1,17,654	10,31,229	
Bellary ...	21,85,171	1,90,971	19,13,244	1,76,254	8,190	1,07,025	2,31,990	11,326	1,49,068	25,93,415	2,10,487	21,69,337	
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegraphic summary alone received.				...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput...	1,12,249	4,103	40,836	5,945	432	3,591	50,122	2,576	32,838	1,68,316	7,111	77,265	
North Arcot	1,43,330	10,064	73,779	15,500	1,340	13,071	43,098	4,450	30,792	2,01,928	15,854	1,17,642	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	387	1,917	1,200	387	1,917	
Madura ...	56,950	3,772	20,137	26,363	487	6,996	780	53	393	84,093	4,312	27,526	
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	11,270	182	1,171	11,021	624	2,582	22,291	806	3,753	
Coimbatore...	1,07,640	9,753	52,760	7,100	1,950	4,998	26,410	2,476	17,636	1,41,150	14,179	75,394	
Salem ...	1,47,050	11,442	53,967	1,22,894	5,867	18,242	1,07,027	6,559	34,524	3,76,971	23,868	1,06,733	
Total ...	40,17,644	3,66,468	33,30,679	4,72,430	28,575	2,80,519	5,61,638	39,725	3,56,515	50,51,712	4,34,768	39,67,713	

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 16th February 1877, and Expenditure up to 10th February 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress up to 10th February 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	33,233	Not given.
Nellore	4,53,000	3,36,259	20,921
Cuddapah	13,20,000	11,21,203	2,179
Bellary	33,16,000	25,22,770	1,49,683
Kurnool	21,21,000	22,43,266	11,417
Chingleput	1,45,365	77,265	9,806
North Arcot	1,85,450	1,22,238	102
South Arcot	15,000	} Not	received.
Tanjore	10,000		
Trichinopoly	5,000	1,917	...
Madura	93,748	31,019	1,255
Tinnevelly	44,200	3,753	434
Coimbatore	1,00,000	95,137	454
Salem	2,11,000	1,19,559	16,221
Total ...	80,94,763	67,07,619	2,12,472

Revenue Board Office,
Madras,
19th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Additional Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th FEBRUARY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	From Foreign Ports.		From Bengal.		From British Burma.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras	.....	.....	97,407	5,17,221	11,019	60,200	108,426	5,77,421
„ Paddy	.....	.....	1,173	4,005	.....	.....	1,173	4,005
Bimlipatam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coconada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddalore	.....	.....	34,510	1,88,544	16,016	54,690	34,510	1,88,544
„ Paddy	.....	.....	16,016	54,690	.....	.....	16,016	54,690
* Tranquebar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negapatam	.....	3,180	6,201	33,880	3,562	9,784	6,783	37,060
„ Paddy	582	6,239	8,671	53,410	.....	.....	8,671	53,410
Tuticorin	1,279	.....	23,197	1,19,065	.....	.....	23,197	1,19,065
Cochin	.....	.....	783	4,280	.....	.....	783	4,280
Tellicherry	.....	.....	27,182	1,32,769	.....	.....	27,182	1,32,769
Calicut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Quilandy	.....	.....	1,464	7,500	.....	.....	1,464	7,500
Cannanore	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,343	7,424	2,343	7,424
„ Paddy	.....	.....	1,140	6,080	1,140	6,080	1,140	6,080
„ Mangalore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
* Other Ports ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,861	8,419	201,728	10,66,754	32,960	1,32,098	236,549	12,07,271

* No returns received.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th FEBRUARY 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal. Calcutta. Cwt.	Calcutta. Rs.	Chittagong. Cwt.	Chittagong. Rs.	Cuttack. Cwt.	Cuttack. Rs.	Pooree. Cwt.	Pooree. Rs.	Balasore. Cwt.	Balasore. Rs.	From British Burma. Rangoon. Cwt.	Rangoon. Rs.	Akyab. Cwt.	Akyab. Rs.	Bassein. Cwt.	Bassein. Rs.	Moulmein. Cwt.	Moulmein. Rs.	Kyook-phyoo. Cwt.	Kyook-phyoo. Rs.	Total.* Cwt.	Total.* Rs.
Madras	59,336	2,27,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,706	84,762	91,142	3,11,913	...	...	...	...	289	978	...	...	289	978
Paddy	2,933	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,933	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy	9,505	38,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,118	48,986	358	1,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,476	50,394
,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,112	31,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,112	31,919
Tuticorin	26,560	1,00,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	85,134	3,18,914	9,976	33,945	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,009	6,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,009	6,750
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,593	7,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,593	7,292
Tellicherry	2,992	12,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	36,513	1,14,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,374	56,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	11,509	29,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,509	29,332	...	...	2,204	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,204	7,500
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,194	20,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,194	20,952
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports	2,976	10,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	115
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,112	8,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,112	8,117
,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	197,599	7,38,707	9,976	33,945	...	...	...	...	61,589	1,70,366	269,164	9,43,038	16,153	55,851	45,573	77,188	...	289	978	...	62,015	1,34,017

* No returns have been received from Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, Chittagong, Calcutta, Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein, Moulmein and Kyook-phyoo.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

IRRIGATION REVENUE REPORT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1875-76.

Nos. 24—39 I.—Fort William, 5th February 1877.

Read—

Letter No. 1624A of the 4th December 1876, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, forwarding the Irrigation Revenue Report of those Provinces for 1875-76, together with a Resolution reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—This report, which has been punctually submitted, is one of considerable interest, and shows satisfactory results.

2. The Capital Account has been increased during the year under review by Rs. 40,38,381, and at the close of the year the total capital expended amounted to Rs. 4,93,95,259, of which Rs. 3,98,56,800 was on completed works paying revenue, and of the balance, Rs. 93,16,489 was on incomplete works which at present yield no return, and Rs. 2,21,970 on works now abandoned.

3. There appears to be a slight error in the figures given in the 3rd para. of the Chief Engineer's Review detailing the expenditure of the year under the heads "Ordinary" and "Extraordinary." The figures given are "Ordinary" Rs. 3,41,461, "Extraordinary" Rs. 36,96,920. They should have been "Ordinary" Rs. 3,41,451, "Extraordinary" Rs. 36,96,930, according to the figured statements; but as in these returns the outlay of Rs. 65 on the Eastern Ganges Canal has been erroneously classed as Extraordinary, a further alteration is necessary, and the corrected totals will stand thus—"Ordinary" Rs. 3,41,561, "Extraordinary" Rs. 36,96,865.

4. The net profit on the year's transactions was Rs. 24,25,894, including indirect returns, giving a profit of 6·08 per cent. on the capital sunk on works in operation, including the Agra Canal, which has barely commenced irrigation; and a profit of 4·91 per cent. on the entire capital sunk, including works under construction and abandoned.

5. In the 4th para. of the Chief Engineer's Review the income assessed by Canal Officers for the year is said to be Rs. 29,85,606. This sum is less by Rs. 4,803 than that shown in the Examiner's abstract at page xxiii; no explanation of the discrepancy, which occurs in the item of water-rate, Rohilkhund Canals, is given, but the Chief Engineer's figures are assumed to be correct.

6. The net income for the year based on the return of realisations after meeting the year's charge for interest shows a sum of Rs. 5,92,757 available for reduction of accumulated interest charges on works in operation; or, allowing for interest on works under construction, the accumulated interest charges for the entire Department are reduced this year by Rs. 2,19,897. If the calculation were based on assessments instead of realisations, the result shown would be more favorable by upwards of a lakh of rupees.

7. In the 12th para. of the Chief Engineer's Review it is stated that the interest charges on works in operation were Rs. 2,10,713 in excess of the direct assessments. The term "direct assessments" was probably written by mistake instead of "net direct revenue."

8. The attention of the North-Western Provinces Government is invited to the necessity for adding to the Capital Account of each canal such portions of the outlay on drainage works as may appertain to it: these sums have been placed under the heading "Other Works" pending the receipt of orders, and as orders have since been issued, adjustments should be effected as early as possible.

9. The receipts from irrigation works are shown to be still expanding, but it is also apparent that the working expenses have been expanding in a larger ratio, causing a slight falling off from the percentages of profit realised in the preceding year. The Government of India trusts that the necessity for careful watch over this portion of the expenditure will be kept in view.

10. The area irrigated is also increasing on the whole, and the Government of India notice with satisfaction that for the year under review the area is the largest recorded since the famine in 1868-69.

11. With reference to para. 7 of the Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and to para. 57 of the Chief Engineer's Review, the Government of India desire that the Hindun Dasnah Navigation Project should receive early consideration.

12. The views of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the assessment of owner's rate on canal irrigated lands, referred to in the concluding paragraph of the Resolution, will be awaited.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Financial and Revenue Agriculture and Commerce Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the several* other Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

* Madras.	British Burmah.	
Bombay.	Mysore and Coorg.	
Bengal.	Hyderabad.	
Punjab.	Central India.	
Oudh.	Rajpootana.	
Central Provinces.	Assam.	

Ordered further, that this Resolution and the Resolution of the Local Government be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT, N. W. P.,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

No. C. 283A., dated Camp, 22nd November 1876.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.

Read—

Review of Irrigation Revenue Report, North-Western Provinces, for 1875-76, by the Officiating Chief Engineer.

His Honor has read with much interest the Officiating Chief Engineer's review of the operations of the Irrigation Department in the North-Western Provinces during 1875-76, and has much pleasure in expressing his entire satisfaction with the results exhibited in it. To all the Superintending Engineers concerned but especially to Major Moncrieff, Superintending Engineer of the Ganges Canal, Sir G. Couper offers his thanks for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

2. With reference to Colonel Brownlow's remarks in para. 36 of his review, His Honor observes that there is no present intention of recommending any increase in water-rates beyond the limit of the rates approved by the Government of India for the Agra Canal, but that the propriety of extending these rates to the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals may advantageously be considered.

3. The attention of the Board of Revenue should be drawn to the increase of uncollected balances of water-rate on the Ganges Canal at the close of the year under review.

4. His Honor will reserve his opinion upon the advisability of modifying or maintaining the existing rates for water-power employed on a large scale (alluded to in para. 46 of the Chief Engineer's review) until he has been furnished with more detailed information on the subject, but endorses most fully the recommendations made in paras. 47 and 66 of the review, that the very useful mill for crushing sugar-cane designed by Lieutenant Clibborn should be extensively introduced, and the driving power employed also to work "rice-huskers" where such an application of it appears likely to yield profitable returns. The attention of the Superintending Engineers of the 1st and 2nd Circles should be especially turned to this subject.

The Superintending Engineer of the 2nd Circle should also lose no time in submitting proposals for economizing the available water-power of the Dehra Dun.

5. The establishment of a Government boat train on a moderate scale does not seem in any way objectionable on the Agra Canal, where no private interests can be injured by it, and where it would advantageously familiarise the native traders with canal navigation; but His Honor is opposed to any interference with the action of private carriers by establishing a Government train on the Ganges Canal.

6. While approving generally of the arguments advanced by Colonel Brownlow in para. 55 of his review, Sir G. Couper would like to see the question of the best size of boat and of the nature and amount of navigation rates more fully discussed. There should, however, be uniform rates for navigation on the Ganges and Agra Canals, in view of the necessity that exists for making a navigable connection between the two channels at the earliest possible date.

7. His Honor took occasion in his Resolution on the Progress Report for 1875-76 to press upon the Government of India the importance of establishing navigable communication between the two canals, and would now point to the striking confirmation of the soundness of this recommendation afforded by the fact, noticed in para. 57 of Colonel Brownlow's review, that 100,000 maunds of salt were carted from the Delhi and Ghaziabad Railway Stations to the Ganges Canal at Muradnagar and Dasna for shipment to Cawnpore. It appears to Sir George Couper that the early execution of the still-water canal from the Ganges Canal to the Hindun Dam at Ghaziabad would confer a benefit, not only on the Canal Department but on the whole community, by cheapening and improving the carriage of salt.

8. His Honor will have no objection to recommend the Traffic Manager to the Government of India for an increase of salary when the navigation on the Agra Canal begins to take shape and bring in revenue.

9. Colonel Brownlow's recommendation in para. 85 of his review to let the Agra Canal rates stand unaltered, accepting, if necessary, slow progress at first in the spread of irrigation, is approved.

10. Under the rules issued in notification, Irrigation Department, North-Western Provinces, No. C 879W., dated 7th September 1875, the owners' rate on canal-irrigated lands is assessed at one-third of the water-rate, provided that it shall nowhere exceed half the difference of the rates of rent on dry and irrigated land. But after careful consideration of the subject, Sir Geroge Couper is unable to accept this method of assessment as sound. The assumption that the owners' rate, which is part of the rent, must necessarily vary with the water-rate, which is part of the cost of production, involves us in many difficulties and anomalies which need not be discussed in detail here. Nor is His Honor prepared to accept half the difference between wet and dry revenue rates on the land as necessarily a just limit to the amount of owners' rate. A certain proportion of this difference may fairly be taken in excess of the half share claimable by Government to represent the interest upon capital which, but for the canal, would necessarily have been sunk in wells, the expenditure upon maintaining these wells, and a premium upon the first-class policy of insurance against drought represented by irrigation from a canal. The fairest and most accurate method of assessing owners' rate should have regard to the rent-rates of each kind of soil; but this would require much time and labour, and, taking all circumstances into consideration, Sir G. Couper is inclined to believe that, in the adoption of an all-round rate, based on a rough average of the difference between the wet and dry revenue rates of the land, will be found the true solution of the question. It must, however, undergo further enquiry and consideration before it can be submitted for the final orders of the Government of India.

HENRY A. BROWNLOW, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE IN SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA.

No. 13, dated 2nd March 1877.

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

WE proceed to lay before you a summary of the matters which have engaged our attention in connexion with the famine in Southern and Western India during the past week.

2. In our last despatch we informed your Lordship that, on the recommendation of Sir Richard Temple, concurred in by the Government of Madras, we had sanctioned the commencement of the earth-works of a Railway from Bellary to Hubli in the Bombay district of Dhárwár, which forms a section of a line projected some years ago to connect the Madras Railway at Bellary with the port of Kárwár in North Kanara. The commencement of this line, as a relief work, was recommended by the Government of Madras at an early stage of the famine in that Presidency; but we declined to sanction it on grounds similar to those which influenced us in refusing our assent to the commencement of the Dhond and Munmar Railway when first proposed by the Government of Bombay, *viz.*, that we did not consider it expedient to sanction large and expensive works, the ultimate cost of which would greatly exceed the expense involved for providing labour for the distressed poor. At the time at which the proposal was made, the 27th October, it was not too late to look for rain from the North-East Monsoon, which would have materially altered the aspect of affairs in Madras.

3. More recently the Bombay Government, in their letter of the 23rd January, enclosed in our despatch of the 9th ultimo, recommended the line as one which would afford a useful relief work to their southern districts as well as to the Madras district of Bellary. The principal questions connected with the line are discussed in Sir Richard Temple's minute* of the 16th ultimo, and in the memorandum* annexed to it. The entire length of the line from Bellary to Kárwár is 236 miles. It would pass through the cotton-growing tracts of Bellary, Dhárwár, and North Kanara. It would also serve a great part of the Belgaum district and the southern talukas of Kaládgi. The average cost of the line is estimated at about £7,000 a mile, or somewhat more than a million and a half for the whole line. The estimated cost of that portion of the work which could be done by unskilled labour is Rs. 16,06,000, but it is stated that a proportion of the labourers on the relief works in Bellary and in Dhárwár are of the Wuddah tribe, whose ordinary employment is working in stone; that considerable gangs of stone-workers could be found in the Ceded Districts and in Dhárwár; that there is a large quantity of stone-work to be done at the Tungabhadra bridge, and heavy cuttings in rock, laterite, and gravel. The estimated cost of the stone-work at the ordinary rates is Rs. 3,62,000. The estimated cost of the work which could be done by relief labour during the present season is, at the estimated rates in ordinary years, Rs. 14,60,000, and, allowing for the expensiveness of relief labour, Rs. 19,00,000 is the sum which would be diverted to this work from comparatively unremunerative works.

4. It is doubtful, however, whether during the present season it would be possible to organize large relief gangs and transport them into Kanara in time to make any serious impression on the heavy cuttings of the Ghât section of the line. The traffic is estimated to yield about four per cent. on the capital. As your Lordship is aware, the Secretary of State in 1873 declined to sanction the line, entertaining doubts as to whether the export of cotton from India, on which the line would depend for two-fifths of its whole traffic, would be maintained. Sir Richard Temple was not in favor of undertaking the line as a whole, on the ground that other lines were politically

* Enclosures in our despatch of 23rd February 1877.

and generally more important than the Bellary and Kárwár line, and that there seemed to be much doubt as to the capabilities and the need for future expenditure on the Kárwár harbour; but inasmuch as useful work was wanted for 350,000 labourers in Bellary, and that there would soon be no useful work left for them to do, he recommended that they should be employed in constructing the earth-work on the section from Bellary to Hubli, which is the cheaper and easier section of the line, and which, according to an opinion expressed to him by the Bellary cotton-dealers, would bring a great deal of cotton traffic upon the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Guaranteed Railways.

5. Sir Richard Temple had already satisfied himself that there was no other work of magnitude in or near the Bellary district which could be organized for the relief of distress. The only other one which had been suggested, was a high level canal from the Tungabhadra, projected some years ago, which, if practicable, would unquestionably be a most valuable work, bringing under irrigation a very considerable tract of land in the Bellary district; but the cost of the work would be very considerable, involving the construction of a costly reservoir in Mysore; and he had not been able to satisfy himself that this was a project which ought to be undertaken.

6. In these circumstances we thought it right, as stated in our despatch of last week, to sanction the earth-work of the Railway from Bellary to Hubli as a relief work, on the understanding that the Government of India are not pledged to the ultimate completion of the line.

7. With your Lordship's permission, sanction has been accorded to doubling the line from Ambatur, near Madras, to Arconum on the Madras Railway. Arconum is the point at which the north-western branch of the Madras Railway leaves the main line, and consequently up to this point the Railway, with its single line of rails, has had to carry the traffic, not only of the western districts, which are traversed by the main line, but that of the two branches to Bangalore and to Raichore, where the Madras line and the Great Indian Peninsula join. It is to be hoped that the doubling of the line to Arconum will greatly diminish the difficulties now experienced in carrying into the interior the large stores of grain which have been recently imported into Madras.

8. Another step which has been taken with the same object, is the equalisation of the through rate for grain from the port of Negapatam in Tanjore to Bangalore, and the suspension of port dues at Negapatam in the case of vessels importing grain equal to a quarter of their whole cargo. A telegram from the Madras Government, dated the 23rd ultimo, notifying these measures, which has been communicated to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and published in the Calcutta newspapers, is enclosed. As the freights from Calcutta to Negapatam are the same as from Calcutta to Madras, it may be expected that these measures will lead to some of the grain from Calcutta, Burma, &c., which in the ordinary course would be sent to Madras, being shipped to Negapatam, whence it will find its way by the Great Southern of India Railway to Bangalore, and also probably to the distressed districts in the south of the Madras Presidency.

9. From a telegram addressed to us by Sir Richard Temple on the 24th ultimo, we were gratified to learn that he had "received favourable accounts of coming spring crops from wells in most parts of the Cuddapah district which mitigate anxiety." We have since received the following telegram from Mr. Bernard, dated from Madras, yesterday, containing Sir Richard Temple's weekly bulletin:—

"Sir Richard Temple is visiting Nellore. He sends following for mail: favourable points, same as per last bulletin, regarding activity, internal trade, food supply, condition of people, and energy of Government officers. Price of millet cheaper in Bellary, whither large importations continue from north. Railway despatches of rice from Madras are short, and accumulation of stocks there great. Good deal grain coming from Beypore. Further arrangement for strengthening railway at Madras proposed. Doubling line to Arconum progressing. Ten more miles double line will shortly open. Numbers on works reduced in all districts, except Nellore and Salem, which Sir Richard will now visit. Spring crops irrigated from wells and river channels in Cuddapah, North Arcot, and some other places surpassing expectation; will yield food for those neighbourhoods for two months. Tinnevelly district doing very well; large saving on estimated expenditure will accrue there."

The intelligence contained in this telegram is on the whole satisfactory.

10. We enclose for your Lordship's information a further correspondence which has passed with the Government of Bombay regarding that part of our instructions to Sir Richard Temple, in which we endeavoured to define the duty of the Government in times of famine. A strike having recently occurred among the labourers on the relief works at Sholapur, owing to a reduction in the rate of wages, the Government of Bombay enquired what course they were to take in the event of the strike continuing; in which case they apprehended that, before the majority who were comparatively strong were brought to reason, some of the weakly might be reduced to a condition of great prostration and might die out of reach of assistance. We had previously, as stated in our despatch of the 16th ultimo, paragraph 8, been in correspondence with the Government of Bombay by telegraph regarding the strike, and had expressed our concurrence in their opinion, that it would be very mischievous to yield to a strike on relief works attributable to combination, and that relief wages should not be raised if the Government of Bombay were satisfied that the rates were sufficient. In replying to their subsequent representation, we observed that, while we were fully prepared to support the Government of Bombay in its refusal to yield to the demands which had been made, the most efficient measures that were practicable should be taken to guard against the danger which they pointed out, and to give relief in each individual case in which it was necessary. We remarked that when a man was obviously in danger of dying from starvation no efforts should be spared to save him, although he may have been misled into joining a strike; but that if after all such efforts had been made, the case anticipated, as possible, by the Government of Bombay should occur, and persons to whom no relief could be given should die out of reach of assistance, the misfortune will be much regretted, but it will throw no discredit on the Government or its officers. It is obviously impossible for the Government, in carrying out its humane policy, to guard against every one of the numerous risks to life which arise in time of famine, or to save every one from the consequences of his own ignorance or folly. We trust that there will be no further misapprehension as to the precise meaning of our instructions on this point.

11. We have sanctioned a special grant of five lakhs of rupees to enable the Government of Bombay to make advances to Municipalities and Local Fund Committees who, being in a position to carry out relief works, consent to pledge their revenues as security for advances made to meet the present emergency.

12. The Government of Bombay have drawn our attention to a passage in our despatch to your Lordship's address under date the 9th February, which does not sufficiently describe the extent to which Sir Richard Temple's suggestions had been anticipated by the Local Government. We said, in the 5th paragraph of the despatch in question, that the Government of Bombay had anticipated the most important of the suggestions made by Sir Richard Temple, *viz.*, the reduction of grain wages. We ought to have framed our remark in terms of more general application; for, as the Government of Bombay observe, the suggestions made by Sir Richard Temple had been anticipated, not only as regards reduction of wages, but also as regards the rejection of persons not really in need of relief, and in reference to a more rigid exaction of task work. In the same letter, a copy of which has been sent to your Lordship by the Local Government, referring to a remark made by us in the same despatch, that we were not then aware whether anything had been done in either Presidency, in the direction of closing small works, the Government of Bombay state that, as soon as they had been put in a position to do so, by receiving sanction for the prosecution of large works, they proceeded with all practicable expedition to close as many as possible of the small and more scattered works that had previously been in progress, and over which a proper control could not be effectually maintained. We have noticed that, since the

beginning of January, when the restrictions on large works were removed, the Government of Bombay have sanctioned provisionally a very considerable number of small works; but we feel sure that when they accorded these sanctions, the Government of Bombay had satisfied themselves as to their necessity, and we entertain no doubt whatever as to the earnestness of the efforts which that Government is making to prevent all needless expenditure. The last weekly return shows that the number of persons employed on relief labour under Civil Agency, most of whom probably were on small works, had diminished from 136.629 on the 13th January to 63,659 on the 10th February.

13. According to the latest return the number employed upon the relief works in the nine distressed districts of Bombay was 248,902 against 238,219, the number for the previous week. In Ratnagiri and Kanara, where hill-men and immigrants are employed upon relief works, there was a decrease of 3,785. There was thus a net increase of 6,808 in the number of famine labourers in Bombay, which seems to be principally attributable to the gradual cessation of the strike, already alluded to, in the Sholapur District. In Madras there has been a considerable further diminution in the number of relief labourers. The number stated in our last despatch was 767,281, which has fallen to 713,921.

Telegram, dated 23rd February 1877.

From—Madras,	*To—Calcutta,*
From—Revenue Additional Secy.	*To—Revenue Additional Secy.*

PLEASE inform Calcutta Chamber of Commerce that railway through rate for grain from Negapatam to Bangalore is equalised with rate from Madras to Bangalore. Port dues at Negapatam suspended in case of vessels importing grain equal quarter of whole cargo.

Telegram, dated 24th February 1877.

From—Tirnpetty,	*To—Calcutta.*
From—SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,	*To—Revenue Addl. Secy.*

I YESTERDAY received favourable accounts of coming spring crops from wells in most parts of Cuddapah district which mitigate anxiety.

No. 78, dated Goondacal, 19th February 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed by Sir Richard Temple to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him regarding the question of the port of landing for the supply of grain destined for Mysore.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Goondacal, 19th February 1877.

I DESIRE that Captain Bisset will be good enough to enquire from the Mysore traders regarding the question of the sea-borne grain destined for Mysore being sent from the port of Negapatam by the South of India Railway to Bangalore, instead of being sent from the port of Madras by the Madras Railway Company's line.

2. When I visited Bangalore, I understood that the Government of Madras preferred that the grain should be sent from Negapatam rather than from Madras, in order to relieve the unavoidably over-burdened Madras line. I therefore urged this view upon the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and upon the native traders assembled at Bangalore. I explained to them the merits of the Negapatam route, and the convenience which would result if they could, consistently with their trading interests, adopt that course. They did not give me a clear answer at the time, though they promised that they would consider the matter. My impression, however, was, that they felt considerable doubt, and that they might prove unwilling to change from Madras to Negapatam, partly because the freight to Negapatam might be higher, and the conveniences of that port less, partly also because they already had their agencies established at Madras. By this time, however, they will be able to form a more definite answer. I therefore shall be glad if Captain Bisset will proceed to Bangalore and learn, as exactly as may be possible, how the matter stands. He could ascertain whether, in the event of the Negapatam project failing, the grain could be brought from the Western Coast.

3. With a view to prepare himself for the discussion with the Mysore traders, he should first visit Negapatam, in order that he may be able to explain to them what the advantages of that port are.

4. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore (to whom a copy of this minute will be forwarded) will, I am sure, give him every assistance.

R. TEMPLE.

No. 91E.—325, dated 12th February, 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Rev., Agri. and Commce.

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 116, dated 2nd instant, which was received in Bombay on the 7th idem; a copy of this letter, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd instant, had reached this Government, in that form on the day previous to the receipt of the original.

2. From this communication His Excellency in Council learns that, when he issued the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 30 E.—158, dated 25th January 1877, he had "seriously misunderstood" the views of the Government of India, as expressed in their instructions to Sir Richard Temple, and His Excellency in Council is so fully sensible of the responsibility cast upon this Government for correctly interpreting all orders of the Government of India in the present crisis, that he feels compelled first to call attention to certain prominent passages in the Instructions to Sir Richard Temple.

3. In the 2nd para. of those Instructions you observe—

> "Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal. If the estimate of the local Governments are to be accepted, the relief of the existing scarcity in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, including loss of revenue, will not cost less than six and a half millions sterling. Considering that the revenues are barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Empire, and that heavy additional taxation is both financially and politically impracticable, we must plainly admit that the task of saving life, irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our powor to undertake. The simple fact is this, that the recurrence of a few famines, such as that from which the country is now suffering, or such as that which occurred three years ago in Behar, would, if measures of relief were carried on upon that principle, go far to render the future Government of India impossible. The embarrassment of debt, and the weight of taxation, consequent on the expenditure thereby involved, would soon become more fatal to the country than famine itself."

And in the 3rd para. you add—

> "If relief works are carried on upon wrong principles; if labour is not strictly exacted from all who are physically able to work; if proper supervision is wanting, and people find that they can obtain, almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain, there is hardly any limit to the numbers who even in prosperous times may be attracted to them."

4. This Government, therefore, came to the conclusion that, in the opinion of the Government of India, there was a limit, in respect of cost, beyond which, even for the preservation of life, the measures of Government could not go; and, further, that with the object of keeping the expenditure within that limit, and thus enabling the Government to give the largest amount of relief to the population, it was the duty of this Government to exact labour strictly from all who were physically able to work; and they, therefore, ordered that a person refusing to perform work, which he was capable of doing, should not, while persisting in that refusal, be relieved at the public expense.

5. In the 4th para. of your letter of the 2nd instant, the idea of limiting the efforts which the Government should make for the preservation of life by any consideration of cost, is, however, entirely discarded, and you announce the determination of the Governor General in Council, "which he thought had already been made sufficiently clear," to be, that "no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it." The Government of India then rules as follows:—

> "We say that human life shall be saved at any cost and at any effort; no man, woman, or child shall die of starvation."

From these words it is to be understood that there are no limits to the responsibility of the State either as regards the efforts it may make, or the outlay it may incur, with the object of preventing people from dying of starvation.

6. The test case taken by this Government was that of a man "who wilfully and deliberately refuses to render the reasonable equivalent demanded by the Government for the means of subsistence which it is ready to afford him;" and in modification of the previous orders, which were, that no person was to be permitted "through obstinacy to die of starvation," it was, in accordance with what was, at the time, believed to be the intention of the Government of India, ordered, that no relief should be given to "an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing." Your 5th paragraph, however, contains the following instructions:—

> "Under almost all circumstances, which, if the Government of India is rightly informed, are likely to hold good in the distressed districts of the Bombay Presidency, where the population is almost wholly agricultural, and accustomed to field and other manual labour, the rule laid down by the Government of Bombay appears quite proper. That rule is that 'in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing, on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal.'"

7. This sentence, I am to submit, seems practically to confirm, and to accord approval to, the orders issued by this Government, which, earlier in the letter, the Government of India hold to have indicated a "serious misunderstanding" of the intentions of the Government of India; and His Excellency in Council, I am to state, feels himself, therefore, in some difficulty. It is true that your letter goes on to state that "the result of such refusal will certainly, in the case of agricultural labourers, not be death from starvation;" but the question is, should there be such obstinacy, is the individual to be allowed to die?

8. The Governor General in Council expresses his disbelief "that any one ever died of starvation through obstinacy," and the Governor in Council would be glad to think that His Excellency is right in this opinion; but there is some reason to apprehend that instances of the nature referred to are not so unlikely to happen as is assumed. Recent reductions in relief wages have been made in this Presidency, with a view of giving full effect to the policy first announced by the Government of India, orders regarding the exaction of moderate tasks on relief works have been reiterated, and measures have been taken for transferring able-bodied people from the Civil to the Public Works Department works. The immediate effect has been, that large numbers of people have left the works, declining to submit to the reduction of wages, or to perform the required tasks, or to accept the work tendered. There are other influences at work to sustain them in this movement, and the people are, many of them, voluntarily, suffering great privations.

9. Some of those who are on strike are comparatively strong and robust, and able, for a time, to endure privation, but others are weakly; they appear to be acting in bodies, and in concert, and the fear is, that before the majority, who are comparatively strong, are brought to reason, some of the weakly will be reduced to a condition of great prostration. They wander about, and may die out of reach of assistance. The Government, therefore, is placed in this dilemma: if they give way to the people, they cannot successfully carry out the policy of the Government of India—in which they concur—of strictly limiting expenditure: and if they do not give way, some deaths may occur. Feeling, therefore, that their rule has been approved by the Government of India, under what they cannot but hold to be too sanguine a view of the case, they will, until otherwise instructed, act upon the positive injunction contained in your 4th para., "that no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it."

10. As regards the cases put in your 5th para. of the respectable class of women who cannot appear in public, and of those who have caste prejudices, I am to observe that this Government endeavoured to guard themselves as regards both. It was stated in their Resolution which the Government of India review, that the orders would apply to those only who refused *a reasonable equivalent*, or who refused to perform work *which he is capable of doing*, and in the Summary No. XI., for the week ending the 26th January 1877, it was stated as follows: "It is scarcely necessary to add that Government never require people to do work forbidden by their caste rules." This Government had no intention to compel women to appear in public, whose habit it is not to do so; or to demand from any individual work or service which his caste prejudices would render it impossible for him to perform.

11. His Excellency in Council, I am to say in conclusion, is fully sensible of the privations to which large masses of the people are now subjected, and from which the utmost efforts of the Government can only partially relieve them. He will persevere in his endeavours to enforce economy without a sacrifice of life, and he is confident that the District Officers will continue to afford their assistance with the praiseworthy energy and ability they have up to this time exhibited.

No. 240, dated 27th February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 91E.-325, dated 12th February 1877.

2. The first seven paragraphs do not appear to the Governor-General in Council to require particular notice. He regrets that his instructions to Sir Richard Temple in respect of the necessity of preventing, to the utmost of our power, the loss of life from starvation, should not have been correctly understood by the Government of Bombay; and he would regret it the more if, as the Government of Bombay appears to think, the misunderstanding arose from some obscurity of expression, or inconsistency in the language which was used. It may, however, be observed that the interpretation placed upon the

nstructions by Sir Richard Temple to whom they were addressed has been rom the first in complete accordance with the intentions of the Government of India; and His Excellency in Council fails to perceive the obscurity y which the Government of Bombay thinks that it has been misled. These, owever, are matters of little practical importance, and as the Governor-General n Council has never attached any blame to the Government of Bombay or the misapprehension which has arisen, it is needless to continue what vould be a merely verbal discussion.

3. The 8th and 9th paragraphs of your letter refer to a more important nd practical question. It appears that the Government of Bombay has most visely determined to take active measures for carrying out the decision hat relief shall be given to those persons only who require it; that certain eductions in the amount of relief wages have been made, and orders regarding the exaction of moderate tasks on relief works have been issued. The esult has been a strike among the labourers, who, it is presumed, prefer to obtain ood wages for doing little or nothing to obtaining reduced wages and having eal work to perform. Large numbers of people have left the works; "they ppear to be acting in bodies, and in concert, and the fear is that before the najority, who are comparatively strong, are brought to reason, some of the veakly will be reduced to a condition of great prostration. They wander about nd may die out of reach of assistance."

4. The Government of Bombay wishes to know what, in the opinion of this lovernment, ought to be done under these circumstances, and it is understood hat while the determination is being strictly adhered to that the orders which vere given shall be enforced, measures are at the same time being taken to arry out the injunction that "no one shall die of starvation if it be in the ower of the Government to prevent it."

5. You have already been informed by telegraph that the action of the lovernment of Bombay is entirely approved by the Governor-General in louncil. The Government of Bombay may confidently rely on the support of he Government of India in its refusal to yield to the demands that have been nade, and in its determination to introduce a more satisfactory system. t the same time the change must be carried out with care and caution, nd His Excellency in Council has no doubt that this is being done. The ost efficient measures that are practicable should be taken to guard gainst the danger pointed out in your letter, and to give relief in each ndividual case in which it is necessary. When a man is obviously in anger of dying from starvation, it is evident that we cannot refuse to save him ecause he has been misled into joining a strike, or has neglected to comply vith certain orders or conditions. If, however, after all practicable efforts have een made, the case anticipated as possible by the Government of Bombay nould occur, and some of the more weakly should "wander about and die ut of reach of assistance," the misfortune will be much regretted, but it will rrow no discredit on the Government or its officers. In carrying out the umane policy which has been adopted, the Government does not pretend that can guard against every one of the numerous risks to life which arise in time f famine, or that it can save every one from the consequences of his own gnorance or folly.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras showers are reported from Malabar, Kistna, and one taluk of Kurnool: the total number on relief works reported is 713,821, showing a decrease of about 60,000 on last week; the decreases are 35,000 in Bellary, 12,000 in Cuddapah, 10,000 in Kurnool, and 7,000 in Nellore: there is an increase of 4,700 in Salem and 700 in Coimbatore. No rain fell in Mysore: number on relief works 21,266. A light shower is reported from Belgaum and another at Amednagar: there is no change elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency. Showers have fallen in several districts of the Central Provinces: prospects are favourable. The *rabi* harvest has ended in Berar. In Central India a shower fell at Indore: prospects here and in Rajputana are good. In Bengal rain has fallen in Behar and in a few other districts: reports are favourable. In the North-Western Provinces the rain was confined to Benares. A few showers fell in parts of Oudh. In the Punjab light rain has been almost general. From all these provinces and from Assam and Burma the accounts of the crops are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 27th)	·89	Castor, cotton, *varagu*, and gram being harvested, outturn from ¼ to ⅔; *raggi* being still planted, it is doing well; prices almost stationary; cholera, seizures 1,374, deaths 622 in 9 taluks; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent; pasture failing throughout the district, and dry fodder difficult to get in Narsarowpet, Nandigama, and Vinukonda taluks; markets fairly supplied; rice 9·69, *cholum* 12·38, *raggi* 13·97, *cumboo* 10·42; imports by sea—rice 83·75 tons; by land—rice 42·70, *cholum* 18·91, *raggi* 2·45, *cumboo* 1·73 (seers of Rs. 80 weight); number on relief works 3,247; number fed gratuitously by Government 154, by people 878.
Kurnool („ 27th)	...	A few showers of rain in some villages of Nandikotkur taluk, and none elsewhere; *raggi*, white *cholum*, and *varagu* in good condition under the irrigation canal and wells; cholera continues, except in Nandikotkur; seizures 64, deaths 62; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder, and suffering from rinderpest; experiment commenced yesterday to feed cattle with prickly pear; 2nd sort rice per rupee, in imperial seers, 6·97, *cholum* 8·29, *cumboo* or *sajja* 9·09, *raggi* 9·35; number on relief works 203,453; gratuitously fed 3,538; decrease in number of coolies due partly to weeding and partly to enforcement of task-work; the slight fall in prices due to steady import of grain and harvest under canal.
Cuddapah („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, seers per Rupee, 2nd sort rice 7·10, *cholum* 8·96, *raggi* 10·18, *cumboo* 8·90; people on relief works 67,728; gratuitously fed 1,705; cholera deaths 770; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 598 and 589, respectively.
Bellary („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, 2nd sort rice, 7·34, *cholum*, or great millet, 8·65, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 11·33, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·73, *cumboo* 8·25; import, tons 4,714; accounts from 3 railway stations only; 2,69,213 persons on relief works; decrease on last week 35,240, owing to reduction of rates of wages, removal of coolies supposed to be fairly well to do, desertion on account of task-work and prevalence of cholera; 14,708 gratuitously fed; 4,171 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in all 15 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, but not exhausted.
Nellore* ...	*Nil*	Average prices, 2nd sort rice, 8·12 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·50, *raggi* 10·43, *cumboo* 9·12; imports on behalf of Government, rice 299 tons; on behalf of merchants, rice 978 tons, *cholum*, 1 cwt., *raggi* 42½ tons, *cumboo*, 5 cwts., *varagu* 5 cwts.; number on relief works, including canal coolies, 66,278, several deserted on account of reduced wages, and task-work being required from them; hence decrease in number of coolies; number fed gratuitously 8,666; decrease is due to more efficient supervision; 483 deaths from cholera; cholera, small-pox, dysentery are prevalent throughout the district, but chiefly in the taluks of Nellore, Kanigiri, and Gudur; in some villages water is not procurable even for drinking purposes; prospects of cattle very bad; large numbers have perished for want of fodder.

* Each ounce of rainfall given in the rainfall column opposite Nellore in the report published at page 315 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, February 24th, 1877, represents one-tenth of an inch.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Chingleput (Feb. 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, 2nd sort rice, 9·32, *raggi* 10·91, *cholum* 10,80; number on relief works 8,137; number gratuitously fed 4,819; public health—cholera, small-pox, and fever prevail throughout the district; pasturage *nil*; water very scarce.
North Arcot („ 27th)	*Nil*	For week ending 23rd February, average prices in Government seers, second sort rice, per rupee 7·9, *cholum* 9·3, *raggi* 9·7, *cumboo* 8·8; relief work coolies 18,572; persons gratuitously fed 557; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 27th)	...	Rice, second sort, 8¾ seers, *cumboo* 10⅝, *raggi* 11⅝, *cholum* 11¼; rice imported 1,420 tons; number employed in Deputy Collector's Division 730; gratuitously fed 147; cholera attacks 58, deaths 42; cattle disease in few villages; pasture deficient.
Salem („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices of grain—seers of 80 tolas—rice 7 ⅞, *ragi* 9, ⅝, *cumboo* 8¾, *cholum* 9⅛; import of all grains 1,010 tons; number on relief works 41,400; number gratuitously fed 3,100, ditto private 1,050; cholera in all taluks; labour number rise 13 per cent., due to better organization of relief works under Department Public Works.
Coimbatore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices stationary; rice, second sort, 7·62, *cholum* 9·62, *raggi* 10·11, *cumboo* 10·34; imports—rice 366 tons, other grains 342; cholera prevailing in all taluks, chiefly in Sattiamungalum and Oodoomulpetta; attacks 876, deaths 678; cattle poor; fodder and water scarce; no cultivation, except to a small extent under wells; number on relief works 22,900; gratuitously fed 1,297; no loss of physique reported except from Oodoomulpetta.
Tanjore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices—seers per rupee, rice 8⅝, *raggi* 12⅛, *cumboo* 11, *cholum* 10⅝; no import of rice; no relief works; 223 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 27th)	*Nil*	Rice 2nd sort 7⅛ seers per rupee, *cholum* 11 1/16, *raggi* 9 8/16, *cumboo* 10 1/16; import of rice 727 tons; other grains 58; cholera in Ramnad, Melur, Pulni, Dindigul, Periakolum, Tiruvadannai and Mudukolattur; total deaths 278; scarcity of water increasing; cattle want fodder; number on relief works 9,478; charitable relief 451; small-pox in Mudukolattur and Periakolum to a certain extent; cattle disease in some parts of Tirumangalum.
Trichinopoly („ 27th)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 7¾ seers, *cholum* 16⅝, *raggi* 10½, *cumboo* 10½; import of grains for week ending Saturday, 116 tons; number on relief works on 24th instant, 489; gratuitously fed on same date by public subscription, 1,209; cholera, 140 attacks and 86 deaths; small-pox, 168 attacks and 25 deaths; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; *cholum* rising, owing to large consumption and little import.
Tinnevelly („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices per rupee—second sort rice 7¾ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* 9, *cumboo* 12, and *raggi* 12; import of grain—rice 890, *cholum* 7, and *cumboo* 24 tons; number on relief works 1,295; number gratuitously fed 138; cholera increasing; cattle healthy; decrease in number on relief works owing to harvest in river valley; no freshes; standing crops drooping; pasture scanty; water supply insufficient; prices stationary; cattle healthy.
Malabar („ 27th)	Below 1·0	Showers in north-east and south; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land—rice 3,910, *raggi* 297, *cholum* 439, tons; exports—rice 1,218, *raggi* 744, *cholum* 104, tons; price of rice fallen slightly in 5 taluks, stationary in 4, and slightly risen in Palghaut; highest 7½ Indian seers; Wynaad, lowest 10½; Chirakal average 9½ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 10¼ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad; average elsewhere 13 Indian seers; cholera in all taluks; 102 deaths from small-pox in 7 taluks; cattle healthy; pasture failing; 901 coolies on Kolathur roads.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Mar. 1st)		
Sind. (Feb. 28th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	Small-pox as before, 6 fresh cases in Kurrachee on 14th, and 41 recovering on 15th; last death on 6th; Baghar commenced flowing on 16th.
Shikárpur ...	...	No change.
Hyderabad ...	...	Small-pox decreasing in city; only 2 fresh cases and 2 deaths; but spreading in Tando, Alahyar, and Moro talukas; *rabi* crops flourishing.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather warm; *rabi* prospects good.
Guzerat (Feb. 28th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	*Rabi* harvesting going on.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	No change, except small-pox at Surat.
Khandesh and Násik. (Feb. 28th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Weather cloudy; small-pox and fever continue.
Násik ...	...	Small-pox decreasing.
Konkan (Feb. 28th).		
Tanna ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* nearly completed; condition of crops middling; small-pox prevalent in two, and fever in almost all, talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Deccan (Feb. 28th).		
Poona ...	...	Small-pox in Sirur taluka; cholera in Sirur and Bhimthari.
Ahmednagar ...	·02	
Sholapur ...	...	Slight cholera in the district.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox in Khatau; 23 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Feb. 28th).		
Belgaum ...	·08	Deaths from cholera, 200.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera prevails; deaths 512.
Kanara ...	...	Deaths from cholera, 40.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera continues; 144 deaths.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Feb. 28th).		
Rájkot ...	...	Public health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	State of weather and health same as before.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in Sind, Khandesh, Tanna, and parts of the Deccan; it has also broken out in Surat; cholera prevalent in Southern Mahratta Country.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the cold weather crops promise well; the late rain has had the effect of partially abating cholera.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; heat gradually increasing; the reaping of the *amun* crops has been completed; the cold weather crops, such as pulses, &c., have suffered much from the rain which fell during the first part of this month; the cultivators are busy in preparing their lands for the early rice; cholera has much abated throughout the district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold throughout the whole week; heavy fogs up to 9 o'clock in the morning; the tobacco plants are thriving well; the outturn of the mustard crop has been an average one; the hill people are engaged in cutting their *jooms* for cultivation; cholera is still prevalent in the northern part of the district.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather—the 20th and 21st instant were much warmer; there is nothing special to report regarding the state of the crops; no where does cholera exist in an epidemic form, but isolated cases are reported from many parts of the district.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	The weather was abnormally cold during the early part of the week, but has now become suddenly warm; the prospects of the crops are good; no special sickness reported.
Dacca ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, and has become very appreciably warmer; the prospects of *boro dhan* are good; this is the only crop now on the ground worth mentioning.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather fine, clear, and dry; the cold weather crops are being harvested; *boro dhan*, or spring rice, is thriving well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; the *amun* or late rice has all been cut and gathered; the cold weather crops have been more or less damaged by the late rains; public health is better.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the prospects and present outturn of the cold weather crops are good; early cultivation for rice and indigo has begun.
Nuddea ...	·12	Weather cloudy and warm; there is no change in the prospects of the crops, which are fair.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; perceptibly warmer; no change to report about the prospects of the crops; *boro dhan* is doing well, and the land is being got ready for *aous;* prices are steady; the public health is good on the whole, though cholera begins here and there.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather still rather cold for the season; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather clear; it is gradually getting warmer; mornings and evenings are still cool; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; *til* is being sown; public health is good; cholera has almost disappeared.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fine and getting warm; the prospects of the cold weather crops are on the whole fair.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; the crops are good; ground is being prepared for the cultivation of early rice.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather just beginning to be warm; there was a slight shower of rain on the night of the 18th instant; mustard is being cut; fields are being prepared for *bitri dhan*; the late rains have proved very seasonable; the prospects of tobacco continue favourable.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather—days are unusually hot for the time of the year; land is being prepared for the cultivation of early rice; mustard is coming into market; it has yielded a good harvest; other crops are doing favourably; public health is good.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy during the week; no crops of importance are on the ground; land is being prepared for sowing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer, but still pleasant; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the hot weather may be said to have begun; no crops on the ground.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warm; lands are being ploughed; potatoes are still being gathered; vegetables are doing well; public health is normal.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The prospects of the crops are good; fever and cholera are prevalent in Jehanabad; public health is otherwise fair.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and gradually getting hot; the prospects of the cold weather crops continue favourable; there were a few sporadic cases of cholera during the week.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and warm; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·21	Weather getting warmer; the *rabi* crops are reported not to have been damaged by the late rain; ploughing is in progress.
Bhágalpur ...	·31 at Godda. ·17 ·40 at Banka ·02 at Soopole.	Weather very fine, except on the 22nd, when it rained; the crops are all excellent; the general health is very good, with the exception of a few cases of cholera and small-pox.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot; west wind blowing; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	Few drops	Weather fair, except on the 19th and 22nd instant, when it was cloudy, with a few drops of rain on the latter date, which were not appreciable by raingauge; north-east wind blew during the cloudy days, west and south-west at other times; the maximum heat was 73°, and the minimum 55°; the weather is getting warmer at midday; the crops are in excellent condition, as before; 18 deaths from cholera reported.
Durbhunga ...	·05	Weather seasonable; prospects of the *rabi* crops are good.
Mozufferpore ...	·22	Weather growing warm; there is no change in the prospects of the crops; public health is good.
Sarun ...	·34 ·88 at Sewan.	Weather clear and cold; there was a fall of rain on the morning of the 22nd instant; the sky appears to be settling; wind blowing from the west; the *rabi* crops are fast reaching maturity, and the prospects are everywhere favourable; the late rain, if general throughout the district, must have slightly injured grain, wheat, and *rahur;* poppy, too, must have suffered, as the opium from the capsules was washed away by the rain; mustard and peas are being harvested; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	·08	Weather cloudy; hot during the middle of the day; cool at night; the late rain has not done any material injury to the existing *rabi* crops; which are still in very good condition.
Patna ...	·20	Weather clear after slight rain on the morning of the 21st instant at sudder station; heavy rain fell towards the south of the district; prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; health is excellent.
Gya ...	·64	Some rain fell all over the district nearly; cool in the mornings and evenings; beginning to get warm in the day time; the late rain injured the poppy crop, but not so much as was originally supposed; wheat and barley suffered to a small extent, but have revived; mango trees are late in coming into flower; public health is good.
Shahabad ...	1·06	Weather now clear; the *rabi* crops are reported generally to be promising, but the rain has done some damage.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable; no change to report; the prospects are all very good; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	·14	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops continue favourable; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; days are getting warm; sugarcane is being cut and pressed with an average outturn; there are no other crops now on the ground save patches of barley here and there over the district.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable; the district is reported healthy.
Balasore ...	*Nil* 1·05 at Bhadrak.	Weather warm; settled fair; no crops on the ground; a few cases of cholera reported here and there.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and warm; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; some of the *dalua* paddy crop is in the ear; the state of the other crops is good; ploughing for 1877 has commenced and is in good progress; the late rains had the effect of lowering the market to some extent; the selling price of common rice at present is 18 seers and 6 chuttacks per rupee; exportation is going on; cholera has made its appearance in the city in consequence of influx of pilgrims for the Dole Jatra.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain is reported to have fallen in almost all the Behar province, and in Nuddea, Lohardugga, and parts of Balasore; it has somewhat injured the poppy crop in Gya and Sarun; the cold weather crops are ripe, and are being gathered in places; spring rice is doing well, and the ploughing for the autumn rice is progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Feb. 26th)	·4 on 22nd	Prospects continue favourable.
Allahabad („ 27th)	...	No change; prospects favourable.
Agra („ 28th)	*Nil*	Crops progressing favourably.
Meerut („ 28th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 28th)	...	No change.
Almora („ 26th)	...	Some rain on morning of 21st; weather cleared since; crops very good.
Punjab (Feb. 28th)		
Delhi ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Hissar ...	·2	Health good, and crops flourishing.
Umballa ...	·4	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	1	
Lahore ...	·5	
Ráwalpindi ...	2	Continuous rain has caused some damage to crops; health good.
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	·2	
Pesháwar ...	·8	Health and agricultural prospects good.
		General Remarks—Health and agricultural prospects continue good throughout the province.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Feb. 28th)	·2	Weather clear; general prospects fair; public health good.
Sitapur („ 28th)	*Nil*	
Fyzabad („ 28th)	·2	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari ... (Feb. 24th)	...	*Rabi* nearly gathered; health good; prices decreasing.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cloudy; ploughing continues; slight cholera prevalent.
Biláspur ...	...	Prospects continue favourable; fever and slight cholera prevalent; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Wheat favourable; other *rabi* crops injured by recent rain; cholera continues; prices steady.
Bálághát ...	·70	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	·46	Cloudy; prospects of *rabi* favourable; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Feb. 25th)	...	Threshing of *rabi* continues; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
Betúl („ 26th)	...	*Rabi* reaping; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 27th)	...	Cloudy, with slight rain; prospects favourable; fever and cholera continue.
Nágpur („ 28th)	·80	*Rabi* gathering; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	1·0	Threshing of *rabi* continues; health good.
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy and warm; slight damage to poppy by recent rain; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	·25	Prospects good; prices rising.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Several heavy showers of rain and hail fallen during the week, but slight damage reported; prospects favourable as yet.
Jubbulpore ...	·03	Prospects excellent; cattle disease continues.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·05	Cloudy; *rabi* ripening; no epidemic.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects favourable; measles prevalent; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue on the whole favourable.
British Burma— (Mar. 1st)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Fifteen deaths from cholera in Akyab town; few cases of cholera in two townships of Akyab district, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in one township of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good; slight cattle disease.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good, two cases of cholera at Moobin.
Bassein ...	...	General health good.
Henzada ...	...	One fatal case of cholera in Mengyee township, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 8 cases; Mahathaman 3; Padoung 3; Shwe-doung 1.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health generally good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Assam— (Mar. 1st)		
Gauháti ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, becoming hot; country sugarcane is being manufactured, and land being ploughed for *aus* cultivation; public health good.
Sylhet ...	*Nil*	Ploughing continues; less cold.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore & Coorg—		
Bangalore ...	...	Number on relief works, 5,079; charitably relieved, 7,523.
Túmkúr ...	...	Ditto 13,737; ditto 2,471.
Mysore ...	...	Ditto 1,256; ditto 3,274.
Shimoga ...	...	Ditto 319; ditto 150.
Kadur ...	...	Ditto 175; ditto 258.
Chitaldroog ...	...	Ditto 700; ditto 861.
Kolar ...	...	Figures not complete.
Hassan ...	...	
		General Remarks.—Price of ordinary rice varies from 12 pounds to 15 pounds per rupee; prospects unimproved; cholera, deaths 2,422 in Mysore and Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (March 1st)	...	*Rabi* cutting completed in most parts of province; outturn below usual average.
Central India— (Feb. 28th)		
Indore ...	·41	Health and prospects good.
Gwalior ...	...	Prospects fair.
Neemuch ...	*Nil*	
Rutlam ...	...	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 1st)	...	Health good; prospects fair.
Jeypore („ 1st)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli (Feb. 24th)	*Nil*	Prospects and health fair.
Jhallawar („ 24th)	...	Weather seasonable; health good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. {Register No. 33.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

No. 274.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 9th March 1877.

[AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE.]
Famine.

READ—

Telegram from the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, dated October 30th, requesting the submission of separate statements regarding each taluk in the distressed districts, showing its area, population, Government realizable revenue in 1875-76, rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation, average annual rainfall, actual rainfall up to date, ordinary price of the staple-food of the taluk at that season, actual prices on the date of the return, probable extent of failure of crops, and amount, if any, sanctioned for relief works and other relief; and adding that the statements might be prepared from the best information then available, and corrected or supplemented afterwards if necessary.

Letters from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Nos. 134, 157, and 175, dated 19th January, and 15th and 28th February 1877, submitting the information required for the Nandidroog, Nagar, and Ashtagram Divisions respectively.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner, No. 470, dated 2nd December 1876, forwarding copy of a letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 459, dated 30th November 1876, and requesting that a complete review similar to that required in the case of Bombay might be submitted for the province of Mysore.

Letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 131, dated the 17th January 1877.

Ditto ditto, No. 135, dated 20th January 1877.
Ditto ditto, „ 142, „ 26th „
Ditto ditto, „ 144, „ 27th „
Ditto ditto, „ 154, „ 2nd February 1877.
Ditto ditto, „ 155, „ 6th „
Ditto ditto, „ 174, „ 26th „

and telegram, dated 6th March 1877, forwarding translations of the original reports received from each taluk, together with the remarks thereon of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts.

Statement A, compiled from the returns and summaries received in reply to the telegram of the Foreign Department, dated 30th October 1876, and the letter to the Chief Commissioner, dated 2nd December, above referred to.

Statement B, being an abstract of statement A, with additions from the Mysore weekly returns.

RESOLUTION.

The province of Mysore is undergoing, throughout a large portion of its area, the unusual misfortune of a second season of drought. The harvest of

the year 1874-75 was abundant, but the south-west monsoon of 1875 failed so extensively as to cause a loss of the greater part of the dry crops, and the succeeding north-east monsoon was likewise scanty and insufficient to fill the tanks which are relied upon for the irrigation of about one-sixth of the province. The prevalence of distress was brought fully to the notice of the Government of India in January 1876, and aid was afforded by means of relief works and considerable remissions of the land revenue. During the present year both the south-west and north-east monsoons have been even more scanty than before, and distress has consequently been converted into a famine of much severity.

2. In October last the Chief Commissioner reported very fully on the condition of affairs up to date, obtained a grant for relief works, and was requested to submit statistical information regarding each taluk similar to that called for at the same time with reference to the distressed portions of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Subsequently, a complete review and forecast, resembling that required for those presidencies, was considered to be necessary. The submission of the information thus expected has been unavoidably delayed by various circumstances, and it has not in all cases been found possible to ascertain details with the precision which might have been desired. The result has, moreover, been to a considerable extent anticipated by the graphic sketch of the condition of the province very recently presented by the minute of Sir Richard Temple dated 14th ultimo, and its accompanying memoranda by Mr. Bernard. At the same time His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that there may be much advantage in making public a review of the tract suffering from scarcity which is based upon a comprehensive series of facts, collected by the several local officers who are in actual contact with the people and their difficulties, and expressed as far as possible in their own words.

3. The area of Mysore is 27,077 square miles, and its population 5,055,412, and the province is divided into eight districts, comprising 68 taluks. The Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore districts, which lie in order from north to south along the edge of the Western Ghâts, have suffered less than the others, and the two first named have even afforded by the jungles and grazing grounds in certain of their taluks most material aid to the remainder of the province. Chitaldroog and Bangalore come next in order of failure, while Tumkur, lying between them, and Kolar, the eastern-most of all, have virtually lost nearly the whole of their crops. The affected area and population as estimated by the Chief Commissioner are given in the margin, and amount to nearly two-thirds of the whole area and one-half the whole population of the province. If, however, all taluks be considered as affected in which the crop saved amounts to less than one-half, the numbers will be 14,479 and 2,849,329, while if taluks with half crop saved be added the results will be raised to 16,160 and 3,141,747 respectively.

Area in square miles.	Population.
16,812	2,579,827

4. The rainfall during the past season is shewn in the margin. As only one-third of the taluks have had less than half the average, and no less than thirty-one have received above one-half, the general result is more favourable than that of the rainfall in the distressed districts in the Bombay Presidency during the same period. The fact, however, of the present season being the second one of drought renders the deficiency far more serious in its consequences than it otherwise would have been. The Chief Commissioner reports that "the tanks generally are all dry, and the gravity of the crisis is undoubted," and it is to be feared that a considerable increase of suffering to both man and beast is inevitable.

Proportion.	Number of taluks.
Full rainfall ...	8
Three-fourths ...	13
Two-thirds ...	10
One-half ...	14
One-third ...	10
One-quarter ...	9
One-seventh ...	4
Total ...	68

5. The attempt to estimate with any approach to accuracy the failure of crops is in the present case surrounded with considerable difficulties. The province is subject to the influence of two monsoons, and there is also a considerable amount of land dependent on irrigation, which again proceeds from several sources, some of which are less affected by the rainfall than others. In the absence of correct statistics as to the proportions of the total

area under each class of cultivation, it is obvious that a mere estimate of the yield of each such class in annas is usually of little use. In some cases the taluk reports are sufficiently intelligible without such statistics, but in others it has been necessary to fall back upon the estimates prepared for the returns called for in October, which, though doubtless framed with all care, are probably less reliable than the more matured taluk reports of a later date, and which for the most part anticipated a loss somewhat heavier than has eventually resulted. The marginal table is the nearest estimate which, under these circumstances, it has been found practicable to frame. The Tumkur District, it will be seen, has suffered the heaviest loss; but is closely followed by Bangalore and Chitaldroog; Kolar and Kadur hold an intermediate position; Hassan and Mysore have failed but slightly, and Shimoga is almost untouched. Counting by taluks, the crop saved is above half in twenty-five taluks; the failure has been total in ten and nearly so in eight more, while the intermediate number, losing from one-sixth to one-half both inclusive, is twenty-five. These results are more extreme as regards both crop lost and crop saved, than those ascertained in the case of Bombay.

Districts.	Number of taluks in which the crop was:— Full average.	Five-sixths.	Three-fourths.	One-half.	One-third.	One-fourth.	One-sixth.	One-eighth.	Nil.
Bangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1
Kolar ...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	...	...
Tumkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6
Mysore ...	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan ...	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga ...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Kadur ...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Chitaldroog ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3
Total ...	9	6	10	4	8	5	8	8	10

6. The estimates of probable remissions of land revenue which were formed in November amounted to no less than Rs. 25,64,956, the total demand for the year being Rs. 68,94,825; but further enquiry has reduced this figure to one-half, or Rs. 12,76,672. It appears probable that still further reductions will be found practicable, especially in the Kolar District. The general principle laid down by the Chief Commissioner has been that eight annas in the rupee may be remitted on wet lands under tanks, if wholly unirrigated, and from four to six annas on dry land holdings, but that if any further concession be needed it must be in the form of postponement of recovery till next year.

7. The resources of Mysore in cattle and agricultural stock generally have not been reported, but they have already been most materially impaired, and it is to be feared that considerable further loss is unavoidable. The condition of the cattle may be said to be decidedly bad in nineteen taluks, indifferent in forty-one, and good in eight only. The districts of Chitaldroog and Tumkur appear to be the worst; the reported losses being 79,700 and 97,600 head respectively. The remedial measures adopted have been the suspension of sales of grass on waste lands, the throwing open of the State forests, and above all, the removal of the cattle to the Ghât districts, particularly to the eight Mulnad taluks or hilly region in the Shimoga and Kadur districts. Prickly pear has not found favour as fodder.

8. The scarcity of water is great through above two-thirds of the province; the condition in this respect of seventeen taluks being bad and of thirty-two indifferent, and the suffering of the people and the cattle will be intensified in the event of no rain falling in the course of next month. The digging of temporary wells in the beds of nullas and tanks is the only measure which can be resorted to.

9. The course of prices during the three months terminating at Christmas is chiefly remarkable as shewing a general and gradual rise, rather than the sudden rise and subsequent recovery which was observable in the case of Bombay. Since that date there has been a decided amendment in the price of ragi, but that of rice has been more stationary. The condition and prospects of the grain trade have been so ably reviewed in the memoranda by Mr. Bernard, to which reference has already been made, that it is sufficient to say that in Mysore, as elsewhere, private trade has shewn great activity, that the demand on the railway is, and will continue to be, in excess of its carrying power, and that there appear to be not inconsiderable stocks in the hands of the people which will not be drawn upon until June and July, when it is to be hoped that rain will have fallen and removed all anxiety regarding the coming season.

10. Mysore, like the west of India generally, does not possess a wealthy zemindari class, who can be relied on to pay their revenue regularly not-

withstanding occasional bad years, and to deal liberally with their tenantry. The population contains a rather larger percentage than usual of high castes, but the majority are poor, excepting, perhaps, in the Mysore district.

11. The number of persons reported to have emigrated is 334,218, or about 13 per cent. on the affected population, but the movement has for the most part been only to the Malnad taluks of the Shimoga and Kadur districts, for the purpose of grazing cattle, or to the coffee plantations of Coorg and its vicinity, where labour is in request. It is doubtful whether the change of climate has usually been found advantageous.

12. Up to the period when the taluk reports now under consideration were sent in, the organization of relief works had not attained any very large dimensions, and the Chief Commissioner was endeavouring, with equal caution and judgment to meet, without exceeding, the exigencies of the situation. The projects which have been undertaken have, owing to the want of facilities for large undertakings, been of limited extent, and have in the great majority of instances consisted of tank repairs and clearances. As such projects are particularly appropriate to the circumstances of Mysore, and task-work is everywhere enforced, with the cordial co-operation of the Public Works Department, there is good reason to believe that the result will be a material improvement of the irrigational resources of the Province. The totals of the general expenditure up to December 31st by means of which much relief will be afforded, are given in the margin. The appropriations for relief works under civil officers were on February 17th Rs. 4,98,568, out of which Rs. 1,92,968 had been actually expended. The relief appears to have been sufficient without being excessive:

	Rs.
District Fund Budget	1,85,323
Special relief works	1,19,269
TOTAL ...	3,04,592
Imperial Public Works Irrigation Budget ...	3,56,234
Ditto Roads and Buildings ditto ...	8,36,533
TOTAL ...	11,92,767
Civil Budget: petty repairs, &c.	76,831
Municipal Budget	1,19,713
TOTAL ...	16,93,903

13. The organisation for charitable relief has been carefully developed throughout the various districts. Considerable sums have been privately raised for the support of the aged, helpless and infirm, and the Chief Commissioner, in accordance with sanction accorded to him at his request on the 2nd November 1876, has made in all cases an equivalent grant on the part of Government. Recently arrangements have been commenced, at the suggestion of Sir Richard Temple, for a careful house-to-house visitation, with the view of preventing, as far as human agency can effect it, the mortality which might otherwise possibly occur among those who are from any cause prevented from seeking relief on the works.

14. The local officers estimate as shown in the margin the numbers likely to be in receipt of relief. As regards the first-mentioned date, it seems sufficient to say that, according to the latest information obtained by telegraph and relating to the latter part of February, the total on the works and receiving charitable relief was 94,596. The estimate, therefore, while beyond the mark was not altogether excessive, and it seems not improbable that the numbers on the 1st of May may come up to the local calculation. By the 1st of July, however, a considerable reduction in numbers may fairly be anticipated, especially if a favourable commencement of the rains has taken place.

March, 1st	140,000
May, 1st	164,000
July, 1st	166,000

15. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has great pleasure in congratulating the Chief Commissioner and the officers of the Mysore Administration on the zeal, judgment, and humanity which have characterised their arrangements and exertions to meet the great calamity which has fallen upon the province, and the large measure of success which has hitherto attended them.

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State for India, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and Sir Richard Temple, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True extract.)

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT A.

STATISTICS

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

IN THE

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

N. B.—This Statement consists of extracts from the information furnished by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the 19th January and 15th and 28th February 1877, in accordance with the telegram from the Government of India of the 30th October 1876, and of summaries of the reports on each taluka called for by the Government of India on December 2nd, 1876.

KEY to the alphabetical headings in the following statement:—

(*a*)—a careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately: if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned:

(*b*)—an estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount or revenue to be remitted:

(*c*)—information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future:

(*d*)—the nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any:

(*e*)—the course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages:

(*f*)—the local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations, or otherwise whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation:

(*g*)—the character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse:

(*h*)—the movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable:

(*i*)—the relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity:

(*j*)—the nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work:

(*k*)—the number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st and July 1st.

NANDYDROOG DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. L. PEARSE.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MR. A. W. C. LINDSAY.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land Revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
1. Closepet	476·	96,974	1,02,054	1,07,000	14·44	10·36
2. Kankanhalli	400·	73,415	72,994	71,000	18·37	10·15
3. Magadi	301·	99,085	1,28,091	1,15,000	28·13	13·82
4. Hoskote	396·626	69,885	95,756	93,000	22· 9	9·7
5. Anekal	130·	55,895	89,873	88,000	26·33	13·40
6. Nelamangala	209·70	71,509	96,665	98,000	18·95	2·82
7. Bangalore	409·570	2,27,425	1,51,347	1,49,000	43·	24·56
8. Devanhalli	287·14	70,459	1,02,741	94,000	15·47	8·25
9. Dodballapur	291·	63,707	94,662	87,000	25·91	13·28
TOTAL ...	2,901·	828,354	9,34,183	9,02,000	23·62	11·74

BANGALORE DISTRICT.—CLOSEPET SUB-DIVISION.

CLOSEPET TALUK.

a: DRY.

One-anna crop saved.

WET.

Four-annas crop saved. The present is the time for the sowing of Vyshaka paddy, but or want of water in the tanks, it is impossible.

In this and other talukas about 1¾ annas saved in all.

b: Remissions Rs. 35,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,07,000.

c: Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock amount to 2,113, and 2,000 more are expected. State forests opened for cattle to graze in. Fodder consists chiefly of leaves of different kinds of trees. Remedial measures proposed are, that Government should allow the free use of bamboo and toddy leaves, and that the ryots should not sell, but use their rági straw, &c.

d: Both people and cattle suffer much from the want of water. The distress is expected to increase if there be no rain. It is suggested that for drinking purposes wells should, in convenient localities, be sunk in beds of tanks, rivers and nullas.

e:

	Prices of the principal food-grains.		
	Rági.	Rice.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Week ending 9th Oct. 1876	15	9	13
„ 16th ditto ..	15	9	13
„ 22nd ditto ...	15	9	13
„ 30th ditto ...	9	6½	10
„ 6th Nov. 1876	9	6½	9
„ 13th ditto ...	9¼	6¾	8¾
„ 20th ditto ...	10	6¾	8¾
„ 27th ditto ...	9¾	6¾	8
„ 4th Dec. 1876	10½	6¾	8½
„ 11th ditto ...	9½	6¾	8
„ 18th ditto ...	8	6¾	8
„ 25th ditto ...	8	6¼	8
To end of December 1876	8	6¼	8
Average for the past six years	26	10	...

f: TALUK.

Existing stock estimated to be 3,000 kandies of rági. The chief centre of supply is the Bangalore railway station, where rice is imported from Madras and other places. Merchants and others bring supplies, but they are not sufficient for the requirements of the people. Importation not expected to cause a fall in prices.

g: Out of a population of 88,637, 80,349 are high caste and 8,288 low caste. Its condition is as follows:

Poor ... 60,914
Well-to-do 1,500
There are 19,692 landholders, a few of whom are wealthy, but not one is likely to aid his tenants.

i: There has been no emigration up to the present time.

j: The relief works which have been undertaken are inadequate. The further works practicable are the Closepet-Kankanhalli road, sinking wells in beds of tanks, and removing silt from beds of tanks. The Koodrier Cattah or reservoir project at Chamapatna and the Closepet-Nagode road are under consideration.

h: Rupees 103 have been expended in feeding the poor.

k:

	On works.	By charity.
Number on hand	3,000	2,000
On 1st March 1877	5,000	
On 1st May „	5,000	
On 1st July „	5,000	

KANKANHALLI TALUK.

a: DRY.

Two annas crop saved.

WET.

One anna crop saved.

Vyshaka crop entirely failed, and no prospect of further sowings till next early or Moongari rains.

b: Remissions Rs. 22,000 out of a total of Rs. 71,000.

c: Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock amounts to 3,413, and besides these 5,000 more are expected to die. State forests opened for cattle to graze in. Fodder consists chiefly of leaves of different kinds of trees. Remedial measures as above.

d: All the tanks are dry. Severe distress occasioned by this, and still further expected if matters do not improve. Wells are, however, being sunk in suitable places.

e:

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.		
	Rági.	Rice.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876 ...	14	8	14
14th „ „ ...	14	8	14
21st „ „ ...	10	7	10
28th „ „ ...	8	6	10
4th November „ ...	10	6½	9
11th „ „ ...	10	7	9
18th „ „ ...	10	7	9
25th „ „ ...	10	7¼	9
2nd December „ ...	9	6	8½
9th „ „ ...	9	6½	8
16th „ „ ...	9	6½	8
23rd „ „ ...	9	6	7¼
Average for the past six years	57¾	13	28

f: TALUK.

Existing stock estimated to be 3,400 kandies. The chief centre of supply is the Bangalore railway station. No importation and no private enterprise in this taluk; hence no sufficient importation and fall in prices anticipated.

g: Three-fourths of the population are high caste and one-fourth low caste. The people are three-fourths poor and one-fourth well-to-do; three-fourths are also agriculturists and one-eighth is the number of the landholders. The wealthy landlords are very few, and these do not aid their tenants.

i: One-eighth of the population have emigrated, and their condition is not known. Further emigration probable.

j: The relief works already started are insufficient. Those contemplated are—

1. Kankanhalli-Closepet road.
2. Kankanhalli-Kodihalli road.
3. Kankanhalli-Káveri road.

Besides removing silt from tank beds.

h: [Particulars not given.]

k:

	On works.	By charity.
Number on hand	400	...
On 1st March ...	2,000	
On 1st May ...	1,500	
On 1st July ...	1,000	

MAGADI TALUK.

a: DRY.

One and half anna crop saved.

WET.

Two annas and one-third crop saved.

For the want of water, sowings of paddy, &c., cannot be made.

No sowings are now practicable till next early rains.

b: Remissions Rs. 25,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,15,000.

c: 4,325 head of cattle and agricultural stock have died; 800 more are expected to die. To improve the water-supply, 15 wells have been sunk. State forests have also been opened for cattle to graze in, and prickly-pear authorized to be used as fodder. Disease among cattle from scarcity of water reported.

For the future the digging of more wells is suggested.

d: The tanks and wells have dried up. Wells are being dug, but these are not expected to supply a sufficient quantity of water.

Sinking of more wells recommended.

e:

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains.		
	Rági.	Rice.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876 ...	13	9	10
14th „ „ ...	12	8¾	10
21st „ „ ...	9½	7¼	8
28th „ „ ...	8½	6½	8
4th November „ ...	9½	6¾	8
11th „ „ ...	9¼	6¼	8
18th „ „ ...	9¾	6¾	7¾
25th „ „ ...	9¼	6¼	7¼
2nd December „ ...	9¼	6¼	7
9th „ „ ...	9	6¼	7
16th „ „ ...	9	6½	7
23rd „ „ ...	8¼	6½	7
30th „ „ ...	8	6	6¾
Average for the past six years	54½	12¾	33

f: TALUK.

Existing stock estimated to be 2,579 kandies.

g: Seven-eighths of the population high caste, one-eighth low caste. Seven-eighths of the people are agriculturists. There are no wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.

i: Some emigration has taken place, but the condition of the emigrants is not known; some are returning, having failed to procure a livelihood.

j: The relief works already undertaken are the Bisgur and Tammanhalli projects, but these are not considered sufficient. The works practicable are the restoration of some old ruined tanks, and the opening of a road from Magadi to Closepet.

h: Rupees 500 raised by subscription have already been expended for affording relief to the poor, &c.; a contribution of Rs. 500 from Government is to be expended for the same purpose.

k:

	On works.	By charity.
Number on hand ...	271	...
On 1st March ...	1,000	
On 1st May ...	5,000	
On 1st July ...	2,000	

BANGALORE DISTRICT—continued.

HOSKOTE TALUK.

a

The yield of crop has been one anna. The Kartika crop was a failure. Vyshaka paddy was not sown owing to scarcity of water.

b

Remissions Rs. 32,411-11-8 out of a revenue of Rs. 93,000.

c

The total number of cattle is 67,954, and of this one-fourth has been sold to butchers. Want of forage is much felt; further sales may therefore be made; and other animals may die from starvation. Prickly-pear recommended as fodder for cattle, but the owners do not like to adopt the plan. It is recommended that Government take charge of the cattle of those people who are unable to feed them. The Deputy Commissioner does not agree to this, as fodder has become dear everywhere. Abandonment of Halbani sales will, it is hoped, have some beneficial results.

d

Scarcity of water is felt. Hoskote tank contains some four months' supply. All other tanks are dry. In a month or two it is feared that, if matters do not improve, the remaining reservoir will also become dry. The remedial measures recommended are sinking wells, deepening beds of tanks, and removing silt from tank beds and wells.

e

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Rági.
	Seers.	Seers.
8th October 1876 ...	9	14
15th " " ...	9	14
22nd " " ...	8	10
29th " " ...	6¾	9
5th November " ...	7¼	9
12th " " ...	6¾	10
19th " " ...	6½	8
26th " " ...	7	8
3rd December " ...	6½	8
10th " " ...	6	8
Average for the past six years	13½	39

f

Existing stock estimated at 3,360 kandies, including rági and other grains. Abundant supply of grain is imported from kusba town, which is close to the railway stations at Malur, Raddody and Bangalore. Fall of prices is not, however, anticipated.

g

The population is 69,885. Of this one-fourth are purely agriculturists, and one-fourth partially so; the rest are traders. There are no wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.

h

One-fourth of the people have emigrated: where they have gone to, and whether they have improved their condition or not cannot be stated. Further emigration possible.

i

The relief works already started are sinking wells in beds of tanks, cleaning beds, removing silt, and strengthening tank bunds, at a cost of Rs. 4,168-7-3. Works practicable: Levelling ruined fort at Hoskote, filling up pits at kusba, and sinking wells, Rs. 3,000. Restoring weirs and strengthening bunds of ten tanks at a cost of Rs. 8,769. Total Rs. 11,769.

j

Rupees 77, raised by subscription, have already been expended in feeding travellers, aged and infirm. A grant on this account is asked for from Government.

k

	On works.	By charity.
Number on hand...	495	...
On 1st March ...	250	
On 1st May ...	250	
On 1st July ...	1,000	

ANEKAL TALUK.

a

The Vyshaka crop was not sown. In parts of waste lands paddy and rági crops were sown but unsuccessfully. The crop realized is estimated at 1½ annas.

b

Remissions Rs. 28,200 out of a total of Rs. 88,000 in the following scale.

Dry.

Six annas in the Rupee.

Wet.

Eight annas.

c

Fodder for cattle has become very scarce. A sufficient supply of prickly-pear cannot be had in this taluk. Beds of dried tanks have been sown with China or Bengal grain to produce fodder, but the crop is not thriving. There is, however, two months' supply of rági straw. The deaths are estimated at 1,081.

Hulbani sales dispensed with.

d

In some parts of the Taluk there are reservoirs containing two months' supply of water, while in other parts much scarcity is felt. Some wells have already been sunk, and others recommended.

e

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Ragi.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
8th October 1876 ...	8½	13	11½
15th " " ...	8½	13	11½
22nd " " ...	7	9	10
29th " " ...	6	8	8
5th November " ...	6	8	8
12th " " ...	7	10	7
19th " " ...	7	10	7
26th " " ...	6½	11	7
3rd December " ...	6½	11	7
10th " " ...	6½	11	7
17th " " ...	6½	8	7
24th " " ...	6½	8	7
31st " " ...	6½	8	7
Average for the past six years.	8¾	45½	23½

f

Existing stock of rági and other grains estimated to be 2,500 kandies, but the owners are unwilling to part with it. Supplies imported from Bangalore. Private enterprise not expected to maintain supplies: hence a fall in prices not anticipated.

g

Of a population of 55,895, only 50 can be classed as extensive landholders and as being wealthy. They are not, however, capable of aiding their tenants. Nearly one-fifth of the population are agriculturists and one-fourth partially so.

h

Two hundred people are said to have emigrated towards Bangalore to earn their livelihood. Those emigrated have not returned, and further emigration is expected as matters become worse.

i

More relief works are necessary. Works practicable are: Sinking wells and deepening tanks; also opening new roads.

j

A subscription of Rs. 335-12 has been raised to feed travellers, the aged, and infirm, &c. This is considered inadequate, and the Deputy Commissioner says that an application for a sum of Rs. 173 has already been made to Government.

k

	On works.	By charity.
Number on hand...	600	...
On 1st March 1877	3,000	
On 1st May "	2,000	
On 1st July "	1,000	

A little seasonable rain may, however, reduce the numbers in May and July.

NELAMANGALA TALUK.

a

Dry.

One anna of the crop saved.

Wet.

Two annas of the crop saved.

Vyshaka crop not raised owing to scarcity of water. No prospect of further sowings.

Yield estimated at one anna and a half in all.

b

Remissions Rs. 18,631-3-10 out of a total of Rs. 98,000. The remission is thus classed—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wet...	8,941	7	0
Dry ..	9,689	12	10
Total	18,631	3	10

c

Mortality among cattle caused not for want of fodder but by sickness. There is fodder for cattle for another month. There is no prickly-pear in this taluk.

d

Only eight tanks contain water sufficient to supply people and cattle for a fortnight. Wells contain only one or two months' supply. In some villages where there is a scarcity of water distress is felt. Wells will be sunk as soon as relief works are started.

e

Week ending	Prices of the principal food grains. Rice.	Rági.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
8th October 1876 ...	8½	13	11½
15th " " ...	8½	13	11½
22nd " " ...	7	9	10
29th " " ...	6	8	8
5th November " ...	6	8	8
12th " " ...	7	10	7
19th " " ...	7	10	7
26th " " ...	6½	11	7
3rd December " ...	6½	11	7
10th " " ...	6¼	7	11
17th " " ...	6½	8	7
24th " " ...	6½	8	7
31st " " ...	6½	8	7
Average for the last six years	8¾	45½	23½

f

Existing stock estimated at 2,500 kandies. Owners unwilling to sell their grain. Importation of rice takes place from Bangalore. High prices prevail, and a fall in them is not expected.

g

The total population amounts to 60,469, and of this there are 9,632 landholders, 730 of whom are said to be wealthy. There are none, however, who can aid their tenants.

h

Four hundred and fifty-six people have already emigrated to coffee estates, and it is expected that 300 more will do so. Whether emigrants better themselves or not cannot be ascertained.

i

In addition to relief works already started, the following works are practicable: Opening certain new roads, repairing old roads, sinking wells and deepening tanks, to cost Rs. 3,523.

j

Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 1,036-12-2 have been received and expended in feeding travellers, the aged and infirm, &c. Rupees 280 have also been raised for opening a chuttrum, and Government aid is asked to finish it.

k

No information.

BANGALORE DISTRICT—concluded.

BANGALORE TALUK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
One anna of the Vyshaka crop and from one to two annas of the Kartik crop saved. No prospect of sowings owing to failure of rain. Total failure about 1½ annas.	Remissions Rs. 44,825-2-6 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,49,000.	776 head of cattle have died, and 1,552 more it is expected will die. Remedial measures proposed are suspension of hulbani sales, and use of prickly-pear as fodder for cattle; scarcity of fodder it is feared will be much felt if there be no rain.	The want of drinking-water is much felt. Wells have been and will be sunk to relieve distress as much as possible; cases of distress in small isolated villages will require to be carefully watched, and employment given to the lower classes in several large towns.	**BANGALORE**	Estimated local stock is about 6,000 kandies of ragi. Extensive importation of food-grains from Bangalore, but no prospect of a fall in prices.	Two-fifths of the people are agriculturists. One-fourth of the population are well-to-do and one-tenth are extensive landholders. These latter have been helping their people, but it is feared that they will not continue to do so much longer.	One-twentieth of the population have emigrated, and none have yet returned; whether emigrants have bettered themselves or not is not known. Further emigration probable.	The works set in hand are not considered sufficient to secure a supply of water to both people and cattle. The further works proposed are deepening beds of tanks, improving tank bunds, opening out new roads, dismantling fort walls, and filling in ditches.	There are kitchens at Pettah and Yellahere, and in the cantonment, where the aged, infirm, &c., are daily fed.	The number on the hands of Government on date of report is as follows:— On works ... ... 6,000 By charity ... ... 3,306 The number on the dates specified is approximately as under— On 1st March ... 10,000 „ 1st May ... 15,000 „ 1st July ... 10,000

Week.	Prices of the principal food grains.		
	Rice.	Rági.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
2nd October 1876 ...	8½	12½	11¾
9th „ „ ...	8½	11½	12
16th „ „ ...	8½	10½	12
23rd „ „ ...	7	9	8½
30th „ „ ...	7½	10	8½
6th November „ ...	6½	9	8½
13th „ „ ...	6½	9	8
20th „ „ ...	7	9	8½
27th „ „ ...	6¾	8½	8
4th December „ ...	7	8½	7¾
11th „ „ ...	6¾	8	7
18th „ „ ...	6½	7½	6¾
25th „ „ ...	6	7	7
Average for the past six years	11½	40½	25

DEVANHALLI TALUK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Three annas of the Vyshaka crop and from two to three annas of the dry crop have been saved. No further sowings until next rains.	Remissions Rs. 27,160-1-4 out of a revenue of Rs. 94,000.	Mortality among cattle amounts to 552 head; 180 more are expected to die. Hulbani sales have been suspended, and people recommended to feed their cattle on prickly-pear.	Much distress felt for want of water. Sinking wells and repairing old ones are the remedial measures suggested. A fair proportion of well cultivation in the taluk has served to mitigate distress. Isolated villages will have to be specially watered, and employment in relief works given in the larger towns, such as Waddagamahalli and the kusbah.	**DEVANHALLI**	Estimated stock of grain in possession of ryots 2,172 kandies. Importations of grain are being made from Bangalore, but not to such large extent as to meet the requirements of the people. No prospect of a fall in prices. Private enterprize may ultimately, it is hoped, maintain supplies.	One-fourth of the population agriculturists. There are a few rich landholders, but it is not thought that they will in any way assist their tenants.	One-hundred people have emigrated: whether they have bettered themselves or not is not known. Further emigration probable.	The relief works already set in hand are not considered sufficient. About Rs. 4,000 are needed for sinking wells. The further works practicable are— (1) To open out a cross road to join Kolar-Sonepur Road. (2) To repair Karanji tank at Devanhalli. (3) To repair two kuntas.	No relief kitchens have been opened in this taluk. People have, however, extended their charity to the poor, &c.	The number of persons on the hands of Government is— On relief works ... 290 By charity ... *Nil.* On the dates specified below the approximate number is— On 1st March ... 1,000 „ 1st May ... 1,500 „ 1st July ... 1,000

Weeks.	Prices of the principal food grains.		
	Rice.	Rági.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
2nd October 1876 ...	8½	13	11½
9th „ „ ...	8	12	11½
16th „ „ ...	7½	10	10
23rd „ „ ...	7½	10	10
30th „ „ ...	6½	9½	8
6th November „ ...	6½	9½	8
13th „ „ ...	7	9½	8
20th „ „ ...	7	9½	8
27th „ „ ...	7	9½	8
4th December „ ...	6½	8½	7½
11th „ „ ...	6½	8½	7½
18th „ „ ...	6½	8½	7½
25th „ „ ...	6½	8½	7½
Average for the past six years	14¾	41	21¾

DODBALLAPUR TALUK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Half an anna of the Kartik crop and one to one and a half annas of the dry crop have been saved. No prospect of further sowings.	Remissions Rs. 43,239-4-4 out of a revenue of Rs. 87,000.	1,691 head of cattle have died; considerable mortality apprehended in the event of no rain. Hulbani sales suspended.	The water-supply is stated to be failing; but sinking of wells has been undertaken to improve it.	**DODBALLAPUR**	The local stocks of grain are estimated at 300 seers of rági, 8,000 seers of rice, and 400 seers of dhall. This stock is considered inadequate for the people. Importations of grain are being made, but not in such large quantities as to prevent distress. No prospect of prices falling.	One-fifth of the population are agriculturists. The rest are of mixed occupations. There are few landholders capable of aiding their tenants. This taluk causes apprehension as the general state of the inhabitants is that of poverty.	On an average about 8 or 10 people from each village have emigrated to the coffee districts for employment; a few have returned being unable to find means of subsistence.	The minor works that have been started will last for a month and are not considered sufficient. The works proposed are opening of three new lines of roads, improvements of tanks, and sinking of wells in each village of the taluk.	No Government kitchen has been opened in this taluk. Relief funds to the extent of Rs. 2,000 monthly are needed.	The number of persons receiving relief on works on date of report is 1,000. The number estimated on the dates specified is as follows:— On 1st March ... 4,000 „ 1st May ... 4,000 „ 1st July ... 4,000

Week.	Prices of the principal food grains.		
	Rice.	Rági.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
2nd October 1876 ...	8½	12	10
9th „ „ ...	8	10½	10
16th „ „ ...	6½	9	9
23rd „ „ ...	6½	9½	8
30th „ „ ...	6½	9½	8
6th November „ ...	6½	9½	8
13th „ „ ...	6½	9½	8
20th „ „ ...	6½	9½	8
27th „ „ ...	7	8½	8
4th December „ ...	6½	8	7½
11th „ „ ...	6½	8	7
18th „ „ ...	6½	8	7
25th „ „ ...	6½	8	7
Average for the past six years	16	53½	27½

NANDYDROOG DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—Colonel J. L. PEARSE.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Mr. B. KRISHNIENGAR, C.S.I.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	Rs.	Inches.	Inches.
1. Kolar	338	71,796	96,293	92,108	25·32	11·34
2. Bitmangala	260	68,233	93,523	92,380	22·82	3·65
3. Shrinivaspur	329	73,933	1,20,644	1,07,108	28·28	7·80
4. Mulbagal	241	58,051	87,132	83,983	23·26	9·30
5. Gudibanda	220	44,233	74,634	75,263	30·51	10·30
6. Sidlaghatta	164	91,849	1,38,343	1,34,380	28·73	10·37
7. Chikballapur	379	69,177	90,831	86,661	32·64	14·19
8. Malur	154	56,581	80,460	80,310	35·23	13·17
9. Gunmaykanpolya	342	48,600	67,485	63,331	13·32	2·65
10. Goribidnur	150	36,501	54,372	54,239	24·98	6·95
Total ...	2,577	618,954	9,03,717	8,69,763	26·50	8·97

KOLAR DISTRICT.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Three annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 20,000 out of a total of Rs. 92,108 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock 2,200 head; 9,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Hulbani sales dispensed with, and permission granted to owners to graze cattle in all available State forests. The people have been recommended to feed their cattle on prickly pear.	The people and cattle suffer a little for want of drinking water. Measures for improved water-supply are in progress, such as deepening existing wells, clearing silt, and digging water holes in fit spots.	**KOLAR** Prices of the Principal Food-grains.	**TALUK.** Existing stock 4,000 kandies. The railway stations of Kolar road and Malur are the principal centres from which supplies are drawn. Private enterprise considered insufficient. Importation ample, but fall of prices therefrom not expected.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	25,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable. This can, however, be checked by taking up more relief works.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 2,258 have already been started. This is considered inadequate, and more works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	There is a feeding kitchen at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,159 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 720.	On Works: No. on hand on date of report: 500; On 1st March ... 533; On 1st May ... 400; On 1st July ... 333. By Charity: 33.

KOLAR

Week ending	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876	10	14	13	13
14th " "	11	15	13¾	13¾
21st " "	9	11¼	10	13
28th " "	7	10	10	9½
4th November "	7	10	9	8
11th " "	7	10	9	8
18th " "	7¼	10	9	8
25th " "	7¼	10	9	8
1st December "	7½	10	9	8
8th " "	7	9	8½	8
15th " "	7	8	7¼	8
22nd " "	7	7¾	7	8
29th " "	6¾	7¾	7	8
5th January 1877	6¼	7½	7¼	8¼
Average for the last six years ...	16	20	15	20

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
TALUK. Existing stock 2,100 kandies. The principal centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are of low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	8,500 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable, which may be checked by relief works.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 1,400 have, up to the end of December 1876, been started. These are not sufficient, and if money be forthcoming, more relief works will be taken in hand.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 370 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 123.	On Works: No. on hand on date of report ... 933; On 1st March 1877 1,000; On 1st May " 666; On 1st July " 500. By Charity: 50.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Four annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 25,000 out of a total of Rs. 92,380 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	Cattle and agricultural stock to the number of 1,538 have died; 6,000 more are expected to die if it does not rain. Hulbani sales dispensed with, and ryots permitted to graze cattle in State forests, and advised to feed them on prickly pear.	People and cattle suffer from want of water, but arrangements for improving the supply, by deepening wells and digging water holes, will, it is expected, remedy matters.	**BITMANGALA** Prices of the Principal Food-grains.	**TALUK.** Existing stock 4,000 kandies. The railway stations of Kolar road and Malur are the principal centres from which supplies are drawn. Private enterprise considered insufficient. Importation ample, but fall of prices therefrom not expected.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	25,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable. This can, however, be checked by taking up more relief works.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 2,258 have already been started. This is considered inadequate, and more works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	There is a feeding kitchen at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,159 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 720.	On Works: No. on hand on date of report: 500; On 1st March ... 533; On 1st May ... 400; On 1st July ... 333. By Charity: 33.

BITMANGALA

Week ending	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876	9½	14	12½	14½
14th " "	8	12	12½	14½
21st " "	7½	10	12½	12½
28th " "	7	10½	12½	14½
4th November "	7	10	8	8
11th " "	7	10	8	8
18th " "	7	10	8	8
25th " "	7½	10	8	8
1st December "	7¼	10	8	8
8th " "	7	9	8½	8½
15th " "	7	8	7½	8
22nd " "	7	8	7¼	7¼
29th " "	6½	8	7	7
5th January 1877	6	8	7	7
Average for the last six years ...	17	30	21	21

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
TALUK. Existing stock 4,000 kandies. The principal centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are of low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	8,500 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable, which may be checked by relief works.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 1,400 have, up to the end of December 1876, been started. These are not sufficient, and if money be forthcoming, more relief works will be taken in hand.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 370 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 123.	On Works: No. on hand on date of report ... 933; On 1st March 1877 1,000; On 1st May " 666; On 1st July " 500. By Charity: 50.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Four annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 31,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,07,108 estimated by the Amildar; but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	3,745 head of cattle and agricultural stock have died, and 22,000 more are expected to die in the event of no rain. Remedial measures comprise the suspension of Hulbani sales, and free access of cattle to State forests for grazing purposes. Feeding on prickly pear recommended to the people.	Deepening existing wells, clearing silt and digging water-holes in fit spots.	**SHRINIVASPUR** Prices of the Principal Food-grains.	**TALUK.** Existing stock 4,000 kandies. The principal centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations.	Majority of people low caste, poor and agricultural. No large and wealthy landholders in this taluk able to aid their tenants.	900 people have emigrated, and further emigration is probable; this, it is said, can be checked by relief works.	Relief works already started to the extent of Rs. 2,516; they are considered insufficient, and more relief works will be started if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,522 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 841.	On Works: No. on hand on date of report ... 500; On 1st March 1877 666; On 1st May " 333; On 1st July " 266. By Charity: 166.

SHRINIVASPUR

Week ending	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876	8	12	10	10
14th " "	8	12	10	10
21st " "	6¾	9	9	9
28th " "	6¾	8⅞	9	9
4th November "	6½	9	9	9
11th " "	6⅝	9	8⅞	8⅞
18th " "	6⅛	9	8⅛	8⅛
25th " "	6⅛	9	8⅛	8⅛
1st December "	7	9⅛	8	7⅞
8th " "	7	9⅛	8	7
15th " "	6¼	9	7	7
22nd " "	5¼	8	7	7
29th " "	5⅛	7	7	7
5th January 1877	6¼	8	7¼	7¼
Average of the last six years ...	16	40	34	24

KOLAR DISTRICT,—continued.

MULBAGAL TALUK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Four annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 32,000 out of a total revenue of Rs. 83,983 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock estimated at 2,500: 6,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Hulbani sales dispensed with; cattle permitted to graze in State forests, and people advised to give them prickly pear.	Improvements to water-supply comprise deepening wells and digging water holes.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	Existing stock estimated to be 21,000 kandies. The principal centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are of low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	1,500 people have emigrated. A further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works already sanctioned to the amount of Rs. 1,136. They are insufficient and more works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 232 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 77.	On Works. / By Charity.

Week ending	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th Oct. 1876 ...	10	13	12	10
14th „ „ ...	8½	12	12	10
21st „ „ ...	8	4	12	10
28th „ „ ...	6¾	9¾	10	1..
4th Nov. „ ...	6¾	10	11	10
11th „ „ ...	6¾	11½	10	9¾
18th „ „ ...	7	11	10	9¾
25th „ „ ...	7	10¾	9	9
1st Dec. „ ...	7	10	8½	8½
8th „ „ ...	7	9	8	8
15th „ „ ...	6¾	8¼	7	8
22nd „ „ ...	6½	8	7	8
29th „ „ ...	6	7	6	8
5th any. 1877 ...	6	7	6	8
Average of past six years ...	16	42	32	22

	On Works.	By Charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	500	266
On 1st March 1877	1,000	
On 1st May „	666	
On 1st July „	500	

GUDIBANDA TALUK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Two annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 50,000 out of a total of Rs. 75,263 estimated by the Amildar, but the Deputy Commissioner considers this too high.	5,200 head of cattle and agricultural stock have died, and about 30,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Remedial measures comprise suspension of hulbani sales and permission to graze cattle in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.	People and cattle suffer from want of water. Deepening wells and digging water holes set in hand with a view to improve water-supply.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	Existing stock estimated at 1,000 kandies. Supplies drawn from the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. No large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	9,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration probable unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works already undertaken amount to Rs. 1,612. They are inadequate, but more relief works can be set in hand if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 2,106 have already been spent. Amount expended last month Rs. 702.	On Works. / By Charity.

Week ending	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876 ...	8	12	11
14th „ „ ...	7	10	9
21st „ „ ...	7	10	9
28th „ „ ...	6	9	8
4th November „ ...	6	8¾	8
11th „ „ ...	6½	9	8¼
18th „ „ ...	6	8	8
25th „ „ ...	6	8	7¾
1st December „ ...	6	8	7½
8th „ „ ...	6	8	7¼
15th „ „ ...	6	8	7¼
22nd „ „ ...	6	8	7¼
29th „ „ ...	6	7	7
5th January 1877 ...	6	7	7
Average for past six years	17	53	36

	On Works.	By Charity.
Number on hand on date of report	333	166
On 1st March 1877	600	
On 1st May „	500	
On 1st July „	333	

SIDLAGHATTA TALUK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Two annas of the crop saved.	Remissions of Rs. 19,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,34,380.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock estimated at 3,000: 8,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Local authorities have dispensed with hulbani sales, and have permitted the grazing of cattle in State forests as well as recommended their being fed with prickly pear.	Improvements in water-supply comprise deepening of wells and digging water holes in fit spots.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	Existing stock estimated to be 17,000 kandies. Supplies drawn from the Kolar road and Malur railway stations, which are the only centres in this taluk. Private enterprise considered insufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of the people are low caste, poor and agricultural. No large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	3,000 people have emigrated, and further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works to the extent of Rs. 1,040 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works can be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the Kusba town, and Rs. 5,825 have already been spent. The expenditure last month amounted to Rs. 1,950.	On Works. / By Charity.

Week ending	Rice.	Rági.
	Seers.	Seers.
7th October 1876 ...	8	11
14th „ „ ...	8	11
21st „ „ ...	7¼	10
28th „ „ ...	6½	9
4th November „ ...	6½	9
11th „ „ ...	6½	9
18th „ „ ...	7	9½
25th „ „ ...	7	9½
1st December „ ...	7	9
8th „ „ ...	6½	8
15th „ „ ...	6½	7½
22nd „ „ ...	6½	7½
29th „ „ ...	5½	7¼
5th January 1877 ...	5¾	7¼
Average for last six years ...	18	41

	On Works.	By Charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	600	166
On 1st March 1877	766	
On 1st May „	533	
On 1st July „	333	

KOLAR DISTRICT—continued.

CHIKBALLA TALUK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Four annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 53,000, out of a total of Rs. 86,661.	Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock amount to 3,500, and 4,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Halbani sales dispensed with. Cattle permitted to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.	People and cattle suffer from the scarcity of water. Deepening of wells and digging of holes have been authorised to improve water-supply.		Existing stock estimated at 13,000 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn, are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor, and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	Four thousand people have emigrated, and further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works to the extent of Rs. 800 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works will be undertaken if money be provided.	A feeding kitchen exists at the kasba town, and Rs. 3,186 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 162.	

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
7th October 1876 ...	8	13	10	12
14th " " ...	7	10¾	10	11
21st " " ...	6¾	9½	8	10
28th " " ...	5	9½	7½	8
4th November " ...	5¾	10	8	8
11th " " ...	5½	10	8	8
18th " " ...	7	11	8½	8
25th " " ...	7	9½	8½	8
1st December " ...	7	9½	8	8
8th " " ...	6½	8	7	8
15th " " ...	6½	7½	7	8
22nd " " ...	6	7½	7	8
29th " " ...	5½	7¼	7	8
5th January 1877 ...	5½	7	7½	7¼
Average for the past six years	16	40	34	22

k	On works.	By charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	166	100
On 1st March 1877	333	
On 1st May 1877	500	
On 1st July 1877	333	

MALUR TALUK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Three annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs. 22,000, out of a total of Rs. 80,310.	Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock 2,500 head; 16,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Local authorities have dispensed with halbani sales, and permitted cattle to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested.	People and cattle suffer from the scarcity of water. Improvements suggested are deepening wells and digging holes, which have already been begun.		Existing stock estimated to be 5,600 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar Road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	Five hundred people have emigrated, and more are likely to do so, unless checked by relief works.	Relief works to the extent of Rs. 1,080 have already been started; they are insufficient, and more relief works will be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at the kasba town, and Rs. 287 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 95.	

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Rági.
	Srs.	Srs.
7th October 1876 ...	9½	12
14th " " ...	9	12
21st " " ...	8	10
28th " " ...	7	9
4th November " ...	6¾	8
11th " " ...	7¾	10½
18th " " ...	7½	10½
25th " " ...	7¼	8¾
1st December " ...	6	8½
8th " " ...	6	8½
15th " " ...	6	8¼
22nd " " ...	6	8¼
29th " " ...	6	8¼
5th January 1877 ...	6	7
Average for the past six years	14	40

k	On works.	By charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	666	33
On 1st March 1877	733	
On 1st May "	500	
On 1st July "	333	

GUNMAYA KAN POLYA TALUK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Four annas of the crop saved	Remissions Rs. 18,500, out of a total of Rs. 63,331.	Mortality among cattle and agricultural stock 2,600 head; 30,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Local authorities have dispensed with halbani sales, and permitted cattle to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.	People and cattle suffer from want of water. To improve the water-supply wells are deepened and holes dug in fit places.		Existing stock estimated at 3,500 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	Four thousand people have emigrated and further emigration is possible, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works to the extent of Rs. 1,115 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works can be undertaken if money be provided.	There is a feeding kitchen at kasba town, and Rs. 1,446 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 482.	

Week ending	Prices of the principal food-grains. Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.	Horse-gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
7th October 1876	8	10½	9½	11
14th " "	7½	10	9¼	11
21st " "	6¾	9½	9	10½
28th " "	5¾	8¾	7½	8¼
4th November "	5¾	8	7½	9¼
11th " "	6	9	7½	8
18th " "	6	9	7	7½
25th " "	5¾	8¼	7	7
1st December "	5¾	8	7	7
8th " "	6	8	7	7
15th " "	5¾	7½	6½	6½
22nd " "	6	7	6½	6½
29th " "	5¾	6¾	6	6¾
5th January 1877	5¾	7	6	6¾
Average for the past six years ...	15	43	40	26

k	On works.	By charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	333	266
On 1st March 1877	666	
On 1st May "	500	
On 1st July "	333	

KOLAR

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
Four annas of the crop saved.	Remissions Rs 9,800, out of a total of Rs. 54,239.	Cattle and agricultural stock have died to the number of 1,500; 6,000 more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Halbani sales dispensed with, and cattle permitted to graze in State forests. Prickly pear suggested as fodder.	People and cattle suffer from want of water. To improve the supply, wells are deepened and holes dug in fit places.	

GORIBIDNUR

Week ending	Prices of the principal Food-grains.	
	Rice.	Rági.
	Srs.	Srs.
7th October 1876 ...	7½	13
14th „ „ ...	7	10
21st „ „ ...	6	8
28th „ „ ...	5½	8
4th November 1876 ...	5½	8
11th „ „ ...	5½	8
18th „ „ ...	5½	8
25th „ „ ...	5½	8
1st December „ ...	6	7½
8th „ „ ...	6	7½
15th „ „ ...	5½	7½
22nd „ „ ...	5½	7½
29th „ „ ...	5½	7
5th January 1877 ...	5½	7
Average for the past six years	14½	42½

KOLAR DISTRICT,—concluded.

f	*g*	*k*	*i*	*j*	*k*
TALUK. Existing stock estimated to be 600 kandies. The chief centres from which supplies are drawn are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise not considered sufficient to maintain supplies.	Majority of people are low caste, poor and agricultural. There are no large and wealthy landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	Seven hundred people have emigrated; a further emigration is probable, unless checked by more relief works.	Relief works to the amount of Rs. 577 have already been started. They are insufficient, and more relief works will be undertaken if money be forthcoming.	A feeding kitchen exists at kasba town, and Rs. 737 have already been spent. The expenditure last month was Rs. 245-8.	

	On Works.	By Charity.
No. on hand on date of report ...	133	33
On 1st March 1877	166	
On 1st May „	133	
On 1st July „	100	

NUNDYDROOG DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—Colonel J. L. PEARSE.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Captain E. S. LUDLOW.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
1. Chiknayakanhalli	317	56,882	1,00,114	99,333	19·20	4·35
2. Honnavalli	298	57,359	1,01,956	97,907	23·18	7·15
3. Kadaba	303	97,963	1,29,300	1,23,890	25·10	10·50
4. Kortagiri	292	73,933	92,797	91,277	25·88	6· 4
5. Túmkúr	354	101,981	1,41,492	1,37,735	39· 7	19·56
6. Sira	588	71,928	1,19,556	1,12,329	10·21	1·80
7. Maddagiri	371	86,532	1,46,599	1,43,882	11·92	2·93
8. Kunigal	316	85,661	95,453	90,783	21·26	15·93
Total ...	2,839	632,239	9,27,267	8,97,136	21·97	8·53

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

CHIKNAYAKANHALLI TALUK.

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Weeks.	Price: Seers per Rupee. Ragi.	Rice.
October 1876.		
1st week	8	6½
2nd „	7½	6
3rd „	7	5½
4th „	7	5½
November 1876.		
1st week	10 / 11	6½ / 7
2nd „	9	6½
3rd „	8	...
4th „	7½	6
December 1876.		
1st week	7	5½
2nd „	7½	6
3rd „	7	6
4th „	7	5½
Avernge of six years ...	40	15

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Of the Kartik or kharif, a 2½ annas crop has been saved, and there is no prospect of further sowings this season. As regards the Vyshaka or rabi crop, no seed was sown for want of water. Practically the whole crop has failed.	Rs. 17.000 out of a total of Rs. 99,333.	4,186 head of cattle have died, and the mortality anticipated is 9,500. The hulbani sales have been remitted, and numbers of cattle have been taken to the Mulnad. The grant of takavi for the purchase of agricultural stock has been suggested, but recovery is doubtful.	Water is available for one month; the remedial measures adpoted are to sink wells where requisite.		Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore. Local merchants are able to maintain the importation; no fall in prices anticipated.	Three-fourths of the population are high caste and one-fourth low; one-fourth well-to-do, and three-fourths poor. The total population is 57,000, of which 14,000 are purely agricultural and 3,000 partly so; the remaining 40,000 are of other professions. There are a few wealthy landholders.	About 2,000 people have abandoned their villages; none of them have returned. 4,000 to 5,000 more may leave the taluk.	The relief works started in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank-beds. The collection of metal along the district fund roads has been sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	Kitchens have been opened in two places, in which about 400 and 50 people respectively are fed daily.	Number of persons on the hands of Government up to middle of January for relief— On relief works ... ... 2,000 By charitable measures... 450 Estimated number to be on the hands of Government for relief on 1st March— On relief works... ... 4,000 By kitchens ... ... 1,000 On 1st May— On relief works ... ... 4,000 By kitchens ... ... 1,000 On 1st July— On relief works ... ... 3,000 By kitchens 1,500

HONNAVALLI TALUK.

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Months.	Price: Seers per Rupee. Rice.	Ragi.	Gram.	Cleaned Dhall.
In October 1876 ...	6 / 5½	8	7	7½
In November 1876 ...	6½ / 5½	8	6½	6½
In December 1876 ...	5½ / 6½	7	6½	6
Average of 6 years ...	Per kandy.			
Rice, 1st sort	14 5 5			
„ 2nd „	12 6 0			
Ragi	4 10 0			

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
All the monsoon (Kartik) crops have failed, and there are no prospects of further sowings this season. Some produce of the arecanut and cocoanut only obtained. Of spring or Vyshaka crops nothing has been saved, neither is there any prospect of further sowings this season.	Rs. 15,000 out of a total land revenue of Rs. 97,907.	About 12,766 head of cattle have died and about 17,220 more deaths are expected. Hulbani cess was remitted by Government during this year. Cattle are being taken away to the Mulnad; fodder is brought from the adjoining taluks in the Hassan district at high prices; grant of takavi for purchase of fresh cattle has been suggested, but the recovery of such advances is doubtful.	Want of water is beginning to be felt. The sinking of wells in tank-beds has been ordered.		Grain has been stored by private individuals, who, however, are not inclined to open their pits. Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore and Aloor. Local enterprise is sufficient to maintain the importation. A fall in prices is doubtful.	The population is 57,359 and is generally agricultural. Some wealthy landholders support their tenants. In the Kusba there are some wealthy merchants.	3,256 persons have left the taluk, and some of them have returned, finding no means of subsistence. A few more may leave.	The relief works started in this taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank-beds. The collection of metal along the district fund roads has been sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.	Several private kitchens were opened in this taluk, but allhave been closed. Government kitchen now open at Hundunkere; further kitchens appear necessary and will be opened.	The number of persons on the hands of Government for relief by relief works on date of report was about 70 or 80 persons, most of the works having been finished. The number of persons in receipt of charity amounts to 150. The number estimated to be on the hands of Government on the 1st March is ... {3,000 to 4,000 On relief works— By kitchens ... 1,000 On the 1st May 1877— On relief works . 4,000 By kitchens ... 1,000 On the 1st July 1877— On relief works ... 4,000 By kitchens ... 1,000

NOTE.—This taluk has suffered very severely this year, and is, in fact, almost worse than Sira.

TUMKUR DISTRICT—continued.

TALUK.

a

Of the Kartik or kharif a 4 annas crop has been saved in some of the hublies, and in the rest there has been a total failure. As regards the Vyshaka or rabi crop, jowaree was sown and is still being sown in wet lands.

On the whole, only about one anna and a quarter has been saved.

b

Remissions probable Rs. 18,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 1,23,890.

c

The mortality which has already occurred is reckoned at 7,729, and the deaths anticipated are 11,593. There has been a great loss in cattle; those surviving are suffering from want of forage. The State forest of Devaroydroog was thrown open for the ryots to cut grass. Fodder is being imported, but at high prices. The use of the prickly-pear for fodder has been suggested, but does not seem to have been adopted. The cess of hulbani has been remitted during the year. Grant of takavi for the purchase of cattle is suggested, but recovery is doubtful.

d

Want of water is not yet felt; in some tanks there is a supply for one to one and a half months. Wells will be sunk in places where scarcity of water is likely to be felt.

e

KADABA

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Weeks.	Price: Seers per Rupee. Rice.	Ragi.
October 1876.		
1st week	10	14
2nd „	8	12
3rd „	8	12
4th „	7½	10
November 1876.		
1st week	6	9
2nd „	6	8
3rd „	5¾	7½
4th „	5¾	7½
December 1876.		
1st week	5¾	7½
2nd „	5¾	7½
3rd „	5¾	7½
4th „	5¾	7½
Average of six years ...	20	50

f

Grain secretly stored. Importations coming in from Bangalore. Some of the merchants are capable of maintaining importation during the present season. No fall in prices anticipated.

g

Population 97,963, of which three-fourths are purely agriculturists, and one-fourth are urban and artizans. Most of the landholders are very poor and unable to aid their tenants.

h

About 10 or 12,000 people have already left their villages for the coffee districts. Further emigration improbable.

i

Relief works have already been in progress for some time. Collection of metal along all the district fund roads has just been sanctioned.

j

Two Government kitchens opened in this taluk. The poor and helpless are afforded relief in these kitchens, as also by private individuals.

k

Number of people on the hands of Government for relief—
On relief works ... 300
By charitable measures ... 400
Estimated number to be on the hands of Government for relief—
On 1st March—
On relief works ... 2,000
By kitchens ... 500
On 1st May—
On relief works ... 3,000
By kitchens ... 500
On 1st July—
On relief works ... 3,000
By kitchens ... 500

TALUK.

a

No monsoon crop has been saved, except under Kuppillary wells. As to Vyshaka (rabi), it cannot be said what amount of crop will be saved, as the water-supply is failing. No prospects of further sowings.

Practically, a total failure.

b

An estimated sum of Rs. 35,000 is entered by the Amildar as requiring remission. Rs. 20,000 would appear to be ample for this taluk. Total revenue is Rs. 91,277.

c

The past mortality among cattle is reckoned at 16,000, and the anticipated mortality at 80,000. Agricultural stock has suffered greatly. Reserved forests were thrown open to the ryots to cut grass. It is now intended to allow their cattle to graze in these tracts. People imported fodder from different places at heavy cost. Hulbani was remitted.

d

The want of water is beginning to be felt.

e

KORTIGIRI

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Months.	Price: Seers per Rupee. Rice.	Ragi.
October 1876	8	10
	8¼	12
November 1876	7	9
	7½	10
December 1876	6	7
	6¼	8
Average of six years ...	16	53

f

There may be about 500 kandies in stock in the taluk. Supplies are drawn from Bangalore. Prices rising. Private enterprise limited.

The Deputy Commissioner says that the state of the taluk is in parts bad. There is, however, a large quantity of grain stored away, but which the owners will not dispose of. Grain has been pouring into the country and is still coming in. Price of ragi is steady, and shews, if anything, a tendency to fall.

g

Population 73,933, of which three-fourths consist of agriculturists, and one-fourth are urban or artizans. There are a few wealthy people, but they are not inclined to aid their tenants.

h

Four thousand people have left the place, and none of them returned. It is not known whether they have bettered themselves or otherwise. Further emigration is improbable.

i

The relief works sanctioned in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank-beds. Collection of metal along the district fund roads just sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.

j

A public kitchen, aided by private contributions, has been opened in the Kusba of the taluk. Additional ones seem needed.

If relief works are steadily kept going, matters will go smoothly, otherwise the kitchens will be deluged by starving labourers.

k

Number of persons on the hands of Government—
On relief works about ... 500
By charitable measures ... 164
Estimated number to be on the hands of Government—

	Relief works.	Kitchens.
1st March, 1st May, 1st July	5,000	500

TALUK.

a

Regarding Kartik (kharif) the Amildar reports that only a half anna crop has been saved, but this is a very low estimate. More than a fair four annas crop must have been saved in some places.

On the whole, only about two annas has been saved.

b

Estimate of amount of revenue to be remitted Rs. 25,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,37,735.

c

Past mortality among cattle is reckoned at 10,000; anticipated mortality 2,939.

Agricultural stock suffered greatly. Government remitted the hulbani cess and threw open the Reserved State Forests in Devaroydroog to cut grass from; the result was satisfactory so long as grass was available. It is now intended to allow ryots to graze their cattle in the forests. The use of the prickly-pear for fodder has been suggested to the people, but it is not available in sufficient quantities in this taluk.

d

Want of water beginning to be felt. Orders have been issued for the sinking of wells where necessary.

e

TUMKUR

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Weeks.	Price: Seers per Rupee. Ragi.	Rice.
October 1876.		
1st week	11	7
2nd „	11	7
3rd „	10	6½
4th „	8	5
November 1876.		
1st week	10	5½
2nd „	9	6¼
3rd „	9½	7½
4th „	9½	7½
December 1876.		
1st week	8½	6¾
2nd „	8	6½
3rd „	7½	6½
4th „	7½	6¼
Average of six years ...	60	17

f

About 8,000 kandies of grain reported to be in stock in this taluk. Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore. No fall in prices expected. Private enterprise able to maintain the importation.

The Deputy Commissioner reports that the state of the taluk is in parts bad. There is, however, a large quantity of grain stored away, but which the owners will not dispose of. Grain has been pouring into the country and is still coming in. Price of ragi is steady, and shews, if anything, a tendency to fall.

g

Population 101,981, of which the greater portion are purely agriculturists. Some of them are well-to-do and the rest are poor. The wealthy landholders are not disposed to aid their tenants, though able to do so.

h

A large number of the people have left their villages for Coorg, Mulnad, &c. A few of them have returned. It is not known whether the emigrants have bettered themselves or not.

i

The relief works have been in progress for some time. Large relief works sanctioned, which will keep the poor employed two or three months.

j

A public kitchen, aided by private contributions, is maintained at Tumkur.

If relief works are steadily kept going, matters will go smoothly, otherwise the kitchens will be deluged by starving labourers.

k

The number of persons on the hands of Government is—
On Relief Works 700
By charitable measures ... 150
The number estimated to be on the hands of Government for relief is on—

	Relief works.	Kitchens.
1st March, 1st May, 1st July	3,500	500

TUMKUR DISTRICT—concluded.

SIRA TALUK.

a

No Kartik crop has been saved.

A little sosi, ragi, and rice has been saved out of the Vyshaka crop.

Practically, an entire failure.

b

Total revenue Rs. 1,12,329.

The Amildar has entered Rs. 80,000 to be remitted.

The Deputy Commissioner considers this amount far too high; about Rs.25,000 would seem to be the proper amount.

c

About 20,266 head of cattle have died, and nearly all the rest have been removed to the Mulnad. Only a few have been kept for the working of the Kappelay wells.

The agricultural stock has suffered severely.

The State forests of Bookkapatna, Muddagiri and Devaroyadroog opened out by Government afforded great relief. It is now under consideration to allow the ryots to graze their cattle in these forests.

d

In some places though there is no water close to the village, it is procurable at some little distance off; in other places wells are being sunk in the beds of tanks at Government expense. Sufficient water is procurable.

e

Prices of the principal food-grains:—

From October 1st to 22nd—

Ragi ...	...	10 seers per rupee.
Rice ...	...	7 „ „

From 23rd up to 31st—

Ragi ...	...	7½ seers per rupee.
Rice ...	...	5½ to 6 „ „

In November—Ragi ... 7½, 8, 8¼, 9.
Rice ... 5½, 5¾, 6, 6¼.

In December—Ragi ... 7, 7½.
Rice ... 5¾, 6.

Six years' average—

		Rs.	A.
Rice	per kandy ...	13	0
Ragi	„ ...	4	12
Jola	„ ...	5	12
Paddy	„ ...	5	8
Cleared dhall ...	„ ...	19	4
Horse gram ...	„ ...	7	4
Bengal gram ...	„ ...	19	8

f

TALUK.

Grain is stored in the taluk, but the owners will not open their pits.

Supplies are being drawn from Bangalore.

The prices remain stationary.

Private enterprise will probably maintain the importation.

g

The population is 71,928, and about one-eighth are high caste, and the rest low. The former are well to do and the latter poor; both agriculturists. Some land-holders are able to support their tenants.

h

About 1,157 persons have left the taluk; none have returned.

The relief works now sanctioned will in all probability stop further emigration.

i

The relief works started in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank beds.

Collection of metal along the District Fund roads now sanctioned.

This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.

j

Charitable relief is given to travellers, aged, infirm, to those unable to work, &c., in three different kitchens opened by Government.

There were some more of these institutions kept up by private individuals, but they have been closed for want of funds.

Additional kitchens will have to be opened at public expense.

k

The number of persons the Government has on its hands up to date is on relief works about 1,500, by charitable measures 500. The anticipated numbers are:—

1st March, 4,000 on relief works; 800 on kitchens.

1st May, 4,000 on relief works; 800 on kitchens.

1st July, 3,000 on relief works; 800 on kitchens.

The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the state of the taluk is very bad; very few cattle left.

MADDAGIRI TALUK.

a

In Kartik sosi, ragi, sugarcane, and other grains were sown in wet lands, and a 6-anna crop has been saved. Dry crops failed completely. In Vyshaka jola was sown, and is still being sown in wet lands. Some of these crops promise well.

Practically, there will be no appreciable outturn.

b

Remissions Rs.25,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,43,882.

c

The past mortality among cattle is 5,807, the anticipated is 2,900. The agricultural stock has suffered considerably. Government threw open the reserved forests for the ryots to cut grass in; also remitted the cess of hulbani during the year. The use of the prickly pear for fodder was suggested, but it grows only in small quantities. The only suggestion that can be made is to allow ryots to graze their cattle in all reserved tracts; but even in these places, fodder is not obtainable in any large quantity.

d

The wells are running dry. If the rains do not fall early, there will be great difficulty in obtaining water. Orders have been issued to sink as many wells in beds of tanks as are necessary to secure water.

e

The average price of food-grains is given below:—

Rice	...	6 seers per rupee.
Ragi	... 8, 7, 7½, 7	„ „
Gram	... 8, 7, 8	„ „

The average price for the last six years is—

Rice	...	13 seers per rupee.
Ragi	...	45 „ „
Gram	...	28 „ „

The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the price of ragi is steady, and shows, if anything, a tendency to fall.

f

TALUK.

There is two months' stock of sosi and ragi. Supplies are coming in from Bangalore in abundance. Private enterprise seems able to maintain the importation. As there is not much competition in trade, no fall of prices is likely to occur.

The Deputy Commissioner remarks that there is a large quantity of grain stored away which the owners will not dispose of.

Grain has been pouring into the country, and is still coming in.

g

The population is 86,532. There are people of both high and low caste, of which ¼ are well to do, and ¾ poor; ¾ purely agricultural, and ¼ of other professions. There are some large landholders, but they are not likely to aid their tenants.

h

About 1,000 persons have left the taluk with their families. None of them have yet returned, and it seems probable that about 400 more will leave. The emigration was chiefly to the coffee districts and the Mulnad.

i

The relief works started in the taluk have consisted chiefly in excavating silt from tank beds. Collection of metal along the District Fund roads just sanctioned. This measure will provide work for some time to come for those willing to take it.

j

One Government kitchen, aided by private contributions, is established. More kitchens appear to be needed.

k

The number of persons on the hands of Government is—

On relief works ...	1,080
By charitable measures	150

The anticipated numbers are—

On March 1st...3,000 relief works
200 kitchens.
On May 1st ..5,000 relief works;
400 kitchens.
On July 1st...3,000 relief works;
400 kitchens.

The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the state of the taluk is in parts bad. If relief works are steadily kept going, matters will go smoothly; otherwise the kitchens will be deluged by starving labourers.

KUNIGAL TALUK.

a

A 3-anna Kartik crop has been saved in this taluk. In some hoblies, however, more than a fair 3-anna crop must have been saved. There are no prospects of further sowings.

Some Vyshaka crops have been sown, but there does not appear to be any probability of saving anything.

The crop saved is about three annas.

b

About Rs. 18,000 will have to be remitted out of a total of Rs. 90,783.

c

2,950 head of cattle have died, and 6,000 more deaths are expected. A number of cattle have been sent off to the Mulnad taluks, as also to places in other districts where fodder can be obtained. No measures have yet been adopted by the Government, with the exception of suggesting the use of prickly-pear for fodder. This taluk does not appear to be on the whole so very bad, except in some hoblies where, however, the people can arrange for procuring fodder from adjoining taluks.

d

Want of water is felt in the hoblies of Yedivor, Amrathur and Koppah; orders have been issued to sink wells in places where needed, as also in tank beds.

e

Prices of the principal of food-grains.

Weeks.	Price—Seers per Rupee. Rice.	Ragi.	Gram.
October 1st week ...	8	12	0
„ 2nd „ ...	8	11	0
„ 3rd „ ...	6½	10	0
„ 4th „ ...	6	9	0
November 1st „ ...	6½	8	0
„ 2nd „ ...	6	9½	0
„ 3rd „ ...	6¾	9½	0
„ 4th „ ...	7	10	0
December 1st „ ...	6½	8	0
„ 2nd „ ...	6½	8	0
„ 3rd „ ...	6½	7½	0
„ 4th „ ...	5¾	7½	0
Six years' averages ...	13¼	51¼	26¼

f

TALUK.

1,500 kandies of grain are in stock in the taluk; supplies are being drawn from Bangalore. Prices are daily rising; private enterprize is able to maintain the importation.

g

The population is 85,661, the greater portion of which are of high caste. Half the number of the whole population are purely agriculturists, one-eighth urban or artizan, one-eighth other professions, and the remainder mixed. The landholders are not capable of aiding their tenants.

h

About 6,000 people have left the place. About 1,000 of them have returned.

i

Relief works have been opened; large relief works also sanctioned.

j

There is one Government kitchen in this taluk.

k

The number of persons on the hands of Government at date of report is on relief works 419; by charitable measures 144.

The future estimate is—

On March 1st 2,000 relief works;
600 kitchens.
„ May „ 3,000 relief works;
600 kitchens.
„ July „ 2,000 relief works
600 kitchens.

The Deputy Commissioner remarks that portions of this taluk have suffered very severely, others have done pretty well.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—Colonel A. C. HAY.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Major C. J. PEARSE.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land Revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
1. Ashtagram	353	88,468	1,50,539	1,50,539	21·50	19·2
2. Chamrajnagar	208	92,348	1,23,294	1,23,294	15·80	11·75
3. Gundlupet	539	59,792	57,390	57,600	16·9	13·67
4. Heggaderankote	652	54,829	43,876	43,876	13·61	10·52
5. Talkad	377	82,311	96,843	96,843	15·00	10·00
6. Malvalli	350	74,985	60,298	60,400	16·3	15·87
7. Mandaya	390	89,673	88,649	88,649	20·00	18·42
8. Nussore	394	126,930	79,608	79,608	20·36	20·47
9. Nanjangud	176	64,535	63,563	63,563	14·78	9·50
10. Periapatna	447	116,334	1,07,386	107,386	21·28	18·4
11. Yedatore	168	65,523	92,194	92,194	13·9	8·00
Total ...	4,054	915,728	9,63,640	9,63,952	17·5	14·11

MYSORE DISTRICT.

ASHTAGRAM TALUK.

a

The Amildar reports that from eight to ten annas of the paddy and from two to three annas of the ragi crops saved.

The Deputy Commissioner reports 9¾ annas saved.

b

Remissions Rs. 5,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,50,539.

c

3,822 head of cattle have died, and 2,000 more are expected to die. Hulbani rents remitted. The ryots, who have raised some rice crop on lands under channels, assist the people with grass in villages in which dry cultivation has entirely failed.

d

Villages suffer for want of water; wells having run dry. Wells are, however, being dug, but it is doubtful whether they will contain water till rains set in. The villages situated close to the river Kaveri and its channels have a sufficient supply of water, but those depending on channels suffer temporarily when they are under repair or when water is not let into them. The continual flow of water into the channels is recommended.

e

Months.	Prices of the principal food grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	7 & 8	8
November „	7 & 8	8
December „	7 & 8	8
January 1877	8	10 & 11
Average of the past six years	12	39 or 40

f

Local stocks considered to be sufficient for the people for one year. Additional grain that may be required can be obtained from Ganjam. Large importation of rice from Talkad and Malvalli taluks and from the Aulwur market. Ragi imported from Chamrajnagar, Kankanhalli, Malvalli, and Heggaderankote taluks. A weekly market is held at the French rocks, in which from 6,000 to 8,000 seers of rice and Ragi are sold by the merchants of Ganjam to villagers who have no stock of grain on hand, or who require additional supplies.

g

The population of this taluk amounts to 88,468. Of these 43,573 are males and 44,895 females. There are 17,646 agriculturists, 449 traders, 6,787 labourers, and 4,218 manufacturers. The remainder (59,368) are of miscellaneous occupation. The well-to-do landholders have aided their tenants and jeetgars by lending grain, money, &c.

h

From 500 to 600 people have emigrated to Manantoddy and other places in search of employment. They live upon the wages they earn.

i

The works on hand are repairs to the Erode road and the ordinary annual repairs, and repairs to the Chukderany, Sager, and Kijanadi channels, and Arekere tanks. The work practicable is repair of the Sunkatamur tank.

j

Relief kitchens for destitute travellers, aged and infirm, &c., are opened at Darasakuppa, Palhalli, Serangapatam, and Ganjam Kasbas. The number fed daily at each of these kitchens is from 50 to 1,500.

k

Number of persons receiving relief on date of report is—
On works 1,500
By charity ... 300 or 400

Number of persons Government is likely to have on its hands on the dates specified—

	On works.	By charity.
On 1st March ...	1,000	
On 1st May ...	500	
On 1st July ...	500	

CHAMRAJNAGAR TALUK.

a

The Amildar reports that from fourteen annas of the moongar and from two to ten annas of the rice and ragi crops saved.

The Deputy Commissioner reports 9¾ annas saved.

b

Remissions Rs. 6,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,23,294.

c

Mortality among cattle 1,245 head. No more cattle are expected to die. There is a sufficiency of fodder, and hence remedial measures unnecessary.

d

Abundant water-supply, as there are wells in or near each village. In event of scarcity all that will be needed is clearing wells.

e

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	6	9
November „	6	10
December „	6	10
January 1877	8	12
Average for the past six years	12	49

f

About one-third of the population are well provided with a stock of grain for the next six or seven months. The remainder obtain their supplies partly in villages and partly in the local markets. Ryots import Ragi from Kollegal, and rice from Talkad and Yelandoor for their own consumption.

g

The population numbers 94,363. Of these 16,729 are agriculturists, 7,135 labourers, 5,854 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Three-fourths of the population are well-to-do and able to aid their jeetgars, &c.

h

3,000 people have emigrated to Manantoddy and other places. None have returned, and these are reported not to have bettered themselves. Further emigration probable.

i

Relief works proper have not been started, but sundry works, such as repairing roads and cleaning the Doddahammora tank, have been undertaken. Works practicable are repairs either to the Ramasamudra tank or the cross road between Chamrajnagar and Wellandur.

j

The relief kitchen opened at the kusba of this taluk from private subscriptions affords food to about 50 persons daily.

k

The number of persons Government has on its hand at date of report is—
On works 600
By charity 600
The number on the under-mentioned dates is—

	On works.	By charity.
1st March ...	1,000	
1st May ...	700	
1st July ...	300	

GUNDLUPET TALUK.

a

The Amildar reports from four to eight annas of the moongar crops and from five to nine annas of the paddy and ragi crops were saved.

There is a prospect of the cholum and kar ragi sowings if the rains of March and April do not fail.

The Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved.

b

Remissions Rs. 750 out of a total of Rs. 57,600.

c

2,061 head of cattle have died and 47,630 are expected to perish.

Hulbani rents remitted, and State forests opened for the cattle to graze in. Precautions are suggested to protect forests from fire and to keep diseased cattle separate from the healthy.

d

The tanks have all dried up, and most of the wells are also dry. Deepening of wells suggested to improve water-supply.

e

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	4½	10
November „	4½	10
December „	6	10
January 1877	6 & 7	11
Average of the past six years	11	40

f

Twenty-five thousand people or nearly 43 per cent. of the population possess a stock of provisions to last them for six or seven months. The remainder have to depend for their supplies on the local markets, villages, &c.

g

The population amounts to 57,777. Of these 28,591 are males and 29,186 females. There are 10,725 agriculturists 4,999 labourers, 2,902 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of mixed occupation.

Nearly 50 per cent. of the agricultural population are well-to-do. They have rendered aid to their tenants and jeetgars by advancing small sums of money without interest, and by lending grain.

h

About 1,000 persons have emigrated to coffee-growing districts in search of employment. People from Mandla, Najamangala, Hussan, Tumkur and Tarikere taluks pass through this taluk on the way to coffee plantations; 200 persons are, however, daily returning, having failed to get employment. Emigration, it is said, is likely to continue till next rains.

i

No relief works have as yet been started. Some coolies are, however, collecting materials for the roads to be repaired by the Public Works Department. Works suggested are the excavation of three tanks and the dismantlement of the eastern and southern portions of the Gundlupet fort walls.

j

A kitchen has been opened, where from 400 to 500 people are fed daily.

k

The number on the hands of Government on date of report is—
On works 200
By charity 400
The number estimated on the dates specified is—

	On works.	By charity.
On 1st March ...	400	
On 1st May ...	400	
On 1st July ...	400	

MYSORE DISTRICT—continued.

HEGGADERAN TALUK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The Amildar reports that from four to six annas of the rice crop, and from six to eight annas of the ragi crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports 11¼ annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 3,000 out of a total of Rs. 43,876.	209 head of cattle have died, and 3,000 more are expected to die. Cattle driven to the jungles for fodder, and State forests thrown open for them to graze. Water is to be got in the Kapila, the Bruga, and the Karaka rivers.	The Kapila, the Bruga, and the Karaka rivers supply water to the villages in their vicinity. Wells are dug in villages not near them. To improve water-supply, the rivers were dammed by anicuts and the water let into an adjoining tank. As this tank needs repairs, water cannot be let into it. Repairs suggested at a cost of Rs. 1,500.	Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. — Rice. — Ragi. October 1876 ... ... — Seers. 5 — Seers. 9 November „ ... ... — 5½ — 10 December „ ... ... — 6 — 10 January 1877 ... ... — 6 or 7 — 10 to 12 Average of the past six years — 13 — 52	**KOTE TALUK.** Three-fourths of the population are provided with grain for ten or twelve months. The remainder obtain their supplies from the local markets, villages, &c. A considerable quantity of ragi has been preserved by ryots for future requirements.	The population numbers 54,829 souls or 27,256 males and 27,573 females. There are 9,696 agriculturists, 4,039 labourers, 2,206 traders and manufacturers, and the rest are of mixed occupation. Wealthy ryots aid their tenants, jitgars, &c., by lending grain, &c.	Except the Kadoo-kandhars, who are described as nomads, no other people have left the taluk in search of relief. Further emigration improbable.	No relief works have been started, and there is no necessity for them.	No necessity for relief kitchens.	The number of persons on the hands of Government on the date of report is— On works ... ... 28 By charity ... ... 70 The number likely to be employed on the dates specified is— On works: On 1st March ... 32; On 1st May ... ...; On 1st July ... 20 By charity: On 1st March ... 15; On 1st May ... 18; On 1st July ... 20

TALKAD TALUK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The Amildar reports that ten annas of the rice crop and from four to six annas of the ragi crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 500 out of a total of Rs. 96,843.	3,430 head of cattle have died, and 2,500 more are expected to die. Ryots have to some extent preserved fodder for their cattle. No relief measures in this respect necessary.	There is enough water in the taluk for two months. In the event of water failing, wells will be dug. It is suggested that the Channel Department may be asked to let water into the channels continually.	Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. — Rice. — Ragi. October 1876 ... ... — Seers. 7 — Seers. 8 November „ ... ... — 7¼ — 8 December „ ... ... — 7¼ — 8 January 1877 ... ... — 8 — 10 & 11 Average for the past six years — 12 — 39 or 40	**TALUK.** Nearly 53 per cent. of the population are provided with sufficient provisions for the next six or seven months. The remainder obtain their supplies from villages and from the large market at Ganaganoor, where rice and ragi are sold in large quantities. No importation has yet been made.	The population amounts to 82,311. There are 15,497 agriculturists, 6,130 labourers, 6,831 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of miscellaneous occupation. Sixty per cent. of the population are wealthy and able to aid their tenants, jitgars, &c.	About 600 people emigrated to Mannantoddy, Coorg, and other places, and about 100 have returned on account of insufficiency of wages. Further emigration not probable.	No relief works as yet sanctioned; works practicable are repairs of roads to cost Rs. 3,000.	Relief kitchen not opened in this taluk, as there has been no necessity for one.	The number of persons employed on road repairs is about 60 daily; 37 persons were working on date of report. The number of persons likely to be on the hands of Government on the dates specified is— On works: 1st March ... 1,000; 1st May ... 700; 1st July ... 500 By charity: 1st March ... ...; 1st May ... ...; 1st July ... 500

MALVALLI TALUK.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
The Amildar reports the crops saved in the following proportions: From three to four annas of the cholum crop, three to seven annas of the rice crop, and from three to six annas of the Hyne ragi. The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 5,000 out of a total of Rs. 60,400.	3,124 head of cattle have died and 20,000 more are expected to die. A large number of cattle have been driven to the jungles for grazing purposes. Fodder is preserved by some ryots for the cattle retained at home. Forest reserves have been thrown open for the grazing of cattle. Grass is scarce owing to the failure of rain.	Water-supply very deficient. Wells have, however, been dug, and they, it is supposed, will benefit the people.	Months. / Prices of the principal food-grains. — Rice. — Ragi. October 1876 ... ... — Seers. 6 — Seers. 9 November „ ... ... — 6 — 10 December „ ... ... — 6 — 10 January 1877 ... ... — 8 — 12 Average for the past six years — 12 — 49	**TALUK.** About 53 per cent. of the population are well provided with grain for the next six or seven months. There have been large imports of ragi from Kankanhalli, Kolagul, &c., and rice from Talkad, &c.	The population of the taluk is 65,476. Of these 14,263 are agriculturists, 2,684 labourers, 2,873 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder of mixed occupation. The greater portion of the people are well-to-do.	Except those who yearly go to work in coffee estates, no people have emigrated. Emigration not probable. Travellers from the Túmkúr district of Attikuppa and Nagamangala brenk their journey in this taluk for one or two days.	No relief works have been started as yet, but nine tanks are being repaired at a cost of Rs. 6,300.	A kitchen has been opened and about 600 aged persons and boys are daily fed.	The number of persons Government is likely to have on its hand on the dates specified is— On works: On 1st March ... 1,000; On 1st May ... 1,000; On 1st July ... 1,000 By charity: On 1st March ... ...; On 1st May ... ...; On 1st July ... ...

MYSORE DISTRICT—continued.

MANDYA

TALUK.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The Amildar reports from two to eight annas of the moongar, and from one to ten annas of the Hyne crops saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports eight annas saved in all.	Remissions Rs. 30,500, out of a total of Rs. 88,649.	2,003 head of cattle have died, and 25,000 more are expected to die. Cattle removed to places where fodder and water are procurable.	Except the tanks in the Kiragandoor and Maddur taluks, no other tanks contain water. Wells have dried up. People dig wells and obtain water for their use. Great scarcity of water, due to there being no rain for the past two years. It is suggested that wells dug by ryots should be further deepened at the expense of Government.	Months: October 1876 ... ... Srs. 8 / Srs. 7 to 8 November „ ... ... 8 / 7 to 8 December „ ... ... 8 / 7 to 8 Average for the past six years ... ... 39 or 40 / 12 (Prices of the principal food-grains: Ragi. Rice.)	About 15,000 persons have a sufficient stock of grain for six or seven months. The remainder depend for their supplies on the local shops or markets, and on the importation from Bangalore and Ganjam. The importation will, it is said, be sufficient, and will continue till the moongar crops are reaped in August.	The population is 57,286 or 28,254 males and 29,032 females. There are 13,490 agriculturists and traders, 1,370 labourers, and 5,316 manufacturers. The remainder are of mixed and miscellaneous occupation. Twenty per cent. of the population are well-to-do; the rest are poor.	5,748 persons have emigrated to coffee plantations in search of food. A few have returned, and further emigration is probable.	In addition to relief works in progress, the construction of two new lines of road, *viz.*, the Bararala-Nagamangala road and Kokatty road, is suggested.	The relief kitchen opened at this kasba from private subscriptions feeds about 50 persons daily. Arrangements are being made for distributing food to travellers, aged and infirm, &c.	Number of persons on the hands of Government on date of report— On works ... ... 1,000 By charity ... ... 1,000 Number of persons Government is likely to have on its hands on the dates specified— 1st March ... 2,000 (On works) (By charity) 1st May ... 3,000 1st July ... 5,000

MYSORE

TALUK.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The Amildar reports from four to eight annas of the paddy crop and from two to five annas of the Hyne dry crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 1,000, out of a total of Rs. 79,608.	1,648 head of cattle have died and 1,000 more are expected to die. Cattle driven to places where fodder can be obtained. State forests thrown open for the cattle to graze in. A coffee planter in the Wynaad district has consented to cattle grazing on his plantation.	Scarcity of water felt in nearly all villages except those on the banks of rivers. The existing supply is not likely to last until next rains; sinking of wells is therefore suggested.	Months: October 1876 ... ... Srs. 5 / Srs. 7 November „ ... ... 5½ / 8 December „ ... ... 6 / 8½ January 1877 ... ... 6¼ or 6½ / 9½ or 10 Average for the last six years 12 / 43 (Prices of the principal food grains: Rice. Ragi.)	There are about 30 respectable merchants in the taluk who trade extensively in rice and ragi. They not only import grain in large quantities, but export it to the Neilgherry, Gudalore, Cananore, Mundriem, Muddoor, Nanjungode, districts which is the cause of prevailing high rates in prices. There is, however, enough grain in the taluk to supply the wants of 45,000 people for seven or eight months. The remainder will have to depend for their supply on local markets, shops, &c.	The population amounts to 126,930. Of this number 63,528 are males and 63,402 females. 17,122 are agriculturists, 8,480 labourers. Traders and manufacturers number 8,452, and people of miscellaneous occupation 92,876. Three-fourths of the population are well- to-do.	500 persons have emigrated from this taluk; some of them are reported to be starving; further emigration probable.	No relief works actually opened, though the municipality have undertaken the construction of a road and the Public Works Department the excavation of a tank, at the former of which 300 persons and in the latter 1,000 persons are employed.	Twelve relief kitchens have been opened in the town of Mysore from private subscriptions. These amount to Rs. 9,796, and are to be supplemented by a Government grant of an equal sum, which is to be expended in the purchase of grain in localities where it is cheapest. The daily average of destitute persons fed is 2,140.	The number of persons Government has on its hands on date of report is— On works ... ... 1,300 By charity ... ... 700 The number likely to be in hand on the dates specified below is— 1st March ... 1,000 800 (On works / By charity) 1st May ... ... 1,000 900 1st July ... ... 1,000 ...

NAUJANGUD

TALUK.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The Amildar reports that from four to eight annas of the August crop and from four to ten annas of the November crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports 9¾ annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 2,500, out of a total of Rs. 63,563.	593 head of cattle have died. Cattle at present graze on the banks of the Kapila and uncultivated fields. In case of scarcity the cattle will be driven to the Chamrajnagar forests for fodder.	There is a sufficient water-supply in all the hoblis except one. Water will become scarce if there be no rain. Cleaning of wells and sinking new ones suggested.	Months: October 1876 ... ... Srs. 4 / Srs. 7 November „ ... ... 6 / 8 December „ ... ... 8 / 9 January 1877 ... ... 9 / 10 or 11 Average for the past six years ... ... 11 / 41 (Prices of the principal food-grains: Rice. Ragi.)	The local stock of grain is sufficient to supply the wants of 47,597 persons for six or seven months. The remainder will have to obtain their supplies of rice from Mysore, and ragi from the Heggadarankote Taluk. Fall in prices not anticipated.	The population numbers 64,535 souls. Of this 31,899 are males and 32,636 females. There are 11,787 agriculturists, 5,055 labourers, 3,075, traders and manufacturers and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Seventy per cent. of the population are well-to-do.	2,000 people have emigrated to coffee plantations, and are doing well. 1,000 persons more are expected to emigrate.	No relief works as yet started. Works practicable are repairs to tanks.	About 300 persons are fed daily in the relief kitchen opened by private subscriptions at Sindoovally.	No information given.

MYSORE

PERIAPATNA

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876 ...	6	9
November „ ...	6	10
December „ ...	6	10
January 1877 ...	8	12
Average for the past six years	12	49

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The Amildar reports the crops saved in the following proportions:—Three to eight annas of the ragi crop, six to ten annas of the paddy crop, and one to three annas of the Hyne ragi crop. Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 11,000 out of a total of Rs. 1,07,386.	Deaths among cattle from disease 2,011. No mortality anticipated for want of fodder and water. Crops have been raised in some places, and there is grass in store. The taluk contains jungles and borders on Coorg. No remedial measures are necessary	One-third of the villages are situated close to the rivers Kaveri and Lakshmantirta; hence no want of water is felt. In a few villages there are small katties and wells, which contain water, while in others there is no water. As wells and katties get dry, people get new wells dug. No remedial measures are therefore necessary.		**TALUK.** About 60 per cent. of the total population have a stock of grain in hand for six or seven months. The requirements of the remainder will be met from supplies available in local markets, villages, &c.	The population aggregates 116,334. Of this number 57,906 are males and 58,428 females. There are 24,798 agriculturists, 5,879 labourers, 4,149, traders and manufacturers, and the remainder are of mixed occupation. Three-fourths of the population are well-to-do.	5,000 or 6,000 people are in the habit of going to Coorg for their food, and after a short stay returning to the taluk.	No regular relief works have as yet been started. The works practicable are the construction of three new roads and excavation of three tanks.	Relief in the shape of food is gratuitously given in seven places to travellers, the aged, and infirm. The daily average is 910.	The number of people Government has on its hands on date of report is— On works ... ... 60 By charity ... ... 1,300 On dates specified below the number estimated is—

	On works.	By charity.
1st March ...		2,600
1st May ...		5,000
1st July ...		7,000

YEDATORE

Months.	Prices of the principal food-grains.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
	Seers.	Seers.
October 1876	6	9
November „	6	10
December „	6	10
January 1877	8	12
Average for the past six years	12	49

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The Amildar reports that nine annas of the rice crop and one anna of the ragi crop saved. The Deputy Commissioner reports nine annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 10,000 out of a total of Rs. 92,194.	3,057 head of cattle have died and 2,019 more are expected to die. Cattle are driven to graze in the forests of Coorg and Heggaderankote. The ryots fortunate in their cultivation feed their cattle with the straw of ragi, paddy, &c. Hulbani tax remitted. Prickly-pear suggested as fodder, and cattle permitted to graze in jungles, and on a portion of the Amvat Mahal Kawal.	Ample supply of water in villages situated on rivers. No scarcity feared in villages into tanks of which nullah water flows. Tanks are becoming nearly all dry. Scarcity is likely to be felt in places where there is no river, and here the digging of wells is suggested.		**TALUK.** The local stocks are sufficient for half the population for six or seven months. Ragi is being imported from Arkulgode, Penapatun, and neighbouring taluks.	The population amounts to 65,523. Of this number 32,952 are males and 32,571 females. There are 14,478 agriculturists, 3,058 labourers, 3,189 traders and manufacturers, and the remainder of mixed occupation. Half the population are well-to-do.	Four or five thousand people have emigrated to Coorg and other places. Some have returned and others have sought employment on coffee plantations; further emigration probable.	No regular relief works as yet started; estimates for practicable works are hereafter promised.	Six kitchens from private subscriptions have been provided for travellers, infirm, &c., and from 300 to 400 persons are fed daily.	The number on relief works on date of report was 1,500. The number likely to be on the hands of Government on the dates specified below is—

	On works.	By charity.
On 1st March ...	1,500	
On 1st May ...	500	
On 1st July ...	500	

REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

(*c*) A special officer, with an assistant and some of the Kedda establishment, have been appointed to assign grazing grounds for the cattle along the foot of the Neilgherries and Western Ghâts and to direct them there. The cattle should be detained there till the rains have undoubtedly set in.

(*h*) Emigration has been chiefly from the Mandya Taluk, where the people are very poor, and the crops have failed almost completely. Elsewhere emigration has been principally for the purpose of taking the cattle to graze.

(*k*) It is difficult to estimate the number likely to be on relief works, as many people come on them who are only passing through the district.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL A. C. HAY.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—CAPTAIN E. P. MALTBY.

TALUKS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	Rs.		
1. Harnhalli ...	464	42,599	77,885	77,885	10·4	9·23
2. Munjarabad ...	492	69,817	1,46,290	1,46,290	60·2	54·3
3. Arkulgud ...	200	109,329	1,39,640	1,39,640	19·8	15·56
4. Hassan ...	848	108,523	1,74,042	1,74,042	20·5	19·59
5. Channaraiapatna.	454	78,163	1,26,732	1,26,732	14·4	7·55
6. Nagamangala	313	74,762	88,176	88,176	15·3	13·55
7. Narsipur ...	473	42,345	59,047	59,047	15·3	9·43
8. Belur ...	476	64,697	1,16,945	1,16,945	20·90	16·85
9. Attikuppa ...	371	86,152	1,19,912	1,19,912	18·7	13·33
TOTAL ...	3,591	676,387	10,48,669	10,48,669	21·36	17·68

HASSAN DISTRICT.

TALUK.

a

In some villages the crops entirely failed; in others the following was obtained:—

		Annas.
Rági	... from	1 to 3
Sávi	... „	1 „ 2
Ballar	... „	1
Bengal gram	from	1 to 3
Cholum	... „	1 „ 3
Rice	... „	1 „ 8

It was only below the tank of Kamasamudra that any wet crop was obtained.

On the whole 6 annas saved.

b

Out of a total of Rs. 77,885, remissions to the amount of Rs. 20,000, of which Rs. 4,000 will be on account of wet lands. The Deputy Commissioner considers these figures too high.

c

13,102 head of cattle had died up to the end of December, out of 90,284. Cattle driven into the Mulnad do not thrive, from severity of weather and unsuitability of the grass.

d

A few tanks have a little water, and the wells are drying up. No rivers or streams in the taluk. Some villages are suffering much from want of water. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the people should dig wells for themselves in beds of tanks, as the work can be easily and quickly done.

e

HARNHALLI

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Dates.	Rice.	Ragi.	Horse-gram.	Dhall.	Ballar.	Wheat.	Cholum.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October—							
1st week ...	8½	13	8½	...	10	7	...
2nd „ ...	7	10	8	...	10	7	10
3rd „ ...	7	8	8	...	8	7	9
4th „ ...	4¾	7	7	...	8	7	8¾
November—							
1st week ...	4½	7	7	...	7	7	7
2nd „ ...	5	7	6⅓	...	6½	6	7
3rd „ ...	5½	8	6	...	6	6	6
4th „ ...	6	8	6	...	6	5½	...
5th „ ...	5¾	7	6	...	6	6	...
December—							
1st week ...	6	8	6	...	6	5	7
2nd „ ...	6	7½	6	...	...	5½	...
3rd „ ...	5½	7	6	...	...	5	...
4th „ ...	6	7	6	...	...	5½	...
Average of last six years ...	13½	40⅔	25⅓	12⅔	15⅔	9⅔	52½

f

TALUK.

About 500 kandies of rági and 200 of rice are concealed in the taluk for fear of its being looted. Grain is imported but not in sufficient quantities, and the prices are not likely to fall, unless more is sent in.

g

The population is of both high and low caste; the latter are chiefly agriculturists. No large land-owners.

h

About 12,000 people have emigrated to the Nilgiris and the Mulnad, including 3,000 who have gone with their cattle. People are continually leaving and returning.

i

20 relief works have been started at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 8,855 on which 737 coolies are employed. Several other works, chiefly tanks, are in contemplation. This is one of the most suffering taluks.

j

For relief of poor and those incapable of work, Rs. 636 have been subscribed, of which Rs. 349 have been collected. Government has sanctioned Rs. 70 per mensem for January and February for this taluk.

k

Number of people now on the hands of Government—

On works ...	...	737
By charity...	...	171
Total	...	908

Estimated number on—

1st March ...	...	1,200
1st May ...	...	800
1st July, in case of rain falling ...	...	400

BAD TALUK.

a

40,000 kandies of rice and 5,000 of rági in stock.

b

Both high and low castes are employed on coffee plantations, &c. It is feared that many coolies will be discharged, as the ground is too hard for remunerative labour.

c

No people have left the taluk, but there has been an influx of about 10,000. From 500 to 800 are employed on a road, also large numbers by the Public Works Department.

d

The construction of two roads at a cost of Rs. 15,000 is advocated as a relief work for the large number of Maidan taluks' people who have emigrated into this taluk.

e

A grant of Rs. 50 for the kitchen at Saklaspur for January and February has been sanctioned.

f

About 2,200 people are employed on district fund and Public Works Department works. Many will return home on fall of rain, leaving 1,000 for relief on 1st March, May and July.

MUNJARA TALUK.

a

Rice and ragi only grown in this taluk; paddy crop estimated at 6 annas; Vyshaka crop grown is very small; ragi estimated at 3 annas.

The Deputy Commissioner estimates 10½ annas saved.

b

Revenue Rs. 1,46,290. No remissions likely to be needed, though it cannot be stated for certain till the end of the year.

c

Cattle healthy; mortality low; no remedial measures required.

d

No scarcity of water in the taluk.

e

Prices of food-grain not sent up, but owing to large influx of people from the Maidan taluks, the prices are much the same as elsewhere. Although the rice crop has been excellent, dealers have not reduced prices, as they are holding back for higher rates, and selling their straw to pay the assessment.

f

TALUK.

27,300 kandies of grain in hand. Rice imported from Coorg and Munjarabad. Traders are encouraged to bring different kinds of food-grains for sale to the weekly fairs of Arkulgud and Marrur.

g

The population is composed of Mussalmans, Brahmins, and other high caste Hindus. Some of them (Kumatics) are well-to-do, but in no way liberally disposed. Some are employed under Government, others have lands; a few are traders. No wealthy landholders or inamdars in a position to assist their tenants.

h

About 2,000 or 3,000 people have emigrated to Coorg and Manantoddy. Some of them have returned, being unable to obtain work. No more are expected to leave.

i

Four relief works are sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,755, besides the Channel works under the control of the Irrigation Department. There are three works proposed and estimated to cost Rs. 3,522.

j

No kitchens have been started.

k

140 persons are now employed on works. If the proposed works are sanctioned, there will be on the hands of Government on 1st March, May and July, 450. If these are not sanctioned, 300 on each of the above dates.

The Deputy Commissioner says there is work for 1,000 coolies on the Kristnoraj channel extension, if they would only come. As this is partly a Mulnad taluk, the distress will not be felt so much as in other places. There are a fair number of works going on, and more ready for submission.

ARKULGUD TALUK.

a

An average 7-anna crop has been saved; no Vyshaka has been cultivated. The outturn of wet crop below the river-fed channels and jungle nalas in the taluk is estimated at 8 annas, while those below the tanks and katis is said to be from 3 to 4 annas. In some hoblis the outturn of ragi has been 6 annas; other grains, such as gingelly oil-seed, oil-seed, horse-gram, &c., are reported to be 2 annas. In five hoblis the outturn of ragi is 4 annas; other grains 1 anna.

The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ annas saved.

b

Rs. 5,000 will have to be remitted on wet lands below tanks out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,39,640.

c

Deaths among cattle amount to 4,579; 2,000 more are expected to die. Straw has been saved from last harvest, and grass in gomals, as well as pasture lands declared free by Government, has also been used. A large quantity of grass has been consumed by cattle passing through the taluk on their way to Coorg, &c.

d

About 90 villages are supplied by the Cauvery and Hemavati rivers. In 330 villages the inhabitants have dug and repaired wells at their own expense: 33 villages are suffering from want of water. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the people in all cases should dig wells at their own expense in tank beds, &c., and not receive assistance from Government, as recommended by the Amildar.

e

ARKULGUD

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Grains.	October, 1st fortnight.	October, 2nd fortnight.	November, 1st fortnight.	November, 2nd fortnight.	December, 1st fortnight.	December, 2nd fortnight.	Average of last six years.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Rice, first sort ...	7½	6	5¼	5½	6	6	14½
Rice, second sort ...	9	7	6⅓	6⅔	7¼	7½	18
Ragi ...	14	11	11	10	7	7	40
Dhall ...	...	...	7½	6	7	5	14
Horse-gram ...	10	7	8	7½	5	7	25
Dhall prepared ...	8	7	5	4½	6	6	10
Ballar ...	8	7	5	5	8	8	14½
Ballar prepared ...	6	5	4	4	7	7	11½
Gingelly oil-seed ...	10	10	10	8½	6	6	17
Savi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Harka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Bengal gram ...	9	8	6½	6	6	6	8½
Lurgain ...	11	8	8	7	14	14	16
Green gram ...	9½	9	7½	6	6	6	11
Wheat ...	8	7	7	7	...	7	8
Black gram ...	8	8	7	7	5	5	13

HASSAN

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*
No Vyshaka crop was raised for want of water. The Kartik crop was as follows: Rice from 4 to 8 annas. Dry crop from 1 to 10 annas. On the whole about 9 annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 20,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,74,042.	The number of deaths among cattle was 3,485. There is a stock of rice straw, and some grass is still procurable in gomals and kavals. The straw may last three months. Several remedial measures have been suggested, which, it is hoped, will save the more valuable cattle. There is no prickly pear in the taluk. The Mulnad is close at hand.	There are four small streams; the tanks also contain some water, which, it is feared, will eventually dry up. Wells have been sunk in tank beds and other low situations. The supply so obtained, together with the water procurable from rivers, will, it is hoped, be sufficient.	**HASSAN** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Dates. / Rice. / Rági. / Horse-gram. / Ballar. / Dhall. / Wheat. 1876. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. October 4th ... 8 / 13 / 9½ / 9 / 9½ / 8 „ 11th ... 7 / 13 / 10½ / 9½ / 9½ / 8 „ 18th ... 5¾ / 10 / 9 / 8 / 8 / 8 „ 25th ... 4¾ / 8 / 7 / 8 / 8 / 7 November 1st ... 4½ / 8 / 6½ / 7 / 7 / 6 „ 8th ... 5½ / 9 / 6 / 6 / 6 / 6 „ 15th ... 6 / 9 / 5 / 6 / 6 / 6 „ 22nd ... 5½ / 9 / 6½ / ... / 6½ / 6 „ 29th ... 6 / 8 / 6½ / 6 / 6 / 6½ December 6th ... 6 / 9 / 7½ / 6 / 6 / 6½ „ 13th ... 5½ / 8 / 6½ / 5½ / 7½ / 6½ „ 20th ... 6 / 8 / 6 / 5 / 7 / 6 „ 27th ... 6 / 8 / 6 / 6 / 7 / 6 January 3rd, 1877 / 6 / 8 / 6 / 5 / 7 / 6 Last six years' average ... / 14½ / 46½ / 30¾ / 15¾ / 13½ / 9¾
Vyshaka crop failed. Out of 411 villages that owed Kartik crop, only 24 have saved anything, *viz.*:— Rági from 2 to 3 annas. Ballar ... 3 „ Oil-seed ... 2 „ The seed sown in other villages failed from want of water. *Wet crop.*—In eight villages a crop of sugarcane, calculated at from 5 to 10 annas, was saved. Rice grown under the tank in the village of inám produced a full crop, and is the only village in which any rice was reaped. There is little hope of saving the rice crop in other villages, as there is no water. No prospect of further sowings. About 6 annas saved.	On wet lands Rs. 9,000 will have to be remitted, on dry Rs. 5,000, out of a land revenue of Rs. 1,26,732.	Mortality of cattle 5,843, of which 682 were sheep and goats. About 4,000 horned cattle and 1,000 sheep and goats more will die. Many have been removed to Mulnad. The remainder live on a small supply of ragi straw saved from the last harvest, and what little grass there is in gomals and hulgamals declared free by Government to ryots' cattle.	In a few villages there is a little water for people and cattle for from one to two months. Villagers are excavating wells in tank beds and other low situations, and it is this water that is now being used. Eventually Government will have to help.	**CHANNARAJAPATNA** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Dates. / Rági. / Rice. / Horse-gram. / Dhall. / Wheat. / Cholum. / Ballar. / Bengal gram. / Green gram. 1876. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. October 1st 8 / 6 / 7 / 7 / 8 / 8 / 8 / 7 / 7 „ 8th 8 / 6 / 7 / 7 / 8 / 8 / 7 / 7 / 7 „ 15th 7½ / 6 / 7 / 6½ / 7 / 8 / 7 / 7 / 7 „ 22nd 7 / 5½ / 6½ / 6½ / 7 / 7 / 6½ / 6½ / 7 November 1st 7 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 7 / 6 / 6 / 7 „ 8th 7 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 7 / 6 / 6 / 7 „ 15th 7 / 5½ / 7 / 6 / 6 / 7 / 5½ / 6 / 6½ „ 22nd 7 / 5½ / 6 / 6 / 6 / 7 / 6 / 5½ / 6 December 1st 8 / 6 / 6 / 5½ / 6 / 8 / 5 / 6 / 7 „ 8th 8 / 6 / 6 / 5½ / 6 / 8 / 5 / 6 / 7 „ 15th 8 / 6 / 7 / 5 / 6 / 8 / 5 / 6 / 8 „ 22nd 8 / 6½ / 7 / 6 / 6 / 8 / 5 / 5 / 7 January 1st, 1877 / 8 / 6 / 6 / 5½ / 5½ / 8 / 6 / 5 / 7 Average of last six years ... / 41 / 13½ / 27⅜ / 10⅛ / 9⅛ / 65⅛ / 14⅛ / 10⅛ / 13⅜
Average crop saved is given at— Rági 1 anna. Rice 4 „ Horse-gram 1 „ Haraka 1 „ Ballar 1 „ Bengal gram 2 „ No Vyshaka crop sown. The Deputy Commissioner reports 6 annas saved.	Remissions Rs. 8,000, out of a total of Rs. 88,176.	Three thousand head of cattle have died, and 4,000 are expected to die, out of a total of 18,896. About five-eighths of the horned cattle have been removed to the Mulnad. There is enough rice and rági straw to support the remaining for two months.	There is a sufficiency of water for all but 200 villages, in which there is great scarcity. It is recommended that the people dig wells in tank beds for themselves where needed.	**NAGAMAN-** Grains are sold at per rupee— Rági ... ... 7 seers Rice ... ... 6 „ Cholum ... 6 or 7 „

HASSAN DISTRICT—continued.

f	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
TALUK. Rice is imported from Mangalore; rági, dhall, &c., from Bangalore, but not in sufficient quantities to create a fall in prices.	The population is partly agricultural, partly trading. There are very few wealthy landholders, &c., who are able to aid their tenants.	Eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-five people have left the taluk; none have returned; more are expected to go.	Twenty-one relief works have been started at a total sanctioned cost of Rs. 8,074. Five more works are proposed at a cost of Rs. 2,101. Many of the former are nearly finished. There are also several municipal works going on, which give employment to 60 or 70 people. This taluk does not require relief works so much as others, as there has been a moderately fair crop obtained, and those works that are now going on have afforded work to those that wanted it.	Three hundred people are daily fed at a kitchen started by the people. The money raised for this purpose is Rs. 481 in cash, and 671 seers of grain. Only Rs. 105 have been collected as yet.	The number on works at date of report is 1,254; the estimated numbers on 1st March, May and July are 150, 450 and 450 respectively. At date of report 300 were maintained by private charity. It is estimated that on the above dates the number will be 400, 400 and 300 respectively. The above calculation appears to be a very hopeful view of the future. There are now 1,254 people daily employed on works; yet it is calculated that on 1st March only 400 will come, as the others will have left in anticipation of commencing agricultural operations again.
TALUK. The stock of grain in hand is 1,000 kandies of rági and 300 of rice. Grains are imported in sufficient quantities, but prices do not fall, nor are they likely to do so. At the same time they are not higher than elsewhere, though the taluk is one of the most distressed.	One-fourth of the ryots are purely agriculturists, and the rest partly so; many among the latter are poor. There are about 20 rich men in the taluk, but they do not help the poor. Some four or five gomdahs have hitherto lent grain, but it is now exhausted.	Many people have gone to Munjarabad, where they get bare subsistence on Government works or on coffee estates, as, owing to their condition, they are unable to do much work: 8,000 have left, but are not doing well, as they can only earn small wages. They may return, but none have done so as yet, and people are still leaving.	The following works are considered sufficient: 14 works employing 1,658 coolies at an estimated amount of Rs. 42,722; seven works are proposed to employ 2,550. Some works are also in progress under the Public Works Department.	Money has been raised in the taluk to feed the poor. About 70 aged and infirm who are unable to work are fed; the food given is rági and rice, conji or gruel. This kitchen has been open two months, and Government has granted it Rs. 50 for January and February.	The number on works is 1,258; supported by charity, 100. Estimate for the future— *On Works.* / *By Charity.* 1st March... 4,400 / 200 1st May ... 3,000 / 100 1st July ... 1,500 / 50 The Deputy Commissioner considers that 200 will have to be gratuitously fed on 1st March.
GALA TALUK. Estimated stock in hand— Kandies. Rice ... 5,000 Rági ... 1,500 Cholum ... 500 Horse-gram ... 300 A kandy is 160 seers.	Total population, 65,000. All but about 4,000, who are Brahmins and Mussalmans and are very poor, are sufficiently well off for the present; 6,500 are willing to earn wages on relief works. There are no wealthy landholders.	About 24,000 people have left for coffee plantations; about 6,000 are doing well there, the others are not so well off, as their wages are low; 700 have returned, and it is expected that others will return in one or two months more.	Plenty of work for some time to come for the people, unless large numbers come back from the Mulnads.	One hundred poor persons are fed daily by private charity at Nagamangala and Choonchangiri. Two more kitchens at public expense are proposed at a cost of Rs. 100 per mensem, to be supplemented by an equal amount from Government.	Seven hundred and fifty men were employed on 7 relief works; more are expected. People to be maintained by Government— By charity, 1st May ... 300 „ 1st July ... 500 On works, 1st May ... 1,000 „ 1st July ... 1,000

HASSAN DISTRICT—continued.

NARSIPUR TALUK.

a

Out of 191 villages in the taluk, 90 lost their crops entirely, and the others obtained dry crops as follows:

	Annas.
Rági	from ½ to 2
Horse-gram	,, ½ to 1
Gingelly oil-seed	,, ½ to 1
Ballar	,, ½ to 1
Dhall	,, ½ to 1
Oil-seed	,, ½ to 1
Sáve	,, ½ to 2
Navane	,, ½ to 1

Rice crops obtained from below river channels are reported to have been excellent; in many cases the ryots had derived a clear profit of over Rs. 100 for every acre of wet land.

The Deputy Commissioner reports 10½ annas saved.

b

Remissions, Rs. 1,500 land revenue, 500 mohuturfa, Rs. 2,000 out of a total revenue of Rs. 59,047.

c

Total number of agricultural stock was 71,783, of which 2,323 have died, and about 2,000 more will probably die, but they will principally be the old and worthless ones. Many have been removed to better-feeding grounds.

d

In some of the tanks there is still two or three months' supply of water: when these fail, the Hemavati River will be the chief source of supply. Some of the villages are situated at a distance from its banks.

e

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Period.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Dhall.	Naddu or black gram.	Green-gram	Horse gram.	Bengal gram.	Wheat.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs	Srs	Srs.	Srs.
Oct. 1st 10 days	9	10	14	10½	7½	8½	11	7½	7
,, 2nd ,,	9	9½	13	10	7½	9	11	7	7
,, 3rd ,,	8	9	12	9	7	8½	10	7	7
Nov. 1st ,,	6½	7½	9½	7	7	8	8	6½	5½
,, 2nd ,,	6	7	9	7	6½	7	6½	5½	5½
,, 3rd ,,	6	7	9	7	6½	7	6½	5½	6
Dec. 1st ,,	5½	6	9	7	6	6	6	6	6
,, 2nd ,,	½	6½	9	7	6	6	6	6	5
,, 3rd ,,	5	5½	8	6½	6	6	6	5	5
Average for last six years ...	14	16	35	19	12	12	12	10½	10½

f

TALUK.

Local stocks are 300 kandies of rice and rágí in 10 villages The traders have a similar quantity in store. These grains are imported from the Mulnad.

g

There are both high and low castes, the latter predominating, and most of them poor. There are some well-to-do in both classes, but none of them are charitably disposed.

h

About 15,000 people have emigrated, and are no better off by so doing. Further emigration is unlikely, as people have returned from the Mulnad, on account of no work.

i

Rs. 333 have been sanctioned for relief works. As this is, however, insufficient, arrangements are being made to obtain sanction to estimates amounting to Rs. 3,000.

j

Rs. 250 have been subscribed for relief works. It is considered necessary to open a kitchen at Narsipur for four months at a cost of Rs. 1,100. Poor travellers passing through this town are fed nightly at a cost of Rs. 100 per mensem.

k

406 people have been employed on works up to date.

The above is not the daily number, but contains every one employed so far. About 120 persons are gratuitously fed by townspeople.

Estimate for the future is —

	Works.	*Charity.*
1st March ...	150	400
1st May ...	150	400
1st July ...	200	500

BELUR TALUK.

a

No Vyshaka crop was raised. Kartik crop averaged—

Dry.

	Annas.
Rági ...	2
Dhall ...	1
Chillies ...	2
Gingelly oil-seed	2
Oil-seed ...	2
Horse-gram ...	1
Coffee ...	4½

Wet.

In the Maidan hoblis of Adgur and Halebidi—

	Anna.
Paddy ...	1
Sugarcane ...	1

In the Mulnad hoblis—

	Annas.
Sugarcane ...	2
Rice ...	4½

No prospect of further sowings. The Deputy Commissioner considers the Mulnad crop very much under-estimated, as it is generally reported that the rice crop has been excellent this year. He also reports that 10 annas on the whole of the crops have been saved.

b

Remissions Rs. 13,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,16,945, or nearly ⅛th of the revenue. As this is a Mulnad taluk and none of the coffee revenue will have to be remitted, this amount is considered high.

c

Up to end of the year 5,537 head of cattle had died; anticipated deaths 5,000.

d

In five Mulnad hoblis there is a sufficiency of water. In the Mulnad hoblis Rs. 40 have been allowed to excavate wells where required: when this work is completed, a sufficient supply will be obtained.

e

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Weeks.	Rágí.	Rice.	Horse-gram.	Ballar.	Dhall.	Wheat.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October 4th ...	14	9½	10	10	10	10
,, 11th ...	12	9	10	10	10	10
,, 18th ...	11½	7½	10	10	10	10
,, 25th ...	6	5	7	7	7	8
November 2nd ...	6	5	7	7	7	8
,, 8th ...	9	7	6	8	8	8
,, 15th ...	8	6	6	6	6	7
,, 22nd ...	7	6½	5½	5½	5½	6
,, 30th ...	7	6½	5	5	6	6
December 7th ...	8	6½	6	6	5	6
,, 15th ...	8	6½	6	6	5	6
,, 22nd ...	8	6½	6	6	5	6
Six years' average	25	16	18	16	14	12

f

TALUK.

Stock of grain in hand: Rice 30,000 kandies; Rági 3,000. Rice, salt, dhall, &c., are imported, but not in sufficient quantities.

g

Part of the population is purely agricultural. The high caste people have some grain in hand, though a few of both high and low castes are obliged to beg, or live on jungle leaves, roots, &c. There are no wealthy landholders. The Patels to some extent supply food to their servants, and will continue to do so.

h

1,000 people have emigrated to the purely Mulnad taluks. It is supposed that they have bettered themselves, and there is no likelihood of their return before the rainfall.

i

Relief works at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 4,000 have been commenced. The coolies, however, have not bettered themselves on account of low rates of hire, and because of their weak condition not enabling them to do their required portion of work.

j

The subject of charitable relief is now under consideration.

k

The number of coolies on Government works up to date is 481. Estimated number on 1st March, May and July 200. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the daily average is not given, that the estimate for the future is very low, and that in all probability nearer 2,000 than 200 people per day will be on the hands of Government later on.

HASSAN DISTRICT—concluded.

ATTIKUPPA TALUK.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Estimated amount of crop saved is — annas. Rice from 4 to 12 Rágí „ ½ „ 4 Horse-gram „ ½ „ 1 Dhall „ 1 „ 3 Oil-seed „ ½ „ 1 Sugarcane „ 2 „ 8. In some places rice and sugar cane are reported to have entirely failed. No further prospects of sowing this year, but if early rains fall, cholum, rági, &c., may be sown. The Deputy Commissioner reports 9 annas saved.	Remissions on wet lands Rs. 7,935, on dry Rs. 7,680, total Rs. 15,615 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,19,912.	The number of cattle at the end of last official year was 105,831, of which 4,715 have died, many of the remainder have been taken to the Mulnad. At present there is a sufficiency of straw for the remainder.	In the majority of villages there is a scarcity of water. A sum of Rs. 2,000 is recommended to be sanctioned for the purpose of digging wells, as the work is very laborious.	*Prices of the principal food-grains.* DATES. / Rágí. / Cholum. / Horse-gram. / Ballar. / Bengal gram. / Dhall. / Dhall prepared. / Rice. 1876. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. / Srs. October— 1st week ... 7½ 7½ 7 ... 6 7 5 5 2nd „ ... 7½ 7½ 7½ ... 6 7 6 5 3rd „ ... 7½ 7½ 7 ... 6 7 5½ 5 4th „ ... 8 8 7½ ... 6 6 5½ 5½ November— 1st week ... 7½ 7½ 7 ... 6 7 5 5 2nd „ ... 7½ 7½ 7½ ... 6 7 6 5 3rd „ ... 7½ 7½ 7 ... 6 7 5½ 5 4th „ ... 8 8 7½ ... 6 6 5 5½ December— 1st week ... 7½ 9 7 ... 6 7 5½ 6½ 2nd „ ... 7½ 7½ 7 ... 7½ ... 5 6 3rd „ ... 7¾ 7½ 7¼ ... 6 7 5¼ 6 4th „ ... 7¾ 7¾ 7 ... 6 6½ 5¼ 6 Last 6 years' averages ... 10 ... 33 13½ 10 13½ Wheat 6½ 14	As rice has not been an entire failure, some people have a small supply on hand. The Amildar thinks that unless Government makes arrangements for the importation of grain, there is no likelihood of prices falling.	The population is chiefly agricultural, some are traders, but by no means well-to-do. There are no landholders or others sufficiently wealthy to assist the poor.	About 4,600 people have emigrated to Manantoddy, Coorg, &c., where they are nearly as badly off as before. None of the people have returned, and those left are still going.	A relief work (estimate Rs. 460) is now in progress. This, however, is insufficient. Other estimates have been submitted for sanction. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that works for many hundreds of people are forthcoming about Akkihebbal on the irrigation channel repairs, &c., but the people will not turn out; only about 40 or 50 daily at work. The repair of the Annyana katti will give employment to many people, as also the works on the channels, if the people go to them, and if imported labour is not used. He also recommends the carrying out of several other works.	A sum of Rs. 676, partly in grain and partly in money, has been privately subscribed to feed the poor. Rs. 50 per mensem has been sanctioned for the months of January and February for a kitchen in this taluk.	270 persons are now employed on Channel (Irrigation) and District Fund Works. Fed by charitable institutions, 70. It is estimated that by 1st March, 4 or 5 thousand people will have to be provided for.

NAGAR DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—Colonel J. A. CAMPBELL.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Captain C. S. BLAIR.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Proportion of demand likely to be realised this year.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this year.	Probable extent of failure of crops.
			Rs.	Rs.				
1. Shimoga ...	460½	79,031	1,10,771	1,09,162	14/16	31·51	18·29	6/8
2. Channagiri ...	394	69,417	94,870	95,865	12/16	25·27	14·9	11/16
3. Honnali ...	404¾	68,607	1,08,697	1,07,183	13/16	24·93	6·60	11/16
4. Shikarpur ...	397¾	67,181	1,66,804	1,69,336	14/16	24·58	20·5	7/16
5. Sorab ...	450	67,073	2,01,769	1,98,980	15/16	58·53	45·96	6/16
6. Ságar ...	667	59,417	2,15,028	2,12,364	15/16	77·70	58·80	5/16
7. Nagar ...	641½	37,569	1,12,438	1,14,286	15/16	176·1	148·66	3/16
8. Kavaledurga ...	276	50,681	1,57,743	1,62,524	15/16	119·28	94·45	3/16
Total ...	3,691½	498,976	11,68,120	11,69,700	14/16	6·72	50·86	

Note.—Only the Channagiri and Honnali taluks are considered sufficiently distressed to be separately reported upon.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT

TALUK.

a

The yield from kharif crop is estimated at 4 annas, and rabi, which is lately sown, estimated at 3½ annas. Sugarcane is being planted under Sulikeri Lake and channels. The whole yield may be taken at 3¾ annas.

b

Expected remissions Rs. 10,000, out of a total of Rs. 95,865.

c

The total mortality among cattle amounts to 16,854 head, and the anticipated deaths are Rs. 10,000. Permission is granted to graze in State forests.

d

All tanks, with the exception of Sulikeri Lake, are dried up; the water-supply is also failing in wells and nalas. The people are suffering from the scarcity of water. It is proposed to clean and deepen the existing wells and sink new ones in beds of tanks and low grounds.

e

CHANNAGIRI

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Dates.	Rice.	Rági.	Cholum.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October, 1st week ...	7½	11	10
„ 2nd „ ...	6½	10	9
„ 3rd „ ...	7	9½	8½
„ 4th „ ...	5¾	8½	8
November, 1st „ ...	4¾	8½	8
„ 2nd „ ...	4½	9	8
„ 3rd „ ...	5	9½	8½
„ 4th „ ...	5½	9½	8½
December, 1st „ ...	5½	9	8
„ 2nd „ ...	5¾	9	8
„ 3rd „ ...	6¾	9	8
„ 4th „ ...	5½	8½	8
Average of last 6 years...	16½	52¾	45

f

TALUK.

The stock in hand is 2,500 kandies of 960 seers each. A moderate supply of grain is imported from Bombay *vid* Bellary. Private enterprise is sufficient for the present, but will have to be supplemented by Government hereafter. No fall in prices is expected.

g

Population is 69,417 and is generally of low caste. Only a few landlords can aid their tenants.

h

About 2,000 people have left for the Mulnads with their cattle. They are not in distress, but have gone to look after their cattle. Some of the ryots of Túmkúr and Chitaldroog Districts have come into this taluk, but they may proceed further as soon as the harvest season is over, after which they will not find any livelihood here, except on relief works.

i

Twenty-three relief works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 16,575. Besides these, other agricultural and district fund works are in progress. Some more works are proposed to be sanctioned, if necessary.

j

A feeding house is opened at Channagiri in which the old and infirm are fed.

k

The number of persons the Government has on its hands at date of report is—

On works	1,000
By charitable measures	50

The number it is likely to have is—

1st March	2,500
1st May	3,000
1st July	1,000

TALUK.

a

Kharif saved 4½ annas; rabi failed entirely. Sugarcane is being sown under tanks to a very limited extent. The whole yield may be taken at 3¾ annas.

b

Remissions Rs. 19,000, out of a total of Rs. 1,07,183.

c

	Rs.
Loss of agricultural stock ...	1,094
Non-ditto ...	2,393
Total ...	3,487

Anticipated mortality 5,000. Permission is granted to graze in the State forests. No other measures practicable.

d

Excluding villages on the banks of rivers, the water-supply has failed to the extent of three-fourths, and the anticipated failure is ¼th. Clearing old wells, and sinking wells in nalas and tank beds is advocated.

e

HONNALI

Prices of the principal food-grains.

Dates.	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.
1876.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
October 1st fortnight	8½	8	12
„ 2nd „ ...	6	8	9
November 1st „ ...	7	10	10
„ 2nd „ ...	6	9	8
December 1st „ ...	6	8	8
„ 2nd „ ...	7	10	10
Average of last 6 years ...	18	40	39

f

TALUK.

The stock in hand is 40,000 kandies of 360 seers each. Importation is from Comti. Private enterprise is at present sufficient.

g

Population 68,607; chiefly agricultural and but few of high caste. Very few landlords are in a position to help their tenants.

h

Some people have come from Dharwar and Chitaldroog with their cattle to the Mulnad. Some ryots of the taluk have gone to the Mulnad, but a few of them have since returned.

i

Twelve relief works have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 6,182; also some agricultural works and local fund works for about Rs. 1,149. The works in hand and those that will be shortly started are sufficient for the present, and additional allotments to them will be made as required.

j

Nil.

k

The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report is—for relief on works 230; by charitable measures, none.

The number, roughly estimated, that it is likely to have on its hands is—

	On Works only.
On 1st March ...	1,500
„ May ...	1,500
„ July ...	500

REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

There is no actual famine in these two taluks, but there will be much distress, and considerable numbers may come on the relief works when the harvesting is over. Remissions will be required, and their amount should be notified as soon as possible, as the fear of levies in the hot weather paralyses the efforts of the people. The repair of two large tanks is desirable, one being kept for the hot weather. Two large road-works also will afford relief as required. The condition of the Honnali Taluk is rather better than that of Channagiri.

NAGAR DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—COLONEL J. A. CAMPBELL.

KADUR DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—MR. P. KRISHNA RAO.

TALUKS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	Rs.		
1. Banavar	452	55,346	1,20,029	1,14,879	26·9	10·87
2. Chikmagalur	440	89,919	1,84,636	1,84,636	34·89	18·98
3. Tarikere	450	96,894	1,09,166	1,09,000	16·58	5·34
4. Koppa	503	52,519	1,11,269	1,16,668	183·80	108·10
5. Lakvalli	449	39,247	70,817	70,817	64·79	32·6
TOTAL ...	2,294	333,925	5,95,917	596,000	65·23	35·07

N. B.—There being no distress or failure of crops in the two lastmentioned taluks, no separate reports regarding them have been submitted.

KADUR DISTRICT.

BANAVAR TALUK.

Prices of the principal food-grains.

	Rice.	Rági.
	Srs.	Srs.
7th October 1876	9½	11
14th " "	8½	10½
21st " "	8	10
28th " "	6½	6
4th November "	5½	6
11th " "	5½	8
18th " "	6	7
25th " "	7	7½
2nd December "	7	7½
6th " "	7½	8½
16th " "	7	7½
22nd " "	6½	7
30th " "	6½	7
5th January 1877	6½	7

Six years' average—Rice, 1st sort, 12¼; 2nd sort, 14½: Rági, 42.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The dry crop has been entirely lost; of the wet, about one-fourth, or 3 annas, has been saved.	Rs. 50,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,14,879, must be remitted.	8,952 head of cattle have died, up to date; expected to die 8,500. Halbani rents have been remitted and State forests thrown open for grazing, and some of the ryots have removed their cattle to the Mulnad for grazing purposes. These measures have saved many. Further suggestions on this point will be made after trying the working of the measures now adopted.	Almost all the tanks have dried up. A scanty supply of water is obtained from wells. It is probable that many of the wells from which water is now obtained will dry up. Wells will have to be sunk in the beds of tanks and in low grounds.		**TALUK.** Local stocks as far as can be ascertained are 7,000 kandies of grain. Hassan, Bangalore and the Mulnads are the centres. Private enterprise is sufficient. There has been no fall in prices, owing to importation.	The population is 55,346, and mostly consists of high caste. Of these about 99 per cent. are poor. There are both pure agriculturists and partly agriculturists. Of the latter class about 50 per cent. are artisans. The landholders are generally poor, and therefore not in a position to aid their tenants.	The percentage of the population who have emigrated is not stated. They are reported to have bettered themselves. Further emigration is probable.	Five kattis and 4 tanks are being repaired and 20 wells sunk, at present at a cost of Rs. 3,814. Advocated are—24 wells, 1 road from Jangut to Arsikere (Rs. 3,900), or in lieu 2 tanks—1 at Yegati (Rs. 10,000), and another at Kadur (Rs. 6,000). Of the first, 20 wells have been sanctioned and taken in hand, and estimates are awaited for the 4 others from the taluk. For the second funds are needed. The Amil has recommended the repair of 2 kattis and 1 well at a cost of Rs. 649, but funds are needed.	A private kitchen is opened at a monthly cost of Rs. 100. A monthly subscription of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by Government to supplement private donations, of which Rs. 300 have been allotted to Banavar, which amount will be utilised from 1st January 1877.	The number of persons Government has on hand on works is 3,300; by charitable measures, 35. The number that Government is likely to have on its hands, roughly estimated, is— On 1st March ... 9,000 " 1st May ... 19,000 " 1st July ... 49,000

CHIKMAGALUR TALUK.

Prices of the principal food-grains.

	Rice.	Rági.
	Srs.	Srs.
7th October 1876 ...	10	9
14th " " ...	9	9
21st " " ...	8	9
28th " " ...	6¾	8
4th November " ...	5	7
11th " " ...	6	8
18th " " ...	5	7
25th " " ...	5	7
2nd December " ...	5	7
9th " " ...	5	7
16th " " ...	5	7
22nd " " ...	6½	7½
30th " " ...	6½	7½
5th January 1877 ...	6½	7½

Six years' average—Rice, 1st sort, 12; 2nd sort, 16: Rági, 38.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The same as in the Banavar Taluk.	Rs. 7,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 1,84,636, must be remitted. Only portions of this taluk have been affected with drought.	Number of cattle that have died up to date of report is 3,288, and number expected to die 2,700. The measures already adopted by Government and the people for saving the cattle, their results, and suggestions for the future, are the same as are given for the Banavar Taluk.	Information given for this column is the same as for the Banavar Taluk.		**TALUK.** Mangalore, Hassan and Bangalore are the centres of supply. Private enterprise is considered sufficient. There is about 500 kandies of grain in stock.	The population is 89,919, and mostly consists of high caste. Of these about 99 per cent. are poor. There are pure agriculturists and partly agriculturists. Of the latter class about 15 per cent. are artisans. The landholders are generally poor, and therefore not in a position to aid their tenants.	About 25 per cent. of the people have emigrated. Further emigration is probable.	Three kattis and 4 tanks are being repaired and 6 wells sunk at present, at a total cost of Rs. 2,531. The following works are advocated; *1st*, 12 wells; *2nd*, a road from a point in the Hallebede road to the Sakarepatam-Banavar road, or in lieu a tank near Lakke (Rs. 3,900); *3rd*, to the south-east of the taluk a tank to be selected hereafter. Of the former, 6 wells have been selected and taken in hand, and estimates for the others are awaited from the Amil. The second and third proposals await the orders of Government.	Two private kitchens are opened—one at Chikmagalur and another at Kalsapura—at a monthly cost of Rs. 200 and 20 respectively. A monthly subscription of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by Government to supplement private donations. Of these Rs. 100 have been allotted to Chikmagalur, which amount will be utilised from 1st January 1877.	The number of persons Government has on hand at date of report is—on works 70, and for charitable relief, 200. A rough estimate of the number which it is likely to have on its hands is given below: On 1st March ... 400 " 1st May ... 200 " 1st July ... 100

KADUR DISTRICT—continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Kharif 6 annas, or half an average crop; rabi, *nil*. No further prospect of sowings. About half an average crop for the whole taluk will be saved.	Amount to be remitted Rs. 7,000, out of a total revenue of Rs. 1,09,000. Only portions of the taluk have been affected with drought.	5,947 head of cattle have died up to date, and 1,827 more may be expected to die hereafter. The measures already adopted by Government and the people for saving the cattle, their result and suggestions for the future are the same as are given for the Banavar Taluk.	Information given for this column is the same as for the Banavar Taluk.	**TARIKERE** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Rice, 1st sort. / Rági. 7th October 1876 ... Srs. 9½ / Srs. 12½ 14th „ „ ... 8½ / 9½ 21st „ „ ... 6½ / 7½ 28th „ „ ... 6½ / 7 4th November „ ... 6½ / 7 11th „ „ ... 7½ / 7 18th „ „ ... 7½ / 9 25th „ „ ... 6 / 9 2nd December „ ... 6 / 9 9th „ „ ... 6½ / 8 15th „ „ ... 7 / 8 22nd „ „ ... 7 / 8 30th „ „ ... 7½ / 8 5th January 1877 ... 7½ / 8 Six years' average prices—Rice 14, and rági 34.	**TALUK.** The local stocks, as far as ascertainable, are 1,430 kandies of grain. Aymor and Benkipur in the Shimoga taluk, Siralkopa in the Shikarpur taluk, Lakavali in the Lakavali taluk, are the centres whence supplies are drawn. Private enterprise is sufficient.	Population 96,894. Other information is the same as given for Chikmagalur Taluk.	No emigration has taken place in this taluk. No further emigration is probable.	1 tank and 3 kattis are being repaired and 1 well sunk, at a total cost of Rs. 2,097. The following works are advocated: 1*st*, the excavation of 6 wells; 2*nd*, the Adjumpur-Chenegeri Road, Rs. 13,000, or in lieu a tank near Adjumpur, Rs. 5,000; 3*rd*, a tank in the vicinity of Singadanabulhi. (Nagananakéré.) The Amil has also advocated the following works being taken in hand: 1*st*, katti for Rs. 219, 2*nd*, for Rs. 178, and 3*rd*, for Rs. 127, or Rs. 524 for all three, but funds are needed to sanction them.	A private kitchen has been established by Mr. Compalais, at a monthly cost of about Rs. 150. A similar kitchen is opened at Adjumpur by private subscription. A monthly subscription of Rs. 100 has been sanctioned by Government to supplement private donations and allotted to this taluk, which amount will be utilised from 1st January 1877.	The Government has 62 persons on hand at date of report on works, and 150 are receiving charitable relief. Rough estimate of number Government is likely to have on its hands on— 1st March ... ... 3,010 1st May ... ... 3,785 1st July 3,375

NAGAR DIVISION.

COMMISSIONER—Colonel J. A. CAMPBELL.

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER—Major E. F. H. ARMSTRONG.

Talukas.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Land Revenue demand for 1875-76.	Land Revenue demand for 1876-77.	Average of three previous years' rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	Rs.		
1. Budihal ...	348	34,247	69,562	51,753	21·39	4·35
2. Chitaldroog ...	663	69,409	1,04,976	58,644	25·17	9·97
3. Devangere ...	357	99,135	1,61,880	91,479	19·51	8·75
4. Doderi ...	851	71,194	1,15,814	76.884	17·35	4·25
5. Hiriynr ...	764	53,520	58,157	33,871	13·77	6·37
6. Hosdoorga ...	667	57,743	70,653	38,206	21·82	10·70
7. Kaukuppa ...	365	38,782	51,304	26,852	26·	5·27
8. Powagada ...	456	62,463	97,563	69,896	23·16	8·50
Total ...	4,471	486,493	729,909	447,585	21·02	7·27

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT.

BUDIHAL TALUK.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The entire crop seems to have been lost.	Half of the wet assessment has already been remitted. It is recommended that the moiety of the dry land assessment, Rs. 6,000 uncollected, should be deferred in preference to being remitted. The total realizable revenue is Rs. 51,753, and the portion remitted appears to be Rs. 19,876.	Mortality among cattle ... 15,257 Mortality among sheep and goats 8,884 Total ... 24,141 It is feared that all the cattle will perish from want of fodder and water and other causes. No prickly-pear to be had in the taluk. Out of the surviving 19,448 head of cattle, about 15,000 were taken to the Mulnad. Half of them are said to have perished there, and the rest are returning.	Up to February next a sufficient supply of water can be obtained from wells and the beds of tanks. After February wells will have to be sunk.	Between 1st October 1876 and date of report the prices of ragi and rice have varied as under:— Ragi, per rupee, from 11 to 7¼ seers. Rice, „ from 6 to 5¾ „ „ 2nd sort, from 7 to 5¾ „ At one period rice fell as low as 4½ seers. Average price of these grains per rupee, for the past six years—Ragi, 50 seers; rice, 14 and 15 seers.	The quantity of grain in the taluk is estimated to be 300 kandies. This stock of grain is not used; the people live on purchased grain, which is imported from Bellary and Bangalore railway stations. Of late rich royts have imported grain to sell. Further supplies are anticipated from the above places alone. Considering the private enterprise displayed, supplies will be sufficient to meet all requirements. No fall in prices is anticipated.	The occupations of the population of this taluk are as below:— Agriculturists 27,483 Labourers ... 5,342 Traders or dealers ... 620 No particular occupation... 665 Beggars ... 137 Total population ... 34,247 Of the men of each occupation there are both high and low caste. No help to be expected from the few rich agriculturists in the taluk.	Number of people who have emigrated is about 700. Of these some are returning; Further emigration is probable.	The number of relief and other works started since April is as follows:— Works. | No. of works. | Amount of estimate. | No. of men employed. Relief ... 6 | Rs. 1,932 | 2,180 Irrigation .. 1 | 754 | 300 Local Fund 7 | 4,487 | 171 Municipal .. 1 | 100 | 104 Total ... 15 | 7,273 | 2,755 Estimates amounting to Rs. 2,391 have been sent up for further works. In case of the above works proving insufficient, estimates for further relief will be submitted.	To afford relief to travellers and aged and infirm, a sum of Rs. 500 has been subscribed. Out of it Rs. 125 have been realized. On the realization of the remainder, application will be made for an equal subscription from the Government.	The number of men whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief by works is 2,180; by charitable measures none. The future numbers are expected to be as under:— On works. | By charitable measures. 1st March, 1st May, 1st July: 3,000 | 3,000

CHITALDROOG TALUK.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The estimated return of crop which has been saved throughout the taluks is 2 annas out of the monsoon crop only, or one anna and a half on the whole cultivation. There is no prospect of further sowings.	Rs. 50,000, out of a revenue of Rs. 5,8644, must be remitted.	The deaths among cattle have been 15,156 up to date, and the anticipated deaths are about 5,000. No steps have been taken by Government or by ryots to stop the mortality. There is no prickly-pear in the taluk.	There is at present sufficient water for drinking in almost all the villages of the taluk, and estimates have been sent in to sink wells in those villages where there is scarcity of water.	*Prices of the principal food-grains.* Week ending | Number of seers per rupee. Wheat. | Rice, 1st sort. | Rice, 2nd sort. | Cholum. | Ragi. | Dhall. | Horse gram. | Bengal gram. 8th Oct. 9 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 8 15th „ 8 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 8 22nd „ 7 | 6 | 6½ | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 8 31st „ 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 8th Nov. 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 5½ | 6 | 6 15th „ 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 5½ | 7 | 6 22nd „ 5 | 4½ | 6 | 7 | 7½ | 5½ | 6 | 6 30th „ 5 | 4½ | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 8th Dec. 5 | 4½ | 6½ | 7½ | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5½ 15th „ 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8½ | 6½ | 6 | 5 22nd „ 5 | 5½ | 7½ | 8½ | 8½ | 6½ | 6 | 5 30th „ 5 | 6½ | 7½ | 8 | 8½ | 6½ | 6 | 5 Average of last 6 years ... 9¾ | 11¾ | 14 | 35½ | 40 | 9½ | 24½ | 10¾	Very few families in the taluk have stores of grain. The merchants import large quantities from Bangalore, Bellary and Davangere. The price of grain in consequence of these large importations has slightly fallen.	The population is 69,409; and consists chiefly of the upper classes, only $\frac{1}{10}$th portion being low castes. The people are generally very poor, there being only a very few rich men. The population of the taluk is 69,409. Of these 41,400 earn their livelihood by agriculture, and the remainder by other professions. Among the agricultural classes there are none who are rich enough to afford relief to their tenants and others.	Half of the agricultural classes have gone to the Mulnad taluks, and to the South Canara District. Not finding relief in those parts of the country, some of them have since returned. There is a likelihood of further emigration.	The relief works now in progress in the taluk are given below: Imperial fund works sanction Rs. 480; district fund works sanction Rs. 2,488; relief works sanction Rs. 22,669; grand total Rs. 25,637. Works for which estimates have been received amount to Rs. 11,256. In addition to these, works to the amount of Rs. 30,000 will be required in the taluk.	Private subscriptions have been raised by a famine relief meeting. The money thus collected, having been supplemented by an equal sum from Government, is now being appropriated for feeding the old and sick men, women and children. Ragi is given out as follows:—Twice a week at Chitaldroog, ¾ of a seer for an adult per day, ½ a seer for a boy or girl a day. The number of persons to whom relief is given is about 500.	The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report is, on works 850 and by charitable measures 500. The number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands is, on— 1st March ... 1,000 1st May ... ... 1,200 1st July 1,300

DAVANGERE TALUK.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The crops, *viz.*, white jowari, Bengal gram, remaining to be harvested are estimated at 2 annas; but these are only in some swampy parts of the taluk. There is no vyshaka or spring crop in this taluk. The proportion of crop saved is about 2¼ annas.	The amount of revenue to be remitted on account of absconding of ryots and failure of crops is estimated at Rs. 15,000. The total revenue is Rs. 91,479.	Mortality among the cattle up to date 2,859, and anticipated up to March next 1,500. No want of fodder is felt. Further measures for the maintenance of cattle will have to be adopted by Government in case of fodder failing.	In most parts of the taluk no want of water is at present felt, but 16 new wells and the deepening of 11 old ones is necessary. Estimates for some of these works have been sent up, and for others they are in course of submission, while in the case of some further works estimates will be prepared and sent in due course.	The weekly prices of rice, ragi, jowari, and dhall have fluctuated from 1st October 1876 up to date of report; but are not specified. The average prices for the 6 years of the grains named is given below:— Rice, 1st sort ... ... 10¾ seers. „ 2nd „ ... ... 11¾ „ Jowari ... ... 44½ „ Ragi ... ... 55 „ Dhall ... ... 12 „ Bengal gram ... ... 11½ „ Wheat ... ... 12 „ Moong ... ... 17½ „	The stock of food-grains probably amount to from 15,000 to 18,000 kandies. Supplies are imported from Dharwar and from the Mulnad taluks of the Shimoga district. Private enterprise exists to a considerable extent, and will have a tendency to lower the prices; this is counteracted by exportation.	The population of the taluk is 99,135 and consists of both high and low castes. One-fourth of it appears to be rich and three-fourths poor. Their occupations are— Agriculturists 67,974 Artizans ... 20,143 No particular occupations 31,161 1,19,278 Of the agriculturists there are many wealthy and able to assist their tenants, but they are not likely to do so.	One-eighth of the population have emigrated to Dharwar and the Mulnad taluks, having no means of earning their livelihood at home. They are stated to have found employment on coffee plantations. These men will be likely to return to this taluk if the next rains fall. Further emigration of some to the Mulnad is probable for the sake of personal subsistence and of fodder for the cattle.	Relief works under execution are— Rs. Imperial Works ... 12,013 Local Fund Works ... 21,789 Total 33,802	The harvest of this year's crop has relieved the people a good deal from the distress which was prevailing previous to it. Up to 31st October last relief was afforded by a subscription raised from well-to-do men both in Davangere and Harihara by distribution of cooked meals. Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 200 for the relief of the aged, infirm, &c.; of this a sum of Rs. 37-13 has been spent up to date.	The number of persons whom Government has on hand on works at date of report for relief is 250. The anticipated numbers are— On works— On March 1st, „ May „, „ July „ } 1,000 The probable charitable relief is not stated.

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT—continued.

DODERI TALUK.

a

The dry crops have entirely failed. The yield of paddy, ragi, and jowari crops is estimated at 2 annas where they have not failed. The outturn of the vyshaka crops is also estimated at 2 annas.

Besides the food-grain for men, jowari, navany, and karlay for cattle are being sown for the next vyshaka crop.

The whole outturn will not exceed ¾ of an anna.

b

Out of Rs. 76,884, the amount of revenue to be remitted is estimated at Rs. 74,600.

1*st*.—From the desertion of ryots.

2*nd*.—From the failure of crop.

3*rd*.—From there being no purchasers for the lands of the defaulters.

c

The mortality amongst cattle amounts to 12,403 up to date, and further heavy loss is anticipated. Ryots refuse to feed their cattle on prickly-pear. Up to date cattle have been fed on roots and leaves of date trees on the banks of nalas and on grass purchased. The straw obtained from the kartik crops harvested, and the remaining date leaves, might serve for fodder for 20 days more. If Kuplay wells are sunk in the extensive tract of uncultivated lands in this taluk, and grass be sown and looked after, and an establishment maintained, it might serve as fodder.

d

In all parts of this taluk the want of water is felt, but for the villages which are situated near the Haggary and Garanye nalas, the water-supply will answer by daily digging small pits in their beds. The want of water is much felt now by other villagers, and it will be so after two months by the inhabitants of the villages situated close to the above two streams. There will be some relief by the further excavation of old wells, and by removing the silt in the tanks.

e

Prices of the principal food grains.

	Srs.
Rice, 1st sort	12½
„ 2nd sort	14
Jowari	28½
Ragi	30
Narany	34
Harka	35¾
Sujjee	31¼
Wheat	11¼
Buller	12½
Gram	25
Dhall	10
Moong	13
Bengal Gram	10½
Addooth	12½

Prices at date of report are not given.

f

The stocks of food grains might amount to 2,500 kandies. Supplies are imported from Bellary, Ryadroog, and from Chitaldroog. The importation from the above places may be expected to continue, but owing to the limited means at the disposal of the people, the supplies imported are little, and no fall in prices is anticipated.

g

The agriculturists comprise both high and low castes; they are poor. There are no artizans. Of the agriculturists none are able or likely to aid their tenants. The total population is 71,194.

h

About 20,000 men have emigrated to other places, where it is said they are starving; some have returned. Further emigration is probable.

i

17 relief works, at an estimated amount of Rs. 14,553-8 are under execution. These are insufficient. The construction of roads between large villages will be a suitable measure of relief. Exaction of full day's work and daily payments are recommended.

j

No charitable relief is given.

k

The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at the date of report for relief on works is 920. Number of persons, roughly estimated, whom the Government is likely to have on its hands for relief on works—

On 1st March ...	1,000
„ 1st May	800
„ 1st July	500

No relief is to be afforded by charitable measures.

HIRIYUR TALUK A.

a

The crops harvested and remaining to be harvested are estimated to be 1 anna. These are both vyshaka and kartica crops, in the following proportions:—

Vyshaka ...	½
Kartik ...	½
Total ...	1 anna.

b

The amount to be remitted is estimated at Rs. 50,000 or nearly the full amount realised last year.

c

The total number of cattle in the taluka in March 1876 was 157,000, of which 20,000 have died, 100,000 have been driven to pasture elsewhere, and 15,000 are expected to die. No special measures have yet been taken by Government to preserve the cattle.

d

Want of water not much felt, nor is it likely to be so. There are two streams in this taluka, *viz.*, Vedavaty and Soomamukhy. If pits are dug in the beds of these streams, the want of water for the cattle of all the villages situated close to them will be met. To meet the requirements of other villagers, wells may be made in the beds of tanks and other places.

e

Prices of the principal food grains.

Weeks.	Rice, 1st sort.	Rice, 2nd sort.	Ragi.	Jowari.	Gram.	Bengal gram.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1st October 1876...	7½	9	11	11	7½	...
8th „ ...	7½	9	11	10½	7½	...
15th „ ...	5	6	8	7	7	...
22nd „ ...	5	6	7	6	7	6
29th „ ...	5	6	7	6	7	6
5th November 1876	5½	6½	8	7¾	7	6
12th „ ...	5½	6	7½	7	7	5½
19th „ ...	5½	6	8½	8	6½	5½
26th „ ...	5½	6	8	7½	6	5
3rd December 1876	5½	6	6½	7	6	...
10th „ ...	5½	6	7½	7	6	...
17th „ ...	5½	5¾	7	7	6	...
Average for last 6 years ...	15½	16⅛	41⅜	35	32½	13

f

The stock of food-grains might amount to 2,000 Krishnaraj kandies. Supplies are imported from Bangalore and Bellary, and from the Mulnad talukas of the Kadur and Shimoga Districts. The importation of supplies is likely to continue from the abovementioned two railway stations. Private enterprise is but limited, and there is a tendency to an increase in prices.

g

The population of the taluk is 53,520, and consists of three parts high and one-fourth part low castes; of the whole, the well-to-do are about one-sixteenth of the population. The agriculturists number 34,215 and artisans 13,513; of the former none are able to aid their tenants.

h

One-fourth of the population have emigrated to other places. Of those who have emigrated it is said that some are earning their livelihood by daily labour, some are returning to their places owing to the climate not agreeing with them. Further emigration is probable.

i

Number of relief works under execution 31; amount of estimate Rs. 14,314. The construction of roads between high roads and villages, and the excavation of wells, will be a measure of relief.

j

Charitable relief is given to aged and infirm travellers by Government.

k

The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands for relief at the date of report is—

On works	... 500
By charitable measures	100

Number of persons, roughly estimated, whom the Government is likely to have on its hands for relief is—

	1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
On works	15,000	15,000	15,000
By charity			

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT—continued.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
The estimated amount of the crop which has already been reaped, and which is yet expected to be reaped, is calculated at 2¼ annas, of which nearly all is Kartik or November crop. There is no further prospect of sowings.	Rs. 15,000 may probably have to be remitted out of a total of Rs. 38,206.	12,239 head of cattle and agricultural stock have already died and about 5,000 more deaths are anticipated. There is no prickly pear in the taluk. The people have taken a large number of their cattle to the Mulnad and other places where pasture is procurable, and they are not likely to return till they hear of rain-fall and growth of grass in their taluk. Such of the cattle as have not been so removed are being fed with wild leaves and roots, or with straw or stalks purchased at high prices from persons in good circumstances who may have them in stock. No measures can be suggested for the future.	There is no place which is entirely destitute of water-supply. But in villages where the existing water-supply is scanty difficulty is anticipated up to the next rains, and in such cases, fresh wells as a relief measure may be sunk; for which purpose steps are being taken.	**HOSDOORGA.** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* NUMBER OF SEERS PER RUPEE. Rice. / Ragi. / Cholum. / Wheat. / Ballar. / Horse-gram. / Bengal gram. / Dhall. 5th Oct. 9 / 10 / 10½ / 7 / ... / ... / 8 / 8 12th „ 8 / 11 / 10 / ... / ... / ... / ... / ... 19th „ 7½ / 8 / 7½ / ... / ... / ... / ... / ... 26th „ 6½ / 7½ / 7 / 6 / .. / ... / 7½ / 6½ 2nd Nov. 5¾ / 6 / 6 / 5 / .. / 6 / 7 / 6½ 9th „ 5¼ / 7¼ / 7 / 5 / ... / ... / 7 / 7 16th „ 7 / 8 / 8 / 5 / ... / ... / 7 / 7 23rd „ 7 / 7½ / 7½ / 5 / ... / ... / 6 / 6 30th „ 6½ / 7 / 7 / 5 / ... / 6 / 6 / 6 7th Dec. 6½ / 8 / 7½ / 5 / ... / 6 / 6 / 6 14th „ 6 / 8 / 8 / 5 / ... / 6 / 6 / 6 21st „ 6½ / 7½ / 7½ / 5 / ... / 6 / 6 / 6 28th „ 6½ / 7½ / 7 / 5 / ... / 6 / 6 / 6	**TALUKA.** Nowhere in the taluka is there a large supply of grain in stock. The merchants are all of limited means. A certain portion of the ryots who had 5-anna crops have from 4 to 1 month's supply, others have none. Supplies are being imported from Terrihere, Cheemagere, Davangere and Shimoga in this province, and from the Canara zila Huladi, &c., in British India, and these supplies may continue for the future also. Railway stations are too far away from the taluk. A few people of the taluk as well as merchants from abroad import grain for sale. As the demand exceeds the supply, the prices have not fallen.	The population consists of both high and low castes, of whom the former are more than the latter. There are few well-to-do people. The proportions of the population are as follows:—Cultivators and sub-cultivators 38,462. People carrying on other professions or artisans 17,252. People neither agricultural nor artisan 2,029. Total population 57,743. The landholders who are wealthy, able to aid their tenants, and likely to do so, do not number more than 50, and these only help those in whom they are particularly interested.	About 1,591 ryots and others have emigrated with their cattle to the Mulnad country in search after pasture. But as large emigrations have taken place to those parts from other taluks also, scarcity of fodder as well as prevalence of cattle disease appear to be experienced there; but this being the harvest season in those parts in coffee jungle, &c., the emigrants appear to have found means of livelihood. Some of them have returned to their homes after suffering from the climate and from heavy loss of their cattle. Further emigration appears probable.	The number of relief works already started is 29, at a total sanctioned amount of Rs. 11,605-11; but these being insufficient, further works are considered practicable, in the following order of their necessity: 1*st.*—Hollalkere Summuth. Repairing of the Channa-Patna-Katti. 2*nd.*—Repairing of the Arsanagatta tank. 3*rd.*—Ramguri Summuth. Noolenoor, Dunic, Kancehully tanks and Katti repairs. 4*th.*—Bagur Summuth. Repairs to Katti and tanks of Hebbali and Chicka-ye-guti. 5*th.*—Hosdoorga Summuth. Repairs of Kattis of Athigatta and Hoorlihullee. But the ryots do not take advantage of relief works, on the plea that they are unaccustomed to do earthwork, &c., they prefer emigrating to places where they can find employment, such as coffee plantations, &c., where they expect the work to be easy.	Out of the grant of Rs. 200 from Government, a sum of Rs. 150 has been spent in feeding the needy with ragi balls, &c. The remaining money will, in the same manner, be spent. At the kusbali of Hosdoorga there is a public kitchen opened by private subscriptions, and a similar one is about to be opened at Hollalkere.	The number of persons on hand at the date of report (1) on works, (2) by charitable measures, is 504, and the number, roughly estimated, which the Government is likely to have on its hands on— 1st March 1877 is 700. 1st May 1877 is 400. 1st July 1877 is 300. The small number shown for May and July is in consequence of the rains anticipated in those months, when the ryots may revert to their usual ploughing operations.
In the villages along the course of the Chinna-Huggry river some Kartik crops have been saved by wells dug. The outturn is 10 annas in the rupee. For the Vyshaka crop seed has also been sown and the outturn expected is 6 annas. Excluding black-cotton soil, dry crops have been raised in certain localities, and the outturn is 6 annas. As the tanks did not receive sufficient supplies of water this year, the Kartik wet crops have failed, and there will be no sowing for the Vyshaka. In 16 villages of the Bilchode-hobli the lands, almost all black soil, have been left waste. Likewise, in 10 villages of the Soke-hobli, and in 20 villages of the Jagalore-hobli, the dry crops have generally failed. There will be no further sowing during the current year. The yield of the whole taluk is 2¼ annas only.	Remissions Rs. 18,921, out of a total revenue of Rs. 26,852.	About 6,268 head of cattle have died, and it is thought that 6,000 more will die before the next rains set in. Some of the cattle have been taken to the Mulnad taluks. The ryots are not aware of any means for saving their cattle. There is little or no prickly pear in the taluk.	Except in 25 villages situated near the banks of the Chinna-Huggry river, scarcity of drinking water is more or less felt. The existing wells will have to be deepened, and new ones sunk wherever they are found to be requisite.	**KAUKUPPA** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* MONTHS AND WEEKS. / NO. OF SEERS PER RUPEE. Rice, 1st sort. / Rice, 2nd sort. / Ragi. / Jowari. / Bengal gram. / Wheat. / Horse-gram. Oct. 1876. 1st week ... 8 / 9 / 13 / 13 / 9 / 9 / 9 2nd „ ... 7½ / 8½ / 12 / 11½ / 8 / 8½ / 7 3rd „ ... 6½ / 7½ / 9 / 9 / 8 / 8 / 6 4th „ ... 5½ / 6 / 8 / 8 / 6 / 8 / 6 Nov. 1876. 1st week ... 5½ / 6 / 8 / 8 / 6 / 6 / 6 2nd „ ... 5½ / 6 / 8 / 8 / 6 / 6 / 6 3rd „ ... 5½ / 6 / 8 / 8 / 6 / 6 / 6 4th „ ... 5½ / 6 / 8 / 8 / 6 / 6 / 6 Dec. 1876. 1st week ... 5½ / 6 / 7½ / 7½ / 6 / 6 / 6 2nd „ ... 5 / 6 / 7 / 6½ / 5½ / 5 / ... 3rd „ ... 5 / 6 / 7 / 6½ / 5½ / 5 / 6 4th „ ... 5 / 5½ / 7 / 6½ / 5½ / 5 / 6 Six years' average prices... 12½ / 14¾ / 42 / 47½ / 14 / 15¾ / 25¾	**TALUKA.** Some of the ryots have got sufficient stores of grain. The merchants import grain in small quantities from the neighbouring markets in the Bellary District. The prices are not likely to go down.	Total population of the taluk, 38,782. The people are in general poor. There are only a very few well-to-do families. The number of cultivators is 26,355, and there are 12,427 of other professions. There are about 25 rich men in the taluk, but they are not likely to assist any of the people.	About ⅞ths of the people have emigrated to the Bellary District, and none of them have returned, as they have found relief there. If sufficient relief works are not started in the taluka soon, there will be further emigration to other parts of the country.	Relief works of the value of Rs. 300 have been sanctioned, and estimates for works of the value of Rs. 1,700 are pending sanction. Estimates for more relief works are in course of preparation. If sanction is granted up to Rs. 12,000 for making village roads, raising tank bunds, and repairing and sinking wells, the poor in the taluk will find relief. The anicut across the Chinna-Huggry river, for which an estimate is prepared by the Irrigation Department, may be advantageously built during the present famine season.	Notwithstanding the efforts made, no private subscriptions have been raised in the taluka for feeding the infirm, old, and children. Unless Government sanction a reasonable sum, nothing can be done in this respect.	About 175 men are now employed on district fund works. The following are the estimated numbers that will have to be provided with work in future: On March 1st 1877 ... 800 „ May 1st „ ... 1,500 „ July 1st „ ... 2,000

CHITALDROOG DISTRICT—concluded.

a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*
Of the dry crops for Kartik, the outturn is one anna in the rupee only. A small extent of wet land was cultivated for the Kartik crop for want of water in some of the tanks in the taluk. The outturn of the whole was only three annas in the rupee. For the Vyshaka crop, most of the lands have not been cultivated at all. Some lands will be cultivated by means of wells, &c., and the outturn will, it is expected, be about two annas. Most of the trees in the gardens have died.	The yield of the taluk may be about 2 annas in all. In consequence of the scanty falls of rain both during the past year and this year, most of the lands were left uncultivated, and the ryots, with the exception of a few here and there, are in a very reduced condition. Coercive measures have been in many instances adopted for the recovery of the last year's Government demands against the ryots. This year they are scarcely able to maintain themselves and their families, so it is presumed that about Rs. 30,000 will have to be remitted this year, out of a total of Rs. 69,896.	The number of cattle in the taluk was 123,060; of these 4,544 died up to the end of November. About 20,000 cattle have been taken to the Mulnad in search of fodder. It is expected that about half of the present number of cattle will survive. There is very little prickly pear in the taluk. The ryots have done their utmost to save their cattle, even feeding them on leaves of trees. Should permission be obtained for the ryots to graze their cattle in the Amrut Mahal Kavuls lands in other parts of the district, some relief would be afforded.	At present there is sufficient drinking water in all the villages of the taluk. There are many natural springs, wells and tanks in it. Should these dry up, measures will then have to be adopted to remove the silt as well as to deepen them, and in certain localities new wells will have to be sunk.	**POWAGADA** *Prices of the principal food-grains.* Grains. / 1st October 1876. / Last week in December 1876. / Average price for last six years. Rice, 1st sort ... 8 / 5 / 15½ „ 2nd „ ... 9 or 9½ / 5½ / 18½ Ragi ... 11½ / 7 / 37½ Jowari ... 11½ / 6 / 38 Horse-gram ... 10 / 6 / 32½ Bengal „ ... 10 / 6½ / 9¼ Wheat ... 8 / 5 / 9	**TALUK.** Only a few families, here and there, have sufficient supplies for their own use. Grain is now being imported from different parts of the Bellary District, as well as from Bangalore. Notwithstanding the importation of grain, the prices have remained stationary.	The total number of people is 52,445; of these 33,800 are cultivating ryots, the remaining 18,645 are of other professions. The people are in general poor. There are a few rich men here and there, and able and willing to assist their tenants and others.	About 5 or 6 thousand people emigrated to the Mulnad country, and about 2 or 3 thousand have gone to the neighbouring taluks of the Bellary District, where extensive relief works are being carried out. Some of the men have since returned from the Mulnad, as they could find no relief there, and the climate is unwholesome. Those that went to Bellary District have not returned, as they found relief there.	Seventeen relief works have been sanctioned. The total amount of estimates for them is Rs. 3,799. Out of this sum Rs. 1,610-15-2 have been spent. The relief works now in progress are not sufficient. Estimates will be submitted for more relief works in due course.	Private subscriptions amounting to Rs. 2,500 were raised, and about 3,800 souls are being fed daily since August last. The money has been almost spent. 200 souls are being fed daily since 14th December 1876 from the Government grant of Rs. 100. More money is wanted.	The numbers relieved at present are— On relief works ... 1,200 On district fund works ... 360 Fed by Government at Powagada daily ... 200 TOTAL ... 1,760 Besides the above, 3,800 men, women and children are being daily fed in the villages by private subscriptions. The number of persons that will have to be maintained on relief works, &c., on 1st March, 1st May, and on 1st July 1877 will be about 10,000 respectively at least. The number would be higher than this, were it not for the extensive relief works that are now in progress in the neighbouring taluks of the Bellary District, to which the people of this taluk resort in large numbers.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

(*a*).—The district is almost entirely burnt up: the dry crops have been lost in almost all parts.

(*b*).—Large remissions will be required.

(*c*).—Very heavy loss of cattle from starvation has occurred, and a large number of further deaths may be expected. For fodder little can be done, as prickly pear is scarce, importation would be expensive, and even the grazing in the Mulnad is unhealthy for the cattle.

(*d*).—A very large number of wells have been and are under construction, but a water famine is the chief danger.

(*e & f*).—The two railway stations have been the saving of the people, and imports are likely to continue.

(*h*).—Emigration has not done the people much good.

(*i*).—A large number of tank repairs and other minor works have been and are in progress. The improvement of the sanitary condition of the villages, and of their communications with market towns, is desirable.

(*k*).—The estimates of relief for the future are a maximum.

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT A

AND

OTHER INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

N. B.—This Abstract is compiled from Statement A, the weekly progress statements issued by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and the original reports of the Amildars, Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners.

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF THE REVIEW AND FORECAST OF THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE.

District.	Area in Square Miles.		Population.		Prices of Staple Grain in Seers per Rupee.									Rainfall.		Land Revenue.		Number of Persons to be Relieved									
					Ordinary Prices of Rice and Ragi.			Average Prices on										By Charity.					On Works.				
								December 31st, 1876.			January 31st, 1877.			February 17th, 1877.												
	Total.	Affected.	Total.	Affected.	Rice 1st sort.	Rice 2nd sort.	Rágí.	Rice 1st sort.	Rice 2nd sort.	Rágí.	Rice 1st sort.	Rice 2nd sort.	Rágí.	Rice 1st sort.	Rice 2nd sort.	Rágí.	5 years' average.	Up to February 17th, 1877.	Approximate demand in 1876-77.	Estimated remissions.	Christmas 1876	Approximate number on 17th Feb. 1877.	On 1st March 1877.	On 1st May 1877.	On 1st July 1877.	Christmas 1876.	Actual on 17th Feb. 1877.	On 1st March 1877.	On 1st May 1877.	On 1st July 1877.
																		Rs.	Rs.											
1 Bangalore ...	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	10	12	30	6	6½	7·5	5 to 7	6½ to 7¼	7¾ to 10¼	5¼ to 7½	...	7 to 10	35·31	16·33	9,02,000	2,76,466	5,306	7,523	...	...	...	*12,054	14,386	*26,250	*34,250	*25,000
2 Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	...	16	40	7½	7⅓	8	6 to 7⅓	...	7⅓ to 10	6 to 7¾	...	7 to 10	25·44	14·87	8,69,763	2,80,300	1,279	511	...	...	...	*4,666	8,183	*6,463	*4,731	*3,364
3 Tumkur ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	12	14	53	5½	5¾	7	5 to 6	6 to 7	6¾ to 9	5 to 6½	...	7 to 8¾	27·39	15·88	8,97,136	1,63,000	2,108	2,471	5,100	5,300	5,800	6,579	17,409	27,500	31,500	26,500
4 Mysore ...	4,127	1,245	943,187	93,764	11	12	35	...	5½ to 6	8¾ to 9	5 to 5¾	5½ to 6	8 to 11	5¼ to 6½	...	8 to 11	24·28	20·79	9,63,972	75,250	4,470	3,274	815	918	20	6,248	6,545	10,532	12,800	16,220
5 Hassan ...	3,291	2,153	668,417	190,823	13	16	38	5 to 6½	6 to 7½	7 to 9	5½ to 6	6 to 7	6 to 8¾	5 to 6½	...	8 to 9	34·45	15·81	10,48,669	97,615	761	405	1,000	1,200	1,350	7,496	6,753	14,200	13,700	1,350
6 Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	11	15	38	5½	7	8½	5	6 to 7	9	5	6½	9	38·45	18·29	11,69,700	38,000	50	398	...	...	...	*1,230	2,818	*4,000	*4,500	*1,500
7 Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	12	15	32	6	7	8	6	6 to 7	8 to 9	6 to 7¼	...	8 to 9¾	35·69	19·58	5,96,000	64,000	385	512	...	...	...	*3,432	2,417	*12,410	*22,985	*52,475
8 Chitaldroog ...	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	...	12	44	5	7	8	5 to 7	...	7 to 8	5 to 6	...	7½ to 9	23·46	9·49	4,47,585	2,82,041	7,600	1,471	...	...	...	*6,939	4,837	*32,500	*32,900	*33,100
Total ...	27,077	16,812	5,055,412	2,579,827											...	...	...	...	68,94,825	12,76,672	21,959	16,565	6,915	7,418	7,170	48,644	63,348	133,855	157,366	159,509

* These figures also include the number of persons maintained by charity.

STATEMENT B.

	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shewn separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate as close as may at the time be practicable of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.
BANGALORE.	After making allowance for the proportions of dry and wet cultivation, the average amount of the crop saved is:— One-eighth in 7 taluks. One-sixth „ 1 „ Nil „ 1 „ TOTAL 9 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 5,63,750; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 2,76,460.	The mortality among cattle from scarcity of fodder and water amounts to 13,951 head; and 9,532 more are expected to die. There is little fodder except leaves of trees; but State forests have been thrown open and prickly pear recommended as fodder. Hulbani sales have also been abandoned, and ryots have been recommended not to sell but to use their ragi straw, and to sow cheena or Bengal gram in beds of dried tanks, so as to produce fodder for cattle.	Most of the tanks, wells, and reservoirs have become dry. Much distress is expected from the scarcity of water. Ryots have, however, been recommended to sink wells in beds of tanks, rivers, and nullas, and to remove silt from tank beds and wells.	Prices were mostly higher at the close of the year than during the preceding three months, and averaged about 8 seers of ragi and 6 of rice per rupee, but they have since improved.
KOLAR.	The crop saved is estimated as— One-sixth in 2 taluks. One-fourth „ 2 „ One-third „ 6 „ TOTAL 10 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 3,26,226; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 2,80,300.	Deaths among cattle and agricultural stock amount to 29,183 head, and 137,000 more are expected. The measures adopted to prevent this as much as possible, are the suspension of Hulbani sales, and the opening of State forests for cattle to graze in. Prickly pear has also been recommended as fodder.	People and cattle suffer a little from the want of water. In order to improve the supply, deepening of wells, clearing silt, and digging water holes in fit spots have been recommended.	Prices on the whole rather dearer than in the Bangalore District.
TUMKUR.	The crops saved are as follow:— One-fourth in 1 taluk. One-sixth „ 1 „ Nil „ 6 „ TOTAL 8 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last at Rs. 423,543; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 163,000.	A considerable number of cattle have died for want of fodder, and further mortality is expected. In order to prevent this as much as possible, Hulbani sales have been abandoned and forest reserves thrown open for cattle to graze, and prickly pear has been recommended as fodder. Grant of takavi for purchase of agricultural stock has been suggested; but the recovery of such advances is doubtful.	In some taluks there is water sufficient for a month or two, while in others the want of it is beginning to be felt. Wells will, however, be sunk in tank beds and in places where required to keep up a supply.	As above.
[illegible]	The crop saved is:— Two-thirds in 1 taluk. Three-fourths „ 7 „ Five-sixths „ 2 „ Full averag „ 1 „ TOTAL 11 „	The remissions were estimated, in November last, at Rs. 355,938 but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 75,250.	About 26,500 head of cattle have died for want of fodder. A number of cattle have been driven to neighbouring jungles, and to the forests of Coorg and Heffaderan Kote, to graze. In some taluks there is grass sufficient for the remaining cattle. Hulbani sales have been abandoned, and forest reserves generally have been thrown open to cattle. Prickly pear also suggested as fodder.	Villages situated on the banks of rivers have a tolerably good supply of water, while in the case of others a scarcity is apprehended, and deepening of existing wells and sinking new ones are suggested. In parts where people get their supply from channels, it is recommended that the Irrigation Department should let water flow into them continually.	Prices generally, and specially of rice, lower than in any of the other districts. The same is observable in the case of ragi up to the present time.

The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being or may be drawn; and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural; and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artizans also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants, and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning) and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
The local stocks are insufficient for the requirements of the people. Importation of food-grains is going on through the Bangalore, Malur, and Radgody railway stations; but the supplies are not considered to be sufficient for the requirements of the people. Private enterprise may ultimately maintain supplies but a fall in prices is not expected.	The larger proportion of the population are agriculturists, and the majority of the people are poor. There are a few well-to-do landholders, but they are not likely to aid their tenants.	A considerable number of the labouring classes have emigrated to coffee districts in search of employment. Whether they have bettered themselves or not, is not known; but further emigration is probable.	The minor works which were set in hand at the beginning of the distress were found to be inadequate; and further works—such as constructing roads, sinking wells in, and removing silt from, beds of tanks, strengthening bunds of tanks, levelling ruined fort at Hoskote, and dismantling Bangalore fort walls and filling ditches,—have been recommended to be undertaken.	There are relief kitchens at Peltah and Yellathere, and in the cantonment of Bangalore, where travellers, and the aged and infirm, are fed. Private subscriptions have also been raised in nearly all the taluks for relieving distress among this class of people.
There is altogether a stock of about 71,800 kandies of grain in this district. The principal centres from which supplies are drawn, are the Kolar road and Malur railway stations. Private enterprise is not considered sufficient to maintain supplies, and hence a fall in prices is not anticipated.	The majority of the population are of low caste, poor, and agricultural. There are no wealthy landholders in this district capable of affording assistance to their tenants.	People to the number of 57,100 have emigrated, and further emigration is probable unless checked by more relief works.	Rs. 13,534 have already been sanctioned for relief works, and if this sum be found insufficient and a necessity arise for them, more relief works will be undertaken.	A feeding kitchen exists in the Kusba town of each of the taluks of this district, where travellers, and the aged and infirm, are gratuitously fed.
There is a fair stock of grain in this district, but the owners will not dispose of it. Grain has been pouring into the country chiefly from Bangalore, and is still coming. Private enterprise, it is expected, will maintain supplies.	The population are of both high and low caste, and generally poor. About three-fourths are agriculturists, and the remainder belong to the urban or artizan class. There are a few well-to-do landholders, but the majority of them are disinclined to aid their tenants.	A considerable number of the labouring class have emigrated to Coorg and other districts in search of employment. Very few have returned, and it is not known whether those who have not done so have bettered their condition or not.	The relief works already started consist chiefly in excavating silt from tank beds. The further work to be undertaken is collection of metal along the district fund roads, which, it is expected, will give employment to a number of people.	In every taluk of this district there is one or more relief kitchens opened, where destitute travellers, and people who are unable to earn a livelihood by reason of age or infirmity, are gratuitously fed.
There is sufficient grain in stock in this district to supply the demands of three-fourths of the population for six or seven months. Besides, importation in large quantities from different parts of the country is going on.	About one-fourth of the population are agriculturists, while the remainder are traders, manufacturers, and of other mixed occupations. The majority of the people are well-to-do.	A number of people have emigrated to Manantoddy, Coorg, and other places in search of employment; some have returned on account of insufficient wages, while others are reported not to be doing well: further emigration is considered improbable.	No regular relief works have been started in either of the taluks of the district, as there was no necessity for them; but minor works, such as repairing roads and tanks, will be undertaken to give work to unemployed labourers.	Except in two taluks where there is no need for them kitchens have been opened for affording relief to the destitute, and others who are unable from old age or sickness to earn a livelihood.

STATEMENT B—continued.

	A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.
HASSAN.	Crops saved:— One-half in 3 taluks. Three-fourths „ 2 „ Five-sixths „ 4 „ TOTAL ... 9 taluks.	The remissions were estimated in November last at Rs. 3,93,247, but, according to the Taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 97,615.	There has been a very heavy mortality among cattle in this district and a large number of animals have been driven to the Mulnad to graze. There is a small stock of rice and ragi straw which may suffice for what cattle there are remaining for a couple of months. Besides, of what little grass there is left in the Gunals and Kavals the cattle of ryots are permitted the free use.	There is no general failure of water at present, though a scarcity is apprehended if the rains keep off; and in that case the sinking of wells in tank-beds and in low grounds will be undertaken.	Prices generally the same as in Kolar. There was a remarkable rise at the beginning of November, followed by a gradual recovery.
SHIMOGA.	In each of the two distressed taluks of this district the yield of crops may be taken at one-third. The remaining taluks have a full average crop.	The remissions were estimated in November last at Rs. 44,062, but according to the taluk returns now submitted this amount is reduced to Rs. 38,000.	20,341 head of cattle have died, and 15,000 more deaths are expected. State forests have been thrown open for cattle to graze in.	Except in the villages on the banks of rivers, much scarcity of water will be felt by the drying up of tanks, wells and nalas. Cleaning and deepening of existing wells and sinking of new ones in beds of tanks and low grounds will, it is hoped, improve the supply.	The prices of only the two distressed taluks given. In one of these rice rose to 4½ seers in November, while in the other the prices were fair throughout.
KADUR.	Only three out of the five taluks of the district are affected by drought. In one of these one-half and in the others one-fourth of the crops has been saved. The remaining two taluks have a full average yield.	The remissions were estimated, in November last, at at Rs. 1,46,012,; but, according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 64,000.	The mortality among cattle amounts to 18,187 head, and 13,027 more deaths are expected. Hulbani sales have been abandoned and State forests thrown open for grazing. A certain number of animals have also been taken to the Mulnad to graze.	A great scarcity of water is apprehended from tanks and wells running dry. Wells will, however, be made in beds of tanks and in low grounds to improve the supply.	Prices about the same as in the Bangalore District.
CHITULDROOG.	The proportion of the crops saved is as under:— One-sixth in 4 taluks. One-eighth „ 1 taluk. Nil „ 3 taluks. TOTAL ... 8 taluks.	The remissions were estimated in November last at Rs. 3,12,478, but according to the taluk returns now submitted, this amount is reduced to Rs. 2,82,041.	The mortality among cattle has been very great in this district from the want of fodder and water, and a large number more are expected to die if matters do not improve. Herds have been driven to the Mulnad to graze. In five taluks there is no prickly-pear to be had, and in those where it is to be procured ryots are disinclined to feed their cattle on it. In two talukas cattle are fed on roots and leaves of date trees, and on the straw and stalks obtained from the Kartik crops harvested. Great relief is expected from the cattle being permitted to graze on the Amrat Mahal Kaval lands.	There is no immediate apprehension of a failure of water in this district, except in one taluk, where excavation of old wells and removal of silt from tank beds are recommended. In the event of a general failure of water, it is said that deepening old wells and sinking new ones will be sufficient to keep up a supply.	Prices mostly rather higher than in Kolar until quite recently. A rise in November very marked in some taluks.

	The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being or may be drawn; and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions, urban or artizans; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
HASSAN.	There is a stock of grain in the district, but it is not expected to last long. Importations are being made from Mangalore, Bangalore, and the Mulnad; but not in sufficiently large quantities to cause a fall in prices.	The population is of both high and low caste, and for the most part poor; about one-fourth are agriculturists, while the remainder are of miscellaneous and mixed occupations. There are no landholders who possess the means to aid their tenants. The patels are said, however, to supply food to their servants.	Considerable emigration has taken place to Coorg, Manantoddy, Nilgiris and the Mulnad. The emigrants are not supposed to be doing well, both on account of the low wages and because of their weak condition not enabling them to work the full time required of them. Notwithstanding, further emigration is probable.	The relief works to the amount of Rs. 71,209, already started, will afford ample work for the people. If more works are needed they will be undertaken.	In all the taluks, with the exception of two, relief kitchens have been opened, both from private subscriptions and Government contributions, to afford relief to destitute travellers and to people incapable of earning a livelihood.
SHIMOGA.	The local stock comprises 42,500 kandies of grain. Importations are being made from Bombay *vid* Bellary and from Comti, and will be sufficient for the present, though eventually the supplies will, it is suggested, require to be supplemented by Government.	The larger proportion of the population are agriculturists, and very few are of high caste. A very small number of the landlords are able to aid their tenants.	About 2,000 persons have removed their cattle to the Mulnad to graze, and people from other districts have also brought their cattle there in search of fodder. The latter, it is expected, will leave as soon as the harvest is over, as there is no likelihood of their earning a livelihood except on relief works.	Rs. 23,906 have been sanctioned for relief works, and these are considered to be sufficient. Two more works will be undertaken if it be found necessary to do so.	In one taluk a feeding-house has been opened, where travellers, and the aged and infirm, are fed.
KADUR.	There are about 8,930 kandies of grain in stock, and importation is going on from Hassan, Bangalore, and the Mulnad, the principal centres of supply. Private enterprise will, it is expected, meet the requirements of the people, but no fall in prices is anticipated.	The greater number of the people in this district are of high caste, and about 99 per cent. of the population is poor. From 15 to 50 per cent. are urban or artizans. There are no landholders in so well-to-do a position as to be able to aid their tenants.	About 25 per cent. of the population have emigrated from two taluks, and further emigration is said to be probable.	The relief works already started will cost Rs. 8,442. The further works which it is proposed to undertake, such as digging wells, constructing roads, and excavating tanks, will, it is roughly estimated, cost Rs. 19,000.	Private kitchens have been opened in each of the three distressed taluks. Private subscriptions, supplemented by Government donations, have also been raised to relieve helpless people, who are unable to earn a livelihood.
CHITULDROOG.	In some taluks there is a stock of grain, but not very large, while in others there is little or none at all. Grain is, however, being imported from Bangalore, Bellary, Devangiri, Dharwar, and from the Mulnad taluks of the Kadur and Shimoga districts. It is feared that the merchants are not sufficiently well off to import largely so as to meet all demands.	The population are of both high and low caste, and are for the most part poor. About two-thirds of them are agriculturists. There are a few well-to-do landholders, but it is not thought that they will assist their tenants to any great extent.	A large number of people have emigrated from some taluks to the Mulnad and to coffee estates, in the former case for fodder for their cattle and in the latter for employment. Some have returned because of the uncongeniality of the climate, and because of their being unsuccessful in earning a livelihood. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances further emigration is probable.	Rs. 1,12,984 have already been sanctioned for starting relief works, and a further outlay is still to be incurred.	Except in two taluks, where no relief measures have as yet been adopted, travellers, the aged and infirm, &c., are fed from private subscriptions and from contributions of like sums made by Government.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. {Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Railway.

CONTROL OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Nos. 91—93 E—R., dated 28th February 1877.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

Read again—

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 138 R, dated 22nd October 1873.
„ from „ „ „ „ 7 P W, „ 29th January 1874.

RESOLUTION.—In 1873, when the appointment of a Director of State Railways was resolved on, there were in all India—

		Miles.
State Railways open for traffic	...	160
„ „ under construction	...	1,213
„ „ under survey	...	1,294
Total	...	2,667

On 31st March 1876 there were—

		Miles.
Open for traffic	...	849
Under construction	...	1,294
Under survey	...	1,239
Total	...	3,382

Of this, the following shows what constituted the charge of the Director of State Railways—

		Miles.
Open for traffic	...	666
Under construction	...	1,124
Under survey	...	1,079
Total	...	2,869

2. The appointment of one Director was from the commencement regarded as provisional, and as work increased, it was intended to break up the control into several agencies or directions. This was represented to Her Majesty's Government when sanction to the appointment of the first Director was asked for.

3. It appears to the Governor General in Council that the time has now arrived when the control should be divided. The amount of business of multifarious kinds that has to be transacted by the Director has continuously and rapidly increased. The works are spread over a vast area. Complex questions connected with the working of the open lines frequently arise. The work connected with stores is most onerous. In order therefore to prevent the confusion that would arise from unduly deferring the change, the Government of India has resolved to anticipate the time when the direction of State Railways will inevitably outgrow the powers of one officer, and to allow the business to develop in permanent channels.

4. With this end in view it has been determined to divide the charge of the present Director of State Railways into four, in the following way :

A.—DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS (CENTRAL SYSTEM): *Head-Quarters (for the present), Agra.*

(*a*) The Rajpootana Railway.
(*b*) The Holkar Railway.
(*c*) The Neemuch Railway with extension to Nusseerabad.
(*d*) The Sindia Railway.
(*e*) The Western Rajpootana Railway.

Total length of lines when complete, 1,166 miles.

B.—DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS (WESTERN SYSTEM) : *Head-Quarters, Rawal Pindi.*

(*f*) Indus Valley Railway.
(*g*) Punjab Northern Railway, including surveys for extension.

Total length of lines, 873 miles.

C.—DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS (NORTH-EASTERN SYSTEM) : *Head-Quarters, Darjeeling.*

(*h*) Northern Bengal Railway.
(*k*) Assam Surveys.
(*l*) Tirhoot Railway.
(*m*) Tirhoot Surveys, East.
(*n*) Tirhoot Surveys, West.
(*o*) Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.
(*p*) Nalhati Railway.

Total length about 830 miles when complete.

D.—DIRECTOR OF STORES: *Head-Quarters, with the Government of India.*

The three Directors of State Railways will have rank and pay as Chief Engineers, one of each class. The Director of Stores will rank as a Superintending Engineer.

5. The sanctioned number of superior officers in the State Railway Establishment under the present Director is—

Chief Engineer 1st class			1	The Director has the rank and pay of this class.
" " 2nd "			1	
" " 3rd "			1	
Superintending Engineers, 1st grade ...		4		
" " 2nd " ...		3	... 11	
" " 3rd " ...		4		
Total ...			14	

The number of Superintending Engineers now employed on the several Railways under the Director is—

Punjab Northern			1	
Indus Valley			3	
Holkar and Neemuch			1	
Sindia			1	
Western Rajpootana			1	
Northern Bengal			1	
Tirhoot			1	
Total ...			9	

Besides one Chief Engineer on the Indus Valley and one on the Punjab Northern.

6. At present two of the sanctioned posts may be reduced, and by substituting two Directors on the same salaries for the Chief Engineers of the 2nd and 3rd class hitherto employed on the Indus Valley and Punjab Northern lines, and placing Superintending Engineers in charge of the now reduced works on these Railways, the *personnel* of superior officers for the new arrangement will be provided as follows :—

	Directors.	Superintending Engineers.		Total.
		Employed as Engineers-in-Chief.	Not employed as Engineers-in-Chief.	
A	1	3	1	5
B	1	2	3	6
C	1	2	...	3
D	1	...	...	1
Total ...	4	7	4	15

That is to say, the present Director and two Chief Engineers and eleven Superintending Engineers will be replaced by three Directors and eleven Superintending Engineers, of whom seven will hold the position of Engineers-in-Chief. So far there is no excess over sanctioned expenditure.

The creation of the post of Director of Stores is covered by the sanction for a Superintending Engineer for State Railway Stores at Calcutta.

7. The powers of the Directors of State Railways will be the same as those conferred on the present Director, and they will eventually submit printed abstracts of their proceedings to the Government of India monthly. For the present, and till further orders, the abstract of their proceedings should be submitted in manuscript and weekly. The functions of the Director of Stores will be defined hereafter.

8. The corresponding changes in the Accounts Branch will be that one Examiner will be placed in charge of the accounts of the Railways under each Director, and will be aided by Deputy and Assistant Examiners as required. The organization to be adopted in the first instance is shown in the following table :—

Systems.	Railways.	Present.			Proposed.		
		Examiners.	Deputy Examiners.	Assistant Examiners.	Examiners.	Deputy Examiners.	Assistant Examiners.
Western	Punjab Northern ...	1	...	1	1	3	1 General.
	Indus Valley ...	1	2	...			
Central...	Rajpootana ...	1	2	...	1	4	
	Sindia ...	...	...	...			
	Holkar and Neemuch	1	...	...			
	Western Rajpootana	1	...	...			
North-Eastern	Tirhoot ...	1	...	...	1	1	
	Northern Bengal ...	1	...	...			
Stores ...	.....	...	1	....	...	1	
	Total ...	7	5	1	3	9	1

That is, the number of superior Accounts Officers will remain the same, but four Deputy Examiners will be substituted for four Examiners resulting in some saving of charge.

9. Office Establishments may be employed by the Directors within the limits of the following sums, subject to detailed review and sanction hereafter:—

	Monthly. Rs.
Director, Central System	... 2,000
„ Western „	... 1,000
„ North-Eastern „	... 1,000
„ of Stores	... 600
TOTAL	... 4,600
Establishment of the present Director of State Railways	... 3,111
INCREASE	... 1,489

10. In addition to this increase the Directors of the Western and North-Eastern Systems will each require an Assistant, while the present Assistant Director will become the Assistant Director of the Central System. Putting down their pay at the average of an Executive Engineer, there will be an increase of Rs. 720 × 2 = Rs. 1,440 per mensem.

11. The establishment of the Examiners will be fixed tentatively by the Accountant General within the amounts at present sanctioned under that head.

12. The foregoing arrangements will be carried into effect from the commencement of the next official year. The Director of State Railways has prepared the budget estimates of his charge for 1877-78 to suit the new Systems.

13. The following officers are nominated Directors under the new arrangement, and will be provisionally gazetted in due course:—

Director of the Central System—Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R.E.

Director of the Western System—Colonel F. W. Peile, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C. E. (on furlough, Mr. A. Grant to act).

Director of the North-Eastern System—Mr. A. Grant, M. Inst. C.E. (Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stanton, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C. E., to act).

Director of Stores—Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Assoc. Inst. C. E.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director of State Railways for information and guidance.

Also to the Financial Department for information.

And to Home Department for publication in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE APPROVING OF THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO MEET THE FAILURE OF FODDER.

No. 9 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 8th February 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of Bombay.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 8th January, No. 1 of 1877 (Public Works Department), forwarding a summary relating to the progress of the scarcity and the measures adopted to relieve distress during the fortnight ending 5th January, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The number of persons employed on the relief works has increased by 84,931, but it is satisfactory to find, on the other hand, that the price of grain has again fallen, and that the public health, except in the district of Belgaum, is generally good.

3. Your arrangements to meet a serious failure of fodder, which is anticipated in the eastern districts during the next two months, have my approval.

4. I will not object to the despatch of the summaries fortnightly instead of weekly, on the understanding that any incident of unforeseen importance will be reported to me immediately on its occurrence.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALVES OF DECEMBER 1876, AND JANUARY 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 64, 65, 66, 67, 250, 251, 256 AND 257, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 27TH JANUARY AND 24TH FEBRUARY 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarii, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murliwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan,* &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarii, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murliwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan,* &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavarii, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murliwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan,* &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C. S.	C.	C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BOMBAY. 2nd half of December 1876.																														
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-8
Nusseerabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0
ASSAM. Sylhet	16	16	0 15	0 16	0 16	0 15	0 17	8 14	0 14	8 22	12 16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	0 20	0 20	0 20	0	...	...	...	8 0 0	5 8 0	8-0 to 12-0
Cachar	12	4 12	4 11	2 13	5 16	0 20	0 20	0 15	4 11	6 22	12 19	0 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0 21	5 20	0 80	0 80	0	...	...	...	8 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-0
Goalpara	26	0 26	0 21	0	...	...	13	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 18	0 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0 18	0 15	0 160	0 160	0	...	...	...	8 0 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Kamrup	18	0 20	0 16	0	...	...	12	0 13	0 10	0 16	0 16	0 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0 14	0 12	0 160	0 160	0	...	...	...	8 0 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Darrang	8	0 8	0 8	0	...	...	8	0 8	0 8	0 10	0 11	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	6 13	6 160	0 160	0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0 10	0 10	0 12	0 12	0 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0 10	0 8	0 160	0 160	0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0 8	0 7	0 12	0 14	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0 10	0 9	0 120	0 120	0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0 6	0 6	0 11	0 11	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0 10	0 8	0 120	0 120	0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0 8	0 8	0 18	0 20	0 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0 8	0 8	0 120	0 120	0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Khasi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0 8	0 9	0 160	0 160	0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0 4	0 4	0 7	0 8	0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0 4	0 4	0 160	0 160	0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
2nd half of January 1877.																														
Ganjam	...	11	8 11	8 17	7	...	...	13	0 11	3 19	4 16	3 14	7 22	8	...	...	...	...	29	3 17	6 46	9 16	6 16	6 33	3 388	8 466	6 597	8 13	8 13	8 13	...	...	...
MADRAS. South Canara	...	8	2 8	6 11	2	...	...	7	8 7	8 11	1 8	3 14	7	...	...	...	...	...	10	6 10	6 17	9 11	1 12	1 17	2 85	0 85	0 { 85 0	16 1a 16 1a 15 4b 15 4b	15 0	...	...	...
RAJPOOTANA. Bundi	...	20	0 ...	25	0 30	0 ...	50	0 9	0 ...	8 0 12	8 ...	10	8 30	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	160	0 37	8	35	0	...	...	...
Kota	...	18	8 ...	20	8 21	0 ...	...	...	...	9 8 11	2 ...	10	8 23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	0	200	0 24	8	24	0	...	...	...
Tonk	...	23	4 ...	19	12 39	0 ...	34	15 7	8 ...	6 0 11	0 ...	9	0 42	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	0	120	0 49	0	41	14	...	...	...
Shahpoora	...	22	0 ...	27	10 33	8 ...	28	8 12	8 ...	7 8 18	0 ...	10	8 32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	0	160	0 40	0	40	0	...	...	...

a. Bombay Salt.

b. Goa Salt.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorgum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam ...	11 8	11 8	16 2	...	...	...	11 3	13 0	17 8	16 3	16 3	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5	20 6	26 6	466 6	388 8	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam ...	15 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	10 2	10 2	15 8	16 2	15 1	27 0	18 8	17 8	25 7	19 2	18 2	26 3	136 1	133 6	140 9	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam ...		
	Godavery ...	11 1	9 9	12 6	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	19 8	10 3	9 5	22 0	16 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	19 9	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	18 7	Godavery ...		
	Kistna ...	10 3	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	18 6	10 3	10 2	19 6	...	12 5	27 7	...	...	...	14 7	16 2	19 6	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna ...		
	Nellore ...	5 8	5 4	9 0	...	...	...	7 4	5 9	15 3	8 0	7 7	16 0	9 4	8 4	25 7	...	...	...	9 3	8 4	27 5	129 6	129 6	79 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore ...		
	Cuddapah ...	6 6	6 6	11 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 0	7 5	7 0	12 9	9 5	7 9	22 1	8 7	8 0	25 4	10 5	8 2	24 0	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah ...		
	Bellary ...	8 2	7 7	13 4	...	...	...	6 9	6 4	10 2	7 6	7 0	13 0	8 7	8 2	20 6	9 4	8 5	22 6	9 7	8 7	23 5	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 7	Bellary ...		
	Kurnool ...	6 3	6 3	14 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 0	14 2	6 8	6 4	15 0	8 2	7 5	31 5	7 5	8 1	27 5	8 4	8 1	23 2	194 4	194 4	221 1	14 4	14 0	16 4	Kurnool ...		
	Madras ...	8 2	6 1	11 0	...	...	...	6 9	6 5	11 2	8 8	8 8	11 8	10 8	9 8	21 3	10 2	9 0	17 9	10 6	10 3	20 6	102 7	98 4	92 9	19 0	19 0	18 2	Madras ...		
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	9 2	9 1	12 8	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 2	145 8	145 8	97 2	19 0	19 0	19 4	Chingleput ...		
	North Arcot ...	...	5 9	9 3	...	...	...	7 5	6 9	12 1	8 5	7 5	12 6	9 5	9 5	21 8	9 1	8 2	21 4	9 4	9 4	23 1	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	17 4	North Arcot ...		
	South Arcot ...	...	...	9 7	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	13 0	8 7	9 2	14 4	10 1	...	...	9 6	11 2	21 0	10 7	11 1	22 8	233 3	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 8	20 2	South Arcot ...		
	Tanjore ...	4 8	4 4	10 3	...	...	...	7 9	9 1	13 7	8 3	10 0	...	11 1	11 9	28 4	10 1	11 6	...	10 6	10 6	29 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	15 6	Tanjore ...		
	Trichinopoly ...	6 6	6 6	9 2	...	...	...	7 2	7 9	13 7	7 2	8 3	14 5	...	...	16 8	9 5	10 8	20 3	9 8	10 5	22 3	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	14 6	Trichinopoly ...		
	Madura ...	4 3	4 7	10 5	...	...	...	7 3	7 6	13 4	7 9	8 4	14 4	8 9	9 3	25 1	10 3	9 5	27 9	10 8	10 1	31 0	109 3	106 9	97 2	19 6	18 7	17 3	Madura ...		
	Tinnevelly ...	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 5	9 1	9 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	...	21 9	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly ...		
	Coimbatore ...	6 6	5 7	8 9	...	...	...	7 2	6 7	10 6	7 7	7 2	11 4	11 3	11 3	20 4	11 1	11 9	22 9	9 8	10 7	22 2	145 8	145 8	121 5	12 7	12 7	14 2	Coimbatore ...		
	Nilgiris ...	5 7	5 7	8 5	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 8	7 2	7 2	9 6	10 0	9 5	15 4	9 1	9 8	16 8	8 6	8 6	15 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	7 4	12 9	Nilgiris ...		
	Salem ...	5 6	5 2	10 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 7	7 5	7 5	13 3	9 5	9 5	22 3	8 7	8 7	23 2	9 0	9 0	22 5	151 6	151 6	150 7	14 6	14 6	17 7	Salem ...		
	South Canara ...	8 6	8 2	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 7	8 8	8 3	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	18 5	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1 / 15 4	16 1* / 15 4†	15 0	South Canara ...		* Bombay alt. † Goa Salt.
	Malabar ...	10 1	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 1	10 1	10 1	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	21 9	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar ...		
Bombay.	Bombay ...	9 12	9 12	12 9	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	10 7	10 7	11 13	13 12	13 12	20 5	12 13	12 13	16 14	11 6	10 15	15 5	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad ...	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	28 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	14 0	14 12	22 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Ahmedabad ...		
	Kaira ...	10 11	11 7	11 14	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	16 0	16 13	26 10	13 15	13 15	20 0	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kaira ...		
	Surat ...	11 6	10 9	11 14	13 6	13 6	14 1	6 11	6 11	7 6	7 9	7 9	11 14	11 6	11 14	17 6	11 0	11 0	17 6	...	...	...	86 8	86 8	100 3	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat ...		
	Broach ...	12 5	12 5	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 6¾	8 0	10 10½	11 6¾	10 0	14 8¼	14 8	18 0	13 5¼	13 5½	16 0	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach ...		
	Tanna ...	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	9 0	9 6	9 6	12 0	11 5	13 9	16 0	10 9	10 9	16 0	11 5	18 14	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna ...		
	Kolaba ...	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba ...		
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	13 10½	14 2	15 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	16 7	16 7	27 12	14 2	14 13½	21 15	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	150 0	14 4	14 4	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	Násik ...	12 14	12 8	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	9 15	13 5	16 7	16 12	28 0	12 11	12 11	21 3	15 1	15 3	27 10	160 0	160 0	128 0	15 9	15 9	14 3	Násik ...		
	Ahmednagar ...	11 8	12 5	17 6	...	...	...	7 6	8 2	9 6	8 5	8 11	9 15½	12 0	12 12	27 ¾	11 11	12 7	23 6	...	...	...	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 4	14 4	13 14	Ahmadnagar ...		
	Poona ...	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	11 15	11 15	21 12	11 8	11 8	18 6	...	...	...	76 0	76 0	76 0	15 0	15 0	13 6	Poona ...		
	Sholapur ...	9 15	10 14	17 13	...	...	...	8 1	8 9	13 5	9 7	9 7	14 4	9 14	10 5	24 11	10 9	11 15	25 12	...	...	...	106 10	106 11	98 0	14 0	14 0	14 4	Sholapur ...		
	Kaládgi ...	7 1	7 1	18 2	...	...	...	6 5	...	12 12	7 0	6 8	14 0	8 3	8 3	27 10	...	...	26 12	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	140 0	13 11	13 11	12 12	Kaládgi ...		
	Satara ...	9 6	9 6	13 6	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 15	9 5	9 5	12 14	11 10	10 10	19 15	10 6	10 6	16 2	12 1	11 5	...	167 3	167 3	145 10	16 0	14 9	16 6	Satara ...		
	Belgaum ...	9 9	8 14	16 1	...	...	...	8 0	7 10	14 6	8 8	8 8	15 5	10 0	10 0	21 0	10 8	10 3	23 0	11 13	11 8	24 3	175 0	175 0	160 0	17 3	16 10	17 8	Belgaum ...		
	Dharwar ...	8 0	8 0	21 7	...	...	...	6 14	6 12	14 0	8 0	8 0	19 2	9 10	9 2	27 9	10 4	10 6	28 0	11 12	12 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	92 12	20 0	18 8	18 5	Dharwar ...		
	Ratnágiri ...	9 1	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	7 3	7 14	12 3	10 1	10 1	15 1	11 4	11 4	17 8	11 11	11 11	15 9	13 10	13 10	26 0	12 Bdls.	12 Bdls.	11 Bdls.	18 5	18 4	20 14	Ratnágiri ...		
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	11 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	Panch Máhál (Godhra) ...	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	11 8	11 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panch Máhál (Godhra) ...		
	Aden ...	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	12 7	12 7	12 7	20 5	12 7	12 7	12 7	65 5	65 5	65 5	60 4	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden ...		
	Asirgarh ...	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Asirgarh ...		
	Baroda ...	9 9	9 9	11 11	18 0	18 4	18 4	8 11	9 2	8 14	11 0	11 7	11 7	18 4	20 2	20 0	14 1	14 14	20 14	...	...	...	91 0	91 8	91 8	16 5	16 1	14 12	Baroda ...		
	Disa ...	14 4	15 7	17 7	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	24 11	29 0	40 0	21 6	25 0	34 9	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa ...		
	Nimach ...	15 0	15 0	15 8	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	Nimach ...		
	Nasirabad ...	22 8	24 0	19 0	36 7½	37 0	29 15	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	29 15	24 15	26 0	20 10½	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	Nasirabad ...		
	Rajkot ...	11 8	11 8	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	40 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Rajkot ...		
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Upper Sind Frontier ...		
	Karachi ...	13 10	13 10	13 13	18 0	18 0	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	24 8	17 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	111 0	109 0	112 0	50 0	60 0	54 8	Karachi ...		
	Haidarabad ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Haidarabad ...		
	Shikarpur ...	17 12	17 12	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	20 0	26 10	25 12	26 8	27 0	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	Shikarpur ...		
	Thur and Parkur ...	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	106 0	120 0	120 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	Thur and Parkur ...		
	Western Districts.																												*Western Districts.*		
Bengal.	Burdwan ...	18 0a	14 12	18 0	27 0	30 0	16 0	19 8	19 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah ...	15 0b	16 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	22 8	24 0	22 8	21 4	26 0	23 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440 0	480 0	360 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
	Beerbhoom ...	15 0c	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 8	22 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom ...		
	Midnapore ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore ...		
	Hooghly ...	17 0d	16 0	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	11 0 to 11 8	10 0 to 11 0	11 0	16 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
	Howrah ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
	Central Districts.																												*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta ...	14 8	15 8	17 12	25 0	25 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	14 8	14 0	16 8	17 8	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta ...		
	24-Pergunnahs ...	... e	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	13 4	14 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 6	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs ...		
	Nuddea ...	16 0	20 0	21 5	...	...	...	14 8	13 4	17 4	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	120 0	130 0	9 2½	9 2½	9 2½	Nuddea ...		
	Jessore ●	13 8f	17 0	18 12	...	32 0	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
	Moorshedabad ...	17 8g	17 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	17 0	16 0	16 0 to 18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	4 0 to 9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-12 to 18 seers, barley 19 to 40 seers, best rice 16 to 20-14 seers, common rice 17-8 to 24 seers, and gram 16-12 to 26-4 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12-8 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 37 seers, best rice 18-8 to 26 seers, common rice 23 to 28 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 18 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 22 seers, best rice 16-8 to 24-4 seers, common rice 21-8 to 27-4 seers, and gram 15 to 30 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 seers, barley 22-8 to 26-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 14-8 to 17-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 20 to 26 seers, and gram 14-8 to 20 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18-8 seers, barley 30 to 38 seers, best rice 18 to 21 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 17-4 to 22 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	11 0*h*	12 0	13 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye ...	13 8 to 15 0	15 0	21 0 to 30 0	24 0	24 0	45 0	17 4 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	18 12 to 19 11	19 11 to 22 8	22 8	22 8 to 25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	22 8*i*	26 12	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 4	19 15	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	17 8	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	31 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	15 0*j*	18 12	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	23 4	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri ...	8 0*l*	...	11 3	...	...	...	16 0	13 3	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	14 4*m*	13 4	17 0	42 8	42 8	38 0	17 8	11 8 to 16 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	22 0*n*	24 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	... *o*	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh ...	14 0*p*	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	9 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	... *q*	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	11 0	12 0	8 6	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	15 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	19 0	20 0	30 0	34 0	37 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	31 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...
	Gya ...	18 0*r*	17 8	24 0	31 0	30 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	22 0	23 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	16 0*s* to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	17 0 to 18 0	17 0 to 18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...
	Durbhunga ...	16 8*t*	16 8	23 0	35 8	33 0	35 11	16 8	16 8	18 10	20 12	22 0	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore ...	15 0*u*	16 0	22 0	...	32 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	18 0	19 0	23 0	31 0	32 0	45 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	19 4	23 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	14 0*v*	17 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	15 7	15 7	25 2	36 7	41 0	36 7	16 8	15 7	16 8	21 0	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	16 5*w*	16 5	23 6	18 15	15 2	38 9	20 3	21 7	20 3	22 1	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	14 0*x*	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	19 0	28 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	14 0	15 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	30 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	13 0*y*	13 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	17 1	22 5	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	19 11	18 6	19 11	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree ...	15 12	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	14 7	13 2	23 10	17 1	17 1	30 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazáribágh ...	13 8*z*	16 12	21 0	...	...	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 12	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga ...	15 0	16 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	26 0	26 6	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	1 16 0		16 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...																		
	Cachar ...																		
	Goálpárá ...																		
	Gáro Hills ...																		
	Kámrúp ...																		
	Darrang ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...																		
	Sibságar ...																		
	Lakhimpur ...																		
	Khási & Jaintia Hills ...																		
	Nága Hills ...																		
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	21 8	21 8	19 8	23 0	22 0	35 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	28 0	28 0
	Saháranpur ...	23 11	24 3	22 2	34 8	34 5	28 8	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	14 8	32 5	40 0	26 15	30 3	30 3	28 0
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 13	25 13	24 3	35 3	33 0	6 1	6 1	6 9	18 10	18 10	17 10	30 13	30 13	27 8	26 6	27 8	24 3	
	Meerut ...	25 0	25 8	22 7½	35 0	35 0	31 14	9 8	9 0	8· 5½	17 0	18 8	18 1	32 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	28 6½
	Bulandshahr ...	26 0	26 8	27 0	41 0	41 8	34 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	14 0	40 0	39 0	32 0	35 0	35 8	29 0
	Aligarh ...	28 0	27 8	27 8	38 0	38 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	38 0	36 0	35 8	32 0	32 0	35 8
	Kumaun ...	13 12	14 4	13 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets. Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.													
	Dinagepore ...	...	...	...	13 0	20 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Rajshahye ...	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 8	15 0	24 0 to 30 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	
	Rungpore ...	...	...	...	12 13	18 0	12 13½	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
	Bograh ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	
	Pubna ...	...	...	...	12 0	22 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	Darjeeling ...	8 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	
	Jalpáiguri ...	...	...	...	10 0	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	8 0	6 6	
	Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca ...	...	...	...	14 8	16 0	22 8	97 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	8 14	8 14	
	Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 12	
	Tipperah ...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	
	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	9 4	
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	7 9	
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	9 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Behar.													
	Patna ...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Gya ...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Shahabad ...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0 to 22 0	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	
	Durbhunga ...	25 0	28 0	...	22 0	18 0	28 9	176 0	187 0	176 0	8 12	8 12	7 6	
	Mozufferpore ...	33 0	35 8	29 11	18 12	18 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	7 8	
	Sarun ...	...	...	40 0	18 0	22 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	
	Chumparun ...	30 0	30 0	39 0	22 0	24 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	7 8	
	Monghyr ...	...	38 0	...	21 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bhaugulpore ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	31 5	126 0	120 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Purneah ...	...	...	...	18 15	17 11	30 6	151 9	151 8	157 13	8 13	8 3	8 3	
	Maldah ...	...	...	...	14 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 18 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Orissa.													
	Cuttack ...	21 0	19 11	17 1	18 6	21 0	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Pooree ...	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	22 5	113 0	125 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	
	Balasore ...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	90 0	130 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.													
	Hazáribágh ...	36 0	36 0	36 0	16 0	16 4	24 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Lohardugga ...	44 0	44 0	48 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 8	7 8	
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	
	Maunbhoom ...	64 0	64 0	64 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	120 0	180 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
ASSAM.	Sylhet ...													
	Cachar ...													
	Goálpárá ...													
	Gáro Hills ...													
	Kámrúp ...													
	Darrang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received				
	Nowgong ...													
	Sibságar ...													
	Lakhimpur ...													
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...													
	Nága Hills ...													
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	
	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	36 10	33 6	28 0	129 0	129 0	149 0	8 10	8 10	8 6	
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	...	34 2	33 0	25 5	110 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	37 0	35 8	26 12	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	42 8	43 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	
	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	

h In the Roygunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 26 seers, *common* rice 28-8 seers, and gram 24-8 seers.
i In the *interior the prices range as follow*:—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 26 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers.
j In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 26-4 seers, and gram 12 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, best rice 5-8 to 16 seers, common rice 12 to 23 seers, lesser millets 12 to 14 seers, maize 19 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 18 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 15 to 20 seers, com non rice 20 to 23 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 20 to 22 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, paddy 28 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22-13 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 16 seers, and common rice 11 to 19 seers.
r In the *interior the prices range as follow*:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 35 seers, common rice 25 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 seers, and gram 17 seers
s In the *interior the prices range as follow*:—Wheat 14-8 to 17 seers, barley 21 to 36 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 19 to 23 seers, and gram 21 to 27 seers.
t In Tajpore the prices are as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 18 seers, murwa 35 seers, maize 36-4 seers, and gram 18 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 21-8 to 40 seers, best rice 13-8 to 27-8 seers, common rice 17 to 34 seers, lesser millets 21 to 50 seers, maize 33 to 50 seers, and gram 19 to 42 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-12 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 20 to 28-12 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, maize 38 to 50 seers, and gram 18 to 28 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, lesser millets 40 to 45 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, best rice 23 to 24 seers, common rice 28 to 29 seers, and gram 14 to 23 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 22 to 24 seers, common rice 30 seers, maize 36 to 38 seers, and gram 13 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, lesser millets 42-8 to 50 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 17 to 18 seers.
z1 In the interior the price range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 18 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 24 to 27-8 seers, common rice 28 to 32 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleer), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleer), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleer), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Garhwál ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor ...	20 4	21 15	20 4	27 0	27 0	28 2	13 2	13 8	15 3	16 14	18 0	17 7	30 15	30 15	24 12	26 7	27 9	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received		Bijnor ...		
	Moradabad ...	24 1	24 1	22 8	35 0	35 0	36 14	11 14	11 14	8 12	18 2	19 6	20 10	32 8	32 8	33 12	30 0	31 4	33 12	29 0	29 0	29 0	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 10	10 5	10 10	Moradabad ...		
	Budaun ...	22 3	22 13	27 9½	36 0	33 9½	40 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 12½	18 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	28 3½	28 13	36 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0	9 4½	Budaun ...		
	Bareilly ...	20 0	20 0	25 0	27 8	27 8	36 4	6 14	6 14	7 8	17 8	18 12	20 0	29 11	31 4	37 8	27 3	29 6	33 12	30 0	28 12	34 1	137 8	137 8	125 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly ...		
	Sháhjahánpur ...	23 0	23 2	31 8	40 8	40 8	51 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	18 8	18 8	24 0	33 8	35 8	45 0	33 0	34 8	44 0	31 8	30 0	32 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	Sháhjahánpur ...		
	Tarái Pergunnahs ...	21 4	21 4	22 8	25 0	25 0	40 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	18 12	28 12	31 4	30 0	27 8	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	150 0	150 0	250 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs ...		
	Muttra ...	24 0	25 0	24 0	35 0	33 0	33 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	37 0	36 8	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra ...		
	Agra ...	23 12	23 8	24 0	34 4	34 9	32 3	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	33 0	31 4	28 0	28 0	32 1	35 0½	35 0	30 15	90 0	90 0	70 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra ...		
	Farukhabad ...	22 8	22 10	28 12	40 12	40 0	40 2	8 0	8 0	7 12	15 2	16 8	15 0	33 12	35 8	37 14	33 12	35 8	39 0	31 10	31 10	38 8	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 12	8 14	9 3	Farukhabad ...		
	Mainpuri ...	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	16 8	16 8	16 0	31 0	31 8	32 0	30 0	31 0	34 0	29 8	29 8	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri ...		
	Etáwah ...	22 0	22 0	27 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	18 8	18 8	19 8	32 0	34 0	37 0	30 0	32 0	41 0	30 4	30 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah ...		
	Etah ...	25 0	25 4	30 0	32 0	33 8	42 8	8 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	30 0	35 0	29 8	29 0	35 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah ...		
	Jalaun ...	24 0	26 0	23 8	30 0	30 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	38 12	30 0	30 0	36 0	35 0	35 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun ...		
	Jhánsi ...	20 12	22 3	22 1	30 10	31 0	38 0	9 0	9 0	8 11	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	33 12	29 0	29 0	34 0	30 9	32 2	29 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 7	10 0	9 0	Jhánsi ...		
	Lalitpur ...	24 4	25 0	21 8	28 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	16 0	30 12	31 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	30 8	30 8	32 0	200 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Lalitpur ...		
	Cawnpore ...	20 0	20 8	29 8	37 0	40 0	47 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	34 0	33 0	47 8	32 0	32 0	47 8	32 4	33 8	37 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore ...		
	Fatehpur ...	20 4	19 12	28 8	36 0	36 0	1 1	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	26 8	37 0	40 0	47 0	30 0	33 0	42 0	33 0	32 0	41 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 2	Fatehpur ...		
	Bánda ...	22 0	23 8	26 0	39 0	38 0	31 0	9 8	16 0	9 0	24 0	24 8	23 0	35 0	38 0	41 8	31 0	35 0	41 8	30 4	29 2	32 0	163 0	160 0	163 0	...	11 8	11 4	Bánda ...		
	Allahabad ...	16 11	17 0	26 12	30 4	29 1	34 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	20 4	22 0	21 8	33 12	35 0	36 8	31 12	32 8	36 0	37 2	36 5	39 8	137 8	157 8	165 0	8 2	8 15	8 0	Allahabad ...		
	Hamírpur ...	25 5	27 8	26 8	33 12	34 12	...	13 12	13 12	15 0	17 6	15 12	21 6	36 9	37 12	41 0	30 6	31 5	44 0	28 4	31 1	39 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur ...		
	Jaunpur ...	19 1	21 3	27 8	25 6	28 4	38 11	8 7	8 7	8 7	16 13	19 12	24 0	25 6	28 4	42 6	23 13	25 6	28 4	18 6	24 8	39 8	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur ...		
	Gorakhpur ...	15 12	19 4	28 14	28 0	28 0	52 8	14 14	15 12	21 0	17 8	19 4	27 2	24 8	26 1	42 0	...	26 4	38 8	20 0	27 8	39 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur ...		
	Basti ...	17 8	21 8	30 0	25 0	32 8	45 0	15 0	15 0	13 12	17 8	20 0	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	27 8	39 8	160 0	200 0	150 0	7 8	7 13	7 8	Basti ...		
	Azamgarh ...	17 11	19 3	25 1	24 6	26 9	36 2	10 5	10 5	13 5	17 11	19 3	24 6	29 8	31 0	36 2	...	...	...	25 1	20 9	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh ...		
	Mirzapur ...	18 0	18 0	21 0	27 0	26 0	32 0	11 0	9 0	12 9	20 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	27 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapur ...		
	Benares ...	18 8	19 0½	22 13	27 11½	27 6	33 11	13 13½	14 2	14 2	20 10½	19 9	21 12	32 10	31 8½	29 6	24 7	27 3	31 9	26 1	26 1	28 13	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 10	7 1	7 5	Benares ...		
	Ghazipur ...	17 6	19 5	23 3	23 3	27 0½	33 7½	9 0	8 6	8 6	18 10	19 5	23 3	27 0½	32 3	34 12	25 12	28 5	32 3	22 8	21 14	33 7½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6½	Ghazipur ...		
Panjab.	Delhi ...	26 0	27 8	23 8	37 0	37 0	32 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	...	...	...	41 0	41 0	30 0	80 0	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi [*a*] ...	Panjab.	[*a*] Firewood falling.
	Gurgáon ...	28 0	28 8	20 0	38 0	37 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	24 0	...	...	...	40 0	39 0	28 8	140 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon [*a*] ...		[*b*] Wheat falling and Jowár rising.
	Karnál ...	24 8	25 0	23 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	38 8	38 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Karnál ...		[*c*] Barley falling.
	Hissár ...	24 0	24 0	21 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	41 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár ...		[*d*] Firewood rising.
	Rohtak ...	25 0	26 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	29 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	7 0	Rohtak ...		[*e*] Gram falling.
	Sirsa ...	30 0	30 0	20 8	60 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	60 0	60 0	49 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	...	...	...	58 0	60 0	43 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa ...		[*f*] Jowár falling.
	Umballa ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Umballa ...		[*g*] Barley rising.
	Ludhiána ...	29 0	29 0	20 8	50 0	52 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	46 0	53 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	33 0	...	...	...	48 0	52 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [*b*] ...		[*h*] Barley, gram and firewood rising.
	Simlá ...	20 0	18 8	16 8	35 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	22 0	25 0	16 0	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simlá [*c*] ...		
	Jullundur ...	27 0	27 0	19 8	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	38 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	45 0	45 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur ...		
	Hushiárpúr ...	25 0	26 8	24 0	36 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	38 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	38 0	42 0	38 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
	Kángra ...	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	30 0	34 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
	Amritsar ...	29 0	29 0	18 8	53 0	55 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	47 0	50 0	32 0	27 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...	53 0	54 0	28 0	90 0	110 0	100 0	10 7	10 8	10 4	Amritsar [*c*] ...		
	Siálkot ...	27 0	29 0	21 0	48 0	46 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	30 0	39 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	...	...	...	42 0	41 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot ...		
	Gurdáspúr ...	26 0	26 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr ...		
	Lahore ...	32 0	32 0	20 0	55 0	55 0	29 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	52 0	52 0	31 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	...	52 0	56 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lahore ...		
	Ferozepore ...	35 0	35 0	22 0	62 0	63 0	38 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	51 0	52 0	36 0	50 0	50 0	35 0	...	...	...	61 0	53 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore [*d*] ...		
	Gujránwála ...	27 8	29 0	21 0	52 0	52 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	...	47 0	47 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála ...		
	Ráwalpindi ...	36 8	37 0	28 8	47 0	43 0	24 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 8	46 0	46 0	41 0	48 0	46 0	37 0	...	...	...	33 0	36 0	31 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Ráwalpindi ...		
	Jhelum ...	34 0	34 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	38 0	31 0	39 0	38 0	35 0	...	...	...	39 0	35 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum ...		
	Gujrát ...	33 0	32 0	23 0	55 0	50 0	37 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	45 0	40 0	43 0	44 0	36 0	...	...	...	40 0	42 0	26 4	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Gujrát [*e*] ...		
	Shahpúr ...	32 0	32 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
	Mooltan ...	23 8	23 12	19 0	34 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	34 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	...	...	...	36 0	34 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan [*f*] ...		
	Jhang ...	26 8	27 0	22 0	46 0	42 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	10 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	...	40 0	42 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 12	11 10	8 0	Jhang ...		
	Montgomery ...	34 0	32 0	19 8	50 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery [*g*] ...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	22 0	22 0	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	29 0	32 0	18 0	32 0	33 0	24 0	...	...	...	32 8	28 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
	Dera Ismail Khán ...	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Dera Ismail Khán ...		
	Dera Ghazi Khán ...	22 8	21 14	20 0	33 12	33 12	26 14	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	40 0	35 10	28 12	32 8	29 11	27 8	...	...	...	33 12	35 0	26 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	37 8	35 0	33 12	Dera Ghazi Khán [*f*] ...		
	Bannú ...	45 10	47 8	41 4	65 10	75 0	61 4	...	...	...	8 12	10 0	10 0	68 12	70 0	62 8	50 0	55 0	52 8	...	...	...	57 8	56 4	46 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [*g*] ...		
	Pesháwar ...	27 5	27 5	20 2	45 8	47 7	26 10	...	...	...	18 0	13 0	13 10	33 2	31 8	25 6	29 14	29 14	29 14	...	...	...	23 6	25 0	22 12	97 0	104 0	104 0	36 6	36 6	36 6	Pesháwar ...		
	Kohát ...	37 0	37 0	31 14	51 0	56 2	39 8	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	16 9	51 0	51 0	43 6	58 10	58 10	51 0	...	...	...	30 10	35 11	29 5	127 8	153 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát [*h*] ...		
	Hazára ...	34 0	36 0	23 0	60 0	64 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	29 0	31 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára ...		
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	20 8	20 0	30 4	34 8	33 0	44 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	19 0	25 0	33 0	34 0	47 8	32 8	32 0	42 8	37 0	35 0	52 4	30 0	30 0	41 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Unáo ...	21 6	22 4	27 0	35 8	36 0	47 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	19 0	25 0	42 8	42 8	43 0	31 8	32 0	45 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	31 0	31 0	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Unáo ...		
	Bára Banki ...	20 0	21 0	30 8	28 0	30 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	29 0	39 0	40 0	52 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	45 0	48 0	55 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Bank ...		
	Sítápur ...	22 14	23 11	27 C	40 0	47 8	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	17 0	18 0	25 0	38 12	37 8	57 8	37 10	37 0	49 8	45 0	45 0	...	34 5	36 10	45 12	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	8 12	Sítápur ...		
	Hardui ...	21 9	21 13	30 7	39 6	38 9	49 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	19 6	22 8	24 6	37 8	39 6	48 14	34 11	34 11	45 0	39 15	37 8	50 10	32 13	32 13	44 0	192 0	192 0	232 8	8 0	8 0	8 7	Hardui ...		
	Kheri ...	25 0	25 0	32 8	40 0	40 0	58 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	22 8	25 0	52 0	52 0	55 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri ...		*Chota Juár.*
	Fyzabad ...	17 12	19 8	28 4	27 12	31 8	48 12	11 4	12 8	16 0	17 8	18 4	24 8	35 0	35 0	48 12	34 0	27 8	30 0	...	...	...	47 8	28 8	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Fyzabad ...		
	Bharaich ...	19 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	36 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	48 0	48 0	62 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	35 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	220 0	220 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich ...		*Makia.*
	Gonda ...	19 9	21 14	30 5	35 0	34 12	44 0	19 10	20 0	26 0	20 0	20 6	26 8	41 8	43 8	57 0	34 8	27 0	31 0	48 12	60 0	60 0	54 0	52 8	33 5	43 14	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Gonda ...		*Mandua.*
	Rái Barelí ...	20 8	21 12	31 4	34 0	35 0	42 8	20 0	21 4	29 0	21 4	22 8	31 0	34 0	37 8	57 8	33 0	37 8	44 0	...	...	...	57 8	38 8	31 0	41 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Rái Barelí ...		*Ditto.*
	Sultánpur ...	18 4	22 0	31 0	29 0	33 0	46 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	22 0	31 0	27 0	32 0	46 0	24 0	25 0	40 0	50 0	50 0	56 0	27 4	32 0	46 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sultánpur ...		*Kodo.*
	Pratábgarh ...	20 4	20 0	30 0	29 2	33 12	47 8	16 2	14 8	24 8	22 2	22 0	31 8	28 12	35 8	45 11	28 10	34 8	41 2	36 12	36 0	54 10	26 8	38 8	41 5	180 0	180 0	193 5	8 5	7 12	8 0	Pratábgarh ...		*Lahora, Kolá, Marwa.*
																															Sawán.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajree, *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleel), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	21 0	20 0	24 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	16 12	22 0	22 8	37 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur
	Bhandara ...	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara
	Chanda ...	26 8	19 5	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	15 7	26 2	27 5	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	440 0	440 0	400 0	9 0	10 0	9 5	Chanda
	Wardha ...	19 6	19 1	24 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 15	13 9	14 0	13 7	21 8	21 12	40 0	...	...	...	19 5	19 1	22 0	200 0	200 0	174 0	11 0	11 0	10 2	Wardha
	Balaghat ...	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Balaghat
	Jubbulpore ...	23 0	23 8	29 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	43 0	19 0	20 0	23 0	30 0	28 8	38 0	160 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Jubbulpore
	Saugor ...	25 0	25 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	15 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	23 0	30 0	30 0	28 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Saugor
	Damoh ...	23 12	25 8	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	22 0	20 8	21 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	23 0	32 0	32 8	37 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Damoh
	Seoni ...	24 0	23 8	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni
	Mandla ...	19 20	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla
	Betul ...	15 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	31 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul
	Chindwara ...	21 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara
	Hoshangabad ...	17 8	17 8	18 4	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	12 12	12 6	13 8	13 8	...	19 8	...	...	...	...	21 6	19 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad
	Narsinghpur ...	20 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Narsinghpur
	Nimar ...	12 12	13 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 0	13 2	17 8	17 8	28 2	16 14	16 14	16 14	17 8	17 8	28 2	120 0	120 0	100 0	12 12	12 8	11 14	Nimar
	Raipur ...	56 0	56 0	60 0	...	...	...	22 0	26 0	22 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0	52 0	56 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Raipur
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	22 12	21 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 12	23 12	24 0	240 0	240 0	180 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur
	Bilaspur ...	80 0	76 0	72 0	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	40 0	72 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 0	72 0	47 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Bilaspur
	Upper Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Upper Godavery
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	10 8	10 7	20 2	...	...	...	6 5	6 4	8 9	7 7	7 4	13 7	12 2	11 0	26 9	11 5	11 5	11 5	13 1	12 1	30 4	12 1	12 3	25 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	11 3	Secunderabad
	Bolarum ...	10 7	10 7	20 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 9	7 1	7 1	12 4	11 0	11 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 5	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	10 2	10 6	Bolarum
	Chudderghat ...	8 0	8 5	12 5	...	...	...	6 5	6 7	8 9	7 0	7 0	12 5	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Chudderghat
	Oomraotee ...	13 0	13 0	24 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	18 0	21 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee
	Akola ...	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	44 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola
	Elichpur ...	13 0	13 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	24 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	Elichpur
	Buldana ...	13 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	24 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	22 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	24 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon
	Bassim ...	14 0	15 5	23 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	10 0	11 0	10 5	13 0	20 0	24 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	11 3	13 0	24 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	90 0	...	...	8 5	Bassim
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	7 5	7 5	11 0	7 5	8 0	11 7	6 5	6 7	9 7	7 5	7 2	10 7	9 0	7 10	5 25	0	...	...	9 7	10 0	21 2	8 5	9 0	22 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	Bangalore
	Retail ...	7 0	7 2	10 5	7 2	7 7	11 2	6 2	6 5	9 2	7 2	7 2	10 2	9 0	7 10	5 24	0	...	...	9 0	9 5	20 2	8 2	8 7	21 7	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 3	8 0	8 0	13 1	8 1	7 8	12 4	9 0	7 5	3 20	0	...	...	9 5	9 3	21 8	8 5	9 4	27 7	...	...	...	14 6	14 3	14 9	Kolar ...
	Retail ...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	10 1	7 8	7 8	12 9	7 8	7 5	12 0	9 0	7 5	3 20	0	...	...	9 3	9 0	20 8	8 3	9 1	27 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 1	14 6	
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	7 5	7 0	11 5	5 5	5 5	11 5	6 5	6 2	10 5	7 6	7 5	12 0	8 0	6 5	3 19	0	...	...	8 3	8 3	33 8	8 0	8 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Túmkúr ...
	Retail ...	7 0	6 5	11 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	6 0	6 1	10 5	7 6	7 5	12 0	8 0	6 5	3 18	0	...	...	7 5	7 5	18 5	7 0	7 7	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 5	10 0	10 0	
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	6 2	7 3	11 6	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 5	8 0	12 0	8 0	6 5	3 18	1	...	...	9 3	9 0	20 8	8 3	9 1	27 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 1	14 6	Mysore ...
	Retail ...	6 0	7 2	11 4	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	10 0	8 4	8 3	12 2	8 8	6 8	3 17	7	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 7	8 2	8 3	33 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 6	6 2	6 2	10 2	8 8	6 8	3 17	7	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 7	7 5	8 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 5	10 0	10 0	Hassan ...
	Retail ...	6 2	6 2	9 5	6 7	6 7	10 5	6 2	6 0	11 5	6 7	6 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	19 5	7 2	6 7	15 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 7	7 2	10 5	
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga...
	Retail ...	5 2	5 2	11 5	6 2	6 2	12 5	5 7	5 7	11 5	7 5	7 5	15 5	8 5	8 7	3 22	0	...	...	9 5	10 0	25 0	7 5	7 7	22 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	7 2	7 2	11 5	
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ...
	Retail ...	7 0	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	6 0	5 7	12 6	7 0	7 0	13 2	6 5	6 0	11 0	7 0	6 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	19 3	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	Chitaldroog.
	Retail ...	5 0	5 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 5	7 5	3 24	6	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	5 5	5 5	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ...
	Retail ...	6 7	6 2	8 8	6 6	6 5	9 6	6 1	6 1	9 7	7 9	7 5	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 1	19 4	7 5	6 8	18 1	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	8 9	10 8	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	20 0	20 0	...	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur
	Kishengurh ...	22 8	22 8	...	32 0	32 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	Kishengurh
	Alwar ...	25 0	25 8	21 8	35 0	34 0	33 8	8 0	8 8	7 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	39 0	37 0	35 0	34 0	36 0	39 4	39 8	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	Alwar
	Bharatpur (City) ...	No return received																											No return received			Bharatpur (City)
	Kerowli (City) ...	30 10	30 10	29 10	30 10	31 4	28 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	33 2	34 6	35 0	Kerowli (City)																		
	Ajmir ...	20 10	20 10	20 10	30 10	30 10	31 4	15 10	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 14	16 4	16 0	28 12	28 2	33 0	32 8	35 0	40 2	39 4	22 2	85 0	85 0	80 0	42 0	44 0	35 0	Ajmir
	Deolie Cantonment ...	21 13	22 8	16 12	38 13	34 9	36 8	6 5	6 8	7 8	11 4	11 10	12 13	37 12	37 12	36 0	35 0	32 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Deolie Canton
	Erinpura ...	No return received																		43 0	42 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura
	Sirohi ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	38 0	37 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	32 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	42 0	44 0	Sirohi
	Aboo ...	19 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	10 0	9 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	23 9	23 9	26 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	16 12	16 12	16 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	28 0	30 0	8 pies*	8 pies*	9 pies*	12 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar
	Meywar ...	16 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 7	7 7	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Banswarra (Meywar Agency)
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency) ...	No return received																														Partabgarh
	Partabgarh ...										11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Marwar ...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	...	62 8	62 0	...	Marwar
	Bikaneer ...	No return received			25 8	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 8	...	31 4	37 8	...	...	...	...	28 12	30 0	...	...	...	...	No return received			Bikaneer	
	Bundi ...	19 12	20 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	30 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	160 0	160 0	37 8	37 8	35 0	Bundi
	Kota ...	18 8	18 8	19 12	21 0	21 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	12 2	12 2	10 8	25 4	25 4	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	200 0	24 8	24 8	24 0	Kota
	Tonk ...	29 4	29 4	30 0	39 0	39 0	35 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	43 4	43 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	132 0	130 0	120 0	49 4	49 0	41 10	Tonk
	Jhallawar ...	No return received																											No return received			Jhallawar
	Shahpoora ...	21 0	22 0	17 4	32 0	33 8	37 0	10 8	12 8	7 8	15 0	10 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	27 12	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Shahpoora
Central India.	Indore ...	13 5	13 11	14 12	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8 12	10 0	10 1	10 1	18 8	17 4	36 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	17 2	22 13	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 10	10 14	9 8	Indore
	Gwalior ...	17 5	18 4	17 9	21 15	22 13	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	8 12	10 1	10 1	23 5	24 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	22 5	24 0	21 0	91 4	91 4	100 6	13 11	14 3	13 11	Gwalior
	Goona ...	22 0	21 0	18 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 8	27 0	33 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	28 8	27 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Goona
	Rutlam ...	13 4	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 13	8 0	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	19 12	21 4	26 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 12	21 4	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Rutlam
	Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	24 0	24 8	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	27 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Baghelkhand

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	21 0	20 0	24 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	16 12	22 0	22 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara ...	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
	Chanda ...	26 8	19 5	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	15 7	26 2	27 5	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	440 0	440 0	400 0	9 0	10 0	9 5	Chanda ...		
	Wardha ...	19 6	19 1	24 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 15	13 9	14 0	13 7	21 8	21 12	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 1	22 0	200 0	200 0	174 0	11 0	11 0	10 2	Wardha ...		
	Balaghat ...	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Balaghat ...		
	Jubbulpore ...	23 0	23 8	29 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	43 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	27 0	26 0	38 0	160 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Jubbulpore ...		
	Saugor ...	25 0	25 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	15 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Saugor ...		
	Damoh ...	23 12	25 8	25 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	22 0	20 8	21 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	32 8	50 0	50 0	...	32 0	32 8	37 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Damoh ...		
	Seoni ...	24 0	23 8	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni ...		
	Mandla ...	19 20	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla ...		
	Betul ...	15 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	...	...	...	15 8	17 0	31 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
	Chindwara ...	21 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara ...		
	Hoshangabad ...	17 8	17 8	18 4	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	12 12	12 6	13 8	13 8	...	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	19 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	Narsinghpur ...	20 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	21 0	20 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	...	22 0	22 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
	Nimar ...	12 12	13 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 0	13 2	17 8	17 8	28 2	16 14	16 14	26 4	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	12 12	12 8	11 14	Nimar ...		
	Raipur ...	56 0	56 0	60 0	...	...	...	22 0	26 0	22 0	38 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0	52 0	56 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Raipur ...		
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	22 12	21 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 12	23 12	24 0	240 0	240 0	180 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
	Bilaspur ...	80 0	76 0	72 0	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	40 0	72 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	125 0	72 0	72 0	47 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...		
	Upper Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Upper Godavery ...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	10 8	10 7	20 2	...	...	...	6 5	6 4	8 9	7 7	7 4	13 7	12 2	11 6	26 9	11 5	11 1	26 1	13 1	12 1	30 4	12 1	12 3	25 7	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	11 3	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum ...	10 7	10 7	20 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 0	7 1	7 1	12 4	11 0	11 0	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 5	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	10 2	10 6	Bolarum ...		
	Chudderghat ...	8 0	8 5	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	7 0	7 0	12 5	11 2	10 2	23 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Chudderghat ...		
	Oomraotee ...	13 0	13 0	24 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	48 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
	Akola ...	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
	Elichpur ...	13 0	13 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	44 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	23 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	Elichpur ...		
	Buldana ...	13 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	44 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	22 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	29 0	29 0	49 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
	Bassim ...	14 0	15 5	23 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	10 0	10 0	10 5	13 0	20 0	24 0	64 0	16 0	17 0	36 0	11 3	13 0	24 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	90 0	...	...	8 5	Bassim ...		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	7 5	7 5	11 0	7 5	8 0	11 7	6 5	6 7	9 7	7 5	7 2	10 7	9 7	10 5	25 0	...	...	...	9 7	10 0	21 2	8 5	9 0	22 7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Retail ...	7 0	7 2	10 5	7 2	7 7	11 2	6 2	6 5	9 2	7 2	7 0	10 2	9 2	10 2	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 2	8 7	9 0	21 7	...	...	...	14 6	14 3	14 9	Retail ...		
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 3	8 0	8 0	13 1	8 1	7 8	12 4	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	9 4	9 5	9 3	21 8	8 5	9 4	27 7	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	10 1	7 8	7 8	12 9	7 8	7 5	12 2	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	9 2	9 3	9 0	20 8	8 3	9 1	27 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 1	14 6	Retail ...		
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	7 5	7 0	11 5	5 5	5 5	11 5	6 5	6 2	10 5	7 0	6 5	12 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	...	8 2	8 3	33 3	8 0	8 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	7 0	6 5	11 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 5	6 0	11 0	8 0	8 7	18 0	7 5	8 5	...	7 5	7 5	30 3	7 0	7 7	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 5	10 0	10 0	Retail ...		
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	6 2	7 3	11 6	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	10 0	6 4	6 3	10 4	8 7	9 0	18 1	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	18 1	8 5	8 3	22 1	75 0	78 0	75 0	9 4	9 4	10 2	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	6 0	7 2	11 4	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	9 6	6 2	6 2	10 2	8 5	8 7	17 7	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 7	8 3	8 2	21 4	72 0	75 0	72 0	9 2	9 2	10 0	Retail ...		
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	6 2	6 2	9 5	6 7	6 7	10 5	6 2	6 0	11 5	6 7	6 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	19 5	7 2	6 7	15 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 7	7 2	10 5	Retail ...		
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	5 2	5 2	11 5	6 2	6 2	12 5	5 7	5 7	11 5	7 5	7 5	15 5	8 5	8 7	23 0	...	...	...	9 5	10 0	25 0	7 5	7 7	22 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	7 2	7 2	11 5	Retail ...		
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	7 0	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 0	11 0	7 0	6 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Retail ...		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	6 0	5 7	12 6	7 0	7 0	13 2	6 0	6 0	10 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	24 6	...	...	24 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	19 3	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	Chitaldroog. { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	5 0	5 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 5	7 5	23 0	...	...	20 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	5 5	5 5	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Retail ...		
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	6 7	6 2	8 8	6 6	6 5	9 6	6 1	6 1	9 7	7 9	7 5	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 1	19 4	7 5	6 8	18 1	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 0	8 9	10 8	Retail ...		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	20 0	20 0	...	29 0	30 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh ...	22 8	22 8	...	32 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	36 0	36 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
	Alwar ...	25 0	25 8	21 8	35 0	34 0	33 8	8 0	8 8	7 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	38 0	39 0	37 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	...	39 4	39 8	33 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	26 0	Alwar ...		
	Bharatpur (City) ...	No return received																														Bharatpur (City) ...		
	Kerowli (City) ...	20 10	20 10	20 10	30 10	30 10	31 4	15 10	15 0	15 0	16 14	16 4	16 0	28 12	28 2	32 8	25 0	25 0	26 4	30 10	30 10	29 10	30 10	31 4	28 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	33 2	34 6	35 0	Kerowli (City) ...		
	Ajmir ...	21 13	22 3	16 12	33 13	34 9	26 8	6 5	6 3	7 8	11 4	11 10	12 13	37 12	37 12	26 0	28 14	28 11	21 14	...	...	...	40 2	39 4	22 2	85 0	85 0	80 0	42 0	44 0	35 0	Ajmir ...		
	Deolie Cantonment ...	No return received																											No return received			Deolie Cantonment ...		
	Erinpura ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	38 0	37 0	38 0	...	...	8 8	9 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	43 0	42 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura ...		
	Sirohi ...	19 0	20 8	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	35 0	32 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	42 0	44 0	Sirohi ...		
	Aboo ...	16 12	16 12	16 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 7	7 7	8 5	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	23 9	23 9	26 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo ...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	16 0	17 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	23 0	30 0	8 pies*	8 pies*	9 pies*	12 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		
	Meywar ...	No return received																														Meywar ...		
	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)																															Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
	Partabgarh ,,																															Partabgarh ,,		
	Marwar ...	16 14	16 14	...	25 8	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 8	...	31 4	27 8	...	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	...	28 12	30 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	62 8	62 0	...	Marwar ...		
	Bikaneer ...	No return received																											No return received			Bikaneer ...		
	Bundi ...	19 12	20 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	10 8	30 0	30 0	37 8	23 0	25 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	160 0	160 0	37 8	37 8	35 0	Bundi ...		
	Kota ...	18 8	18 8	19 12	21 0	21 0	...	11 0	11 0	9 8	12 2	12 2	10 8	25 4	25 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	200 0	24 8	24 8	24 0	Kota ...		
	Tonk ...	29 4	29 4	20 0	39 8	39 0	35 0	7 0	7 8	6 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	42 4	42 0	32 0	31 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	132 0	130 0	120 0	49 4	49 0	41 10	Tonk ...		
	Jhallawar ...	No return received																											No return received			Jhallawar ...		
	Shahpoora ...	21 0	22 0	17 4	32 0	33 8	27 0	10 8	12 8	7 8	15 0	10 0	10 8	32 0	32 0	27 12	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Shahpoora ...		
Central India.	Indore ...	13 5	13 11	14 12	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	8 12	10 0	10 14	12 0	18 3	17 7	24 0	16 8	16 8	24 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 2	22 13	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 10	10 14	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
	Gwalior ...	17 5	18 4	17 9	21 15	22 13	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	23 5	24 4	26 8	22 7	23 1	25 9	...	...	...	22 5	24 0	21 0	91 4	91 4	100 6	13 11	14 3	13 11	Gwalior ...		
	Goona ...	22 0	21 0	18 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	14 8	14 8	12 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	28 8	27 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	Goona ...		
	Rutlam ...	13 4	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	14 0	18 12	17 12	18 8	26 0	13 12	13 8	19 8	...	...	...	19 12	21 4	26 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Rutlam ...		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	24 0	24 8	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	28 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

* Perman's load.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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

No. 13, dated India Office, London, 31st January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

The accounts contained in the latest despatches which have reached me on the subject of the prevailing scarcity in Western and Southern India clearly indicate its increasing gravity, and the magnitude of the task which has devolved both upon Your Excellency's Government and the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

2. In leaving to Your Excellency the widest discretion as to the measures of relief which must be undertaken at this juncture, Her Majesty's Government in no way desire to decline their full share of responsibility for the policy adopted, and the results by which it may be followed, but they feel that this duty can be best discharged in an emergency such as this by giving every confidence to the Indian Executive, and by supporting to the utmost the humane and enlightened efforts of those whose knowledge of facts and local experience render them most competent to deal with the various questions which arise from day to day, and which, in the majority of cases, call for prompt and practical decision.

3. In dealing, therefore, with the many grave questions which at such a time have forced themselves on my consideration, I have abstained from instructions or suggestions which, under less urgent circumstances, it might have been my duty to make, for I have felt it right to avoid every expression of opinion on the part of Her Majesty's Government which might in any degree have the effect of embarrassing Your Excellency's Government in the execution of the arduous task before it, and lead to hesitation and delay at a moment when action and decision are of paramount importance.

4. I have followed this course the more readily on this occasion, from my reliance on Your Excellency's ability to deal with the difficult questions which have already arisen, and must continue to arise, in connection with the work of relief, and also from my confidence in the devotion of all those who in different places, and in the discharge of different duties, are serving the Crown to the utmost of their power. The unhappily too recent experience of famine administration acquired by many distinguished officers in India has, in one sense, given to Your Excellency an exceptional advantage, by affording you the means of discriminating between conflicting theories and obligations, so that whilst on the one hand, adhering to principles the value of which has practically been tested, you may, on the other, avoid the repetition of any mistakes which subsequent inquiry and a larger knowledge have disclosed.

5. But, while abstaining from any attempt to trench upon Your Excellency's full liberty of action in matters which can only be dealt with in India itself, I may remind you that it is of the highest importance that the Government of India should obtain, in their acts and decisions, the concurrence and support of Her Majesty's Government, as the authority which is finally responsible to Parliament for the administration of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and that, for this purpose, regular and full communications are quite essential, even though the necessity of attending to this duty should make some addition to the heavy labours of those engaged in the work of relief.

6. You may, nevertheless, rest assured that so far as I can, consistently with the objects which I have now indicated, avoid imposing any burden on the already heavily taxed machinery of Indian administration, I will do so.

7. There are several questions of principle to which the present calamity has given a character of urgency, and which are among the gravest which can arise in connection with British rule in India. It is, for example, the duty of Her Majesty's Government, in concert with the Government of India, to adopt a policy by which some provision can be made for meeting what, unhappily, our experience shows are periodically recurring calamities, without causing grave financial embarrassments to the State, or throwing upon the people of India fiscal burdens which are beyond their power to bear.

8. Your Excellency has transmitted to me by telegraph a more or less condensed statement of the instructions issued to Sir R. Temple. It would be obviously premature for me to express any conclusive opinion on these instructions until I am in possession of the full

text of the document, but it is not too soon for me to approve the general principles, as I understand them, on which Your Excellency proposes to proceed. I need raise no question of detail as to the best system of relief operations, the limits of State interference with private trade, the means of transport, or the distribution of famine charges, all of them matters of the gravest importance, and all of them referred to in your telegrams of the 5th, 16th, and 21st instant. I will only say that I feel assured that, in common with successive Governments, both in England and India, on similar occasions to this, the principal aim which Your Excellency's Government has before it, as undoubtedly it is that of Her Majesty's Government, is the saving of life and the protection of the people from the extremity of suffering by famine; and it has been a source of unqualified satisfaction to learn your belief that this end may be attained without disastrous expenditure. At the same time I recognize with Your Excellency the concurrent obligation of regarding the general interest of that vast Empire which Providence has placed under British rule in the East as the great end for which, as a whole, each separate part of your policy must be framed. And duly appreciating the heavy responsibility thus placed upon you not to permit the extremely grave dangers of the future to be outweighed by the immediate and more obvious difficulties of the present, I trust that, by the careful and firm action of your Government, the balance between the various requirements of such a position will be truly maintained, so that while the lasting interests of the generations to come are guarded, your earnest endeavours will be successfully directed to the protection of the existing population from the evils that now threaten them.

9. I agree, therefore, with Your Excellency in deprecating an indiscriminate distribution of relief, which can only swell the amount of distress and ultimately demoralize the persons relieved. Whatever relief is given by the State should, as far as possible, in my opinion, as I understand also in yours, be given in combination with, and in return for, some kind at least of labour which, whilst it serves as a test of the necessity of the relief, may tend to keep alive in the mind of the people a sense of self-respect, and a reliance on their ability to work for their livelihood. I am, consequently, fully alive to the necessity on every ground, financial, political, and moral, of exercising as rigid a test in all relief operations as is possible, and though on occasions such as these, where the extent of those operations is so vast and complicated, the difficulty is unusually great, I have no doubt that Your Excellency will know how to maintain an even course between the conflicting obligations of a care for human life, on the one hand, and a strict and even severe administration of relief, on the other.

10. Famine administration has, unfortunately, become in India a subject of more than occasional importance, and in the working out of the instructions issued to Sir R. Temple, I hope that fresh and valuable light will be thrown upon the serious problems involved. Her Majesty's Government will await with anxious interest your reports as to the measure of success which attends the application of these rules to the conditions of the existing scarcity, as well as the expression of Your Excellency's own opinion as experience is gained of the results of the operations which you are now conducting.

11. I have only to add that to the financial measures which it will be necessary to adopt in order to enable the fiscal system of India to meet this heavy liability, I shall be prepared to give immediate attention whenever I am placed in possession of the conclusions of Your Excellency's Government on this important question, and of the details connected with the subject which you will doubtless forward.

12. Whether it will be possible, by new fiscal arrangements, to obtain the necessary financial equilibrium, and whether any reduction in some branches of expenditure is still a possible resource, are matters which will, I know, receive your most careful consideration, and on which I shall await the expression of Your Excellency's deliberate opinion.

13. On a review of what I have now written, I am aware that it may be open to the charge of suggesting nothing new, nothing that has not already passed through Your Excellency's mind, and how much it dwells on the gravest difficulties, without attempting the task of precisely defining lines and limits of duty in such an emergency as this. But, in spite of the possibility of such a construction being placed on my words, I have yet felt bound to put them on record, as the strongest proof which I can give of the desire of Her Majesty's Government to bear their full share in the responsibilities now pressing on all the Queen's servants entrusted with the administration of Her Majesty's Indian Empire.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th FEBRUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 23rd February 1877.

The relief reports for the week ending 17th February are herewith submitted for the information of Government.

2. *Prices.*—Looking at the district averages it will be noticed that the price of rice in all districts except Nellore and Madura, where there is a fractional fall, shows a tendency to

rise. That of cholum has fallen but very slightly in seven districts, but risen in the others. The low quotations in Madura (15·59 seers) and Trichinopoly (19·6 seers) are due to Ivunga cholum, an inferior kind, being included in the former, and to the latter being for a single taluq (Perambalur) in which the crops have been to a great extent saved. Ragi has fallen appreciably in Kistna and slightly in Nellore, Cuddapah and Tinnevelly, but the price is stationary or rising in other districts. That of cumbu may be said to be stationary in all districts. The range of prices as between taluq and taluq in the same district is sometimes very great. Thus, taking rice, the price varies from 5·94 seers (Pennakonda and Dharmaveram) to 7·83 seers (Bellary) in the Bellary District; in Nellore from 7 seers in Rapur and Udayagiri to 10·5 in Ongole; and in Coimbatore from 6·8 in Caroor to 9 in Pollachy. The report from the Madanapally taluq is again wanting. The Collector will instruct the Sub-Collector to forward it in future to the Board's Office direct.

3. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall in Kistna is reported to have averaged 89 inches. There was a general fall over the Nellore District north of the Pennair, varying from one inch at Nellore itself to 1·15 inches at Kavali. This rain will do much to improve the water-supply and the prospects of the cattle. In Kurnool also there has been 0·15 inches rain in Markapur. In Coimbatore, there was half an inch in Collegal, and a shower at Coimbatore; and in Tinnevelly slight rain in Ottapidaram and Nangueri.

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants to the 17th instant were Rs. 80,69,763, against which, according to the reports, the total outlay has been Rs. 72,37,162. In Kurnool and Coimbatore the grant has been exceeded, and further funds will have to be placed at the Collector's disposal. The Board, however, would observe, with reference to these returns of outlay, that owing to the way in which the information is collected they are necessarily incomplete and inaccurate, that the errors are always on the side of defect, and that they have now probably accumulated to the extent of four or five lakhs. The classified accounts of outlay which have been ordered will enable the Board to apply the necessary correction and to keep future returns nearer the truth. The outlay on relief works during the week was Rs. 4,81,478, and the following is the classification so far as particulars can be had:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Roads	3,14,525	36,43,805
Irrigation works	16,901	2,76,809
Miscellaneous...	32,411	3,88,762
	3,63,837	43,09,376

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The numbers again show a considerable decrease as is apparent from the following figures:—

	10th February.	17th February.	
Kistna	3,564	3,014	— 550
Nellore	57,006	54,949	— 2,057
Cuddapah	117,769	80,389	— 37,380
Bellary	344,343	307,509	— 36,834
Kurnool	238,734	214,299	— 24,435
Chingleput	12,779	12,595	— 184
North Arcot	21,524	18,519	— 3,005
Trichinopoly	647	556	— 91
Madura	7,832	7,749	— 83
Tinnevelly	1,338	1,114	— 224
Coimbatore	23,733	22,152	— 1,581
Salem	39,154	36,430	— 2,724
TOTAL ...	868,423	759,275	— 109,148

6. Every district shows a decrease, and those in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool amount to 98,649 out of 109,148. Besides the numbers above given, there were 19,102 coolies at work on the East Coast Canal, to which considerable numbers have been transferred from the Nellore district works. There have not been much change in any taluq of that district, except those noted in the margin, and for these changes no cause is assigned in the reports. The increase in Atmakur, however, appears to be due to works being recommended and the falling off in the other cases to drafts to the Canal.

Nellore ...	4,039	1,402	—2,637
Atmakur ...	5,662	12,530	+6,878
Kandakur ...	8,250	2,885	—5,365

7. The Cuddapah figures, compared by taluqs, are as follows:—

	10th February.	17th February.	
Jammalamadugu	10,539	9,630	— 909
Pulivendla	11,653	10,232	— 1,421
Proddatur	2,987	1,253	— 1,734
Cuddapah	7,712	7,120	— 592
Budwail	6,788	8,857	+ 2,069
Sidhout	5,901	5,409	— 492
Pullumpett	8,985	8,555	— 430
Kadiri	11,874	4,592	— 7,282
Royachoti	10,773	2,569	— 8,204
Madanapalli	29,241	18,753	— 10,488
Voilpad	11,316	3,419	— 7,897
TOTAL ...	117,769	80,389	— 37,380

The decrease is thus mainly in the four sub-division taluqs, where the numbers have fallen in a month from 119,051 to 29,333 or 75 per cent. The fall in the present week is very great. The report of the Collector's visit to the sub-division must be awaited for full explanation of the causes. The increase in Budwail does not surprise the Board. Parts of the taluq, which is a poor one, have suffered very heavily, and the present number is only 9·5 per cent. of the population.

8. *Bellary.*—The following are the taluq details:—

Adoni	88,723	87,985	— 738
Alur	51,906	46,593	— 5,313
Gooty	25,062	23,330	— 1,732
Tadpatri	12,833	11,175	— 1,658
Anantapur	16,615	8,997	— 7,618
Dharmaveram	9,736	5,251	— 4,485
Pennakonda	5,620	3,529	— 2,091
Hindupur	4,999	1,733	— 3,266
Madaksira	22,690	13,697	— 8,993
Raidrug	3,689	7,336	+ 3,647
Bellary	49,257	49,266	+
Hospett	13,455	20,256*	+ 6,801
Kudligi	19,819	15,439	— 4,380
Hadgalli	11,666	5,600	— 6,066
Harpanhalli	8,273	7,322	— 957
TOTAL ...	344,343	307,509	— 36,834

* Includes 3,075 in Sundur State.

In Adoni the enormous numbers still continue, but in Alur, a reduction of 5,313 has been effected. In all taluqs there has been decrease except Raidrug, Bellary and Hospett. In the latter taluq it is partly nominal owing to the inclusion of figures for Sundur (3,075) which have hitherto been omitted altogether. In Anantapur, Madaksira and Hadgalli, the decrease is very great. In the first-named taluq it seems to be due to closure of works.

9. The decrease in *Kurnool* is ascribed in the Collector's telegram to weeding and the enforcement of task-work. In North Arcot the decline is in the Vellore and Arcot taluqs, and in Salem numbers have decreased, in Ahtur from 3,378 to 705, and in Dharampuri from 7,640 to 3,206, but have increased in Salem and Trichingode from 8,349 and 4,505 to 10,184 and 6,306 respectively. The falling off in Ahtur is doubtless due to the reaction after the first rush to the works which are then newly opened. The figures in the other districts do not call for particular remark.

10. *Rates of wages.*—The new scale ordered in G. O., 31st January 1877, No. 329, had not yet begun to take effect. The scale is a complicated one, and several points had to be settled before it could be practically applied. On these, instructions were given in G. O., 12th February 1877, No.—— The only place where the new rates appear to have been started, was the Chittoor taluq of North Arcot, where the rates were 1 anna 5 pies, 1 anna 2 pies, and 8½ pies. The price of 2nd sort rice having been 8 seers per rupee, the rates appear to be in accordance with Scale II in the G. O. quoted. The Collector of Coimbatore was awaiting instructions on the points above referred to. None of the other reports mention the new scale, and it is apparent that the 2 anna, 1 anna 4 pie and 10 pie scale had not, even yet, been fully introduced. In Salem, piece-work rates are largely in force; and in Tinnevelly the highest money rate is 1 anna 8 pies. In Chingleput some high rates were being paid on a relief work in the charge of the Superintendent, Government Farms; but separate orders have been issued on this subject. It will, the Board think, take at least a fortnight to introduce the new scale, and the time must be counted from the receipt by Collectors of G. O., 12th February 1877, No.——

11. *Gratuitous Relief.*—The numbers are compared below by districts:—

Districts.	10th February.	17th February.		
Kistna	41	430	+	389
Nellore	5,406	9,025	+	3,619
Cuddapah	1,723	1,723		...
Bellary	14,386	10,014	—	4,372
Kurnool	3,567	4,026	+	459
Chingleput	4,419	4,095	—	324
North Arcot	324	619	+	295
Madura	557	197	—	360
Tinnevelly	71	93	+	22
Coimbatore	1,809	1,573	—	236
Salem	4,530	3,493	—	1,037
Total ...	36,833	35,288	—	1,545

There is a small decrease on the whole, which, however, would have been greater, but for an increase in the Nellore district. Gratuitous relief is now spread over nearly the whole district, but it is strange that there is none in Udayagiri, the most poverty-stricken taluq of all. The Board are awaiting a report from the Collector as to the administration of this form of relief. The further decrease in Bellary is satisfactory, and shows that the relief is being brought within due bounds. The camp system in Salem has rapidly reduced the numbers, but the Collector thinks that the relief afforded is insufficient, and that a village system of some kind must be again resorted to. A report on the subject is before the Board. The

camps in North Arcot have as yet been scarcely started. The bulk of those fed in Coimbatore is still in Udumalpetta, but the Collector's report called for on the point has not come to hand.

The cost of gratuitous relief during the week was Rs. 14,831, and the total outlay on works and gratuitous relief, Rs. 72,09,609 and Rs. 2,27,553 respectively.

12. The present reports for the first time mention advances under the Land Improvement Act for the construction of wells, under the recent orders prescribing a simplified procedure in lieu of that laid down in the rules. The following particulars appear:—

District.	Taluq.	Number.	Amount.
			Rs.
Cuddapah	Cuddapah*	48	4,080
	Palivendla*	...	690
	Sidhout*	...	200
	Jammalamadugut	...	100
			5,070
Nellore	.....	...	4,105
Bellary	.....	...	635
			9,810

* By Tahsildars. † By Collector.

The commencement of these operations is satisfactory. Collectors will in future give the number and amount of advances by taluqs as already ordered.

13. Returns of establishments employed have come from six districts, as shown below:—

	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Amounts.		Total.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bellary ...	1,089	17,653(*a*)	213	3,007	81	1,646	1,383	22,306
Kurnool ...	388	15,665(*b*)	83	852	63	772	534	17,289
Salem ...	...	(*Vide* return sent with report for 10th)					191	5,674
Madura ...	39	1,677(*c*)	1	15	2	27	42	1,719
Tinnevelly ...	18	177	2	16	...	...	20	193
Coimbatore ...	40	1,157(*d*)	1	7	4	47	45	1,211

(*a*) Includes eight European officers and Deputy Collectors drawing Rs. 2,762 and two Assistant Engineers drawing Rs. 700.

(*b*) Includes 14 European officers and Deputy Collectors drawing Rs. 7,667.

(*c*) Includes Special Assistant Collector for relief duty.

(*d*) Includes one Special European officer (of Survey Department) drawing Rs. 425.

The Board hope that the returns from all districts will be complete by next week.

14. The usual memorandum showing grants sanctioned by the Board to the 22nd instant accompanies. The total is Rs. 80,99,763.

(True Extract)

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Proceedings to Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with original reports and their enclosures and six maps (to be returned) and five statements.

Copy to Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolahs per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·83	9·93	18·70	12·61	12·83	32·51	14·34	13·42	36·61	11·74	11·51	36·28	7·76	7·43	12·63	12·98	12·66	27·16	0·89	...	...
Nellore	8·24	8·15	15·34	9·50	9·24	29·11	10·15	9·82	31·60	9·12	9·12	29·57	7·37	7·00	11·94	8·65	8·65	24·50	0·22	0·33	0·09
Cuddapah (*a*)	7·11	7·11	14·23	8·50	8·20	25·45	8·65	8·29	26·31	7·81	7·82	24·48	6·16	6·33	11·53	8·54	8·47	26·33	...	0·22	...
Bellary	7·09	6·96	14·33	8·41	8·19	25·82	8·45	8·31	26·03	7·89	7·71	24·00	6·38	6·27	11·94	8·69	8·31	27·92	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·76	6·82	13·33	7·89	8·21	28·34	8·96	9·05	30·55	8·71	8·85	28·42	6·59	6·63	15·10	7·81	7·81	26·05	0·02	0·05	...
Chingleput	9·29	9·33	16·51	...	11·05	...	10·78	10·91	24·05	...	11·13	...	6·35	6·35	9·65	11·08	10·73	20·32	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·13	8·24	14·85	9·50	9·58	21·82	9·42	9·50	22·32	8·80	8·75	21·00	6·00	5·76	10·59	10·92	11·10	23·12	...	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·18	7·54	13·77	19·60	17·50	22·40	10·81	10·81	25·41	10·67	10·67	23·37	5·81	5·74	9·90	11·63	11·55	24·33	...	0·04	0·09
Madura	7·64	7·51	14·18	15·59	14·34	34·56	10·46	11·57	32·10	10·44	10·34	29·52	5·33	5·59	10·31	12·21	12·84	26·00	...	0·02	0·31
Tinnevelly	7·79	7·96	12·84	8·58	8·22	25·02	10·82	10·68	29·23	12·23	12·31	27·95	5·72	6·31	7·98	12·98	11·19	21·25	0·08	0·10	0·38
Coimbatore	7·58	7·67	12·30	9·28	9·27	20·12	10·04	10·03	23·78	10·17	10·39	23·60	5·22	4·99	9·34	10·55	10·70	23·45	0·05	0·06	0·05
Salem	7·61	7·66	13·30	9·35	9·76	22·11	9·75	9·72	21·87	9·40	9·35	22·33	5·99	5·86	10·10	10·33	10·55	25·10	...	...	...

(*a*) Report from Madanapalli not received.

Revenue Board Office;
Madras.
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Kistna ...	75,000	...	2,095	22,753	35,328	929	13	...	...	...	3,014	...	...	...	430
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,18,170	41,560	3,77,819	3,77,819	26,406	5,485	23,666	24,513	6,770	54,949	...	...	...	9,025
Cuddapah ...	13,20,000	12,97,398	78,718	11,12,331	12,01,949	2,388	209	31,037	38,672	10,680	80,389	636	633	454	1,723
Bellary ...	33,16,000	27,39,317	1,87,382	23,53,276	27,28,550	1,53,036	4,019	119,572	146,475	41,462	307,509	2,099	2,502	5,413	10,014
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	...	1,17,641	23,60,833	23,60,833	12,815	1,398	...	...	...	214,299	...	...	...	4,026
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,74,040	7,166	84,431	84,431	10,585	779	5,697	5,155	1,743	12,595	819	1,101	2,175	4,095
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	1,92,972	13,599	1,17,049	1,35,886	423	321	8,244	7,000	3,275	18,519	162	294	163	619
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	335	2,252	2,252	...	...	98	308	150	556	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	86,941	4,071	31,269	35,090	1,338	83	2,857	4,570	322	7,749	53	120	24	197
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	21,993	627	4,380	4,380	520	86	681	327	106	1,114	21	53	19	93
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,46,233	12,446	83,095	1,07,618	582	128	6,711	14,535	906	22,152	557	701	315	1,573
Salem ...	2,11,000	3,98,337	15,838	1,20,721	1,35,473	18,531	2,310	16,525	17,314	2,591	36,430	890	1,250	1,353	3,493
Total ...	80,69,763	...	4,81,478	66,70,209	72,09,609	2,27,553	14,831	...	...	...	759,275	...	...	...	35,288

Report of Commamur Channel extension not received.

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned, for relief works up to 17th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	...	1,16,004	4,328	65,298	82,066 13,367	...	...	2,856	3,384	880	7,120	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,387	12,634	85,674	85,726 2,611	...	...	2,927	5,268	2,037	10,232	...	...	...	...
	Budvail	..	1,04,189	5,692	38,270	38,270 1,188	...	...	3,684	3,953	1,220	8,857	...	...	...	...
	Sidhout	...	66,197	4,404	34,888	34,888	....	...	2,258	2,655	496	5,409	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,02,500	5,671	49,885	50,135 769	...	...	3,590	4,356	609	8,555	...	...	...	...
	Jammalumadugu	...	1,05,502	7,367	63,945	65,751	303	43	3,490	5,227	913	9,630	42	33	25	100
	Proddatur	...	1,16,803	1,627	42,585	45,711 1,298	223	50	561	570	122	1,253	84	141	23	248
	Royachoti	...	2,39,335	229	1,04,266	1,05,178 146	357	...	576	702	1,291	2,569	300	270	250	820
	Kadiri	...	2,26,481	4,750	1,86,192	2,04,932 16,142	334	...	1,788	2,192	612	4,592	66	62	32	160
	Voilpad	...	Not given.	9,965	1,71,388	1,75,758 11,073	852	64	1,605	1,611	203	3,419	119	91	77	287
	Madanapalli	...	Do.	21,051	2,66,940	2,66,940	319	52	7,702	8,754	2,297	18,753	25	36	47	108
	Total ...	13,20,000	12,97,398	78,718	11,12,331	12,01,949	2,388	209	31,037	38,672	10,680	80,389	636	633	454	1,723
Chingleput	Madurantakam	...	7,000	792	3,844	3,844	354	67	1,062	1,342	1,089	3,493	22	45	129	196
	Conjeveram	...	21,409	584	8,637	8,637	1,492	192	594	457	92	1,143	241	289	718	1,248
	Chinglepat	...	14,995	728	7,037	7,037	559	113	735	541	314	1,590	194	137	442	773
	Trivellore	...	53,318	1,313	11,965	11,965	93	10	795	528	42	1,365	6	6	...	12
	Saidapett	...	59,218	2,747	35,649	35,649	7,875	395	1,377	1,373	206	2,956	305	594	768	1,667
	Ponneri	...	18,100	992	17,299	17,299	212	2	1,134	914	...	2,048	51	30	118	199
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,74,040	7,166	84,431	84,431	10,585	779	5,699	5,155	1,743	12,595	819	1,101	2,175	4,095
North Arcot	Chittoor	...	12,210	1,179	17,966	18,700	...	...	1,342	668	595	2,605	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	10,372	400	3,348	3,547	135	96	341	313	65	719	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	8,080	1,241	5,090	16,930	...	...	633	563	109	1,305	...	...	...	...
	Gudiattum	...	16,751	313	3,187	3,532	...	...	106	100	...	206	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	45,397	3,334	31,321	34,495	54	54	834	2,182	721	3,737	63	54	54	171
	Arcot	...	26,400	1,763	18,272	20,432	200	140	1,063	954	126	2,143	98	239	109	446
	Wallajah	...	29,885	2,218	17,738	17,823	...	...	1,391	813	634	2,868	...	...	...	...
	Punganur	...	33,600	2,935	17,457	17,742	...	...	2,118	1,072	904	4,094	...	...	...	...
	Tiruttany	...	10,000	89	2,541	2,541	4	1	294	245	72	611	1	1	...	2
	Tripatty	...	77	4	6	6	...	...	14	7	...	21	...	...	...	...
	Maderpaukum	...	200	123	123	123	30	30	108	53	49	210	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	1,92,972	13,599	1,17,049	1,35,886	423	321	8,244	7,000	3,275	18,519	162	291	163	619
Madura	Trichinopoly	5,000	1,200	335	2,252	2,252	...	...	98	308	150	556	...	...	...	...
	Madura	...	12,365	191	3,488	3,488	...	...	209	167	27	403	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	...	7,337	279	1,917	3,386	...	...	328	194	64	586	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	Post poned pending rain.								
	Melur	...	2,329	13	356	356	...	...	21	12	3	36	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	54,640	2,485	16,844	19,196	1,088	83	1,461	2,595	20	4,076	53	120	24	197
	Ramnad	...	9,000	1,103	7,591	7,591	...	...	838	1,602	208	2,648	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	86,941	4,071	31,269	35,090	1,338	83	2,857	4,570	322	7,749	53	120	24	197
Tinnevelly	Srivilliputtur	...	5,724	227	1,299	1,299	9	...	100	81	69	250	...	...	...	...
	Sattur	...	8,896	230	2,059	2,059	63	38	399	118	27	544	...	...	...	...
	Sankaranainarkoil	..	5,330	56	582	582	137	...	64	75	10	149	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram	...	2,043	114	440	440	311	48	118	53	...	171	21	53	19	93
	Total ...	44,200	21,993	627	4,380	4,380	520	86	681	327	106	1,114	21	53	19	93
Coimbatore	Erode	...	23,610	1,743	13,219	24,839	...	...	1,269	1,506	138	2,853	...	...	...	...
	Pulladum	...	33,710	2,731	18,459	21,971	102	20	1,338	4,649	212	6,199	41	48	14	106
	Udumalpetta	...	31,620	3,511	23,001	28,092	406	81	1,397	3,546	86	5,029	480	630	290	1,400
	Sattiamangalam	...	13,503	1,318	4,966	4,966	...	...	1,103	1,629	179	2,911	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	10,680	722	5,294	5,294	...	...	364	1,011	129	1,504	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	9,070	1,209	7,080	8,318	24	17	470	742	31	1,243	22	15	9	46
	Pollachy	...	230	32	93	93	...	...	29	31	...	60	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	9,730	564	6,547	6,547	11	10	376	675	29	1,080	11	8	2	21
	Darapuram	...	6,580	569	4,372	4,372	...	...	378	746	102	1,226	...	...	...	...
	Collegal	...	7,500	57	126	126	39	...	47	...	...	47	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,00,000	1,46,233	12,446	83,095	1,07,618	582	128	6,711	14,535	906	22,152	557	701	315	1,573
Salem	Salem	...	92,591	4,102	27,142	27,142	4,182	141	5,240	4,252	692	10,184	67	79	29	175
	Ahthur	...	15,298	21	544	605	347	71	164	504	37	705	3	7	...	10
	Namkal	...	34,350	1,622	10,318	10,895	1,396	215	1,295	926	103	2,324	13	22	5	40
	Trichengode	...	60,359	1,151	15,967	15,967	1,665	144	3,280	2,700	326	6,306	49	77	18	144
	Tripatore	...	20,760	795	2,682	2,682	1,899	235	755	900	201	1,856	96	113	123	332
	Uttengiri	...	27,587	1,207	8,434	8,559	2,453	609	1,080	1,421	257	2,758	220	352	335	907
	Darampury	...	46,127	2,272	15,792	21,254	3,413	661	1,221	1,753	232	3,206	372	549	822	1,743
	Oossoor	...	52,838	2,562	25,835	29,843	1,833	111	1,681	2,452	177	4,310	30	29	7	66
	Kistnagiri	...	48,427	2,106	14,007	18,526	134	123	1,809	2,406	566	4,781	40	22	14	76
	Total ...	2,11,000	3,98,337	15,838	1,20,721	1,35,473	1,853	2,310	16,525	17,314	2,591	36,430	890	1,250	1,353	3,493
Nellore	Gudur	...	35,840	2,347	22,180	22,180	...	...	1,569	1,751	318	3,638	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	20,964	953	16,525	16,525	1,401	11	777	686	169	1,632	130	172	223	525
	Nellore	...	11,646	427	9,136	9,136	914	914	466	829	107	1,402	730	303	527	1,560
	Atmakur	...	11,545	15,261	76,506	76,506	14,358	2,846	5,383	5,902	1,215	12,530	661	1,223	1,185	3,069
	Kavali	...	29,540	6,166	55,318	55,318	3,790	649	3,070	2,348	462	5,880	191	509	529	1,229
	Udayagiri	...	6,250	9,817	79,117	79,117	...	...	5,984	6,332	2,532	14,848	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	39,525	885	63,292	63,292	2,280	185	1,347	1,357	181	2,885	...	...	...	650
	Kanigiri	...	6,000	2,513	21,016	21,016	315	20	2,913	2,610	801	6,324	100	193	180	473
	Ongole	...	12,760	51	130	130	972	360	46	20	8	74	131	132	116	379
	Addanki Division	...	5,400	948	4,338	4,338	112	13	465	747	199	1,411	15	10	3	28
	Podile do.	...	700	674	2,181	2,181	392	164	435	542	228	1,205	40	71	1	112
	Darsi do.	...	5,000	550	4,937	4,937	6	...	427	407	135	969	...	...	...	...
	Zemindary tracts	...	33,000	968	23,143	23,143	1,866	323	784	982	385	2,151	...	...	...	1,000
	Total ...	4,53,000	2,18,170	41,560	3,77,819	3,77,819	26,406	5,485	23,666	24,513	6,770	54,949	...	...	...	9,025

(*a*) Report not having been received, the figures were entered on estimate.
(*b*) The high rates of wages in Saidapett Taluk were paid by the Cantonment Magistrate of Poonamallee by the Superintendent Government Farms.

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 17th February 1877—continued.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Bellary.	Anantapur	...	1,36,120	4,706	68,125	83,168	597	58	2,342	4,967	1,688	8,997	32	56	25	113
	Dharmaveram	...	1,61,077	5,774	97,721	1,28,820	2,818	284	4,129	2,349	1,775	5,251	184	207	206	597
	Sunder Territory	...	24,000	1,923	4,644	17,669	7	7	1,029	1,750	296	3,075	15	5	16	36
	Bellary	...	Not given	24,812	5,10,925	6,08,950	381	30	23,007	22,218	4,041	49,266	28	23	5	56
	Pennakonda	...	1,15,532	6,064	(e)1,34,731	1,48,152	19,611	209	1,029	2,145	355	3,529	179	224	259	662
	Harpanhalli	...	1,16,812	4,288	80,104	86,961	5,276 335	115	3,068	3,279	975	7,322	40	30	197	267
	Alur	...	2,24,323	27,057	2,24,323	2,42,857 205	347	61	19,156	20,277	7,160	46,593	35	722	82	189
	Tadpatri	...	1,05,000	5,450	55,648	71,508	2,515	85	3,634	6,745	796	11,175		Not given.		
	Adoni	...	9,40,000	54,171	3,42,251	4,28,953	28,531	...	36,921	37,033	14,031	87,985		Do.		
	Madakasera	...	15,030	8,865	1,44,635	1,44,635	13,075	1,338	4,376	7,932	1,389	13,697	536	511	1,065	2,112
	Gooty	...	1,42,564	14,658	1,42,564	1,92,914	13,204	573	6,872	12,870	3,588	23,330	346	521	574	1,441
	Raidrug	...	70,992	7,540	81,072	81,740	163	33	2,923	2,963	1,450	7,336	31	37	7	75
	Kudligi	...	3,68,853	7,042	1,26,992	1,28,043	1,479	52	5,841	8,322	1,276	15,439	29	39	29	97
	Hindapur	...	37,650	1,343	1,27,713	1,30,998	54,868	553	771	800	162	1,733	322	305	166	793
	Hospet	...	1,39,745	8,692	1,00,745	1,18,035	6,688	601	5,623	9,849	1,709	17,181	208	339	2,111	2,668
	Hadgally	...	1,41,935	4,997	1,11,083	1,14,942	3,141	20	1,851	2,978	771	5,600	104	133	671	908
	Total ...	33,16,000	27,39,317	1,87,382	23,53,276	27,28,550	1,53,036	4,019	119,572	146,475	41,462	307,509	2,099	2,502	5,403	10,014

(e) Fines imposed on coolies amounting to Rs. 2,000 have been deducted.

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Road Works.			Irrigation Works.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Remarks.
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		
		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.		In the week.	To the end of the week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	...	75,000	2,095	22,753	...	...	...	75,000	2,095	22,753	
Nellore ...	1,20,415	36,257	2,97,720	71,000	3,661	56,821	26,755	1,642	23,278	2,18,170	41,560	3,77,819	
Cuddapah ...	11,76,195	71,959	9,93,828	62,979	3,053	47,954	58,224	3,706	70,549	12,97,398	78,718	11,12,331	
Bellary ...	23,38,040	1,74,562	20,96,996	1,94,802	4,382	1,16,143	2,06,475	8,438	1,40,137	27,39,317	1,87,382	23,53,276	
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegraphic summary has been received.					...	...	...	...	...	
Chingleput...	1,14,099	4,050	44,886	5,945	...	3,591	53,996	3,116	35,954	1,74,040	7,166	84,431	
North Arcot	1,39,130	8,307	76,471	2,000	...	...	51,842	5,292	40,578	1,92,972	13,599	1,17,049	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	335	2,252	1,200	335	2,252	
Madura ...	56,950	3,432	23,569	18,306	325	3,756	11,685	314	3,944	86,941	4,071	31,269	
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	11,270	197	1,368	10,723	430	3,012	21,993	627	4,380	
Coimbatore...	1,15,840	9,788	60,826	6,100	315	5,012	24,293	2,343	17,257	1,46,233	12,446	33,095	
Salem ...	1,18,500	6,170	49,509	1,12,359	2,873	19,411	1,67,478	6,795	51,801	3,98,337	15,838	1,20,721	
Total ...	41,79,169	3,14,525	36,43,805	5,59,761	16,901	2,76,809	6,12,671	32,411	3,88,762	53,51,601	3,63,837	43,09,376	

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 22nd February 1877, and Expenditure up to 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress up to 17th February 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	35,328	929
Nellore	4,53,000	3,77,819	26,406
Cuddapah	13,20,000	12,01,949	2,388
Bellary	33,16,000	27,28,550	1,53,036
Kurnool	21,21,000	23,60,833	12,815
Chingleput	1,45,365	84,431	10,585
North Arcot	1,85,450	1,35,886	423
South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
Tanjore	10,000	Not	received.
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,252	...
Madura	93,748	35,090	1,338
Tinnevelly	44,200	4,380	520
Coimbatore	1,00,000	1,07,618	582
Salem	2,11,000	1,35,473	18,531
Malabar	5,000	Not	received.
Total ...	80,99,768	72,09,609	2,27,553

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 23rd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XVI. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 2nd March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 26th to 28th February 1877.	Number of people employed		Works in progress.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.			Average rainfall. i. e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
						During the past week.	During the pre-sent week.		Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the pre-sent week.		
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Grain exportation slight. Small-pox continues.	3,491	3,311	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	29¼ 26¼	31 26¾	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Grain supply good. Small-pox decreasing.	17,500	16,892	Ditto ...	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 26	32 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Rain two cents. Grain imports enough.	13,474	15,372	Ditto ...	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	25½ 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Grain market steady. 37 deaths from cholera.	41,100	40,000	Ditto ...	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	24 23	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 33,882; exports Rs. 80,158. Slight cholera. Migration of people and cattle continues.	51,245	52,563	Ditto ...	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	20 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,062	4,61,000	Grain supply good. 23 deaths from cholera.	23,002	24,659	Ditto ...	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 19½	20½ 18½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,696	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importations continue; supply sufficient, and in one taluka abundant; exportation in four talukas. 144 deaths from cholera.	53,285	50,503	Ditto ...	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	18 18	17½ 17½	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Rain eight cents. Grain supply plentiful. Scarcity of water in Athni and Gokak. 200 deaths from cholera.	18,000	26,000	Ditto ...	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	19 20	19 20	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain importation steady. Emigration into Dharwar from Bellary continues. Water and fodder getting more scanty. 512 deaths from cholera.	27,805	29,555	Ditto ...	Jowari 43	17½	16¾	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616		2,48,902	2,58,855						

Expenditure up to latest known date.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6162 of 27th October 1876.
Rs.	Rs.
1,08,077	2,29,233
1,48,903	3,72,272
2,96,526	4,35,092
4,67,632	9,52,643
8,06,499	12,49,424
2,41,768	5,71,338
3,27,810	7,91,031
2,37,597	5,49,494
2,70,463	8,13,560
29,05,275	59,64,087

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A little rain has fallen in Ahmednagar and Belgaum.

There is no change calling for remark in the price of grain, as jowari continues to average 23 lbs. the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of people upon relief works in the affected districts is 258,855, and there are also 4,198 hill-men and immigrants upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara. There is thus an increase of 9,953 in the nine affected districts, and of 1,677 in Ratnagiri and Kanara, or a total increase of 11,630 during the week.

2. The Government of India have expressed their appreciation of the taluka reports prepared by the local Officers of this Government, abstracts of which accompanied statement No. XIII.

It may be advisable to notice the machinery available in this Presidency for the distribution of charitable aid to indigent persons unable, on account of sickness, age, or infirmity, to obtain their livelihood upon the relief works, or who, from any cause, are prevented seeking relief on those works.

In every village there is one, and in many villages there are two, patels or hereditary headmen, who, as far back as last November, were ordered to relieve all cases of distress, whether of their own villagers or of travellers. They are assisted by the kulkarni, or hereditary village accountant, and have at their disposal the hereditary village police and messengers. There are, also, Police posts at some of the larger villages, and the officers of the Police, as well as those of the Public Works Department, are able to give most valuable assistance.

In some of the worst districts, the villages of a taluka have been divided into groups, and each group placed under the charge of a Circle Inspector, whose duty it is to visit all his villages at least twice a week.

The chief executive officer of the taluka is the Mamlatdar, who has a strong office establishment intimately acquainted with the taluka and in seriously affected districts, an extra, or Relief Mamlatdar has been appointed: these Mamlatdars are immediately subordinate to the Assistant or Deputy Collector, who, in famine districts, has charge sometimes of only one, and seldom of more than two, Talukas; the immediate superior of the Assistant or Deputy is the Collector, and the heads of the chain of local organization are the three Revenue Commissioners, between whom the nine famine districts are divided.

3. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. A mistake for the week ending 27th January has been corrected, and information regarding the immigrants and hill-men in Ratnagiri and Kanara has been added. It may be noticed that, on the latest date for which information is furnished, the number of people upon civil relief works was not much in excess of one-fifth of the total.

4. Maps are not sent this week, as they would only repeat the information contained in those which accompanied the last statement.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the Week ending 24th February.	Expenditure during the Week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the Week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh ...	...*	...*	518	862	81	341
Nasik ...	10	7	184	4,507	657	2,597
Ahmednagar ...	...†	...†	4,938	3,605	317	1,672
Poona ...	2,604	1,041	7,224	9,907	946	11,991
Sholapur ...	1,120	1,108	14,760	8,540	798	3,539
Satara ...	25	13	1,198	7,242	787	3,252
Kaladgi ...	335	196	928	...†	...†	...†
Belgaum ...	473	187	1,999	722	73	428
Dharwar ...	...†	...†	2,367	235	28	28
Total ...	4,567	2,552	34,116	35,620	3,687	23,848

* No expenditure has been incurred. † Return not received.

The allowance of a quarter of an anna per head, per diem, for children under seven years of age, whose parents or guardians are employed upon the relief works, is paid both by the Civil and Public Works Departments, so that, assuming that there are 26 working days in the month, and that grain is selling at 16 lbs. the rupee (and it is seldom so dear as this), a family, consisting of a husband, wife, and four children, two over, and two under, seven years, can earn Rs. 7-11-6 monthly on the former, and Rs. 9-12 on the latter, *e. g.*—

	Man.	Woman.	2 Children over 7 years.	2 Children under 7 years.	Rs. A. P.
Civil Agency ... As.	1½	1¼	1½	½ = 4¾ × 26 =	7 11 6
Public Works Agency ,,	2	1½	2	½ = 6 × 26 =	9 12 0

This amount for a family is not less than the earnings of some peons or lower class of servants who frequently have as large a family to support.

If, in consequence of the application of the sliding scale, the money wages drawn are less than the above, the amount obtained will nevertheless purchase more food, *e. g.*, a man, where grain is from 16 to 18 lbs. per rupee, draws upon Civil Works 1½ annas, and can procure for it 1½ lbs. of food, but where grain is 32 lbs. per rupee, though he earns only 1 anna, he can purchase with it 2 lbs. of grain. The local officers have full authority to deal with special cases, as coming within the scope of charitable relief.

6. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

7. With regard to the movements of food-grains 4,917 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 22nd February, and during the same week 4,199 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 9,116 tons for the week.

8. On the whole, the increase in the number of persons upon relief works is not excessive, and the grain supply continues to be satisfactory.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the previous week.	Allotments Granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the previous week.
									Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Cholera is prevalent; and out of 410 cases, 163 proved fatal during the week.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	21,610	20,851	3,02,596	1,58,395	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18⅜ 19⅜	18¾ 19¾
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain slightly cheaper; otherwise no change	Ditto ...	2,556	2,047	29,068	23,716	Jowari 61	20	21¼
Jath ...	894	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received ...	Ditto ...	3,309	...†	23,671	18,206	Jowari 63	...†	...†
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto ...	531	499	15,400	6,046	Jowari 54	29⅜	29⅜
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	190,814	...	The public health is good, but distress is commencing to be felt in a few places.	Ditto ...	40	138	538	163	Nachani 55	28¾	28½
Total ...	8,091	4,648	1,766,098	801,234			28,046	...	3,71,273	2,06,526			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c. † Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(*Accompaniment to Statement No. XVI.*)

Districts.	For the Week ending 11th November 1876.		For the Week ending 18th November 1876.		For the Week ending 25th November 1876.		For the Week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the Week ending 30th December 1876.		For the Week ending 6th January 1877.		For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the Week ending 20th January 1877.		For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	...	...	...	2,006	...	2,320	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	*322	3,932
Násik ...	...	...	...	8,129	...	9,901	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022
Ahmednagar ...	...	7,532	...	19,678	13,319	16,972	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847
Poona ...	2,722	3,438	7,612	7,004	8,870	19,585	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374
Sholápur ...	...	8,092	26,445	18,351	40,224	28,767	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139
Satara ...	...	3,457	265	4,711	366	7,049	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424
Kaládgi ...	...	...	...	...	4,656	2,130	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562
Belgaum ...	...	...	796	...	673	7,803	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	2,959	1,795	2,892	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	37,979	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788
Total ...	2,722	22,519	35,118	62,838	69,903	97,419	86,214	1,13,616	1,04,604	1,29,253	1,11,402	1,46,195	1,16,454	1,72,093	1,20,809	1,72,284	1,20,024	1,84,437	1,36,629	194,818	1,30,645	2,02,612	1,00,661	1,79,347	79,577	1,96,151	63,659	1,83,045	47,613	1,76,549
Grand Total ...	25,241		97,956		1,67,322		1,99,830		2,33,857		2,57,597		2,88,547		2,93,093		3,04,461		3,31,447		3,33,257		2,80,008		2,75,728		2.46,704		2,24,162	
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	255	1,379	323	996	497	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323
Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	176	1,533	167	1,781	219	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	431	2,912	490	2,777	716	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517
Total ...	...		...		...		...		...		1,336		3,402		3,493		4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924	
Grand Total of the 11 Districts ...	25,241		97,956		1,67,322		1,99,830		2,33,857		2,58,933		2,91,949		2,96,586		3,09,079		3,36,386		3,39,439		2,86,849		2,81,873		2,48,695		2,27,086	

* These are last week's figures, as the report of the 17th February has been returned for correction.

B

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVI).

Week ending	Civil Agency.				Public Works Department Agency.				Grand total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.				Rs.				Rs				
11th November 1876	7,488	1,608	813	301	1,15,522	8,314	6,917	1,791	1,23,034	6,706	6,161	1,490	22,519
18th November	75,456	15,910	12,204	4,559	3,26,266	45,138	37,710	12,468	4,01,810	29,228	25,506	7,909	62,638
25th November	1,73,837	34,796	25,288	10,119	5,15,444	77,313	65,494	24,600	6,89,607	42,517	40,206	14,481	97,419
2nd December	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	6,80,686	86,927	81,323	31,386	9,18,903	47,232	48,054	18,280	1,13,616
9th December	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	8,67,839	1,01,858	96,468	36,406	11,73,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	1,29,253
16th December	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	10,52,971	1,11,649	1,06,462	40,441	14,38,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	1,46,195
23rd December	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	12,51,333	1,24,478	1,17,947	48,502	17,20,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	1,72,093
30th December	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	14,77,348	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234	20,56,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	1,72,284
6th January 1877	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	23,42,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437
13th January	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	26,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818
20th January	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	30,01,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612
27th January	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	32,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347
3rd February	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	24,81,077	1,11,918	1,21,586	42,297	34,75,837	78,945	86,559	30,647	1,96,151
10th February	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	37,58,501	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045
17th February	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	39,37,080	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed Districts only. The people upon Relief Works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th FEBRUARY 1877.

No. 12028-174, dated Bangalore, 26th February 1877.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM desired by the Chief Commissioner to submit, for the information of Government, the periodical return for the week ending midnight of 17th instant, and to explain that all statistical returns for the province have been directed to be made up in this manner for the convenience of systematic comparative analysis. The present return of area affected differs from that previously submitted, but at first there was no definite rule for determining what this was, and the present figures may be taken to represent it more accurately than those furnished heretofore, which were necessarily based on the reports sent in by the amildars of taluks.

2. The whole of the province is unfortunately affected, though the severity of the calamity is felt more in the eastern and central parts than in the western. There is generally a sufficiency of grain, and the prices, it will be seen, are fairly steady; but the great want is money and water. With regard to the former, relief works have been judiciously apportioned over the provinces so as to unable those capable of work to get a fair day's wage for a fair day's labor, and relief kitchens, that have been similarly opened, are accessible to those who, unfortunately, are unable to do so.

3. As regards gratuitous relief, measures are in progress for carrying out the system of house-to-house inspection advocated by Sir R. Temple, with the object of preventing, as far as human agency can effect it, the mortality that might possibly otherwise occur among those who are, from any cause, unable or unwilling to seek relief at the works and feeding kitchens. A copy of the Chief Commissioner's orders No. 11381-226, dated 9th February 1877, on this subject was communicated to you with my letter No. 11672-165, dated 16th instant.

4. The tanks in the neighbourhood of Bangalore are all dry, as well as in many other parts of the province, and should no rain fall so as partially to fill them and keep up the spring level in the wells, the suffering will be intensified during next month, when, according to the doctrine of averages, which, however, is not to be always implicitly relied on, no rain is to be expected, though rain usually falls during the month of April in the shape of so-called mango showers. Exceptional falls have, however, occurred in March and notably so in the years 1853 and 1863, when 6½ and 5½ inches, respectively, were registered. Should such rain providentially fall in our present need, not only will actual distress be greatly alleviated, but the confidence that will be inspired will have the most beneficial influence, and grain that is now confidently believed to be stored for consumption in case of greater necessity, will then be brought forward for sale.

There is, moreover, I am to add, an expectancy of rain on the part of the agricultural population, and though this is difficult of explanation, the fact remains that they have for some time past (1) been cultivating small patches wherever water was available; (2), sinking new and deepening old wells; (3), carefully ploughing such lands as admitted of such impression; and (4), collecting with more than their usual diligent care manure of all kinds, and spreading it in readiness on their fields.

5. The result of the special arrangements that the Chief Commissioner has directed to be made to ensure accuracy and a thoroughly uniform system of working relief operations of all kinds, for the public benefit, throughout the province, will be observable in the return for the week ending midnight of the 3rd March; and Government, I am instructed to add, may rest assured that the fullest information will be afforded without any unnecessary delay, and that the strictest economy, consistent with the imperative duty of relieving, under very careful supervision, the sufferings of the people in the present crisis, will be effectually observed.

	Rs.	
District Fund Budget	1,85,323	
Special relief works	1,19,269	
		3,04,592
Imperial Public Works Irrigation Budget	3,56,234	
Imperial Public Works roads and buildings	8,36,533	
		11,92,767
Civil Budget petty constructing and repairs	76,831	
Municipal Budget	1,19,713	
		1,96,544
TOTAL	16,93,903	

6. The totals of the general expenditure up to the 31st December 1876 are marginally given.

Statement regarding the condition of the Province of Mysore for the week ending 17th February 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Condition of Districts as reported.	Works in progress.	Daily average number of persons employed. During the period last reported upon.	Daily average number of persons employed. During the period under report.	Sums appropriated for works of all kinds under revenue officers.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in seers of 80 tolas per rupee. Ordinary prices of rice and ragi.	Prices during the period last reported upon.	During the period under report.	Average rainfall for five years in inches and cents.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 to date.	General Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
									Rs.	Rs.				In. Cts.	In. Cts.	
Bangalore ...	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	Markets moderately supplied in all the taluks except Kankanhalli and Anekal. The crops are withering; much sickness prevails, especially cholera. No rain; gratuitous relief to 765 persons afforded beyond municipal limits; 6,758 persons relieved daily in the kitchens in Bangalore; the numbers in columns 3 and 5 in last return were obtained on estimate only; particulars have since been received, and the present figures are based thereon. This remark applies generally to all the Districts.	Roads. Tanks. Miscellaneous.	12,713	14,386	59,587	37,613	Rice., 1st sort, 10 „ 2nd sort, 12 Ragi .. 30	5 to 7 6½ to 7½ 7½ to 10½	5½ to 7½ .... 7 to 10	35 31	16 3	A large number of relief works have been put in hand, on which labor is carefuly organized; willing exertion is being made by every one to meet the difficulties of the situation, and systematic village relief, as contemplated by Chief Commissioner's Order No. 11381—226 of 9th February 1877, is being introduced as quickly as possible. There is no immediate prospect of rain. The tanks generally are all dry, and the gravity of the crisis is undoubted. Wells are being sunk, and other efforts made to provide against a water famine. Cattle are dying for want of forage, but sheep are not included in this category. With respect to this last item, careful enquiries are being instituted with a view to submit a special report on the subject. Explanation regarding small expenditure compared with the appropriations made, has been called for, and explanation will be given in next report. Special arrangements have been made to ensure accurate weekly returns in future, and their timely submission to Government with the fullest information. See telegram of the 23rd instant.
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	Markets well supplied by importation. Prices slightly risen in some places. Bengal-gram and jawari crops in beds of tanks do well. Sugar-cane cut and milled. Rs. 1,334 spent on gratuitous relief. Cholera, dysentery and small-pox are prevalent. No rain.	Ditto ..	7,206	8,183	69,278	2,579	Rice, 1st sort, 16 „ 2nd sort, Ragi .. 40	..... 6 to 7½ 7½ to 10	.... 6 to 7¾ 7 to 10	25 44	14 87	
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	Markets well supplied. Prices risen. Sugar-cane crops harvested in some places. Jawari and Bengal-gram crops in beds of tanks, and under well irrigation, are promising. Cholera and small-pox prevail in all the taluks; cattle suffer from murrain; gratuitous relief afforded to 2,471 persons daily; the number is gradually increasing.	Ditto ..	15,633	17,409	1,11,294	47,419	Rice, 1st sort, 12 „ 2nd sort, 14 Ragi .. 53	5 to 6 6 to 7 6¾ to 9	5 to 6½ .... 7 to 8¾	27 39	15 88	
Mysore ...	4,127½	1,245	943,187	93,764	Markets fairly supplied. Prices stationary, except in Ashtagram and Mandya Taluks, where there has been a slight change for the better; 734 persons received grain or cooked food daily in charity kitchens, in addition to 2,546 who were fed in the feeding house in the town of Mysore supported by private subscriptions aided by a Government grant. Great emigration is stated to have taken place from the north of the Mandya Taluk, but the destinations of the emigrants are not known. Explanation has been called for, and will be reported on hereafter.	Ditto ..	5,089	6,545	22,165	3,395	Rice, 1st sort, 11 „ 2nd sort, 12 Ragi .. 35	5 to 5¾ 5½ to 6 8 to 11	5½ to 6½ . ... 8 to 11	24 28	20 79	
Hassan ...	3,291	2,153½	668,417	190,823	Markets sufficiently supplied, except in the taluks of Manjarabad, Channaraypatna and Harnhalli. Prices shew a tendency to fall. Paddy called "Kodebhatta" transplanted in Manjarabad; little or no hope entertained of the Bengal-gram crop being saved in the Hassan, Nagamangala, and Harnhalli Taluks. Areca-nut trees in some gardens in the last named taluk have withered from continued drought; no crops in other taluks. Cholera in every taluk of the District. Rs. 342 spent on gratuitous relief.	Ditto ..	7,165	6,753	43,587	19,677	Rice, 1st sort, 13 „ 2nd sort, 16 Ragi ... 38	5½ to 6 6 to 7 6 to 8½	5 to 6½ ..... 8 to 9	34 45	15 81	
Shimoga ...	3,797	388	496,976	47,431	Markets moderately supplied. Prices stationary. Fever prevails in some parts of Sorab, and Sagar Taluks. Public health at headquarters fair; about 150 persons receive gratuitous relief daily in the town of Shimoga; fuller report next time.	Ditto ..	2,365	2,818	46,804	15,240	Rice, 1st sort, 11 „ 2nd sort, 15 Ragi ... 39	5 6 to 7 9	5 6½ 9	88 45	18 29	
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	Markets fairly supplied, except Lakvalli. Sugar-cane is being cut in some parts of Tarikere and Lakvalli Taluks. In the last mentioned taluk the picking of coffee and supari finished. In Chikmagalur and Tarikere crops are withering. Cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa prevail in Chikmagalur. Murrain prevails among cattle in the Lakvalli and Koppa Taluks. About 258 persons received relief in kitchens daily.	Ditto .. Channels	2,001	2,417	10,762	678	Rice, 1st sort, 12 „ 2nd sort, 15 Ragi ... 32	6 6 to 7 8 to 9	6 to 7½ .... 8 to 9½	35 69	19 58	
Chitaldroog ...	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	Markets moderately supplied. In Budihal there is no crop. In other taluks crops under wells, beds of tanks, and on the banks of the rivers are in good condition. In the Davangere Taluk cotton crop is withering. Public health generally good. Rs. 188 spent on gratuitous relief.	Ditto ..	5,095	4,837	1,35,091	66,367	Rice ... 12 Ragi ... 44	5 to 7 7 to 8	5 to 6 7½ to 9	23 46	9 49	
Total ...	27,077½	16,812½	5,055,412	2,579,827			57,867	63,348	4,98,568	1,92,968						

J. PUCKLE,
For *Officiating Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	From Foreign Ports.		From Bengal.		From British Burma.		From other Indian Ports.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice ...	16,699	91,232	125,787	6,75,881	5,994	33,274	...	...	148,480	8,00,387
„ Paddy ...	...	...	659	2,250	13,361	44,365	...	...	14,020	46,615
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	8,848	40,029	439	2,248	...	...	9,287	42,277
Bimlipatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice ...	...	...	1,969	8,892	...	...	...	...	1,969	8,892
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice ...	...	...	25,284	1,38,136	...	...	...	...	25,284	1,38,136
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	7,388	25,225	...	...	7,388	25,225
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Tranquebar—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Negapatam—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice ...	1,464	8,875	12,794	75,967	...	...	...	...	14,258	84,842
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	5,724	1,006	5,724
Cochin—Rice ...	...	...	24,342	1,12,076	...	...	...	...	24,342	1,12,076
„ Paddy ...	...	...	249	656	9,937	25,013	4,237	14,472	14,414	40,141
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice ...	...	...	4,449	26,331	...	...	...	...	4,449	26,331
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut—Rice ...	...	...	30,561	1,59,479	...	...	...	...	30,561	1,59,479
„ Paddy ...	2,833	11,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,833	11,432
„ Other Grains ...	5,042	21,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,042	21,971
Quilandy—Rice ...	...	...	586	3,200	...	...	29	160	615	3,360
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice ...	...	...	7,335	36,430	...	...	...	...	7,335	36,430
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	7,029	20,224	...	...	7,029	20,224
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore—Rice ...	...	...	785	4,184	...	...	...	...	785	4,184
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice ...	18,163	1,00,107	238,892	12,40,576	5,994	33,274	29	160	258,078	13,74,107
„ Paddy ...	2,833	11,432	899	2,906	37,715	114,827	4,237	14,472	45,684	1,43,637
„ Other Grains ...	5,042	21,971	8,848	40,029	439	2,248	1,006	5,724	15,335	6,99,972

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th MARCH 1877.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	FROM BENGAL.												FROM BRITISH BURMA.									
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		TOTAL.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.		TOTAL.*	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	30,818	1,01,454	...	...	43,392	1,08,368	10,836	36,875	9,779	26,620	94,825	2,73,317	5,305	12,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,305	12,270
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	60
Negapatam ...	12,466	51,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,466	51,080	...	...	2,689	4,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,689	4,880
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	1,300
Tuticorin ...	11,143	44,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,143	44,079	...	...	19,757	35,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,757	35,509
Cochin ...	52,493	1,94,750	...	...	6,563	17,868	...	...	55,601	1,57,787	114,657	3,70,405	1,232	2,995	7,347	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,579	32,995
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,163	85,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,163	85,000
Tellicherry ...	15,757	59,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,757	59,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	46,147	1,72,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,147	1,72,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	1,012	4,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	4,140	...	...	1,469	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469	6,000
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,889	25,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,889	25,206
Mangalore ...	1,995	8,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,995	8,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	5,166	18,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	200	5,239	18,962	...	...	15	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	60
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,546	1,042	1,546	1,042	...	...	25,466	44,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,466	44,377
	176,997	6,54,293	...	...	49,955	1,26,236	10,836	36,875	66,999	1,85,649	304,787	10,03,053	6,537	15,265	105,104	2,32,392	...	...	...	...	...	..	111,641	2,47,657

* No returns have been received from Kyouk-phyoo, Ramree, Mergui and Tavoy.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING THE 24th FEBRUARY.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay, | *To—Calcutta,*
From—Works. | *To—Works.*

Grain delivered in week ending the 24th February at Násick, Bhosawul and intermediate stations about 749, and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 8,512 tons.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay, | *To—Calcutta,*
From—Works. | *To—Works.*

Grain sent in week ending 24th February between Sholapur and Raichore about 10, and to Raichore and stations beyond 668 tons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING 3rd MARCH.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay, | *To—Calcutta,*
From—Works. | *To—Works.*

Grain delivered in week ending 3rd March at Násick, Bhosawul and intermediate stations about 292, and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 1,701 tons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S APPROVAL OF FAMINE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 18 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, 8th February 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council dated 5th January, No. 1 of 1877, on the subject of the scarcity in Western and Southern India, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I approve of, and accord my sanction to, the appointment temporarily of the Honourable Mr. Hope as an Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

3. I consider that Your Lordship in Council has, under the explanations offered, exercised a just discretion in permitting the Government of Bombay to concentrate all its correspondence on the subject of the famine and relief operations in its Public Works Department.

4. I also approve of the proceedings of your Government in permitting the Government of Bombay to undertake the construction of large works, and I shall await the more complete explanation, which you doubtless will furnish in due course, of the arrangements under which you propose to require that any excess expenditure beyond the actual requirements of the scarcity shall be met from provincial resources.

5. I have already expressed, by telegraph, my approval of the special mission of Sir Richard Temple.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCIES OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

No. 14, dated 9th March 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

THE subject which has most particularly engaged our attention during the past week in connexion with the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, is the insufficiency of the means at present available for transporting grain from Madras to the interior, and more especially to the north-western districts of Cuddapah, Bellary and Kurnool. The stock of grain at Madras awaiting removal by rail, including, we understand, some 26,000 tons of Government grain, is very large. Much of it is lying on the beach in bags exposed to the weather, and will be seriously damaged if rain should fall before it is removed. At present the Madras Railway is not able to carry more than 700 tons a day. It is of great importance that the carrying power of the railway should be increased with as little delay as possible, and with this view Sir Richard Temple has suggested, in a Minute which we enclose, that the working of the Raichore section of the Madras Railway should, for a time, be made over to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. On the 3rd instant we communicated to the Madras Government our concurrence in this proposal; but it now appears that there are difficulties in the way of its being carried out, owing, it is stated, to the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not being more than sufficient to furnish haulage to Raichore. We hope to be able in the course of a few days to make arrangements for the supply of additional rolling-stock from the East Indian and other Railways to the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways. The strain on the railways for some months past has been undoubtedly very great, and the exertions of the railway officials have been most commendable; but still greater efforts will have to be made to avert disaster, and we trust that they will not be unsuccessful.

2. Another matter which has caused us considerable anxiety, is the distrust which appears to be felt by members of the mercantile community, both at Madras and at Calcutta, in connexion with the purchases of grain made by the Madras Government some time ago. From letters which have appeared in the newspapers, and from information which has reached us from other quarters, there is evidently still an impression that the relations between the Madras Government and the firm which was employed by it to make its purchases, have not entirely ceased, and that there is danger of further similar purchases being made and disarranging the calculations of the trade. Some colour was unfortunately given to the impression in question by a transaction which occurred at Bellary subsequent to the date on which the Madras Government brought to a close the arrangement with the firm alluded to for the purchase of grain. It appears that on the 12th of January, the arrangement with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company having been terminated on the 5th, the Collector of Bellary purchased some grain for the relief works from a local firm without reference to the local Agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, and was called upon by the Madras Government to explain why this particular transaction had been concluded without reference to the Government brokers, and it was not until the 29th January that the Government officers at Bellary became aware that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company were no longer Government brokers. The fact that the firm in question had ceased to act for the Government in that capacity, was not publicly notified by the Madras Government until the 8th February, a delay which was unfortunate, and which not improbably caused mis-

apprehension in the minds of the mercantile community. From orders of the Madras Government which have recently been received, we learn that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company were employed in issuing supplies of rice from the Government reserve, and in replacing in the reserve an equal quantity which apparently was supplied by them to the Government. In one of Sir Richard Temple's recent minutes the same firm are alluded to under the designation of the Government Grain Agents. We are aware that the Madras Government have no intention of entering into further purchases of grain, similar to those made by them in November last; but it is so important that there should be no grounds whatever for misapprehension, either as to the action or intentions of the Government in this matter, that we have deemed it necessary to request that the Madras Government will lose no time in publicly notifying the quantity of grain now in its hands, both at Madras itself, and in the distressed districts, and its resolution to make no further purchases of grain outside of the distressed districts, unless it is satisfied that the trade is unable to supply the wants of those districts, in which case the grounds of that conclusion, and the exact intentions of the Government, should be publicly made known. We have also instructed the Madras Government to notify that even in the distressed districts, the Government will abstain from making purchases except for the relief of localities which the trade is unable to reach; that all Government grain now in those districts will be removed to places at least sixty miles from the railway, and that no more Government grain will be sent to those districts from Madras so long as private trade is able to supply them.

3. In regard to the reserve of Government grain now at Madras, amounting, as we have said, to 26,000 tons, we have suggested, for the consideration of His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council, the expediency of disposing of this reserve by public sale to the trade. With reference to the large quantity of grain which appears to have accumulated at Madras, belonging to private traders, the retention of a Government reserve would seem to be unnecessary; and its existence is certainly calculated to keep alive the erroneous impressions which have taken possession of the public mind in regard to the probability of the Government again interfering with the grain market. We think that the reserve should be sold to the highest bidders in specified lots at intervals of, say, a fortnight, previous notification being given of the quantities to be sold, and of the dates on which the sales will take place. We feel sure that the adoption of these precautions will effectually dispel any apprehensions of interference on the part of the Government with private trade.

4. Among the enclosures of this despatch will be found a Minute by Sir Richard Temple on the expediency of drafting labourers from the relief works in the Nellore district, and also from the Ceded Districts and Kurnool to the East Coast Navigation Canal, on which some 30,000 persons are now employed, but which will afford useful occupation to 60,000 more. This is one of the few relief works of magnitude at present in progress in the Madras Presidency. It is likely to prove a most useful work, passing, as it does, through the whole length of the Nellore district, connecting the delta of the Kistna river with Madras, and, as Sir Richard Temple observes, opening out "a large field for inland trade between the Presidency town and some of the richest agricultural districts." It is a work which the Madras Government have long desired to carry out to completion, and it would have been completed under the Government of Lord Napier and Ettrick, who gave much attention to the project, had funds been available. It is very desirable that the present opportunity should not be lost. We have no doubt that in this, and in other cases, the difficulty of inducing people to leave their villages for a distant work on which a full day's work will be exacted can be overcome by patience and firmness on the part of the district officers and their subordinates.

5. The following is Sir Richard Temple's telegraphic summary, received yesterday, of the present aspect of affairs in the Madras Presidency :—

"Spring crop coming on in most of the distressed districts, tendency of prices slightly favourable, markets well supplied, but much anxiety about accumulation of grain at Madras. Great delay in doubling line to Arconum. Number on relief works further decreased by improved carefulness of local officers; task-work more strict from improved supervision. The reduction of wages is being introduced with much hesitation. Since letter reporting my inspection at various times of ninety-seven thousand relief labourers, I have inspected thirty thousand more in districts of Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem. With some exceptions, physical condition of gangs inspected fairly good. In Nellore relief labourers very reluctant to be transferred from petty village works under lax supervision to Coast Canal under professional control. Local rumours of mortality going on in Nellore district are without foundation. Applicants for charitable relief decreasing, because unwilling to submit to system of relief camps. General prospect tolerably favourable with certain drawbacks only."

6. The number of persons employed on the relief works in the Madras Presidency, according to the latest returns, was 667,443, showing a decrease of 36,241 below the number of the previous week; 48,091 persons were gratuitously fed against 46,588, the corresponding number for the previous week.

7. In Bombay the number on the relief works during the week ending the 2nd instant was 263,053. As compared with the previous week, there was an increase of 11,630 persons; but the number on the works is enormously below the estimates referred to in the 10th paragraph of our despatch of the 23rd ultimo, which gave the probable number for the 1st March at the respective figures of 750,000, 540,000 and 677,500. In Mysore the number on the works was 63,348.

8. We have been furnished by the Madras Government with a copy of the letter addressed to them by their Sanitary Commissioner, which has been sent by them to Your Lordship, regarding the alleged insufficiency of the reduced rate of wages lately prescribed for the relief works in the Madras Presidency. Sir Richard Temple has proceeded to Madras for the purpose of conferring with the Local Government on this subject. We shall probably be in a position to express our views upon it in our next despatch.

9. We enclose a summary of the returns received from Mysore in reply to our call of the 30th October last, regarding the condition and prospects of the several talukas or sub-divisions of districts in that Province, together with our Resolution reviewing them. As we have already noticed most of the salient facts connected with the famine in Mysore in our despatch of the 23rd ultimo, we need not do more on the present occasion than draw Your Lordship's attention to the papers now sent, which confirm the opinions we had previously formed from Sir Richard Temple's reports that the arrangements for dealing with the famine in that Province have been characterised by zeal, judgment and humanity.

10. When we deputed Sir Richard Temple in January last to visit the famine-stricken tracts and to confer with the local Governments regarding the measures which were being carried out for the relief of distress, we had hoped that his mission would not occupy more than a few weeks; but it now seems probable that the arduous duty on which he is engaged will still occupy him for some time longer. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the service which Sir Richard Temple is rendering to the State at the present juncture.

No. 82, dated Bellary, 24th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum by Captain Bisset upon the improvements in the working of the grain traffic, with copy of a covering letter to the Madras Government.

2. The assistance given by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in smoothing the difficulties and assisting the working of the Madras Railway Company is now most satisfactory.

No. 81, dated Bellary, 24th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a memorandum by Captain Bisset on the progress of arrangements for improving the grain traffic from Raichore into the ceded districts.

2. With reference to this memorandum, I am to suggest that, if His Grace the Governor in Council be pleased to permit, the Agent of the Madras Railway may be moved—

(*a*) to increase the staff in the locomotive sheds, so that the engines of the Madras Railway Company and also those lent to the Company may be kept in first-rate working order, and so that failures of engine may be either prevented or set right;

(*b*) to improve and increase the telegraphic staff and also the station staff, so that telegraphic reports and orders about the movement of trains may be promptly transmitted by day and by night;

(*c*) to expedite the completion of the crossing stations, especially that between Nunchirla and Auspri.

3. Sir Richard Temple understands that some of these matters, as well as the completion of arrangements for watering engines, are engaging the attention of the railway officials. At the same time he considers it desirable to lay his recommendation on the matter before the Government of Madras, so that the improvement which has been effected in the grain traffic may continue, and in order that full work may be got out of the additional engines when they arrive.

4. The need for strengthening the telegraphic staff and for improved arrangements for passing trains is very apparent. But Sir Richard Temple will abstain from expressing a confident opinion whether it would be advisable to extend the block system gradually over the whole of the length of the Madras Railway in the ceded districts.

Memorandum on the progress of the arrangements for improving the delivery of grain from the North to the Madras Railway.

Suspensions of through booking.

THROUGH booking from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the Madras Railway was suspended about the 5th January, resumed on the 23rd January, again suspended on the 4th February, and again resumed on the 29th February. Mr. Conder informs me that, even during the suspensions, goods booked to Madras Railway by the East Indian Railway or by other lines beyond the Great Indian Peninsula Railway's system, were duly forwarded. Mr. Conder explains that the native merchants fully understand and are not discouraged by these alternations; and although I cannot understand this, I cannot suppose that Mr. Conder would accept (as he does) all the difficulties of detention of wagons and shunting of trains at road-side stations without very strong convictions of the superiority of the mode of working which he adheres to; and although I believe that the traders of the ceded districts of Madras would deal more directly with the distant markets if they could reckon more confidently on any regular interval between the despatch and the arrival of their goods, it must be noted that any deficiency of enterprise in the distant markets is made up for by the activity of the trade from Poona, Sholapur, and the Nizam's Dominions.

II. Efforts are made at the Great Indian Peninsular Railway stations to discourage the booking of grain locally to Raichore as an alternative to through booking, the consignors being advised that any suspensions of through booking are temporary, and that the Madras Railway Company's trains from Raichore are occupied with through traffic. But Raichore station can, under present arrangements, receive local grain without inconvenience; and now that this reason can no longer be urged, the argument in favour of getting large quantities of grain as near as possible to the distressed districts cannot but be admitted; and moreover grain has now begun to go from Raichore to Kurnool, and more might be expected to take this route if the road and its arrangements could be improved.

During the first sixteen days of February there have been 1,460 through booked wagons passed through Raichore, against 297 wagons booked locally, and the local booking has not unduly increased and it is now quite manageable.

III. The additional sidings were promptly put in at Raichore station, and they have been found of the greatest assistance, particularly in unloading grain for Raichore.

IV. *Crossing stations* are being constructed, one near the Tungabhadra river (with special reference to the water-supply), and another between Kosgi and Adoni.

Crossing stations and additional sidings.

Additional sidings and grain sheds are ordered at Adoni, where there is now, and where there is likely to be, a heavy traffic.

The crossing stations south of Adoni are not yet in progress, it being considered that the traffic south of Adoni can be passed without further assistance.

I believe that as soon as it is found possible to draw supplies from the north, the demand from the districts south of Gooty will increase much more than it has already done. But in the meantime I fear a temporary check will occur in the traffic as a result of the great fall in the prices of northern grain which has lately taken place, and if the estimates are not altogether wrong, this check will be followed by a more severe pressure than has yet occurred.

Below the junction for Bellary the number of trains may be practicable, but on the line between Raichore and Goondacal junction, I think no means of facilitating the passage of trains should be neglected.

V. The Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has now made arrangements to give all the desired assistance to the traffic through Raichore.

The numbers of wagons handed over to the Madras Railway at Raichore are now regulated by the demands* made by the Station Master of the Junction Station; the times of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are arranged to suit the requirements* of the Madras Railway Company; the wagons are now arranged in station order as much as possible, with the view of reducing the work at, and avoiding difficulties in, the Raichore Station; and the wagons for Raichore itself, and for transhipment at Raichore, are being delivered together and by the trains arriving at the hours most convenient for prompt unloading and transhipment.

* An Assistant Traffic Manager will soon be stationed at Raichore and will take up these among other duties.

VI. The arrangements for mutual accommodation at Raichore junction provide for keeping the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company informed how many wagons the Madras Railway Company can take and promptly dispose of daily.

VII. It will be noticed from the appended table that the number of wagons moved from Raichore southwards has not been maintained up to the average of the first six days of February.

Since the 6th February two engines have been transferred to Raichore, but the third, promised about the 16th, has not yet arrived. Of the two sent up, one failed on the 11th, and another of those formerly on this section has also failed, so that the power at Raichore is again no greater than before.

But, even with the temporary increase of power from the 6th to the 11th, the average number of wagons worked away during the last ten days is only 102 against 110 a day during the first week of February. It is said that both men and engines were worked at too high pressure during the former period, and this is perhaps the case.

But, possibly, the Locomotive Superintendent may find it possible to arrange for larger shed staff to undertake the necessary shed work to the engines, and to relieve the drivers and firemen from this work so that they may have all their time at home for rest. I learn that many of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's engines are at present worked longer hours, but with reliefs of drivers and firemen, and I see no reason why, with increased running shed establishment to look properly after the engines, this should not be possible on the Madras Railway.

At present a great many of the hours on the road are spent at stations waiting for other trains or crossing orders, and improved regularity of the train service will do much to increase the effective work of both men and engines.

VIII. Reference has already been made to the system under which the movements of the trains on the Madras Railway are regulated, as one of the main causes of this irregularity. The system works very well with few trains, whose irregularities are easily adjusted; but with the multiplication of trains, telegraphic references to and replies from the directing officer increase proportionally, the telegraphic communication fails in the promptitude necessary to prevent serious delays, and in consequence of these delays (which have always a tendency to become cumulative) the train service gets disorganised.

This disorganisation throws an incessant strain on the directing† officer. But its consequences are perhaps most severely felt by the train staff, whose working hours are extended to the full limit of endurance.

† At the present moment one of these officers at Madras has been invalided from incessant work; and at Gooty it has been found necessary to appoint a second officer for this special duty and for work also at Raichore.

A change (involving some delay and considerable expense) to the block system is now being made between Raichore and Adoni, but it will not be practicable, even if it is desirable, to introduce this change over the whole line in time to be of present use. I believe that a change to the system in force on most of the other Indian Railways might safely be introduced, length by length, with a few days of special attention by the Telegraph and Traffic officers to each length as the change is made.

But even if this is considered impracticable, I believe that even with the present system an increase to the telegraph staff would afford considerable relief, and I am confident that if the necessary signallers are not available in this presidency, they could be obtained from other parts of India.

The importance of economizing the time of the working staff cannot in my opinion be over-estimated; for, besides considerations of public safety and of humanity to the staff, it has to be remembered that the supply of trained staff is limited, and that upon the vigilance and endurance of the staff during the next four months, the supply of food to the people depends.

IX.—Sufficient watering arrangements are of equal importance with an increase of engines and staff, and there is considerable anxiety about the sufficiency of the supply in the length from Raichore to Cuddapah. Efforts are now being made to supplement the supply, but it will very probably be necessary to provide a supply of portable tanks to convey water for use on the long trips where no water can be got. Fortunately, there are a number of suitable iron tanks available in Madras.

Watering arrangements.

An addition has been made with great success to the area of the station well at Kosgi, and similar additions are being made at one of the other stations.

It can hardly be hoped that all the enlargements of the wells will be equally successful, but to meet the coming emergency every possible source of water should be, and I believe is being, tried.

X.—It will be seen from the above notes that, although there is a slight difference of opinion on the through-booking question, the General Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has done all that he has been asked to do, and in some respects more than he is legally bound to do, to facilitate the through traffic at Raichore.

The Madras Railway Company, with equally good intentions, has much greater difficulties to contend with. It is short of engines, and its traffic and locomotive staff is ordinarily kept very low.

It has never before had to deal with a traffic so large as the present, and it has for the first time to encounter the difficulty of adapting its arrangements to working a heavy traffic. And it is thus not to be wondered at that from one cause or another, there is not the same facility of expansion on the Madras Railway as there is on lines which have often before had to meet these emergencies.

But with regard to the through traffic from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, although the mishaps recorded in paragraph 7 have prevented the Madras Railway from working up to the promises made to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the advance made has been considerable. The average number of wagons worked away from Raichore for the first sixteen days of February has been 105 a day, while the daily average of the period from the 4th to the 22nd of January was only 72 wagons. The difference in weight of grain amounts to 200 tons a day, and this increase has been attained without any corresponding sacrifice of the despatches from Madras.

W. S. S. BISSET.

BELLARY;
The 17th February 1877.

Statement showing the daily arrivals of wagons at Raichore Junction, and the daily despatches from the same station southward, obtained through the courtesy of the Traffic Manager, Madras Railway.

Month and Date.	Number of through booked wagons delivered at Raichore in wagons which can run through.	Number of through booked wagons which have to be transhipped at Raichore.	Number of wagons delivered at Raichore to be unloaded there.	Number of through wagons detained at Raichore.	Number of wagons (through transhipped and local) forwarded from Raichore southwards.	Remarks.
February 1st ...	106	16	26	136	128	
„ 2nd ...	79	3	10	131	110	
„ 3rd ...	78	10	6	116	113	
„ 4th ...	90	5	11	116	118	
„ 5th ...	48	10	29	106	90	
„ 6th ...	29	6	3	82	107	Two additional engines arrived.
„ 7th ...	51	4	1	32	131	
„ 8th ...	78	16	28	33	117	
„ 9th ...	101	14	9	66	80	
„ 10th ...	91	10	17	87	115	Two engines failed.
„ 11th ...	119	8	16	68	79	
„ 12th ...	95	8	17	53	95	
„ 13th ...	106	2	8	74	119	
„ 14th ...	106	8	7	79	95	
„ 15th ...	91	12	15	83	114	
„ 16th ...	84		2	75	73	
	1,334	136	297	Total not required.	1,679	

M

No. 83, dated Tripetty, 25th February 1877.

From—The Medical Officer on SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S *Staff,*

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum of the facts ascertained by him on 20th February regarding the condition and prospects of the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool, as ascertained, by Sir Richard Temple on 20th February 1877.

SIR Richard Temple arrived at Pattikonda from Auspri on the morning of 20th February, and was received by Mr. B. Subba Rao, tehsildar of the taluk, in the absence of Captain Browne, who was away in camp.

2. The Pattikonda taluk has an area of 1,071 square miles, and a population of 173,118. It is situated in the south-west of the Kurnool district, and the soil is pretty evenly divided between red laterite and black cotton soil. The Hindri river, which rises near Maddikera and falls into the Tungabadra near Kurnool, flows through it and is fed by numerous small water-courses from hilly parts of the district. The population is almost wholly agricultural, but there are a good many weavers in some of the larger villages; the chief of which are Kodomuru (Pop. 6,064), Maddikera (8,586), Piapali (5,076) and Pattikonda (4,383).

3. The chief product of the taluk is cholum (jowar), of which one crop is sown in the red soil in April and reaped in September; the other and later crop sown in the black soil in August is harvested in December and January. On the banks of the Hindri a certain amount of irrigation is effected by raising water from the river-bed, but there are no regular irrigation channels from that river. A good many tanks are scattered over the taluk, but are now for the most part dry.

4. Both crops failed almost entirely last year, though some part of the early crop and a good deal of fodder was saved, and fair crops were secured here and there from the irrigated land above-mentioned and near wells. The tehsildar estimates that the average outturn did not exceed one-sixteenth of an average crop. The rains of the previous year, 1875, were unseasonable, a good many of the tanks did not properly fill, and the harvest yielded only about five-eighths of an ordinary crop.

5. Stocks of grain are believed to be low in consequence, but it is difficult to estimate their amount. Trade is very active, and all villages are reported to be fairly well supplied with imported grain, chiefly from the north. Considerable stocks are lying at Auspri ten miles distant, and Sir Richard noticed a long string of carts carrying grain to Pattikonda. The tehsildar believes that private trade will amply provide for all needs. Some 15,000 bags of Government grain are in store at Piapali, and it is intended to establish depôts at Pattikonda and Devnakonda. The average price of cholum, which is the common food of the people, is 9 seers of 84 tolahs per rupee. Second sort rice is now seven seers per rupee, but is little eaten.

6. Relief works were started early and all comers were admitted. In the beginning of January the numbers were 36,000, but since the introduction of task work and the process of discharging those who appeared able to support themselves for a time, they have gradually come down to 23,000. Wages are paid in cash at the rate of 2 annas for a man, 1 anna 4 pies for a woman, and 10 pies for a child; and the nominal task exacted is the breaking and stacking of five cubic yards of road metal per day by each gang of fifty persons. The Madras Government orders of 31st January have not yet been received, and the tehsildar is acting on local orders.

The works now in hand are as follows:—

1.—A road from Pattikonda to Devnakonda, 12 miles, occupying 7,105 labourers.
2.—A road from Yenigamari to Kurmoor, 30 miles, 6,209 labourers.
3.—A road from Kurmoor to Venkatagiri, 15 miles, 6,766 labourers.
4.—A road from Rampoor to Garladini, 10 miles, 2,612 labourers.
5.—Repairs to the Bondimadugula tank, 50 labourers.
6.—Repairs to Pendakallu tank, 24 labourers.

The numbers on No. 1 were 8,000 last week, but the tehsildar himself visited the gangs, and discharged nearly a thousand persons whom he considered on enquiry did not at present need Government aid.

All the gangs on this road (about 7,000 persons in all) were paraded for the inspection of Sir Richard, who spent almost the whole day in enquiring into the condition of the labourers, with a view to shewing the tehsildar the principle on which the process of eliminating undeserving cases should be conducted. The great majority appeared to be really poor, and therefore deserving recipients of State charity, but there were some exceptions found in every gang. Several hundred cases were picked out and investigated, many persons were proved to be in a position to maintain themselves, many were set aside for further enquiry and others were found to be really dependent on relief labour for subsistence. Some few cases were flagrant abuses of Government charity, some few were clear fraud—as the case of a ryot paying Rs. 200 of land revenue, who had been put on the lists by his son, who was the gang maistri.

7. There has been considerable mortality among the cattle: the tehsildar gave it as his opinion that nearly 50 per cent. of the total number in the taluk had perished, but that the deaths have been chiefly confined to old and worn-out beasts, who are left to pick up what scanty pasture they can from the burnt-up fields. Stored fodder is too valuable to be given to them, and is reserved for the better class of draught and plough cattle, which are still abundant and in fair condition, although a good man, have died in some villages. Much jowar straw was saved from the early harvest, and it is expected that there will be sufficient fodder to supply the draught cattle.

8. Drinking water is still everywhere procurable. Some wells are dry, and the water in others is of bad quality, but wells are generally abundant, a good many new ones have been sunk, and water is near the surface in most parts of the taluk. No apprehensions of future failure are entertained.

9. The public health has on the whole been good since the beginning of the scarcity. There were a good many scattered cases of cholera in January, but no serious epidemic, and the disease has now subsided. Small-pox is prevalent in some villages but is not severe, and no cases were seen among the gangs examined by Sir Richard.

10. Crime has increased. Petty thefts are numerous, and twelve dacoities, chiefly grain robberies, have occurred since the beginning of the year.

11. On the whole, Sir Richard was of opinion—

that the great majority of the people were of the poorer classes and really in need of State aid:

that their physical condition was satisfactory:

but that about ten per cent. were clearly and palpably in a position to maintain themselves for some time to come, without the assistance of Government; and that if task work could be fully enforced, or the gangs thoroughly examined by persons of sufficient local and personal knowledge of the people, a still further percentage would be found in a similar position:

further, that the tehsildar is a competent native officer who has already done much in the direction of system and economy, and who, if judiciously instructed, may do still more to assist in carrying out the orders of Government.

ADONI;
21st February 1877.

ROBERT HARVEY, M.B.,
Medical Officer on Sir R. Temple's Staff.

No. 64, dated Hyderabad, 1st March 1877.

From—The First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copy of a letter* addressed by order of the Resident to the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple's Secretary with reference to a Minute† recorded by His Honour on the subject of the retention of His Highness the Nizam's subjects on relief works within the Hyderabad territory during the present famine in some of His Highness' frontier districts and those of the Madras Presidency adjoining them.

* No. 3540, dated 22nd February 1877.

† No. 70, dated 17th instant (copy enclosed).

2. Sir Richard Meade had hoped ere this to have laid before Government a full report of the state of the Hyderabad districts which are affected by the famine and the arrangements made in them for the relief of the people, but he has found it impossible to get as yet from His Highness' Government the full statistical and other information required for its preparation, though such was promised some weeks ago.

3. The Resident has, however, been in constant communication with the Minister on the general question of the famine in His Highness' territory, and has no reason to doubt that the measures taken by the Government to meet the requirements of the calamity have been judicious and well-considered and suited to the condition of the people and the necessities of the occasion; and this being the case, he has thought it unadvisable to press the Minister for the prompt submission of information that would probably take some time to collect and prepare.

4. At an interview between the Minister and Sir Richard Meade yesterday, however, the former stated that the required information was now nearly complete and should be forwarded immediately.

No. 3540, dated Hyderabad Residency, 22nd February 1877.

From—The 1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad,

To—The Secy. to the Honorable Sir R. Temple, Bart., K. C. S. I.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 70, dated 17th instant, forwarding copy of a minute recorded by Sir R. Temple, regarding the reception of Mysore and Hyderabad laborers upon relief works in the Madras Presidency, and expressing his hope that the Resident will move the Minister to issue directions for the employment and retention within the Hyderabad districts of Nizam's subjects who may desire work.

2. The question thus brought forward has been the subject of frequent conversation and enquiry between Sir R. Meade and the Minister and officials of His Highness' Government for the last four months, and the Resident has every reason to believe that the orders passed by the Minister before he proceeded to Delhi, and also since his return to Hyderabad, have fairly provided for the employment on relief works of the suffering population of all the Hyderabad Districts bordering the Madras Presidency that are affected by the famine.

3. At first, no doubt, many Hyderabad people crossed the frontier and presented themselves at the British relief works; but, so far as Sir R. Meade has been able to ascertain, a large proportion of these persons subsequently returned to Nizam's limits and obtained employment on the works opened therein..

4. On the other hand, considerable numbers of men and cattle in search of the means of subsistence have, from time to time, come into Hyderabad from the British Districts, and within the last fortnight the Minister has brought to the Resident's notice that there had been recently a large arrival of both in the Raichore District.

Sir R. Meade has been further informed by the officers of the Nizam Public Works Department employed on relief works, that, latterly, many labourers from the British Districts have made their appearance on those works, and been provided for on them.

5. It is, however, admitted that many of Hyderabad distressed poor, who left their homes when the pressure began to be first seriously felt, have not returned, and it is not known what has become of them.

6. The Nizam's Government has not, that the Resident is aware of, hitherto taken any steps to prevent sufferers from the famine in the British Districts entering its territory, as already described, in search of subsistence.

7. The Nizam's officials were at first disposed to effect the expulsion of any bodies of such persons that might arrive within their limits, on the ground that their presence would add to the existing difficulties, as well as be dangerous to the peace of the country; but Sir R. Meade urged that on no account should the migration of these people be obstructed or interfered with so long as they committed no offence and did not assemble in bands dangerous to the public peace, and the Minister entirely concurred in this view and issued orders accordingly.

8. It is well known that the practice under native rule has always been for the poorer classes to abandon their homes in times of drought and famine, and to migrate to other parts of the country free from such a calamity.

9. Sir R. Meade's personal experience of the great value of this practice as a means of reducing the number of sufferers in a stricken district, and especially in localities to which food could hardly be transported, leads him to think that the door to its continuance along the Hyderabad and Madras frontier should not be closed by the adoption of any strict rule on either side of the frontier for the retention of the suffering poor within their own limits.

10. It has suggested itself to him, in considering the request contained in your letter under reply, that as a large portion of the Hyderabad territory is fairly off, both as regards food for man and forage for cattle, it is probable that the migration towards it from the Madras and Bombay famine districts will continue, and that, in the interests of these districts and of the British Government, it should be encouraged as much as possible; and as any request to His Highness' Government to prevent its subjects who are in search of work or the means of subsistence from crossing over to seek the same on the British relief works, would probably be understood to warrant its preventing the migration of sufferers from the British Districts into Hyderabad, the Resident proposes to limit his action on your present communication to urging His Highness' Government to increased effort to provide fully, in the matter of relief works, for the employment of the poor in the districts adjoining Kurnool and Bellary, and to instruct its local officials to use their influence to induce the people of those Districts in want of work to take it on the relief works so provided for them.

11. The Resident trusts that Sir R. Temple will concur in the course thus proposed to be taken in this matter.

No. 70, dated Bellary, 17th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Honorable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K. C. S. I.,

To—The Resident, Hyderabad.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to forward copy of a minute recorded by him regarding the reception of Mysore and Hyderabad laborers upon relief works in the Madras Presidency.

2. Sir Richard Temple would hope that you may see fit to move His Excellency the Minister to direct the Nizamat officers to employ and keep within the Hyderabad districts any persons who may be desiring work. It is understood that His Excellency has already established ample relief works.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, No. XXXVII, dated Camp Bellary District, 16th February 1877.

I desire to submit to the Government of Madras certain observations on its general order of the 9th February which directs that "coolies" (relief laborers) from Mysore and Hyderabad are to be treated on relief works exactly as our own people.

2. Already many persons of this description have resorted both from Mysore and Hyderabad to the relief works in the Madras Presidency, and after their necessities have been relieved, have been sent back to their own province, Mysore or Hyderabad as the case may be, by which authorities they have been duly received. Both in Mysore and in Hyderabad, relief works are open, and I know that the authorities in both these States are willing and able to take care of their own people, and to avoid casting the burden of supporting them on the British Government.

3. In Mysore the relief operations are entirely under the direction of British officers, just as if they had been in British territory. But as relief has been allowed somewhat more in the Madras Presidency than in Mysore, there is no fear of British subjects resorting to Mysore, while there is every fear of Mysore subjects resorting to Madras Districts. I was distinctly warned of this by the Mysore authorities themselves, who said that many thousands of their people might be resorting to British Districts who all the time might properly be, indeed ought to be, maintained by Mysore. The Chief Commissioner would, I am sure, be glad that such people should be sent back to him. And I know that the Chief Commissioner is as anxious as he is resourceful to provide for all Mysore subjects.

4. If, therefore, in virtue of the Madras Government order cited above, any number of Mysore ryots were to come upon Madras works, an unnecessary expenditure of British money would be incurred upon that which was really the business of the Mysore State, notwithstanding that the Mysore State is anxious to undertake its own duty with its own money.

5. The same remark *mutatis mutandis* applies to the Hyderabad territory.

6. It is true that in 1874 the Bengal Government received in its relief works refugees from Nepal, but then the adjoining Nepalese districts were not under British supervision, and, so far as we knew, did not contain any relief works. It was therefore deemed necessary to receive the poor people. But the case is quite different with the Mysore State, which is administered by our own officers, and also the case is different with the Hyderabad State where ample provisions of relief are known to have been made.

7. I would therefore suggest that the officers in the Madras Districts be directed to receive persons from Mysore or Hyderabad temporarily if seen to be laboring under immediate necessity, but to give the earliest intimation to the nearest local authorities either in Mysore or Hyderabad, as the case may be, in order that these persons may be transferred to their own territory.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 97, dated Madras, 27th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him suggesting the issue of further orders to secure that cases of extreme distress may be searched out and relieved in every village of the more distressed districts.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Tripetty, 26th February 1877.*

In my Minute, dated Nundidroog, 8th February, I laid before the Government of Madras my views as to the need for fully utilizing the existing organization in the work of house-to-house visitation, so that all cases of dangerous distress may be searched out and relieved. Since that date I have seen the Madras Government orders of the — February on the same subject. I have also visited the Ceded Districts, Cuddapah, North Arcot and part of Kurnool, with the view of ascertaining how far systematic house-to-house visitation is being carried out, and how far the village headmen discharge the duty of searching out and bringing up every case of dangerous distress.

2. The orders of the Madras Government on this subject have, I believe, reached the village headmen; and Government officers, European and Native, are doing something in this direction. Still the fact remains that, up to the present time, the village headmen have brought forward only a very few cases of persons (in the many taluks I visited there were hardly a score of such cases altogether) who were in extreme need of relief. At the same time, in many of the relief labour gangs I found, side by side with hundreds or thousands of people not as yet in absolute need, a few persons in very poor physical condition, an enquiry into whose cases showed that they were the only bread-winners for whole families of infirm people. There is risk that the weaker members of families in such straits must sooner or later die, unless they are brought upon charitable relief. And there is always the fear that, if cases of this kind come to light, more (possibly worse) cases of the same kind remain undiscovered. And all this may occur side by side and simultaneously with the employment of great gangs of relief labourers whose numbers perhaps exceed the real dimensions of distress.

3. During my visits I have always drawn the attention of the relief officers in charge to the dangerous nature of such cases. And I have explained that the admission of thousands of comparatively well-to-do people to relief gangs without discrimination cannot relieve the few scores of really needy people who may be at home in their villages.

4. I would recommend that the existing orders of the Madras Government (which are doubtless excellent so far as they go) be further explained and enforced, and that a written (or printed) notice of his duties and responsibilities be sent to every village headman in the more distresed districts, that a written acknowledgment be obtained from him, and that a report be demanded of him of his having inspected every household in his village, and of his either having done the needful if he found any person in dangerous straits, or of his having found none such. The intentions of Government will then become really known, and supervising officers of all ranks will be able to enforce the real and careful discharge of their duties by the village officers. It is assumed that they have already been authorized to relieve temporarily any person in this condition at the Government expense. They, therefore, cannot have any motive for concealing the existence of any such case, if it exist. The reports of the village headmen will therefore be evidence of the best kind.

5. With regard to the disposal of necessitous people, when they are brought up to relief officers by the village headmen, I desire to bring to notice that, as yet, no relief camps on the Madras system have been formed in the Ceded Districts. Instead of the relief camp system, there are a number of relief houses (in one taluk as many as seven), at which out-door relief is given under the supervision of village headmen. It may be necessary hereafter, when the pressure on the people is greater, to have several places in each taluk for the distribution of out-door relief. But at present such relief is not required; it may lead to great peculation and waste, (for instance) such as occurred recently on a large scale at Hindupur in the Bellary district. And I would recommend that, for the present at any rate, the regular relief camp system, such as is enforced at Madras, should be adopted in the Ceded Districts. It is true that a considerable establishment is required, but if Native officers of the army are employed and existing buildings (such as chuttrums) utilised, the cost will not be excessive. And at any rate the expenditure will be less than under the plan of indiscriminate out-door relief under village headmen. Every necessitous person brought up by a village headman would be taken to the nearest relief camp, would be tended and fed there, until he or she was able to do some light work.

6. I suggest that some further orders on the subject of village visitation and the duties of village headmen be issued and carefully enforced at an early date. Systematic house-to-house enquiry is the necessary complement of an economical relief-work system. Indeed, it is the necessary complement of any relief-work system. Even if 70 per cent. of the population of a severely distressed taluk were on the relief works, I should still fear that some cases of extreme and dangerous distress must be left at home in the villages, unless a house-to-house visitation were maintained in the villages.

7. It is clearly cheaper for the public treasury and better for the people that all real cases of extreme distress should be searched out and relieved, while admission to the relief works is allowed with discrimination, than that all comers should be admitted indiscriminately to the relief works, while extreme cases of dangerous distress are left unrelieved in the villages or on the high ways. In the Madras Presidency discrimination is now generally exercised in admitting people to relief works; and I earnestly recommend that no pains be spared to secure the discovery and relief of extreme distress, such as must occur in outlying villages, with increased frequency as the season advances.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tripetty, 24th February 1877.*

IN continuation of my minute of the 13th February, regarding the Government grain transaction in this presidency, I feel obliged to represent to the Government of Madras that there seems to have been some misapprehension, in the Bellary district at least, respecting the time when the arrangements ceased between Government and the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company.

2. It will be in the recollection of Government that the notification published on the 8th February set forth that these relations ceased on the 5th January.

3. Nevertheless, at Bellary the following circumstances occurred which showed that there must have been some misunderstanding on the subject. On the 12th January the Collector of Bellary bought on account of Government 10,000 bags of rice at Rs. 9-6 per bag from the firm of Harvey and Sabapathy. On the same day the Bellary agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company called and asked the Collector why the transaction had been concluded without making reference to him as Government broker. And on that same day the Government of Madras telegraphed to Collector for explanation why this particular transaction had been concluded without reference to the Government brokers.

Again, on the 29th January certain Bellary dealers tendered for the supply of 5,000 bags of rice to the Collector. And their tenders were on that day, with the samples, referred by the Collector to the Bellary agent of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company for opinion. The Agent,

acting on behalf of his principals, gave an opinion on the samples. And it was not until the evening of the 29th of January that the Government officers at Bellary became aware that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company were no longer Government brokers, and that it was no longer necessary to consult them regarding local purchases of grain.

4. It is probable that the importance of these circumstances has passed away, now that the cessation of the relations between the Government and the firm has been notified. But to prevent any possible misapprehension it has seemed to me desirable to state what I have learnt.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tripetty, 24th February 1877.*

In a minute dated 13th February, I repeated my previous recommendation that a part only of the grain purchased by Government should be transported to places distant at least sixty miles from the railway, the residue being kept at Madras as a reserve. No definite reply has been received to this suggestion, which was laid before the Government of Madras, first on the 19th January, and afterwards on the 13th February.

2. I have now had an opportunity of conferring with Major Hicks, and I learn that about 15,000 tons of Government grain have already been delivered at depôts in the interior of the country; that to employ the contractors' carts, which he still retains, 4,000 bags of grain are required by him daily; that only 1,400 bags daily are now being despatched from Madras; that he is offering the use of his carts to local dealers at reduced rates of hire, but that as yet his arrangements are not sufficiently known in the interior to attract the village dealers.

3. It appears to me that the quantity (15,000 tons) already transported into the interior is quite enough for all the places that are likely to need such support. And the *26,000 tons remaining may safely be kept as reserve in Madras. But as Major Hicks contracted for the transport of at least 30,000 tons, out of which 15,000 tons have been delivered in the interior, it follows that there is spare carriage at his disposal for the residue, namely, 15,000 tons. Looking at all the circumstances of the case; seeing that the contracts have been made, and the carriage has been collected, I think that the carts employed by Major Hicks' agency had better be maintained under Government control and not dispersed. And I recommend that these carts be let out to private traders if not wanted by Government.

Note.	Tons.
Madras Government purchases from Calcutta	30,000
Purchases in Madras by the Madras Government and its officers ...	11,000
	41,000
Already transported to depôts by Major Hicks	15,000
Residue which may safely be kept as reserve	26,000

4. If the Madras Government should accede to my view that the quantity (15,000 tons) of Government grain already delivered at depôts in the interior is quite enough for the wants of the country requiring such support, then it would be necessary for Major Hicks to take prompt steps, through the local revenue officers, to make his terms known to the petty traders of the interior, who do most of the business of carrying goods from the railway to rural markets of the country. As soon as the local traders can employ all his carts, Major Hicks would cease to receive any Government grain by railway, and so the wagons now occupied by Government grain would be set free for private traders.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 297F., dated Bombay Castle, 13th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

As requested in your letter No. 149, dated 8th instant, I am directed forward (in manuscript) copies of two reports on the financial ability of Kolhapur and other Southern Mahratta Country States, submitted by the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, and referred to in this Government Resolution No. 60E.-196 of 29th ultimo. The correspondence has not been printed.

No. 505, dated Kolhapur, 15th December 1876.

From—The Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6975 of the 25th November, calling for more specific information than previously given as to the ability of Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta States to cope financially with the necessities of the present time.

2. The States under direct control are—

1. Kolhapur and its four feudatories, all minors.
2. Miraj (Senior branch).
3. Mudhol.
4. Mhysal.

3. Sangli, which is the chief of the Patwardhan Jaghirs, is managed by the Chief and Major West as Joint Administrator.

4. The following States are wholly under their own Chiefs:—

1. Miraj (Junior).
2. Jamkundi.
3. Ramdurg.
4. Kurundwad (Senior).
5. Kurundwad (Junior).

5. The statement A shows the financial condition of Kolhapur and its feudatories, and it will be observed that, with the exception of Bawra, which State had only recently begun to show a surplus, the late Chief having died in debt, all are in a position to meet the present crisis. Should Bawra be in the end driven to straits, Kolhapur can provide whatever may be required.

6. Appended is a report from the State Kharbari, which shows that on a closer investigation the revenue receipts will be considerably in excess of what was at first expected, the addition being partly from a more favourable outturn of the crops in some districts, and again from the high prices of grain and khurbah enabling the ryots to realize more money on lesser crops.

7. Though the present state of things is fair, still there is in many parts of the State considerable distress, particularly among that portion of the population which depends on labour for subsistence; and relief works have been opened wherever it seemed necessary, and other projects have been prepared to be opened as they may be needed, consisting of local roads, tanks, &c. It is thought that in the course of two months there will be a large accession to the number of persons requiring work both in the Ghât districts and to the eastward. At present the ryots are busy getting in their early crops. After that shall have been finished, they will have nothing to do, and will begin to clamour for work. It is impossible now to give any estimate of the numbers who may hereafter have to be employed, but it would hardly exceed 30,000 to 40,000 at the outside, and for that number works have to be held in readiness.

8. What the requirements of the country may be in the next four months it is difficult to say, but as grain is becoming cheaper, the fear that prevailed for the last two months, that people with money would starve for want of grain, no longer exists, that is, so long as the fair weather lasts.

9. On what will happen when once the coast is closed for trade and the whole of this part of the country, as far to the eastward as Mudhol or even Bijapoor, becomes dependent on local stocks either original or imported, no one can tell. It is not believed that the supply will be equal to the demand, and the nearest centre of trade will be Poona, distant from here above 150 miles.

10. I have been unable to ascertain what stock of grain there is in the country, but it is impossible to suppose that it is large. The owners would never have lost such a market as the past two months afforded, and I believe that those who have grain have little more than for their own wants till the next harvest. Large importations by dealers are in progress, but they disappear into the interior as fast as they arrive, and are for the most part purchased in the towns and villages for present consumption. When recently in the districts, I made particular enquiries on this subject, and found that in the small towns and large villages where bazars are held the importations were limited to the week's supply, and this is what will probably continue to be the rate of importations into such places from the coast or large marts nearest to it during the fair season. Directly the rain begins to fall, however, things will change and assume a very serious aspect. The coast and the roads from it will be closed, and all the country beyond the Krishna will become very difficult of access. Carriage, too, will not be obtainable in the same quantity as, apart from the custom of housing carts in the rains, all having bullocks will be able to make fortunes by them in the fields. With such a prospect in view it is well to be prepared, and Kolhapur is laying in a stock for itself and feudatories that it may be prepared for the hard times which people look to, and which to me appear inevitable

11. The statement B shows the financial condition of the Southern Mahratta Country States under direct management. The first is Miraj (Senior). I was there for some weeks after the scarcity began. It is likely to be a great sufferer by the drought, but fortunately it has a large balance, and is in a position to meet its extraordinary expenditure. There are at the present moment numerous relief works in progress as the weekly returns show, and the number of applicants for work is constantly on the increase. The cause is the utter failure of the kharrif all round the Miraj mhal, that is, the head-quarter petah; not even any khurbah has been got in many villages, only a little by the river side. The importations of grain into the town are large, but it is an extensive place with a large population and a larger one in mhal villages all depending on its weekly bazar.

12. Mudhol is a compact little State, and has a sufficient balance for all required of it. This State also is a great sufferer. The Khurbari reckons on only two annas in the rupee; and when there recently, I should say from what I saw that it would be hard to expect much more. There are several relief works in progress which will last for a time; others are ready whenever needed. Grain is brought in small quantities not more than enough for immediate consumption. The rates are much the same as those at Kaladgi.

13. Mhysal is but a single village sub-jaghir. It is at present managed by the Assistant Political Agent, though properly it belongs to Sangli. It is believed that it will just meet its expenditure this year, but advances can be made by Miraj to it if ever considered necessary. It is situated near Miraj, and the state of its crops is much the same as in that State.

14. Sangli is next in order to be mentioned, and I regret not to be able to speak more favourably of it. It is most unfortunately placed with heavy previous debts, a loss of half its land revenue for the year, no balances, cash or invested; the position is awkward. It is calculated that there will be a deficit of nearly four lakhs. Several relief works are in progress and others will be prepared. Major West estimated that his extraordinary expenditure for this season would be nearly three lakhs, for he has some very bad outlying districts, and will need to employ large numbers of men there, in fact, is doing so now. Like Miraj, the town of Sangli has a large bazar, and much grain is being imported, sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants of it and the neighbourhood for about 10 or 15 days.

15. The condition of the finances of this State has been before brought to notice, and Government sanctioned some pecuniary assistance being given by Kolhapur. But what has been done is only a temporary measure pending the decision of Government as to the future management. The following is a rough estimate of the position of the State:—

		Rs.	Rs.
	Total receipts		4,00,000
Deduct	Ordinary Expenditure	5,00,000	
	Extraordinary Expenditure	3,00,000	
			8,00,000
Deficit	... ...		4,00,000

16. I now come to the States wholly under their own Chiefs, and I regret that I cannot supply any figures to show their condition; but I can speak generally about them having recently visited each and discussed its prospects with its Chief.

17. Miraj (Junior) has means, though it is impossible to judge the amount. He is very careful, and will not lay out more than he can help. He has some small works in progress. The crops in his State have suffered a good deal, much the same as in Senior Miraj and Sangli. I do not doubt the Chief will manage his affairs without assistance.

18. Jamkhundi is in much the same state as Mudhol; no kharif crop except by the riverside: most of the villages have been deserted by a large proportion of its inhabitants, who have gone towards the ghâts with their cattle. There will be considerable loss of revenue, and some money is being spent on relief works. I ascertained from the Karbhari that there was a sufficiency of money to go on with. He believed that the Chief would not require to ask assistance. The Chief has himself imported and stored a large quantity of grain.

19. Karundwad (Senior) has no money, but he is not so much a sufferer as his neighbours. All round Karundwad itself the land is flourishing, being watered and flooded by two rivers. There will however be some loss on his outlying villages, and as assistance, either in money or grain, will have to be given, the Chief said he should ask to be permitted to put off till next year paying his contribution in lieu of sowar service, which amounts to Rs. 9,612-8, but has not yet done so. He has carried out one small relief work near Kurundwar. I do not think any more in that quarter are needed, certainly not for the present. The Chief has imported and advanced some grain on his ryots asking for it.

20. The Karundwad Join, or Chiefs, do not appear to have any cause for anxiety. They expressed none to me beyond general regret for the condition of things. I am not aware that they have any works in progress, but they have imported some grain. I believe they have quite enough means for anything required of them in their *Elaka*.

21. Ramdurg is not in affluent circumstances. He has no cash balance, but he has hitherto managed to raise sufficient to meet the extraordinary charges* in connection with the scarcity. He said it was his intention to apply for permission to postpone paying certain dues amounting to Rs. 5,000 into the Dharwar Treasury.

* Several relief works in progress.

22. An emergent call has been made for more detailed information from all the States, and as soon as it reaches me I shall submit it.

No. 713, dated Kolhapur, 14th December 1876.

From—The State Kharbhari, Kolhapur,
To—The Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.

WITH reference to Government letter No. 6795, dated 25th November 1876, calling for further particulars regarding the state of Kolhapur district and of its finances, I have the honour to report as follows :—

A closer enquiry into the state of the crops has revealed a much better state of things than was at first anticipated. It now appears that the Kolhapur State proper may fairly realise on the whole two or three annas more than the first calculation, that is, about six lakhs out of nine, which is the average amount of land revenue collections. The crops have no doubt partially failed here and there, but the cultivator has been able to make up his loss to a great extent by the enhanced prices which the surplus produce of his fields fetches in the market. The sale of the karbi and grass grown upon his lands has also given him material help.

2. There is thus no immediate danger of distress occurring among cultivators, who form a large portion of the population, excepting those of the easterly districts of Shirol, Raibág and Katkol, where it has already prevailed, and where relief works have been, and are being, started to counteract its effects. Except the population inhabiting these famished villages, the rest have yet been able to shift for themselves, and things will probably continue to move in the same course till the end of March. In the months of April, May and June, larger number of labourers will apply for employment, and it will be necessary to make provision for them by opening more relief works at appropriate places in the district. During the rainy season they will again return to their agricultural pursuits, and the demand for employment at the relief works will be considerably lessened. But if prices again rise, which is likely to be the case, special measures will have to be adopted for bringing the supplies of corn within the reach of the afflicted people.

3. The population in the whole district is a little more than eight lakhs. Of these, about one tenth (*i. e.*, 80,000) may be supposed to live from hand to mouth. Half of these will manage to shift for themselves by serving their brothers in well-to-do circumstances, and the State should be prepared to make provision for the remaining half, that is, about 40,000 people, in the shape of charity or relief works, the relief being paid either in cash or in kind.

4. Corn has been imported from Bombay and other places in large quantities by private dealers. The policy of strict non-interference has had a very healthy effect upon the Kolhapur market, there being in it at present a far larger quantity of cereals than it ever could command before. The State has also made very large purchases from districts where the season has been more favourable, and this example was followed by the local traders. Hitherto they never ordered out supplies from out-stations, being generally satisfied with the small quantities brought in by itinerant cartmen and occasional wanjaris. But the present distress has given a new impetus as it were to the commercial activity of the people of Kolhapur. The example set by the State in ordering stores of cereals was not lost upon the traders; importations have been made by them, and the market is well supplied with corn. Prices have gone down a little in consequence of these large importations, but this state of things is not to be relied upon. The district of Kolhapur is not favourably situated with respect to its intercourse with Bombay and other places, where the importation of cereals is facilitated by the proximity of the railway line. In the rainy season the coast communication is all closed, and the few local traders are always in a condition to monopolise the grain traffic. Up to the end of May the present rate will probably continue with slight variations, unless the new crops in Guzrat and other exporting districts suddenly change the scale either one way or the other. With the setting in of the rainy season, the traders will again be in a condition to combine and to sell such grain as they hold at famine prices, when it will be necessary for the State to supplement the supplies in the country from the stocks which it has laid in. Under ordinary circumstances the State always requires a large quantity of cereals to feed its large number of dependants, but this year it will have to support an unusually large number of labourers, who will have to be partly paid in kind, and I very much doubt if even the large purchases already made will suffice to meet the extraordinary requirements of these exceptional times.

5. The financial condition of the Kolhapur State and of the States subordinate to it is, as will appear from the annexed statement, on the whole satisfactory. There are surplus funds enough to meet the extraordinary expenditure necessitated by the scarcity.

6. Cattle are still pouring in from the eastern districts, and full freedom of forage is given to the owners in places available for the purpose. People it appears have been making provisions of fodder for the dry season, and I believe no special remedial measures are necessary as far as the wants of the people of Kolhapur in respect to fodder are concerned.

7. The water supply will become more and more scanty as the season advances in the eastern talukas of Alta and Shirol. The distress has already begun to manifest itself, but the great rivers Krishna, Warna and Panchganga are generally within a distance of 5 or 6 miles from almost every village in this part, and the villagers are generally accustomed in the hot season to fetch water from such distances when wells and tanks fail. It does not appear, therefore, that people will leave their villages on account of the water scarcity, though no doubt their resources will be tested to the utmost in procuring this most important element of life. In the western parts of the district which abounds in small rivulets, it will be necessary to construct temporary dams at the intervals of a few miles, and the water thus stored will serve the wants of the villagers as well as of the numerous cattle that have been draughted from the more famished districts in the east.

A.

Statement showing the financial resources of the Kolhapur State, including its principal feudatories, for the year 1876-77.

Consecutive number.	Names of States.	Balances.			Expenditure.			Surplus.	Deficit.	Remarks.
		Cash.	Invested.	Total.	Current.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kolhapur	2,00,000	18,44,000	20,44,000	9,87,850	5,00,000	14,87,850	16,94,150	.....	* Regular land revenue 6,00,000 Other receipts ... 5,38,000 11,38,000
2	Vishalgarh	11,800	1,72,400	1,84,200	73,400	20,000	93,400	1,54,500	.....	Funds, if required, will be supplied by Kolhapur.
3	Bawra	4,600	9,500	14,100	62,500	15,000	77,500	.....	2,900	
4	Kagal	900	2,44,100	2,45,000	76,900	15,000	91,900	2,42,200	.....	
5	Inchalkaranji	1,06,000	1,57,300	2,62,300	1,37,100	1,05,000†	2,42,100	1,72,000	.....	† This includes Rs. 85,000, the amount of half nazarana.
	TOTAL ...	3,22,300	24,27,300	27,49,600	13,37,750	6,55,000	19,92,750	22,62,850	2,900	

Consecutive number.	Names of States.	Total.	Estimated receipts of revenues for the year 1876-77.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Kolhapur	31,82,000	11,38,000*
2	Vishalgarh	2,47,900	63,700
3	Bawra	74,600	60,500
4	Kagal	3,34,100	89,100
5	Inchalkaranji	4,14,100	1,51,800
	TOTAL ...	42,52,700	15,03,100

MAHADEO WASSOODEO BURVE,
State Kharbhari.

KOLHAPUR,
14th December 1876.

B.

Statement showing the financial resources of the following Native States under direct management of this Agency, for the year 1876-77.

Names of States.	Cash balance.	Invested in 4 per cent. Government Securities.	Total surplus funds.	Estimated on probable income for the year 1876-77.	Total. Receipts.	Expenditure. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Balance available.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Miraj (Senior) ...	2,28,137	5,37,900	7,66,037	1,15,309	8,81,346	2,72,297	48,928	3,21,225	5,60,121	
Mudhol	99,891	6,38,000	7,37,891	1,34,284	8,72,175	1,50,879	50,000	2,00,879	6,71,296	
Mhysal	6,400	10,000	16,400	6,449	22,849	9,417	9,287	18,704	4,145	

F. SCHNEIDER,
Political Agent,
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department,—No. 131E-444 (Local), dated 23rd February 1877.

READ—

A letter from the Collector and Political Agent, Sholapur, No. 811, dated 12th February 1877. With reference to Government Resolution No. 37A-153 Local, dated 25th January 1877, forwards copy of a report on the purchase of grain in the Akalkot State, and observes that no harm can result from what has been done, as the State is so small and so near the large market of Sholapur and the railway. Adds that the trade of the country will not be affected, and the inhabitants of the State will probably get their grain a little cheaper.

RESOLUTION.—The Collector and Political Agent should report whether the State cannot now withdraw from the purchase of grain, and leave the supply in the hands of the regular traders.

2. The State's transactions may be on a small scale, but they are entirely wrong in principle, and if it is not now too late, and if the ordinary retail dealers are prepared to take up and continue the business, no more purchases should be made by the State.

3. If the purchases of grain had been made in the adjoining local market of Sholapur, the arrangement would not have been so objectionable; but it appears that they were made in distant markets, such as Akola, in Berar, and no plan could have been adopted so likely to interrupt the regular flow of trade as that which has been pursued.

No. 91, dated Tripetty, 25th February, 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to SIR R. TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the enclosed copy of a minute recorded by him regarding person-by-person inspection of relief labourers.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tripetty, February 24th, 1877.*

I DESIRE to place on record a statement showing the approximate numbers of the relief labourers who have been carefully inspected person-by-person either by me or by officers deputed by me for that purpose, with a brief general remark on the physical condition of each gang of labourers.

2. It will appear from the abstract annexed that about 97,350 relief labourers have thus been inspected, always in the presence of a local civil officer; and that of this number, the

physical condition of 50,700 may be described as having been good, of 29,850 as middling, and of 16,800 as indifferent. And of this total, some three bodies of labourers, numbering about 1,700, were found to be on strike, *i. e.*, in a state of refusing to accept the terms of pay offered by Government for such work as they could be made to perform.

3. It is my opinion that this inspection of relief labourers is a matter of great importance; by this I do not mean a cursory glance at great masses of persons, but a careful look along the lines of men, women, and children, individual-by-individual, drawn up and arranged by the orders of the gangmen or relief officer. In this way, it is comparatively easy to detect the unfit recipients of relief, and to show the officers by selecting specimens of the well-to-do and needy respectively—the principles which should guide them on their inspections.

4. This work of inspection of gangs of relief labourers was at first, I fear, altogether overlooked by the local officers, but now they are attending to it with their wonted zeal and efficiency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Statement showing numbers of relief labourers inspected by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *and officers deputed by him.*

Date of inspection.	District.	Place.	Number.	Physical condition.
14th January 1877	Kurnool	Head-quarter ...	2,000	Good.
15th " "	"	"	2,500	Middling.
" " "	"	Yeldoortee	1,500	Good.
17th " "	Bellary	Head-quarters ...	8,500	Middling.
18th " "	"	"	2,000	Good.
19th " "	Cuddapa	"	1,500	Middling.
" " "	"	Near head-quarters ...	1.000	Good.
20th " "	North Arcot	Vellore	3,000	Indifferent.
23rd " "	Tinnevelly	Tuticorin	300	Good.
26th " "	Madras	Head-quarters ...	500	Indifferent.
27th " "	"	Red Hills	2,000	"
29th " "	Chingleput	*En-route*	500	Good.
" " "	North Arcot	Ranecpett	300	Indifferent.
30th " "	"	Chittore	300	Good.
31st " "	"	Palmanair	500	Middling.
1st February "	"	Poonganoor	3,000	"
" " "	Cuddapa	Madanpally	5,000	"
2nd " "	"	"	2,000	Good.
5th " "	Bangalore	Head-quarters... ...	1,000	"
7th " "	"	Dodabullabpore ...	1,000	Indifferent.
8th " "	Kolar	Chikkabullabpore ...	500	Middling.
9th " "	"	Buggopally	500	"
" " "	Bellary	Hindoopore	1,000	Good: on strike.
" " "	"	Pennikonda	500	Middling.
10th " "	"	Gootoor	500	Middling: on strike.
" " "	"	*En-route* to Anantipore	1,000	Good.
11th " "	"	Anantipore	3,000	"
" " "	"	*En-route* to Gooty ...	1,500	"
12th " "	"	Head-quarters... ...	2,000	Middling.
14th " "	"	Adoni	15,000	Good.
15th " "	"	Byayanaigar	500	Middling.
17th " "	"	"	2,000	"
" " "	"	Hospett	1,000	Good.
18th " "	"	Sundoor	3,000	Middling.
19th " "	"	New head-quarters ...	500	Good.
20th " "	Kurnool	Puttikonda	7,000	"
21st " "	Bellary	Adoni	10,000	Indifferent.
22nd " "	"	Goondakal	4,500	Good.
23rd " "	"	Gooty	150	Middling.
" " "	"	"	200	Middling: on strike.
" " "	Cuddapa	Head-quarters... ...	1,000	Middling.
Inspected by C. Bernard, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary, on behalf of Sir Richard Temple.				
	Kolar	Head-quarters ...	100	Good.
Inspected by Mr. C. E. Buckland, Private Secretary, on behalf of Sir Richard Temple.				
20th February 1877	Bellary	Alur	6,500	Good.
21st and 22nd February 1877 ...	"	Tadputri	3,000	Middling.
		TOTAL ...	97,350	

ANALYSIS.

Physical condition.

Good.	Middling.	Indifferent.
50,700	29,850	16,800
		On strike. 1,700

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secy. to Sir R. Temple.

No. 87, dated Tirupetty, 24th February 1877.

From—*The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,*
To—*The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

I AM directed by Sir Richard Temple to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the enclosed memoranda (1) on the condition and prospects of the Adoni Taluk, Bellary District, and (2) on the condition of the relief gangs at Goondakul in the Gooty Taluk, Bellary District.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Adoni Taluk of Bellary as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *on the 14th and 21st February 1877.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE visited Adoni on the 14th and again on the 21st February. He met there Mr. Glenny, C. S., Sub-Collector of Gooty, Captain Hamilton, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Taluk Relief Officer, Mr. Oldham, Executive Officer in charge of relief works, and Mr. Pampabatti Rao, Tehsildar. On his first visit he found that the numbers had been very rapidly increasing, and that the orders for the new arrangements, confining relief to those actually in need, had just been received and were on the point of being carried out. He therefore contented himself with inspecting about 15,000 relief labourers on the works near Adoni and explaining to the local officers the views of Government, reserving full inspection and report till he could re-visit the taluk after the new system had been organized.

2. The taluk of Adoni is the most northerly taluk of the Bellary district and has an area of 805 square miles. The population numbers 179,448, 12 per cent. of whom are Mahomedans. The rural population is chiefly agricultural, but there are a number of comparatively large towns in the taluk, and the urban population is largely made up of weavers, artizans of various classes, leather dressers, and other non-agricultural classes of low castes. The population of Mahomedans is very large in some of the towns (Adoni has 40 per cent.), and they are described as for the most poor and thriftless and badly off even in good years. The chief towns are Adoni (population 22,429), Yemigamir (6,243), Koshgi (5,463), Kavutal (3,650), Nagladini (2,124).

3. The taluk is bounded on the north by the Tungabhadra river, from which the Rampur irrigation channel runs through the taluk for 10 miles and waters 965 acres of rice and ragi. This is the only irrigation work with the exception of a few small tanks, all of which failed to fill last year. A few fields near villages are irrigated from wells, and Mr. Glenny is of opinion that wells exist wherever there is room for them, and that cultivation from well irrigation (small though it is) has reached its limit. Black cotton soil prevails almost universally, but there is some red laterite here and there.

4. Considerable quantities of cotton are grown. It is sown in June and picked in February, but the staple product of the taluk is cholum, of which there is an early crop dependent on south-east and a late crop dependant on the north-west monsoon.

5. Both monsoons failed last year, and, except from the irrigated lands, almost no crop was secured. Many villages had absolutely nothing, and the total outturn is estimated by Mr. Glenny at less than a one-anna crop. The harvests of 1875 yielded a ten or twelve-anna crop or from five-eighths to three-fourths of a *good* crop.

6. From personal enquiries, from inspection of the store pits and the evidence of disinterested persons, Mr. Glenny thinks that there are considerable stocks of grain still in the country, probably amounting to several months' supply; but these will not be produced until the holders see that next season's crops are safe and that danger is at an end. Private trade is most active and is expected to be quite adequate to meet all demands. Large quantities of grain are lying at Adoni and carts are going everywhere. The people live on cholum to the almost complete exclusion of rice. Prices were at one time as high as seven per rupee. On Sir Richard's first visit (14th February) cholum was 8½ to 9½, and several-sort rice 5½ to 7 seers, per rupee; but a considerable fall has occurred in the last few days, and the rates are now 11½ and 8 or 9 seers, respectively. The Bellary seer weighs 2lbs. 2 oz. so that 11½ seers is about 23¼lbs. per rupee or 1¼lb. for an anna.

7. Relief works were opened about the middle of October. No applicant was refused, and the numbers gradually swelled to 88,000 or more than half the population of the taluk, which was the number on the lists at Sir Richard's first visit. Great exertions have been made by the local officers since that time; it has been discovered that extensive frauds have been practised by the gang-men; that about 5 per cent. of the numbers were men of straw, while many children had been classed as men. Numerous well-to-do people were discovered and turned off. The gangs have been sent to work some distance from their homes, and task-work is being introduced. These measures have resulted in a reduction already estimated at 13,000 persons, some of whom were turned off; the remainder, probably the majority themselves, left the work as soon as task work and discipline were enforced. Very many of the gangs remain to be examined, as the process of enquiry, if conducted with sufficient care to avoid mistakes, is necessarily slow. The scale of task-work to be exacted—it has as yet been little more than nominal—is 16 to 20 cubic yards of earth-work, or 12 to 16 of gravel, according to stiffness of soil and height of lift per day, from a gang of 50 persons. Some gangs are employed in metal-breaking, and 5 cubic yards per gang is the tale demanded. No hammers have as yet been provided and stones are used instead. The Madras Government orders of 31st January were received last week, and No. 2 standard has been adopted, wages being now 1½ anna, 1 anna, and 9 pies for men, women, and children, respectively.

8. The principal works in hand are,—

1. Railway feeder road from Nagladini to Adoni, 30 miles, in 2 divisions, employing 13,228 and 19,517 labourers (on 10th February). This work is under the taluk officer with the tehsildar of Adoni and the deputy tehsildar of Yemigamir to assist him.
2. Madveram road, 27 miles, 13,776 labourers.
3. Alur road, 7 miles, 20,052 labourers.
4. Gooty road, 5 miles, 17,381 labourers.
5. Sirgapa road, 8 miles, 3,003 labourers.
6. Rampur Channel embankment, 1,766 labourers.

The figures are taken from the last return; but, as stated above, a total reduction, estimated at about 13,000, has since been effected chiefly from the gangs on the Alur and Gooty roads.

9. On the occasion of his first visit (February 14th), Sir Richard carefully inspected an aggregate of nearly 15,000 labourers collected from the town of Adoni and the villages around. Many of them were poor people dependent for subsistence on their earnings at the works, but many belonged to a better class of people, who were presumably able to maintain themselves. A large percentage were Mussulmans, many were weavers and artizans, and there were few persons of low caste. Their general physical condition was good, and very few shewed any signs of being insufficiently nourished. On his second visit he saw about 10,000 persons belonging to gangs from the Yemigamir road. The great majority were of extremely low castes, madigars (chamars) and others, ranking even below pariahs, and regarded as so low and degraded that their better-born countrymen speak of them as persons "who cannot come in our mouths," whose very caste name cannot be mentioned. These are poor people, chiefly leather dressers, and live to a considerable extent on the flesh of the dead cattle whose skins they dress. They are extremely poor, always inured to hardship, and it is believed that very many of them have hitherto abstained from applying for relief under the mistaken notion that there could be no aid for such as they, and that even if Government would give it them the prejudices of their countrymen would prevent it reaching them. The contrast between these gangs and all those previously seen elsewhere was very great. Very many persons were considerably emaciated, and had evidently been insufficiently nourished all their lives; and a few only among them had the fine physique and blooming condition so frequently found in other gangs among the better castes. Sir Richard considers that they were by many degrees the worst he has yet seen, and he carefully explained to the native officials that no prejudices of race or caste, no amount of contempt, and no fear of contamination could justify them in neglecting any person however degraded; that they were expected to do their duty irrespective of persons, and that no such excuse or neglect of it would be accepted by Government, which would visit with exemplary punishment any person guilty of inhumanity to such people. The headmen of villages were warned that they must be specially careful in watching for and immediately relieving them, as it is among them that cases of starvation are most likely to occur.

10. The cattle have so far suffered comparatively little. A good many old ones have died, because the people will not feed such, but the draught cattle are in good case. There are considerable stores of fodder. Many valuable beasts have been sent away to the Nallamalli hills in the Eastern Ghâts, and there is still some pasture on the banks of the Tungabhadra. The brisk demand for carriage keeps the draught cattle constantly employed, and high prices enable their owners to buy fodder, so that no great loss is apprehended.

11. Water is still fairly abundant everywhere and will not fail.

12. The public health has been and still is bad; cholera is extensively prevalent though not in a very fatal form, and bowel complaints and fevers are common. A severe epidemic of small-pox is raging in Adoni and some of the large villages; and Sir Richard observed very many cases among the Adoni gangs during his first visit. Arrangements are in train to isolate the cases in special sheds where the children may not be dangerous to their neighbours, and where gratuitous ration will be issued to the mothers who will stay to nurse them.

13. Crime increased remarkably during the earlier weeks of scarcity; dacoities of grain and thefts in standing crops were numerous, but since the few fields which yielded anything have been harvested, and it has become evident to the people that grain will not fail, it has remarkably diminished.

14. Sir Richard's impressions on the condition of the taluk were as follows:—

that the numbers are still abnormally high, but that, while such is the case and many people are being relieved who are not in need of it, there is reason to fear that others who do need, are not found out and taken on the work soon enough. This, however, is now being remedied;

that the great majority of the labourers are in good case, but that some low-caste persons are in bad condition;

that special attention must be given to village inspection, with a view of picking up any such persons as have not yet been relieved;

that the various native officials will have to be carefully instructed to look after persons of low caste and not suffer them to drift into danger, and that the various European officers must see that they do this;

that the superior relief officers in the taluk are making most praiseworthy efforts to give effect loyally and fully to the orders of the Madras Government in the direction of system and economy;

that considerable success seems to have already attended their efforts, and that still further improvement is to be looked for.

22nd February 1877

ROBERT HARVEY, M. B.,
Medical Officer on Sir Richard Temple's Staff.

Memorandum on the condition of relief gangs at Goondakul in the Gooty taluk of Bellary as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *on 22nd February 1877.*

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE left Adoni by the morning train on the 22nd February, accompanied by Mr. Glenny, C. S., Sub-Collector of Gooty, and reaced Goondakul at 9 A. M. All the relief labourers employed on the works within easy distance had been collected near the railway station, and he spent the greater part of the day in inspecting them, first going carefully down the lines of persons drawn out for inspection, pointing out those who seemed able to support themselves, and afterwards investigating the circumstances. About 4,500 persons were paraded. They were for the most part ryots and subordinate cultivators, weavers, and working men of the better caste and classes in admirable condition, and bearing no signs of ever having missed a meal. Here and there a few poor-looking specimens, generally of inferior social position, presented themselves, and the contrast between them and the greater majority of the persons present was pointed out to the native officials, who could not fail to see it. Large numbers of the women belonged to respectable castes, and had come to the works to earn a little money, their husbands being employed at home or otherwise off the works. Some cases of cheating by gangmen were exposed, and many persons were shown to be in a position not to require aid from Government.

2. Sir Richard was astonished by the very marked contrast between these gangs and the gangs of low-caste workmen seen on his second visit to Adoni, and Mr. Glenny remarked that, as regards physical condition, they were the best gangs he had yet seen. There was no sign of suffering among them, and Sir Richard Temple thought that there could be no doubt whatever that very many of them had been admitted to the works much too soon, and would have maintained themselves without difficulty had the works not been open to receive them. He considered that many of them might now be discharged without the smallest danger of their suffering risk of starvation or even of distress.

22nd February 1877.

ROBERT HARVEY, M. B.,
Medical Officer, on Sir Richard Temple's Staff.

Telegram dated 3rd March 1877.

From—Arconum,
*From—*SIR R. TEMPLE,
To—Calcutta.
To—Revenue Additional Secretary.

HAVE returned from Nellore after a hard journey. Found numbers on relief not at all excessive compared to failure of crops. Saw signs of distress in western part of district. Was much pleased with East Coast Canal. Have recommended that forty thousand relief labourers be sent there from Ceded Districts and Kurnool. Have also suggested commencement of earth-work by relief labour on Sangum irrigation project from Pennair river near Nellore. Shall next proceed to Salem and Coimbatore.

No. 99, dated Arconum, 3rd March 1877.

From—The Private Secy. to Sir Richard Temple, on Special Mission,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him about drafting off relief labourers from the neighbouring districts to the East Coast Navigation Canal.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Nellore, 28th February* 1877.

HAVING visited the East Coast Canal at Kurotoor, on the seaside opposite Nellore, in company with Mr. Sharp, the Acting Collector, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, District Engineer, and having inspected eight thousand labourers now employed on the works, I desire to record the following remarks.

2. This excellent navigation canal, passing through the whole length of the Nellore district, connects the delta of the Kistna river with Madras, and opens out a large field for inland trade between the presidency and some of the richest agricultural districts of the interior.

3. Before the present scarcity commenced, this canal was open from Madras to Kistnapatam, at the mouth of the Kundalairoo river in the Nellore district, a distance of ninety-five miles. Above Kistnapatam northwards, in the direction of the Kistna district, a distance of 105 miles, some work was in progress. Since the commencement of the scarcity this work has been vigorously prosecuted over the whole of this above length of 105 miles. Some 30,000 persons of both sexes are now employed. Of these, some are professional labourers, regularly employed before the commencement of the scarcity; others have been drafted on to the canal from the district relief works of Nellore; others again have been sent as relief labourers from the Ceded Districts and Kurnool. Mr. O'Shaughnessy informs me that he can with advantage employ 90,000 able-bodied persons of both sexes; if he shall obtain this full number, he can excavate the canal completely up to its terminus at the Kistna by July next; the work consisting of earth excavation, the very work best suited for relief labour. He has now, as just seen, only 30,000 labourers, leaving 60,000 to be yet made up out of the 90,000 full complement required. He has professional supervision available; he has an established task-work system; and everything that can be needed in the way of sheds, huts, hospital accommodation and the like. The situation is remarkably salubrious, being on the very margin of the sea, and there is good fresh water close to the surface.

4. It seems to me that here is the fairest possible opportunity for employing relief labour from the Nellore district, and from the neighbouring districts, in a proper and regular manner. But the month of February is over, and only one-third of the desired complement of labourers has been made up. It seems to me that strenuous efforts ought to be immediately made for making up that complement to its full strength.

5. The Government of Madras have, as I understand, issued repeated injunctions to the district officers to send relief labourers to this canal. This is, I know, an object which the Government have much at heart. Indeed, if the canal be not now excavated as a relief work, while money for this purpose is available, there will be financial difficulty hereafter in finding money for it. This is another reason for not allowing the present opportunity to slip away.

6. In the Nellore district itself, comparatively near to the canal, there are upwards of 50,000 persons working on relief labour on district roads and other petty works. Of these many are unfit for regular task-work on the canal, but many, on the other hand, are quite fit. Surely these latter might be drafted off at once from the district works to the canal. The Collector of Nellore appears to have understood at first that only persons from the Ceded Districts were to be employed on the canal, so he did not take any particular steps to send people there. He, however, has recently issued orders that all the able-bodied persons on his relief works shall be drafted on to the canal, and about one thousand have been so sent. The process of drafting and despatching these people seem to be tardy at first. Doubtless the people are unwilling to go; the attractions of relief works close at their own doors prove so great, and the native officials are apt to be too yielding in such a case. That is all the greater reason why efforts should be made by the European officers to ensure the people being promptly sent; when, on being ordered to go to the canal they attempt to strike, as I see they are attempting in some places, then firmness and patience will be needed.

The Collector informs me that he expects to gather together 20,000 able-bodied persons of both sexes from among his relief gangs, which certainly are able to furnish that number for the canal. He probably will not be able to do more; if he succeed in effecting even as much as this, we may be content to accept that result. At all events he would do well to expedite the matter with all his might, looking to its importance in so many ways. And this he informs me that he is doing. Indeed steps are, as I see, being taken. But on the assumption that he does manage to send 20,000 persons, that number added to the already existing 30,000 would make up only 50,000; leaving 40,000 to be made up out of the required complement of 90,000.

7. It is therefore clear that 40,000 able-bodied persons ought to be sent from the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, as soon as possible, in accordance with the policy already laid down by the Madras Government. At yet the numbers sent from those districts have been very small. The reason, as I understand, is this, that volunteers only have been called for from the relief gangs in those districts, and so long as the men can get easy work at their own doors (as they actually can), they will not volunteer to go to a distant district for harder work. But the proper plan would be for the relief officers to select persons, able-bodied and otherwise fitted, from every relief gang, to be ordered to proceed to the canal with an intimation that they will be turned off relief works in the event of their refusing to go. Having recently inspected so many of those gangs, I can affirm that there are many thousands of persons thus qualified who can go to the canal, and will go, if cautioned by the fear of dismissal in event of refusing, but not otherwise. The public interests seem to demand that a trial should be made in this direction; some 15,000 might thus be called for from the Bellary district, and some 15,000 from Kurnool, the necessary 10,000 (to make up the 40,000) could be called for from Cuddapah and North Arcot.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 93, dated Tritany, 26th February 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the utilization of the services of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the Madras line.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tritany, 26th February 1877.*

FROM the beginning of the present month (February) the Madras Railway has succeeded in carrying away promptly from Raichore all the grain waggons delivered there by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The success of the Madras Railway in these affairs is very satisfactory. The daily average of despatches southwards from Raichore has been 105 waggons (683 tons). Most of this grain has been cholum (jowaree), which is the ordinary food of the poor in the Ceded Districts. And this grain, which was quoted at 7 seers per rupee in December, is now selling at Adoni and Bellary for 11½ and 10½ seers per rupee. I learn that, though the grain block on the Great Indian Peninsula stations in Central India is being cleared, the

trade is expected to increase, and that there are practically inexhaustible quantities of grain ready to be sent down, if wanted. I trust, therefore, that the large imports from the north may continue, notwithstanding the fall in price throughout the Ceded Districts. And I am clear that efforts should not be relaxed in delivering as promptly as possible all the northern grain which may come through Raichore.

2. But at the other end of the Railway, namely, at Madras itself, there is much cause for anxiety. At one time the grain despatches from Madras by railway towards the interior averaged 1,000 tons a day; and when I was in Madras at the end of January, I understood that the Madras Railway could, if working full power, despatch 1,200 tons of grain a day. But during the last fortnight despatches of grain from Madras have hardly averaged 700 tons per diem. Dealers in the Ceded Districts are in much difficulty, because they cannot get up their grain from Madras and fulfil their engagements in the interior. No appreciable decrease of the great accumulations of grain on the Madras beach is being effected. Shipments of rice from beyond the sea are falling off.

3. I cannot doubt that the drought-stricken districts of Madras and Mysore require that the stream of grain imports into Madras should continue as long as the monsoon permits. And therefore I think that new efforts must be made to relieve the block at Madras and so prepare the way for further shipments from Bengal and Burma.

4. At one time it was hoped that, by reducing charges on the Southern India Railway, a portion at least of the grain supply for Mysore and Coimbatore might come from the port of Negapatam. But enquiry has shown that the Negapatam route could hardly give any appreciable relief to Madras for the next six weeks, even if facilities for landing, warehousing and despatching rice existed at Negapatam, which is not at present the case.

5. It was also thought that the eighteen engines, which the Government of India has arranged to lend to the Madras Railway, would enable that Company to carry out its programme for working full power both at the Madras end and at the Raichore end. But the work of the last few weeks has broken down a number of the Madras Company's engines, and it now appears that the borrowed engines, when they arrive, can hardly do more than supply the place of the engines which have broken down.

6. In neither of these ways can such full relief be given as will enable the Madras Railway to do what the country absolutely requires, that is—(1) to despatch from 1,000 to 1,200 tons a day from Madras, and (2) to bring in from 700 to 1,000 tons from Raichore. This requirement is irrespective of the supply brought by the Beypore line to Coimbatore and Bangalore, which supply is comparatively inconsiderable, and must entirely cease when the monsoon closes the western ports early in May. Unless this requirement can be met, there is danger that the food-supply of the country may fall short.

7. I see only one way by which the present difficulty can be met, and regular despatches of grain into the interior of the Madras Presidency, both from the east (Madras) and from the west (Raichore), can be secured. And that is, by reviving a proposal, which was at one time under the consideration of the Government of Madras, for working the Raichore section of the Madras line by the rolling stock and through the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Company. By this arrangement the Great Indian Peninsula engines and staff would work the traffic to Adoni, Gooty and Bellary, the principal marts to which northern grain is now being consigned. And the Madras Railway could be able to concentrate its efforts, its engines, and its staff, upon the work of carrying into the interior the great accumulations of rice now awaiting despatch from Madras.

8. I am now writing at a distance from Madras, and it may be that in some detail my understanding of the facts may be open to correction. But if the case is in the main as stated above, and if no other way of meeting the difficulty can be devised, then I earnestly commend to the consideration of the Government of Madras that the services of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company be utilized for the requirements of the Ceded Districts in the way now suggested. A similar proposal was, I understood, favourably received by His Grace the Governor at the time of the Raichore block at the end of January. The subsequent smooth working of the Raichore section caused the proposal to be for the time dropped. But now the serious block at the other end of the Madras line appears to me to dictate the revival of the proposal.

9. It is quite certain that a large and constant supply of grain is wanted in the famine-stricken districts; it is also certain that there are large quantities of grain ready to be sent into those tracts both from the north and from the east; it is only too probable that there will be serious danger to the country if a constant and full supply cannot be maintained; the Madras Railway (from no fault of its agents and officers, who are doing their very best) first failed to maintain the supply from the north, and have now failed to maintain the supply from the east. There is, in my judgment, now no alternative but that the Madras Railway should accept the aid of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at the northern source of supply. And I believe that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is quite ready to give the required aid.

10. If His Grace the Governor in Council should be pleased to accept the views expressed in this Minute, then I think no time should be lost in arranging to give effect to His Grace's decision. I anticipate that the Government of India and the Government of Bombay would accept favourably any proposal of the kind that might be made by the Madras Government. And the preliminaries could probably be settled by a meeting of the authorities of the two Railway Companies at Raichore, in presence of the Consulting Engineers of the Madras and Bombay Governments. If the proposal now revived is to be carried out at all, it will be best for the country and for both the Railway Companies that it should be carried out at once.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen in Madras, with the exception of a shower in Kurnool: prospects are unchanged. The reported total on relief works is 667,443, being a decrease of 47,500 on last week; there is a decrease of 36,000 in Bellary, 9,500 in Cuddapah, 8,800 in Kurnool, and 1,400 in Madura: an increase of 8,500 in Nellore, and small increases in Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem and Tinnevelly. In Bombay there has been some hail in Khandesh, and slight rain in the Deccan districts and Násik: at Satara a heavy shower fell; prospects are good in Sind: the *rabi* harvest has been completed in Guzerat and the Konkan. In the Central Provinces rain and hail fell in Nimar, and showers in Betúl, Nagpur and Hoshangabad: the *rabi* harvest continues, and prospects are fair. No rain is reported from Rajputana or Central India; prospects are good. The *rabi* harvest is completed in Berar. In Bengal a few showers have fallen in some districts; the crops promise very well. Rain is reported from Upper Assam. None has fallen in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, or the Punjab, in all of which provinces prospects are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—			
Kistna	(Mar. 5th)	*Nil*	*Dalwa* crop in Gudivada taluk, and *raggi* elsewhere, still being transplanted; standing crops fair; *raggi* in places, castor, cotton, pulses and *chillies* harvested; outturn, *raggi* full, others from ½ to ¾; food grains generally stationary; cholera, seizures 892, deaths 357; fever and small-pox prevail; cattle disease in some taluks; markets fairly supplied; seers of Rs. 80 weight, rice 9·64, *cholum* 12·24, *raggi* 15·18, *cumboo* 11; imports by land, rice not correctly reported, *cholum* 15·62, *raggi* 15·62, *cumboo* 15·62; number on relief works 3,149; number fed gratuitously by Government 217, by people 1,081; cholera in 8 taluks.
Kurnool	(„ 6th)	A slight shower in Kurnool on Sunday last; none elsewhere.	White *cholum*, *raggi*, *varagu* and crops under wells and channels in good condition; cholera and small-pox prevalent throughout the district; cholera, seizures 117, deaths 166, including old cases; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; rinderpest prevails except in Pattikonda; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 7·10, *cholum* 8·63, *cumboo* or *sajja* 9·31, *raggi* 9·65; number on relief works 194,632, gratuitously fed 3,651, exclusive of 2,300 private in Kurnool town; additional civil officers, including survey and settlement men, 201; medical officers and subordinates in the district 13; import of Government grain 2,076 tons in the district; private import 588; the decrease in the number of coolies is chiefly due to improved supervision, emigration to east coast canal, diminished wages and enforcement of task-work; the slight fall in prices is due to steady import of grain and harvest under canal; no material change perceptible in coolies' physique.
Cuddapah	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices, seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·57, *cholum* 9·38, *raggi* 10·50, *cumboo* 9·10; people on relief works 58,207; gratuitously fed 1,634; cholera, deaths 664; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 547.
Bellary	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices (seers of 80 tolas) second sort rice 7·29, *cholum* or great millet 8·84, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 11·33, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·97, *cumboo* 8·46; import, 3,689 tons; accounts from two railway stations only; 234,159 persons on relief works, decrease as compared with revised return for previous week 36,241, this is owing to reduction of rates of wages, removal of coolies supposed to be fairly well-to-do, desertion on account of having been fined for not executing task work and prevalence of cholera; 15,895 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with revised return for previous week 1,146, this is owing chiefly to some more infirm persons in need of relief having been fed in the taluks, Bellary, Hudgully, Adoni, and Pennakondah; 4,369 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in 14 taluks, small pox and fever prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing but not exhausted.
Nellore	(„ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices in this week, second sort of rice, 8·10 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·28, *raggi* 11·32, *cumboo* 9·35; imports on behalf of Government, rice 172 tons, on behalf of merchants, rice 394 tons, *raggi* 65 tons, *cholum* 7 tons; number on relief works, 74,865 including canal coolies; number fed gratuitously 6,315; 354 deaths from cholera; small-pox, cholera and dysentery are prevalent throughout the district, but chiefly in the taluks of Nellore, Gudur, Atmakur and Kanigiri; in some villages water is scarce even for drinking purposes; water dried up in wells in Nellore; prospects of cattle very bad; large numbers have perished for want of fodder.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Chingleput (Mar. 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices, second sort rice, 9·66, *raggi* 11·43, *cholum* 10·64; number on relief works 8,442; number gratuitously fed 5,158; public health—cholera and small-pox prevalent in the taluks of Madhurandcum, Sydapet, Trivellore and Ponnery; no cases of cholera have occurred in Chingleput, and the epidemic is abating in Conjeveram; pasturage *nil*; water very scarce.
North Arcot („ 6th)	*Nil*	Average prices in Government seers, second sort rice, per rupee 8, *cholum* 9·6, *raggi* 9·7, *cumboo* 8·7, wheat 6·2; relief works, coolies 17,896, decrease owing to prevalence of cholera and introduction of reduced rates; persons gratuitously fed 835; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; pasture scarce; cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 6th)	...	Rice, second sort, 8¾ seers, *cumboo* and *raggi* 10⅓ each, *cholum* 11¼, rice, imported, 2,289 tons; number employed 1,010; gratuitously fed 40; Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars superintend; cholera deaths reported during week 218 out of 290 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture deficient.
Salem („ 6th)	*Nil*	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7 1/3, *raggi* 9¼, *cumboo* 8 2/3, *cholum* 9 3/16; import of all grains 630; number on relief works 42,100, number gratuitously fed 2,570, ditto private 760; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number falling off 17 per cent., due to disinclination to remain in camp.
Coimbatore („ 6th)	*Nil*	Rice, second sort, 7·80, *cholum* 9·33, *raggi* 10·20, *cumboo* 10·61; imports estimated, rice 322, other grains 299; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 1,158, deaths 748; cattle poor; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 22,351, gratuitously fed 1,312; loss of physique reported from Oodoomalpet and Sattiamangalum taluks; no change observed elsewhere.
Tanjore („ 6th)	*Nil*	Prices, seers, rice 8 1/3, *raggi* 12⅔, *cumboo* 11·0, *cholum* 11·0; imports, rice 724 tons, grains 134; relief works, none; 184 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 6th)	*Nil*	Rice 7 2/15 seers per rupee, *cholum* 11 ⅓, *raggi* 10⅔, *cumboo* 10⅓; import, rice 1,189 tons, other grains 88; cholera in the whole district except Madura taluk, total deaths 283; weather very sultry; water becoming more scarce; cattle not thriving for want of pasture; cattle disease continues in Tirumangalum taluk; small-pox in Muducolattur and Periakolam; number on relief works 7,990; gratuitous relief 384.
Trichinopoly („ 6th)	*Nil*	Prices same as last week; import of grain for week ending last Saturday 43 tons; number on relief works on 28th ultimo 483, gratuitously fed on 3rd instant by public subscription 1,164; cholera better, 125 seizures, 76 deaths; small-pox worse, 382 attacks, 27 deaths; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 6th)	*Nil*	No improvement in prospects since last week; cholera on increase; cattle disease called *Vedoopoo* prevalent in four taluks, but no mortality except in Sattur; heat excessive everywhere and dry crops fast withering away; average prices, per rupee, second sort rice 7¾ seers of 80 tolas, *cholum* nil, *cumboo* 11, and *raggi* 12; import of grain, rice 625, *cholum* 8, and *cumboo* 106 tons; number on relief works 1,542; number gratuitously fed 192; increase in number on relief works owing to completion of harvest in river valley, and to increased rate of wages.
Malabar („ 6th)	*Nil*	Market well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 3,097, *raggi* 292, *cholum* 236 tons; exports, rice 846, *raggi* 854, *cholum* 16 tons; prices of rice fallen slightly in Kurumbranad and Ponani, stationary elsewhere; highest 7¾ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10½ in Cherakal, average 9⅓ Indian seers per rupee, *raggi* 10⅜ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13 2/15 Indian seers; cholera and small-pox in seven taluks, deaths from former 113; cattle healthy; pasture failing; 617 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Mar. 8th)		
Sind (Mar. 7th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 26th February, 4 feet 11 inches—same as last year; small-pox as before, 6 fresh cases in Kurrachee on 22nd and 2 on 23rd, 2 deaths on 21st, none since, 36 cases recovering on 25th; measles in Johi; cattle disease in places, 50 deaths in Ghorabári and 35 in Sehwan taluka; weather hot.
Shikárpur ...	...	*Rabi* harvest prospects good; cattle disease in 8 talukas; chicken-pox in Ubauro.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather abnormally hot; no other change.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather close and warm; oil-seed crops ripening, other *rabi* staples fair.
Guzerat (Mar. 7th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops harvested; cotton-picking continues.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	Fever and small-pox prevail.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Khandesh and Násik. (Mar. 7th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Hail storms in Sháháda, Chopra and Sauda talukas, causing slight injury to grain and severe damage to grass; fever still continues in Pimpalner taluka.
Násik ...	About ·25 in eastern talukas.	
Konkan (Mar. 7th).		
Tanna ...	...	Reaping of *rabi* completed; small-pox continues in Bassein and Bhiwandi and, slightly, in Wara talukas; fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan (Mar. 7th).		
Poona ...	·26	Small-pox in all talukas except Máwal; few cholera cases in Bhimthari.
Ahmednagar ...	·21	Cholera in one taluka, 4 cases, deaths 2.
Sholapur ...	·37	Slight cholera in the district.
Satara ...	1·13 (Total 1·21)	Rain also fallen in other places; small-pox in Khatau continues; 40 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar. 7th).		
Belgaum ...	...	291 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera prevails; deaths 507.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera continues, 72 deaths; small-pox prevails, 4 deaths.
Kaládgi ...	...	Deaths from cholera 89.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 7th).		
Rájkot ...	...	No change in weather and health; small-pox prevails at Nawánagar.
Wadhwán ...	...	No change.
Baroda ...	...	Hot weather has set in; sale of cotton continues.
		General Remarks.—Weather hot in Sind and Guzerat; small-pox continues in Sind, Surat, Broach, Tanna and several other districts; cholera in Southern Mahratta Country and parts of the Deccan; heavy shower of rain in Satara.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	·85	Weather clear and seasonable; the prospects of the cold-weather crops are good; lands are being prepared for sowing *pania aous* in some places; cholera is abating; small-pox prevails in certain portions of the district.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; heat gradually increasing; chillies, pulses, &c., are progressing fairly; ploughing for the early rice has begun; cholera has much abated; some stray cases of small-pox have been reported from Sudhárám and other stations.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather very cold throughout the week; the hill people are busily engaged in cutting their *jooms* for cultivation; the tobacco plants are thriving well; cholera is still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	The weather is getting warmer, but continues fine and cool for this season of the year; the crops are good everywhere in the district, except in the wave-stricken tracts; there is no disease among the cattle anywhere; cholera is still present, but not in an epidemic form, in thanas Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Mirzagunge Golachipa and Bowful.
Furreedpore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; cooler at the beginning of the week than at the end of the previous week, but now getting gradually warmer; the prospects of the crops continue satisfactory; general health is good.
Dacca ...	·35	Weather seasonable, and looks like rain at the time of report; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are fair.
Tipperah ...	2·45	Weather still cool; the crops are promising.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·05	Weather bright and warm; the cold-weather crops are being gathered; public health is generally good; only one case of small-pox and a few cases of cholera reported during the week.
Jessore ...	*Nil*	Weather—the days are hot and the nights cool; the state and prospects of the crops are everywhere satisfactory; the yield of the date trees has been poor, and the season is now just at an end; cholera has much abated.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather growing warmer rapidly; the crops are fair; public health is generally good; there is some cholera in the Sudder sub-division.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; clouds on the mornings of the 22nd and 23rd instant; the *rabi* crops continue to be good; at places they are being harvested; *boro dhan*, sugarcane, and mulberry are favourably reported on; the price of rice has fallen to 21 seers per rupee; cholera is still prevalent in Debogram; otherwise the public health is good.
Pubna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	There has been a decided change in the weather, which has become much hotter during the past week; the nights are still cool, with a fair amount of dew; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good; the sowing of early rice and *til* (*sessamum*) is being pushed on, and *boro dhan*, or spring rice, is being transplanted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather—the days are getting hotter gradually; wind blowing violently at noon now and then; *kherachi* and *kaun* are being sown; in some places the fields are being prepared for the early rice and jute.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	The weather has become much warmer of late; the *rabi* crops are promising; they are not yet fit for harvest.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and windy; wheat and other cold-weather crops are being harvested; early rice is being sown.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather becoming warm; west wind has begun to blow; fields are being prepared for the *bitri* rice and also for jute; sowings have just commenced in some places; tobacco will have to be very soon reaped; general health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	*Nil*	Weather warm; tobacco continues good, and is being harvested in some parts; a little rain is required.
Darjeeling ...	·15	Weather milder, with occasional sunshine during the week; the only crops now on the ground are wheat and barley, which are progressing favourably; land is being prepared for the early rice.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; daily getting warmer; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	Weather pleasant and seasonable; no crops on the ground at present.
Hooghly ...	·8	Weather warm; the rice lands are still being ploughed; peas, *musari*, *khesari*, and mustard are being harvested; mangoes were not injured by the rain of last month; public health is normal; there is sporadic cholera here and there in the district.
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	The crops are good; fever and cholera are prevalent in Jehanabad.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; the prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and bright; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; the *rabi* crops in Godda are good, and there is nothing else to notice; a little cholera prevails in Deoghur.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather very fine, with light westerly wind; the *rabi* crops are ripening; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	·25 at Begoo Serai.	Weather fair; a very fine *rabi* crop is looked for.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with west wind; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; getting hot daily; wind generally from the south-west; the crops are in excellent condition as before; there were four deaths from cholera and one from small-pox reported during the week.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather hot, with west wind; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are everywhere reported to be good; health of the district is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fine; cool in the mornings and evenings; beginning to get warm in the day-time; wind blowing from the west; for the last three days the mornings were occasionally cloudy; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally good throughout the district; the crops are fast reaching maturity, and the harvest will commence within a fortnight or so; serious damage was caused to opium by the late rain; the loss in the Chupra Agency has been estimated at one-fifth; the mango trees are rather late in coming into flower; indigo sowings will shortly commence; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; *arhur* has been somewhat injured by the cold-weather following the late rains; the prospects of other crops are excellent, and an unusually abundant harvest is expected.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather fair, with westerly wind; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good; also the health of the district; rain is not wanted now.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hotter daily; the prospects of the crops continue fair; the mango trees have commenced to flower; public health is good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather getting hot, with west wind; peas and *musoor* pulse are being gathered; the crops generally promise well; the late rain has done much injury to the poppy crop, and has slightly affected the wheat crop.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; but daily becoming sensibly warmer; no change to report; wheat and barley are being carried home; the outturn is about the average; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; in Palamow linseed, wheat, and barley have suffered to the extent of two annas from blight caused by the late cloudy weather; the prospects of other crops are excellent; small-pox has caused several deaths in several parts of that sub-division; otherwise the general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the days are becoming very hot; barley is now the only crop on the ground, which is looking well.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; the district is reported healthy.
Balasore ...	·02	Weather fair and hot; ploughing progresses slowly; cholera reported from a few localities; an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease among the cattle has occurred.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather close and oppressive; the cold-weather crops are in good condition; ploughing is going on actively everywhere; a little cholera reported here and there.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *dalua* paddy crop is advancing well; ploughing for the next season is going on briskly; the market has risen again on account of influx of pilgrims; shipment of rice is still going on; cholera is very rife in the city and parts of the district.
		General Remarks.—Some light showers of rain are reported to have fallen in the 24-Pergunnahs, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Dacca, Chittagong, Balasore, and at Begoo Serai in Monghyr district; the rain in Tipperah has been comparatively heavier; in Calcutta the sky was cloudy on Tuesday evening and slight rain fell; the cold-weather crops are generally good, and are being gathered; the spring rice and mulberry and other minor crops are favourably reported on; the fields are still being prepared for the autumn rice, and at some places the sowing has commenced; the poppy crop in Behar is reported to have suffered by the rain of last week.
N. W. Provinces—		
(Mar. 8th)		
Benares (Mar. 7th)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; reaping commenced in a few places.
Allahabad („ 7th)	...	Prospects favourable.
Jhansi („ 8th)	...	Blight attacked wheat in black soil.
Agra („ 7th)	*Nil*	Crops good.
Meerut („ 7th)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 7th)	...	No change.
Almora („ 5th)	...	Weather bright up to Sunday, since then clouds have collected and wind changed to rainy quarter.
Oudh— **(Mar. 8th)**		
Lucknow (Mar. 7th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being cut; prospects favourable.
Sitapur („ 7th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects fair.
Fyzabad („ 7th)	...	Harvest promising.
Punjab— (Mar. 8th) ...	*Nil*	Health generally good, and harvest prospects everywhere satisfactory.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 3rd)	...	*Rabi* gathered; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cloudy and warm; ploughing continues; cholera prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Prospects of *rabi* favourable; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	Warm; prospects of *rabi* favourable; slight cholera; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	...	*Rabi* cutting; cholera and cattle disease prevalent; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	...	Cool; *rabi* cutting; prospects favourable; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Mar. 4th)	...	Cloudy; threshing continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices falling.
Betúl („ 5th)	·51	*Rabi* cutting; prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 6th)	...	Clear and close; threshing of *rabi* crops completed; *rabi* cutting; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 7th)	·24	*Rabi* gathering; unexpected rain damaged crops to some extent; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Threshing almost completed; health good.
Nimár ...	2·3	Hail fell in places; wheat rusted slightly; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	·06	Prospects good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Cloudy and warm; *rabi* excellent; cattle disease continues; health good.
Saugor ...	...	Rust has appeared in wheat, but no damage done; *masur* cutting; health good.
Seoni ...	...	Wheat ripening; prospects good; no epidemic.
Mandla ...	...	*Rabi* excellent; measles continues; prices stationary.
Damoh ...	...	Gram and *masur* cutting; prospects good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects of *rabi* crop on the whole continue favourable.
British Burma— **(Mar. 8th)**		
Arracan Division ...	...	Nineteen deaths from cholera in Akyab town, a few cases in the Naaf and Munbya townships; slight cattle disease in one township, otherwise public health normal.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health generally good; slight cholera in Pegu and Twantay.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health good.
Bassein ...	...	General health good.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	In Prome 6 deaths from cholera; 3 cases of small-pox, 1 death; in Mahathaman 7 deaths from cholera.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health fair; agricultural prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 8th)	2·18	Hot and oppressive at the beginning of the week; heavy showers on the last two days; lands are being ploughed for *asu* cultivation; public health good.
Sylhet („ 8th)	·01	Hail reported from the interior.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 8th)	...	*Rabi* completed; small-pox in some taluks of Akola and Wun districts.
Central India—		
(Mar. 7th)		
Indore ...	*Nil*	Health and prospects continue good.
Gwalior ...		
Neemuch ...		
Rutlam ...		
Sutna ...		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 8th)	...	Weather hot; prospects good; harvest early.
Jeypore („ 8th)	...	Crops progressing favourably; health good.
Deoli („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877. {Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS BY DOCTORS LEWIS AND CUNNINGHAM ON LEPROSY, AND THE "ORIENTAL OR DELHI SORE" IN INDIA.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Medical),—under date Fort William, the 10th March 1877,—No. 174.

Read—

Reports dated November 1876, by Drs. Lewis and Cunningham on Leprosy and the "Oriental or Delhi Sore" in India.

RESOLUTION.—Leprosy in India has of late years attracted more than ordinary attention. The report of the Royal College of Physicians of London, the suggestions made by Drs. Tilbury Fox and Farquhar for obtaining a better knowledge of the endemic skin diseases of India, Dr. Gavin Milroy's report on leprosy in the West Indies, Dr. H. Vandyke Carter's report of his enquiries into the disease in Norway and other countries which were made under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, and the interest taken in the gurjun oil and other supposed cures for the disease, have all contributed to this result. In 1875 the Government of India directed that a special enquiry should be made into leprosy in India, partly by the local Sanitary Commissioners and partly by Drs. Lewis and Cunningham, the special Assistants to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. At the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Kumaon was selected for Drs. Lewis and Cunningham's enquiries, and the report of these enquiries, so far as they have yet gone, has now been submitted.

2. The Oriental or Delhi Sore, as it is more commonly called, was very prevalent among European soldiers for years after 1857 when they re-occupied the city, and continued to prevail among them more or less until 1867. Of 1,998 European soldiers with their families, of whom statistics are given by the Special Committee of 1865, 1,072 had been affected with Delhi Sore during a residence varying from one to fifteen months, and many of these were permanently disfigured. Now the disease is rarely seen among the European garrison. It was suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India that Drs. Lewis and Cunningham might be employed in inquiring into the history of this disease. The investigation made by these gentlemen

shews not only the true character of the disease which has not hitherto been fully ascertained, but also indicates that its disappearance is to be attributed to sanitary improvements, and more especially to the improvement of the water-supply.

3. The thanks of the Government of India are accorded to Drs. Lewis and Cunningham for their valuable reports.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information, and that it be printed along with the summaries of Drs. Lewis and Cunningham's reports in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered also, that a copy be sent to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for communication to Drs. Lewis and Cunningham.

Summary of Report by Drs. T. R. Lewis and D. D. Cunningham on Leprosy in India.

A brief recapitulation of the principal points to which reference has been made in this our first report regarding leprosy may be of use to such readers as have not sufficient time to study the question in detail. It must, however, be premised that any digest relating to such an obscure subject is necessarily attended with more risk of misinterpretation than a detailed report where all the qualifying circumstances of any set of deductions can be produced.

It will have been seen that although leprosy was known to prevail in Hindostan many centuries before the Christian era, comparatively little was known regarding its precise localisation in the different provinces until the general census of 1872 was taken. Not only was the comparative prevalence of the disease in various districts all over British India ascertained at that period, but the possibility of attaining to something approaching to a fair estimate of the aggregate leprous population of the country also became practicable. According to these census returns, there are some 99,000 lepers in the territories under British rule yielding a proportion of 54 lepers to every 100,000 of the entire population, or (taking the actual figures in the first Table) 1 leper to every 8,145 persons. Of the aggregate number about one-eighth is contributed by certain districts, each of not less than 100,000 in population, furnishing a ratio nearly five times higher than the average ratio for the whole of India. In these districts there is a leper to every 384 persons instead of to 1,845. Should these latter data be verified on more close observation, an important step will have been made towards solving the difficulty of dealing with the question in a practical manner, as such a phenomenon must depend either on peculiar local or hereditary conditions.

Leprosy statistics of British India.

The leprosy statistics of specially affected Districts.

One of these abnormally affected localities forms the subject of a special report on this occasion, *viz.*, the District of Kumaon. Roughly speaking, it contains 1,000 lepers. This yields a proportion equivalent to something over 250 per 100,000 of the population, or, calculating on the actual figures of the estimate, 1 leper to about every 388 individuals (*vide* Table 5, page 13). With the object of mitigating the sufferings of at least a portion of this unfortunate class, the Commissioner, Sir Henry Ramsay, has founded an asylum at Almora with accommodation for over a hundred lepers.

The leprosy statistics of Kumaon.

The inmates of this Aslyum formed the subject of a series of clinical observations, the details of which are recorded in the foregoing pages.

Observations made at the Almora Leper Asylum.

Eighty lepers were subjected to the closest scrutiny; 49 proved to be cases in which anæsthesia presented the most prominent feature; 12 in which the presence of tubercles in the skin was the most marked peculiarity; in 15 cases the two former conditions were so equally evident that they were classified as "mixed;" and in 4 cases an eruption formed the most pronounced symptom. The ratios which these yield agree generally with the proportion in which the different varieties of the disease have been observed to occur in other countries.

The forms of leprosy encountered.

The average age at which the onset of the disease was observed was found to be between 23 and 24 years; even the decimals obtained by calculating averages in the case of male and female lepers were found to be almost identical. There was, however, a range of from 3 years to 60. The average duration of the disease was nearly 14 years. The form in which anæsthesia was the prevailing feature was the most chronic, the average duration of the "tuberculated" cases being shorter by nearly six years.

The age of attack and the duration of the disease.

The history of the Asylum gives no support to the doctrine that leprosy is a contagious disease, but strong evidence to the contrary. The reverse has been stated with regard to the history of the Asylum, but it will have been seen, from the information elicited, that not the slightest foundation existed for such a statement.

The question of contagion.

But with reference to the probable influence of heredity in the propagation of leprosy, the facts elicited, and which may, we believe, be accepted as trustworthy, give forth no uncertain sound. There can, we think, be no very substantial argument adduced in the face of the figures which have been collected in connection with this Asylum alone to contra-indicate the inference that hereditary taint exercises a most important influence in the transmission of the pest.

The influence of heredity.

Taking into consideration, therefore, the prominent part undoubtedly played by heredity, and the fact that the disease but seldom manifests itself until after puberty, it is evident that any attempt at "stamping it out" by the compulsory segregation of leprous persons would prove wholly impracticable; for, as mentioned in the last chapter, it would not only be necessary to segregate those suffering from developed disease, but also those hereditarily disposed to it. How, and by whom, could the predisposition be determined? It would, indeed, be even more important to secure the latter class and such persons as are only manifestly affected to a slight extent, for it would appear that persons of this description furnish by far the greater portion of the children who are, so to speak, potentially leprous,—time and circumstance alone being required for the development of the disease.

Compulsory segregation of Lepers impracticable.

In intimate relation with this question is that of the probability or otherwise of an increase in the prevalence of the disease amongst such a leprous community as exists in Kumaon. Fortunately it would appear that, *pari passu* with the active manifestation of the disease, a tendency to sterility is also induced; moreover, the mortality among the children of lepers (even among such of them as are born before leprosy has manifested itself in the parents) appears to be abnormally high, so that the probable aggregate of the number of the offspring of lepers is to a very appreciable degree less than that furnished by non-leprous individuals. It is therefore evident that, unless there be influences other than heredity at work in the locality tending towards the production of the leprous condition, no serious increment need be apprehended. It will be our endeavour to ascertain on a future occasion whether any such leprosy-inducing conditions can be detected in the specially affected localities.

Regarding the factors in the maintenance of leprosy in parts of Kumaon.

With regard to the latter, we have drawn attention to the fact that the malady is far more prevalent along the Nepal frontier, a country in which a very large proportion of lepers are found, and it is believed that no organised attempt of any kind exists in it to relieve their sufferings. Indeed, the reverse is not uncommonly stated. Under these circumstances it is, perhaps, not strange that these districts should be exceptionally afflicted, especially when it is considered that the records of the Almora Leper Asylum show that one-fifth of the total number of the inmates who have received shelter since the institution was established have come from Nepal.

We may find that personal examination into the facts along these specially affected border parganas will dispel the plausibility of such an inference, but at present we are inclined strongly to attribute the exceptional prevalence of cases of leprosy in this part of Kumaon in a great measure to its having to give shelter to more than its own share of lepers; to support more, in fact, than is contributed to the population by its own quota of leprous stock.

We have abstained from making any observations regarding the pathology of leprosy on the present occasion. It will be more convenient to describe this portion of the inquiry when our microscopical investigations of the diseased tissue have been completed. These, for the greater part, we propose to carry out in Calcutta, where the Leper Asylum and the hospitals offer peculiar facilities for prosecuting researches of this character.

Summary of Report by Drs. T. R. Lewis and D. D. Cunningham on the "Oriental or Delhi Sore" as observed in India.

The report which we now bring to a conclusion may be thus briefly summarised:—

1. Assuming that the cutaneous affection which we have studied at Delhi is, practically, of the same nature as the sore which is prevalent in Mooltan, Lucknow, Lahore, Scinde and other parts of India, as also, the chronic sore known in Aleppo, Biskra, Bagdad, &c., as 'Bouton,' it comes under the general designation suggested by Dr. Tilbury Fox of 'Oriental sore':
2. Our information of the distribution of the sore in India is taken from the statistics regarding 'abscess and ulcer' collected from all parts of the country, but our pathological observations are, for the most part, based on typical examples of the affection witnessed at Delhi:
3. Whereas of late years the statistical returns indicate considerable diminution in the number of hospital admissions among European troops from 'abscess and ulcer;' and among native troops also in such stations as are garrisoned by the two classes of soldiers, there is no such manifest decrease in the stations occupied solely by sepoys:
4. This discrepancy may be due to more attention having been paid to the sanitary requirements of those stations at which European troops are located.
5. That, although at Delhi this inference does not constantly hold strictly correct, nevertheless, it appears to do so at those seasons when the European and native soldiers are placed under equally advantageous conditions as to water:
6. In those years, when sores were notoriously prevalent among both the European and native troops stationed in Delhi, their water-supply was derived from wells. Latterly, the European troops in the Fort have been supplied with water from the river Jumna, whereas the native troops still resort to the wells. The wells, however, are flooded with water from the canal, which is derived from the Jumna, some miles distant. The canal supply occasionally fails, the well-water assumes the character normal to the locality, and cutaneous disorders are a not uncommon sequence:
7. So far as our own observations go, there is no evidence of any parasitic agency in the production of the disease, and it appears probable that the deleterious effects are due to the chemical constituents of the water. In Delhi, the quantity of salts with which the water is impregnated and its extreme hardness in so many of the wells, is the most noteworthy feature. The unoxidised organic contents of the water would not appear to be of material influence, seeing that the water is not worse, or even so bad, as in many of the stations in Lower Bengal where this cutaneous affection is, practically, unknown:
8. Although we are not in a position to speak definitely regarding the character of the wells in other military stations where the Oriental sore prevails owing to the lack of analyses of assured accuracy, it appears highly probable, judging from the geographical position of the stations and from the statements of residents of several of them, that the well-waters manifest properties similar to those which they possess in Delhi. The well-waters in many of the places where the sore prevails, in Egypt, Asia Minor, Syria and other countries are also notoriously more or less brackish:

9. It seems, therefore, probable that, although the salts which cause the hardness of a water, may of themselves not be the actually deleterious ingredients, nevertheless, this quality may serve as an index of properties in it which tend to favour the production of cutaneous disorders. Several salts exert a peculiar action on the skin—those of Iodine and Bromine, for example, produce very characteristic eruptions:
10. With regard to the special skin affection in question, we have no hesitation in suggesting that the disease, as commonly observed at Delhi, setting aside all cases which are manifestly due to syphilis, scrofula and the like, is in no way distinguishable from one or other of the various forms of Lupus; its clinical history is similar, as is also its morbid anatomy; and the treatment which has proved the most satisfactory is that which is generally recommended for Lupus:
11. It is probable, however, that, owing to climatic and other influences, it may be somewhat modified from its European prototype as suggested by the fact of its prevalence being limited to particular districts—a feature which, so far as we are aware, does not characterise it in Europe in any special manner; and
12. Finally, we have suggested that the tendency which this form manifests to become endemic may be taken advantage of for purposes of nomenclature, and have therefore proposed that this form of Oriental sore should receive the designation *Lupus endemicus*.

CALCUTTA,
November 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24th FEBRUARY 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 2nd March 1877.

THE Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 24th February, with abstracts and maps as noted in the margin. The reports from Kurnool and Kistna are, as usual, telegraphic only.

1. District average prices.
2. Relief outlay and numbers by districts.
3. Ditto ditto by taluks.
4. Classification of works.
5. Number, &c., of works.

Maps—Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Nellore, Bellary and Chingleput.

2. *Prices* are generally little changed. Rice has risen slightly in Kistna and Nellore and in North Arcot and Salem, but has fallen a little in the Ceded Districts and in the south. Cholum has fallen in the Ceded Districts, owing probably to importations from Central India, but is nearly stationary elsewhere, except in Trichinopoly and Madura, where there is a rise, owing apparently (in the latter district) to the approaching exhaustion, which was anticipated, of the stocks of ivungu or black cholum. Ragi and cumbu have risen in Kistna and fallen in the three Ceded Districts, but the price is little changed elsewhere. Prices of all grains are, as before, generally cheapest in Chingleput and Kistna, and in Nellore, where proximity of these centres of supply is shown in the extreme south and north of the district and along the coast. Jubbulpore cholum is quoted separately in two taluks of Bellary (*viz.*, Bellary itself and Hospett) at rates (seers 9·1 and 11·8 and 9·1 and 10·2 respectively) considerably lower than the indigenous grain; but it is sold also, and influences prices in other parts of the district. In Cuddapah prices are highest in Jammalamadagu and in the subdivision plateau, and in North Arcot in the adjoining high-lying tracts in the north-west of the district. The marginal table shows the highest and lowest prices ruling in each district for common rice and for cholum, or other staple food-grain most generally quoted. The differences are considerable, and seem, in some cases, anomalous.

	Rice, 2nd sort.		Cholum, &c.	
	Highest Seers.	Lowest Seers.	Highest Seers.	Lowest Seers.
Nellore	7·00	9·18	7·87	10·50
Cuddapah	6·12	7·88	7·07	9·48
Bellary	5·94	9·18	7·73	10·30
Chingleput	8·46	9·81	10·26†	12·32†
North Arcot	6·00	9·00	7·1 †	10·9 †
Trichinopoly*	6·53	7·98	9·17†	10·48†
Madura	6·13	8·45	9·55‡	11·76‡
Tinnevelly	7·24	8·30	7·20†	9·50†
Coimbatore	6·58	9·50	8·50†	12·42†
Salem	6·56	9·40	8·25†	10·68†

* Distressed taluks only. † Ragi. ‡ Cumbu.

The Madanapalli taluk report from Cuddapah is again wanting.

B

3. *Grants and outlay on relief works.*—The grants for works, &c., made up to the date of the report amounted to Rs. 84,69,763. The outlay against these grants was, including gratuitous relief, Rs. 79,57,452. The grants have been exceeded in Kurnool and Coimbatore, but further sums have since been assigned to these districts. The Board have endeavoured to separate in the present report the outlay on new works and repairs of roads in progress, which the Collectors were requested to distinguish in the detailed reports, but which they have not done with accuracy, and which in one district (Chingleput) has not been attempted. The following figures showing distribution of outlay are, however, approximately correct for works still in progress; Kurnool, for which details are not now available, being omitted:

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New works	1,88,840	29,87,699
Repairs	81,934	8,87,530
	2,70,774	38,75,229
Chingleput	2,964	47,851
Total Roads ...	2,73,738	39,23,180
Irrigation works	21,602	3,18,981
Miscellaneous	32,840	3,90,827
TOTAL ...	3,28,180	46,32,988

The irrigation works are almost all repairs, and the miscellaneous works connected with water-supply. The outlay on roads is chiefly in the Bellary and Cuddapah Districts; in the others, works of irrigation and water-supply are receiving attention. Of the outlay in the two districts named, 89 per cent. is on road works, but the proportion in the remaining districts is 67 per cent. Some outlay on irrigation works is in progress under Public Works officers, who have received credits amounting to Rs. 1,74,000, but of these works the Board have no knowledge. The entries in Abstract 5 are summed up for eight districts as follows:

	In progress.		Completed.	
	No.	Miles.	No.	Miles.
Roads, new works	325	2,445	68	207
„ repairs	128	1,510	15	119
Irrigation, new works	34	...	15	...
„ repairs	474	...	117	...
Miscellaneous	1,553	...	847	...
TOTAL ...	2,514	3,955	1,063	326

4. *Numbers on relief works.*—The comparison with the last reported numbers is as follows by districts:

	17th February.	24th February.		
Kistna	3,014	3,078	+	64
Nellore	54,949	42,389	—	12,560
Cuddapah	80,389	67,728	—	12,661
Bellary	3,07,509	2,74,169	—	33,340
Kurnool	2,14,299	2,03,453	—	10,846
Chingleput	12,595	10,556	—	2,039
North Arcot	18,519	18,572	+	53
Trichinopoly	556	489	—	67
Madura	7,749	6,794	—	955
Tinnevelly	1,114	640	—	474
Coimbatore	22,152	22,900	+	748
Salem	36,430	41,966	+	5,536
TOTAL ...	7,59,275	6,92,734	—	66,541

5. There has thus again been a large decrease, amounting to 8·6 per cent. There is no increase of importance in any district, except Salem. Besides the coolies above entered for the *Nellore* District, there were 23,889 employed on the East Coast Canal, against 19,102 in last week. This increase on the canal works accounts for part of the decrease in the rest of the district, which occurs chiefly in the Atmakur, Kavali and Udayagiri taluks. The Board have received reports showing that coolies were being drafted to the canal from these taluks. The whole decrease, however, cannot be thus accounted for; but the new scale of wages appears to have been introduced in all the taluks named. The results are satisfactory, and there will doubtless be a larger increase shown in next return from the canal.

	17th Feb.	24th Feb.	
Atmakur ...	12,530	5,689	— 6,841
Udayagiri ...	14,848	7,621	— 7,227
Kavali ...	5,880	4,959	— 921
TOTAL ...	33,258	18,269	— 14,989

6. The *Cuddapah* numbers are contrasted by taluks below:

	17th February.	24th February.			Per cent. of population.
Jammalamadagu	9,630	2,778	—	6,852	2·52
Pulivendla	10,232	9,974	—	258	9·03
Proddatur	1,253	1,288	+	35	1·26
Cuddapah	7,120	7,339	+	219	4·50
Budwail	8,857	7,478	—	1,379	8·04
Sidhout	5,409	4,468	—	941	5·83
Pullampett	8,555	8,866	+	311	6·10
Kadari	4,592	2,333	—	2,259	1·65
Royachoti	2,569	1,536	—	1,033	1·20
Madanapalli	18,753	16,444	—	2,309	11·87
Voilpad	3,419	5,224	+	1,805	3·59
TOTAL ...	80,389	67,728	—	12,661	5·01

Reduction has evidently been carried to great lengths, and the Board fear too far in some parts of the district. The sub-division has now 25,537 coolies against 110,000 a few weeks ago.

7. The taluk figures for the Bellary District are as follow:

	17th February.	24th February.			Per cent. of population.
Adoni	87,985	67,984	—	20,001	37·4
Alur	46,593	47,830	+	1,237	48·7
Gooty	23,330	22,593	—	737	15·6
Tadpatri	11,175	10,562	—	613	9·01
Anantapur	8,997	6,782	—	2,215	6·6
Dharmaveram	5,251	4,297	—	954	3·6
Penkonda	3,529	2,145	—	1,384	2·4
Hindupur	1,733	4,553	+	2,820	5·2
Madaksira	13,697	12,867	—	830	16·2
Raidrug	7,336	7,785	+	449	8·9
Bellary	49,266	42,396	—	6,870	23·3
Hospett	17,181	12,261	—	4,920	16·5
Sundur	3,075	3,353	+	278	22·4
Kudligi	15,439	13,026	—	2,113	14·0
Harpanhalli	5,600	6,166	+	866	7·2
Hadgalli	7,322	9,269	+	1,947	11·7
TOTAL ...	307,509	274,169	—	23,340	16·4

The large decrease in Adoni is satisfactory, and is due to strenuous efforts to prevent abuse of relief and to detection of some fraudulent returns. The native subordinate staff is greatly complained of. The decrease in Bellary coincides with the partial introduction of the new money wages in lieu of grain hitherto given. The works in Sundur territory are certain ghât roads, and the coolies are not drawn solely from that State, but come also from the Hospett taluk. The proportion of coolies to population is much reduced, and does not appear to the Board excessive, except in Adoni Alur, and Bellary.

8. The decrease of 10,846 in *Kurnool* cannot be explained at present. The fall in Chingleput is chiefly owing to decrease in the Madurantakam taluk. The decrease in *North Arcot* occurs chiefly in the southern taluks, and works have ceased in Chendragiri, as to the cause of which the Collector will be called upon to report. In *Madura*, no works are in progress in Dindigul, and numbers have declined in Ramnad and Palni. There are no fluctuations of importance in Coimbatore. The increase in *Salem* is general throughout the district, except in the taluks of Oossoor and Kistnagiri.

9. *Rates of wages.*—The new scale, as prescribed in G. O., 31st January 1877, No. 529, and 12th February 1877, No. 681, has been introduced in many places; but the Board are unable to check the rates with the price statements, as they are not aware what grains have been selected by the district officers as the standards in each taluk. The new rates were in force in three taluks of North Arcot, two of Madura,* several of Nellore and of Bellary. In Salem the works were being carried on chiefly at low piece-work rates, and under G. O., 12th February, these are not to be disturbed. In all other places the wages in force appear to be those prescribed by the orders of the 2nd January 1877. The Collector of Tinnevelly continues to pay grain wages in Sattur, notwithstanding repeated orders. He will be separately addressed on the subject. The only other places in which grain wages are now paid are parts of Proddatur in Cuddapah, parts of Bellary taluk, and in Palni in the Madura District. The Board hope that next reports will show the new scale fully introduced. The scattered nature and remoteness of the works are doubtless the causes of the delay in enforcing it.

* In Palni the new scale for full tasks is paid with grain in kind.

Gratuitous relief.—The following are the totals compared by districts with those in last report:

Districts.	17th February.	24th February.	
Kistna	430	191	— 239
Nellore	9,025	5,953	— 3,072
Cuddapah	1,723	1,705	— 18
Bellary	10,014	14,829	+ 4,815
Kurnool	4,026	3,538	— 488
Chingleput	4,095	4,843	+ 748
North Arcot	619	557	— 62
Madura	197	230	+ 33
Tinnevelly	93	138	+ 45
Coimbatore	1,573	1,297	— 276
Salem	3,493	3,056	— 437
Total ...	35,288	36,337	+ 1,049

The increase in Bellary is nominal, and results from the returns of two taluks—Adoni (3,191) and Tadpatri (1,591)—having been wanting last week. The numbers gratuitously fed are large in these two taluks, in Hospett, and in Madaksira, but in Hindupur they have dwindled to 401. In Nellore the fall in numbers is general, but the decrease is chiefly to be ascribed to there being no return from the Nellore taluk, which had 1,560 on the 17th February. The new camps in North Arcot are not filling rapidly, and the numbers in Salem are still diminishing under the camp system. The high number in Coimbatore is due to the inclusion of 1,100 persons fed at a relief-house in Udumalpetta, maintained by private subscriptions, aided by a grant from Government.

10. The outlay in and up to the week is as follows, according to the report:—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	4,51,161	77,16,025
Gratuitous relief	13,325	2,41,427
	4,64,486	79,57,452

A memorandum of the grants sanctioned by the Board up to date accompanies. The total is Rs. 91,09,763.

11. The following particulars of advances under the Land Improvement Act for the construction of wells are reported:

	In the week.		Up to the week.	
	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.
Cuddapah	122	10,180	170	15,250
Bellary		635	...	1,270
Nellore	...		...	4,105
Total ...	122	10,815	170	20,625

12. The special establishment returns are still wanting from some districts. The following particulars are known:—

	Relief works.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Cuddapah ...	139	5,718	35	486	45	518	219	6,722	9 superior officers, Rs. 3,472.
Bellary ...	1,089	17,653	213	3,007	81	1,646	1,383	22,306	10 superior officers, Rs. 3,462.
Kurnool ...	388	15,665	83	852	63	772	534	17,289	14 superior officers, Rs. 7,667.
Salem ...	223	5,418	18	184	54	783	295	6,385	4 superior officers, Rs. 1,910.
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	10	
Madura ...	36	1,247	5	54	1	18	42	1,319	1 superior officer, Rs. 810.
Tinnevelly ...	19	185	1	10	...	...	20	195	
Coimbatore ...	30	911	1	7	20	348	51	1,266	1 superior officer, Rs. 425.
Total ...	1,824	46,797	356	4,600	264	4,085	2,544	55,492	

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumbu or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·69	9·83	19·72	12·51	12·61	31·92	13·89	14·34	36·27	11·68	11·74	36·28	7·67	7·76	13·02	12·69	12·98	27·71	...	1·23	...
Nellore	8·12	8·24	15·53	9·50	9·50	28·48	10·43	10·15	31·60	9·12	9·12	29·57	7·40	7·37	11·69	8·85	8·65	23·95	...	0·33	0·09
Cuddapah*	7·14	7·11	14·01	8·65	8·50	25·56	9·26	8·63	26·83	7·81	7·81	24·59	6·43	6·45	11·76	8·47	8·54	26·09	...	0·11	...
Bellary	7·35	7·13	14·65	8·67	8·38	25·75	8·79	8·45	26·43	8·36	7·89	25·09	6·57	6·38	12·33	8·65	8·69	28·55	...	...	...
Kurnool	6·97	6·76	14·90	8·29	7·89	28·32	9·35	8·96	30·55	9·09	8·71	29·23	6·90	6·59	14·82	8·12	7·81	25·87	...	...	...
Chingleput	9·26	9·29	16·51	10·08	...	...	10·91	10·78	23·94	...	...	...	6·35	6·35	9·65	11·29	11·08	20·32	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	7·94	8·13	14·60	9·30	9·50	21·77	9·70	9·42	22·01	8·79	8·79	20·17	6·00	6·02	10·53	10·67	10·92	24·50	...	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·40	7·18	13·85	16·80	19·60	28·00	10·48	10·81	25·68	10·16	10·67	23·50	5·81	5·81	9·90	11·09	11·63	24·64	...	0·03	0·31
Madura	7·66	7·64	14·36	12·32	15·59	34·29	10·13	10·46	31·66	10·55	10·45	36·13	5·47	5·33	10·48	12·33	12·21	26·19	...	0·02	0·59
Tinnevelly	7·84	7·78	12·44	8·58	8·58	22·88	11·00	11·00	28·72	12·22	12·22	28·38	5·85	5·71	7·41	12·94	12·98	21·37	...	0·10	0·71
Coimbatore	7·62	7·58	12·58	9·62	9·28	20·29	10·11	10·04	23·48	10·34	10·17	23·43	5·45	5·22	9·22	10·46	10·55	23·62	...	0·06	0·16
Salem	7·57	7·61	13·40	9·11	9·55	21·84	9·30	9·75	21·87	9·09	9·39	22·33	6·25	5·99	10·80	9·79	10·33	24·80	...	...	...

(*) Report from Madanapalli not received.

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Total outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna ...	75,000	...	2,105	25,689	35,839	998	70	...	...	...	3,078	...	...	...	191
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,23,570	34,621	4,12,440	4,12,440	30,254	2,433	17,474	19,252	5,663	42,389	...	...	...	5,953
Cuddapah ...	17,20,000	12,92,578	68,889	11,73,051	12,46,497	2,557	169	27,426	32,083	8,219	67,728	569	590	546	1,705
Bellary ...	33,16,000	27,78,658	1,66,060	25,32,772	29,75,262	1,57,473	5,221	1,05,182	131,689	37,298	274,169	3,120	3,763	7,946	14,829
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	...	1,22,981	24,83,816	24,83,816	14,418	1,604	...	...	...	203,453	...	...	...	3,538
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,74,442	5,565	89,997	89,997	11,354	768	5,333	4,620	603	10,556	889	1,334	2,620	4,843
North Arcot ...	1,85,450	1,98,794	11,590	1,24,228	1,47,577	583	160	8,326	7,166	3,080	18,572	241	186	130	557
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	274	2,526	2,526	...	...	91	274	124	489	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	87,321	4,763	34,913	39,853	1,388	50	2,735	3,843	216	6,794	79	128	23	230
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	22,022	535	4,915	4,915	581	61	422	196	22	640	34	68	26	138
Coimbatore ...	1,00,000	1,70,494	13,196	93,748	1,21,120	543	42	6,335	15,314	1,251	22,900	552	641	104	1,297
Salem ...	2,11,000	4,40,114	20,582	1,38,609	1,56,183	21,278	2.747	18,771	20,202	2,993	41,966	841	1,062	1,153	3,056
Total ...	84,69,763	...	4,51,161	71,16,704	77,16,025	2,41,427	13,325	...	...	...	692,734	...	...	...	36,337

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress: On relief works.	Outlay since the commencement of distress: Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	...	1,18,307	3,778	69,258	85,844 *13,458	...	...	2,865	3,467	1,007	7,339	...	...	...	...
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,521	1,979	87,653	87,705 2,630	...	...	3,039	5,086	1,849	9,974	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	..	1,04,277	3,341	41,611	41,611 1,305	...	...	3,164	3,368	946	7,478	...	...	...	...
	Sidhout	...	66,197	2,933	37,821	37,821	...	...	1,870	2,168	430	4,468	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,02,625	5,933	55,818	56,068 813	...	...	3,624	4,563	679	8,866	...	...	...	...
	Jammalamadagu	...	1,05,142	4,826	68,766	70,577	336	33	1,575	945	258	2,778	43	37	25	105
	Proddatur	...	1,16,803	1,511	44,096	47,222 1,332	270	47	564	592	132	1,288	76	149	34	259
	Royachoti	...	2,37,335	3,728	1,05,927	1,08,906	390	33	624	689	223	1,536	249	217	327	793
	Kadari	...	2,21,371	4,460	1,84,373	2,09,392 16,270	334	...	911	1,077	345	2,333	56	54	33	143
	Voilpad	...	Not given.	13,386	1,87,774	1,89,144 14,269	865	13	2,418	2,468	338	5,224	86	50	19	155
	Madanapalli*	...	Do.	23,014	2,89,954	2,89,954	362	43	6,772	7,660	2,012	16,444	59	83	108	250
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,92,578	68,889	11,73,051	12,46,497	2,557	169	27,426	32,083	8,219	67,728	569	590	546	1,705
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	18,778	937	18,903	18,983 668	...	...	1,018	487	467	1,972	...	...	...	...
	Chendragiri	...	10,604	...	2,989	3,547	151	16	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	20
	Palmanair	...	5,330	719	3,065	17,152 500	...	...	867	774	20	1,661	...	...	...	...
	Gudiathum	...	16,751	128	3,315	3,315 349	...	...	196	270	19	485	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	44,319	1,975	32,188	35,366 1,104	59	5	818	2,175	650	3,643	60	65	69	194
	Arcot	...	26,200	1,395	19,467	20,167 1,683	300	100	1,164	1,074	153	2,391	...	...	...	...
	Wallaja	...	31,885	2,508	20,246	20,246 85	...	...	986	555	425	1,966	150	100	50	300
	Punganur	...	34,650	2,914	20,371	20,371 342	29	29	2,547	1,191	1,135	4,873	1	4	8	13
	Trittany	...	10,000	928	3,469	3,469	12	8	730	640	211	1,581	8	1	...	9
	Tripathy	...	77	13	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maderpakum	...	200	73	196	196	32	2	...	...	...	...	10	8	3	21
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,450	1,98,794	11,590	1,24,228	1,47,577	583	160	8,326	7,166	3,080	18,572	241	186	130	557
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	10,725	874	4,718	4,718	433	78	721	779	225	1,725	18	39	77	134
	Conjevers'm	...	22,379	522	9,159	9,159	1,681	189	1,104	685	85	1,874	259	311	709	1,279
	Chingleput	...	10,300	259	7,296	7,296	668	109	147	112	23	282	208	144	482	834
	Trivellore	...	53,318	1,268	13,233	13,233	106	13	892	686	45	1,623	10	5	...	15
	Saidapett	...	59,470	2,151	37,800	37,800	8,237	362	1,147	1,244	150	2,541	356	776	1,285	2,417
	Ponnery	...	18,250	491	17,791	17,791	229	17	1,322	1,114	75	2,511	38	59	67	164
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,74,442	5,565	89,997	89,997	11,354	768	5,333	4,620	603	10,556	889	1,334	2,620	4,843
Salem.	Salem	...	1,05,028	5,455	30,751	32,597	4,326	144	5,651	5,250	847	11,748	74	88	46	208
	Ahtoor	...	16,791	465	1,009	1,070	355	8	436	783	142	1,361	6	11	1	18
	Namkal	...	35,039	1,913	12,231	12,808	1,482	86	1,593	1,438	139	3,170	9	19	8	36
	Trichengode	...	74,044	2,548	18,515	18,515	1,696	31	5,033	3,320	382	8,735	51	69	20	140
	Tripatore...	...	21,160	1,554	4,236	4,236	2,071	172	697	1,053	289	2,039	143	104	85	332
	Uttengiri	...	28,140	1,740	9,804	10,299	2,901	448	1,265	1,729	370	3,364	83	129	119	331
	Darampury	...	45,823	2,161	17,475	23,415	5,104	1,691	1,354	2,243	403	4,000	414	590	851	1,855
	Oossoor	...	61,756	2,659	28,494	32,630	1,940	107	1,114	1,745	143	3,002	30	29	7	66
	Kistnagiri	...	52,333	2,087	16,094	20,613	1,403	60	1,628	2,641	278	4,547	31	23	16	70
	Total ...	2,11,000	4,40,114	20,582	1,38,609	1,56,183	21,278	2,747	18,771	20,202	2,993	41,966	841	1,062	1,153	3,056
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	20,460	1,448	10,177	25,330 1,263	...	...	981	912	240	2,133	...	...	...	...
	Pulladam	...	34,023	3,698	22,157	28,669	114	12	1,662	5,422	496	7,580	32	31	41	104
	Udumalpetta	...	52,800	2,894	27,242	30,986	*325	...	1,451	3,707	49	5,207	500	600	50	1,150
	Sathyamangalam	...	13,016	1,107	5,573	6,073	...	...	535	1,366	126	2,027	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	12,800	1,073	6,167	6,367	...	...	567	1,387	193	2,147	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	12,370	734	9,052	9,052	43	19	468	747	27	1,242	16	10	13	39
	Pollachy	...	230	15	108	108	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	9,715	1,309	7,856	7,856	13	2	415	909	...	1,324	4	...	...	4
	Dharapuram	...	7,580	904	5,276	5,276	...	...	252	863	120	1,235	...	...	...	...
	Colegal	...	7,500	14	140	140	48	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,00,000	1,70,494	13,196	93,748	1,21,120	543	42	6,335	15,314	1,251	22,900	552	641	104	1,297
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	5,753	113	1,412	1,412	40	31	138	20	2	160	...	...	...	...
	Sattur	...	8,896	201	2,260	2,260	64	1	90	31	9	130	1	2	...	3
	Sankaranainarkovil	...	5,330	95	677	677	137	...	78	83	...	161	...	...	...	...
	Ottapidaram	...	2,043	126	566	566	340	29	116	62	11	189	33	66	36	135
	Total ...	44,200	22,022	535	4,915	4,915	581	61	422	196	22	640	34	68	36	138
Madura.	Madura	...	12,365	651	4,139	4,139	8	8	560	423	23	1,006	9	14	12	35
	Tirumungalam	...	7,717	306	1,054	3,692	...	...	332	136	46	514	1	...	2	3
	Dindigul	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250				‡ Postponed pending rain.					
	Melur	...	2,329	81	437	437	...	...	60	70	3	133	1	1	1	3
	Pulney	...	54,640	2,417	19,311	21,613	1,130	42	1,282	2,298	12	3,592	68	113	8	189
	Ramnad	...	9,000	1,308	8,899	8,899	...	...	501	916	132	1,549	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	87,321	4,763	34,913	39,853	1,388	50	2,735	3,843	216	6,794	79	128	23	230
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	1,200	274	2,526	2,526	...	...	91	274	124	489	...	...	...	...

* Report not having been received, the figures are entered on estimate.

* Grant-in-aid to private charity. † Rupees 5,631 being the expenditure for the purchase of tools and advances to Survey Department, &c., are excluded.
‡ The works in progress are small tanks, and rain is required for puddling the banks.

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 24th February 1877—continued.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 24th February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress: On relief works.	Outlay since the commencement of distress: Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Bellary.	Hospett	...	1,45,862	8,276	1,09,022	1,26,311	7,248	560	4,185	7,020	1,056	12,261	348	391	1,933	2,672
	Dhurmaveram	...	1,61,077	2,753	1,00,474	1,31,573	†3,639	108	829	1,884	1,584	4,297	216	213	300	729
	Kudlighi	...	3,69,537	6,058	1,33,523	1,35,002 / 579	3,024	42	4,732	7,119	1,175	13,026	27	45	26	98
	Alur	...	2,50,333	26,010	2,50,333	2,68,867 / 227	396	49	19,668	20,643	7,519	47,830	41	80	109	230
	Anantapur	...	1,29,702	3,732	70,680	86,900	658	60	1,721	3,808	1,253	6,782	35	54	27	116
	Raidrug	...	72,613	5,063	86,133	86,133	217	54	3,125	3,107	1,553	7,785	33	40	7	80
	Madaksira	...	13,600	8,265	1,52,900	1,52,900 †	13,932	857	4,131	7,379	1,357	12,867	497	636	1,097	2,230
	Tadpatry	...	1,05,000	9,000	64,648	80,508	†3,110	92	3,208	6,734	620	10,562	273	452	866	1,591
	Huvinadgally	...	1,48,752	5,711	1,16,794	1,20,653	3,861	720	2,736	5,212	1,321	9,269	115	152	912	1,179
	Bellary	...	Not completely given.	25,402	5,36,328	6,36,863	407	26	19,456	19,157	3,783	42,396	16	21	14	51
	Harpanhalli	...	1,18,524	4,464	85,569	91,432 / 30	5,332 / ‡427	57	2,766	2,910	790	6,466	53	52	232	337
	Adony	...	9,40,000	39,928	3,82,179	4,68,881	29,702	1,171	28,619	29,040	10,325	67,984	826	777	1,588	3,191
	Gooty	...	1,53,206	12,078	1,53,206	2,04,992	13,795	591	6,670	12,722	3,201	22,593	349	544	595	1,488
	Sundur Territory	...	24,000	2,189	24,245	26,433	35	28	1,056	1,585	712	3,353	29	20	31	80
	Hindupur	...	30,450	4,493	1,31,369	1,35,507	55,359	491	1,568	2,201	784	4,553	129	150	122	401
	Pennakonda	...	1,15,923	2,638	1,35,369	1,50,790 / *70,681	16,331	315	712	1,168	265	2,145	133	136	87	356
	Total ...	33,16,000	27,78,658	1,66,060	25,32,772	29,75,262	1,57,473	5,221	105,182	131,689	37,298	274,169	3,120	3,763	7,946	14,829
Nellore.	Gudur	...	35,840	1,491	23,674	23,674	771	...	1,645	2,066	629	4,340	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	20,964	1,213	17,738	17,738	1,722	321	487	848	149	1,484	58	31	50	139
	Nellore	...	13,046	759	9,895	9,895	1,458	...	440	944	139	1,523	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	11,545	3,281	79,787	79,787	14,487	129	2,024	3,115	550	5,689	519	912	1,125	2,556
	Kavali	...	29,540	5,443	60,761	60,761	4,407	617	2,737	1,724	498	4,959	253	442	642	1,337
	Udayagiri	...	6,250	6,678	85,795	85,795	100	...	3,068	3,146	1,407	7,621	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	39,525	8,820	72,112	72,112	2,896	616	2,504	2,837	598	5,939	36	108	46	190
	Kanigiri	...	6,000	4,766	25,782	25,782	335	20	2,915	2,725	966	6,606	78	106	250	434
	Ongole	...	12,760	23	153	153	1,116	144	42	31	8	81	81	68	78	227
	Addanki	...	5,400	1,470	5,808	5,808	130	18	569	571	237	1,377	12	15	9	36
	Darsi	...	8,000	6	4,943	4,943	8	2	262	261	88	611	12	14	8	34
	Podile	...	700	173	2,354	2,354	392	...	338	466	187	991	...	...	...	...
	Zemindary Tracts	...	34,000	495	23,638	23,638	2,432	566	443	518	207	1,168	...	...	...	1,000
	Total ...	4,53,000	2,23,570	34,621	4,12,440	4,12,440	30,254	2,433	17,474	19,252	5,663	42,389	...	...	...	5,953

* Purchase of grain and other charges. † Talukdars have been called for explanation. ‡ Cost of establishment.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 24th February 1877.

	Road works: New works: Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	New works: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	New works: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Repairs: Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Repairs: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Repairs: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Irrigation works: Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Irrigation works: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Irrigation works: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Miscellaneous: Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Miscellaneous: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Miscellaneous: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Total: Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Total: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Total: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	2,105	25,689	...	...	...	75,000	2,105	25,689
Nellore ...	...	26,086	2,54,685	...	5,425	75,010	...	2,008	62,856	...	1,102	19,889	...	34,621	4,12,440
Cuddapah ...	10,91,020	53,865	9,54,397	22,913	3,416	68,648	90,273	4,325	52,642	88,372	7,283	97,364	12,92,578	68,889	11,73,051
Bellary ...	12,13,919	89,918	15,95,893	11,89,521	65,417	6,87,430	1,84,816	4,650	1,19,793	1,90,403	6,075	1,29,656	27,78,659	1,66,060	25,32,772
Kurnool ...	Telegraphic summary alone received.														
Chingleput...	1,14,099	2,964	47,851	...	...	...	5,915	313	3,905	54,398	2,288	38,241	1,74,442	5,565	89,997
North Arcot	1,29,200	7,040	77,116	10,392	509	6,784	21,934	1,551	17,778	37,268	2,490	22,550	1,98,794	11,590	1,24,228
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1,200	274	2,526	1,200	274	2,526
Madura ...	56,950	3,629	27,198	...	...	...	18,306	319	4,125	12,065	815	3,590	87,321	4,763	34,913
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,270	183	1,551	10,752	352	3,364	22,022	535	4,915
Coimbatore...	51,830	3,506	28,054	82,950	6,414	42,430	10,120	1,201	6,284	25,594	2,075	16,980	1,70,494	13,196	93,748
Salem ...	95,930	4,796	50,356	38,650	753	7,228	1,26,041	4,947	24,358	1,79,493	10,086	56,667	4,40,114	20,582	1,38,609
Total ...	27,52,948	1,91,804	30,35,550	13,44,426	81,934	8,87,530	5,43,705	21,602	3,18,981	5,99,545	32,840	3,90,827	52,40,624	3,28,180	46,32,888

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 2nd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Statement showing the Number and Description of relief works in certain Districts for the week ending 24th February 1877.

Districts.	ROADS. New Works. In progress. Number.	ROADS. New Works. In progress. Length in miles.	ROADS. New Works. Completed. Number.	ROADS. New Works. Completed. Length in miles.	ROADS. Repairs. In progress. Number.	ROADS. Repairs. In progress. Length in miles.	ROADS. Repairs. Completed. Number.	ROADS. Repairs. Completed. Length in miles.	TANKS AND CHANNELS (INCLUDING CANALS). New Works. In progress. Number.	TANKS AND CHANNELS (INCLUDING CANALS). New Works. Completed. Number.	TANKS AND CHANNELS (INCLUDING CANALS). Repairs. In progress. Number.	TANKS AND CHANNELS (INCLUDING CANALS). Repairs. Completed. Number.	MISCELLANEOUS—DIGGING WELLS, REMOVING PRICKLY-PEAR, &c. In progress. Number.	MISCELLANEOUS—DIGGING WELLS, REMOVING PRICKLY-PEAR, &c. Completed. Number.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...					2	...	2	1	...	...
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	97	676½	9	144¼					3	...	27	14	133	28
Bellary ...	129	1,015	43	78					13	3	140	56	410	391
Kurnool ...	15	108	7	23					1	...	10	...	97	145
Chingleput ...									...	...	...	2	1	...
North Arcot ...									...	...	28	6	9	9
Trichinopoly ...	4	54	...	...					...	...	25	11	112	28
Madura ...									...	12	231	28	801	246
Tinnevelly ...	32	251¼	9	91¾					15					
Coimbatore ...	45	340	...	...										
Salem ...														
Total ...	325	2,445	68	207	128	1,510	35	471½	34	15	474	118	1,553	847
							25	219						

Revenue Board Office; Madras, *The 2nd March 1877.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

No. 6.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue on Relief Works up to 1st March 1877, and Expenditure up to 24th February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of Funds sanctioned for Relief Works up to 1st March 1877.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress. On Relief Works.	Total Outlay since the commencement of distress. Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	35,839	998
Nellore	4,53,000	4,12,440	30,254
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12,46,497	2,557
Bellary	38,16,000	29,75,262	1,57,473
Kurnool	21,21,000	24,83,816	14,418
Chingleput	1,45,365	89,997	11,354
North Arcot	1,95,450	1,47,577	583
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	Do.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,526	...
Madura	93,748	39,853	1,388
Tinnevelly	44,200	4,915	581
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,21,120	543
Salem	2,11,000	1,56,183	21,278
Malabar	5,000	Not received.	
Total ...	91,09,763	77,16,025	2,41,427

Revenue Board Office; Madras, *The 2nd March 1877.*

H. E. STOKES, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Dated 8th March 1877.

From—Bombay, From—Works. | *To—Calcutta, To—Works.*

Through booking to Madras unrestricted since 8th February. All wagons taken away from Raichore regularly. Number through now forty to sixty a day only.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GRAIN DELIVERED IN WEEK ENDING 10th MARCH.

Dated —— March 1877.

From—Bombay, From—Works. | *To—Calcutta, To—Works.*

Grain delivered in week ending 10th March at Nasik, Bhosawul and intermediate stations about 506 and at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations 2,630 tons. Grain sent in week ending 3rd March between Sholapur and Raichore about 10 and to Raichore and stations beyond 359 tons. Information week ending 10th March will follow when obtained.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XVII. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 9th March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 6th and 7th March 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876. Rs.	Expenditure up to latest known date. Rs.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the present week.	Average rainfall, i. e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,612	6,46,944	Hail storms in three Talukas, damaging the grass. Fever in one Taluka.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,311	2,616	2,41,233	1,13,293	56 Jowari, 54 Bajri	31 Jowari, 26¾ Bajri	36⅝ Jowari, 28½ Bajri	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	25 cents of rain in eastern Talukas	Ditto ...	16,892	10,959	3,72,272	1,55,991	54 Jowari, 47 Bajri	32 Jowari, 26 Bajri	32 Jowari, 26 Bajri	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	21 cents of rain. Grain imports enough. Two deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	15,372	13,618	5,15,217	2,97,121	76 Jowari, 66 Bajri	25⅓ Jowari, 24 Bajri	25⅝ Jowari, 24 Bajri	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	25 cents of rain. Grain supply abundant. A few cholera cases in Bhimthadi.	Ditto ...	40,000	38,500	9,86,165	5,18,538	65 Jowari, 51 Bajri	22⅜ Jowari, 22¼ Bajri	22⅜ Jowari, 22¼ Bajri	30·6	20·76
Sholápur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,634	7,18,634	37 cents of rain at Sholapur. Grain supply good. Slight cholera in the District.	Ditto ...	52,563	46,857	11,08,011	8,43,750	66 Jowari, 60 Bajri	20 Jowari, ... Bajri	21 Jowari, ... Bajri	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,062	4,61,000	One inch and 13 cents of rain at Satara; rain also in the Districts. 40 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	24,659	20,578	5,71,338	2,59,304	39 Jowari, 35 Bajri	20½ Jowari, 18¾ Bajri	20 Jowari, 20 Bajri	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importations continue; supply sufficient. 89 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	50,563	33,413	7,91,031	3,17,020	56 Jowari, 76 Bajri	17½ Jowari, 17½ Bajri	17⅓ Jowari, 17½ Bajri	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,690	9,38,750	5,01,600	Grain supply abundant. 290 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	26,000	27,446	5,71,970	2,14,173	43 Jowari, 54 Bajri	19 Jowari, 20 Bajri	19 Jowari, 20 Bajri	30·48	21·34
Dhárwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,85,037	6,30,000	Grain supply abundant. 507 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	29,555	27,785	8,16,511	2,71,898	43 Jowari	16¾ Jowari	18 Jowari	26·39	13·81
TOTAL ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			258,855	221,772	62,72,848	30,51,488					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

There have been hail storms in Khandesh, and rain has fallen in Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Satara. Grain has slightly declined in price, jowari now averaging 23½ lbs. the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of people upon Relief Works in the nine affected districts is 221,772 against 258,855 last week, and there are also 2,093 hill-men and immigrants upon Relief Works in Ratnagiri and Kanara.

The decrease is remarkable, and is due to the fact—the figures given being averages of the weekly musters—that large numbers of people absented themselves from the works for one or two days of the Holi holidays. The fact that the labourers are able to sacrifice their pay in order to enjoy a holiday, shows that they either have some small resources of their own, or are able to make some slight savings from their wages.

2. The Sanitary Commissioner has visited the Islampur Tank Relief Work, and reports—"I made a careful inspection of the physical condition of the labourers, and failed to discover the slightest indication of starvation amongst them. They did not appear to be pinched, and I feel satisfied that they obtain sufficient food to keep them in sufficiently good health to enable them to perform the not very arduous tasks demanded from them. There are only two sick persons, one with a broken arm, and the other was said to be suffering from opthalmia. Altogether, the sanitary arrangements at Islampur are satisfactory, and the people appear to be well looked after and contented. They made no complaints." Similar reports have been received from other works, and there is every reason to believe that the people are working satisfactorily under the Public Works Department system of tasks and wages.

3. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. A mistake in the week ending 3rd February has been corrected. It will be noticed that, on the latest date for which information is furnished, the number of people upon works under Civil Agency was 39,680, and that upon works under Public Works Department Agency was 184,318. Considerably less than a fifth of the labourers are now, therefore, upon Civil Works, and Government hope very soon to have reduced the number to a minimum. It must be borne in mind that the wives, children, and near relatives of able-bodied labourers are received upon works under Public Works Department supervision, unless they are infirm, or incapable, when they are either considered fit objects for charity, or transferred, should they desire it, to petty works in the neighbourhood of their own villages.

On the large schemes now in progress, sanitary precautions are taken in laying out and arranging the camps, and are enforced among the work-people. The results have hitherto been extremely satisfactory, as the people upon those works have, in a great measure, escaped from cholera, small-pox, and other diseases prevalent in the neighbourhood.

4. In the worst districts, and especially in Sholapur, there is a very complete organization for watching the people in their villages and homes. Many of those who left the works in the early part of last month have not yet again sought the employment which is open to them whenever they like to avail themselves of it, but there is no uneasiness or distress apparent among these people, nor any unusual sickness. There is very little cholera in Sholapur, and only one death attributed to want has yet been authentically ascertained in this district. This occurred in the early part of February. The individual was a man of 65 years of age, one of a family, the other members of which did not appear to have suffered any great privations, and he died in the town of Sholapur at a time when aid was being freely bestowed on all who sought it.

5. It has not been found practicable as yet to induce the Sholapur people, who were thought to be in distress, to go to the Dhond and Manmad Railway for work, though a free Railway passage to Dhond and batta is offered to those who will go. A very few of these people have been induced to go to the Nira Canal work, and large public works in the Collectorate itself are still without a full complement of labourers, and it seems that a great many of them will not take any employment, except light nominal work close to their own doors. As far as can be ascertained, it is not the rates of wages that seem to deter these people, but the necessity for going away from home, and of performing some labour. They would probably accept even lower wages than those given on Civil Agency works, if they could obtain them on their own terms. In the meantime, they seem to be subsisting on their means, and their behaviour is very much that of ordinary labourers in ordinary seasons, *i. e.*, they seem to be able to pick and to choose, and to be present or absent on works as suits their convenience. There has been further agitation to restore the former state of things; this has probably been brought about through ignorance of the real condition of the people, or by other considerations, and there is no indication of the existence of general extreme want.

6. Maps are not attached to this summary, as no change has occurred which needs exhibition.

7. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 24th February, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works :—

District.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week ending 24th February.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.	Average number of Children, and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	...*	...*	518	1,227†	111†	373†
Násik	10	7	184	4,507	657	2,597
Ahmednagar ...	1,092	964	5,903	2,808	294	1,738
Poona	2,114	940	8,730	15,812	1,821	12,865
Sholapur	1,120	1,108	14,760	8,540	798	3,539
Satara	8	6	1,204	8,272‡	899‡	4,387‡
Kaladgi	335	196	928	2,011	198‡	1,238
Belgaum	473	187	1,999	722	73	428
Dharwar	414	342	2,905	251	30	30
Total ...	5,566	3,750	37,131	44,150	4,881	27,195

* No expenditure has been incurred. † Collector's return not received.
‡ Return from the Executive Engineer not received.

8. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

9. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 3,258 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 28th February, and during the fortnight ending 3rd March 5,212 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the end of February to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of February was 185,906 tons :—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Country ...	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	73,749
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,437	95,103
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhosawul ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,610	17,054
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,122	185,906

10. On the whole, the grain supply continues satisfactory, and the decrease in the number of people upon the Relief Works is also satisfactory, but, to some extent, more nominal than real.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed		Allotments Granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.		
							During the past week.	During the pre-sent week.			Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the pre-sent week.
									Rs.	Rs.			
Kolhápur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	620,482	Cholera still continues, and out of 249 cases, 127 proved fatal during the week. None of the cases in the Kolhapur State were on Relief Works.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	20,851	18,461	3,12,025	2,11,074	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18⅝ 19⅛	18⅝ 19⅛
Akalkot ...	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain slightly dearer; otherwise no change	Ditto ...	2,047	1,807	29,068	25,122	Jowari 61	21¼	20¼
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Fodder is very scarce. Grain importations continue.	Ditto ...	2,676	1,425	26,283	21,180	Jowari 63	17⅞	17⅞
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	Report not received	Ditto ...	499	464	15,400	6,270	Jowari 54	...†	...†
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	190,814	...	Importations and exportations are small; cholera in three villages.	Ditto ...	138	122	538	221	Nachani55	29	29
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received	Ditto ...	95	115	10,000	225	Jowari61⅛	...†	...†
Total ...	8,161	4,666	1,781,855	803,254			26,306	22,394	3,93,314	2,64,092			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c. † Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVII.)

Districts.	For the Week ending 11th November 1876.		For the Week ending 18th November 1876.		For the Week ending 25th November 1876.		For the Week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the Week ending 30th December 1876.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh ...	...	...	...	2,006	...	2,320	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689
Násik ...	...	...	...	8,129	...	9,901	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932
Ahmednagar ...	...	7,532	...	19,678	13,319	16,972	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841
Poona ...	2,722	3,438	7,612	7,004	8,870	19,585	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512
Sholápur ...	...	8,092	26,445	18,351	40,224	28,767	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504
Satara ...	...	3,457	265	4,711	366	7,049	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262
Kaládgi ...	...	...	...	...	4,656	2,130	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054
Belgaum ...	...	...	796	...	673	7,803	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	2,959	1,795	2,892	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338
Total ...	2,722	22,519	35,118	62,838	69,903	97,419	86,214	113,616	104,604	129,253	111,402	146,195	116,454	172,093	120,809	172,284
Grand Total	25,241		97,956		167,322		199,830		233,857		257,597		288,547		293,093	
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	255	1,379	323	996	497
Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	176	1,533	167	1,781	219
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	431	2,912	490	2,777	716
Total ...	...		...		...		...		...		1,336		3,402		3,493	
Grand Total of the 11 Districts ...	25,241		97,956		167,322		199,830		233,857		258,933		291,949		296,586	

* These are last week's figures, as the report of the 17th February has been returned for correction.

For the Week ending 6th January 1877.		For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the Week ending 20th January 1877.		For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.		For the Week ending 24th February 1877.	
Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	* 322	3,932	222	4,262
...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891
8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837
30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365
55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451
4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396
8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348
10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876
709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892
120,024	184,437	136,629	194,818	130,645	202,612	100,661	179,347	79,577	184,051	63,659	183,045	47,613	176,549	39,680	184,318
304,461		331,447		333,257		280,008		263,628		246,704		224,126		223,998	
1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416
1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	213	196
3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	881	1,612
4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		2,493	
309,079		336,386		339,439		2,86,849		269,773		248,695		227,086		226,491	

B.

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVII.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand total of				
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
11th November 1876 ...	7,488	1,608	813	301	2,722	1,08,034	6,706	6,161	1,490	22,519	1,15,522	8,314	6,947	1,791	25,241
18th November ...	75,456	15,910	12,204	4,559	35,118	2,50,810	29,228	25,506	7,909	62,838	3,26,266	45,138	37,710	12,468	97,956
25th November ...	1,73,837	34,796	25,288	10,119	69,903	3,41,607	42,517	40,206	14,481	97,419	5,15,444	77,313	65,494	24,600	1,67,322
2nd December ...	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	18,280	1,13,616	6,80,686	86,927	81,323	31,386	1,99,830
9th December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	1,04,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	1,29,253	8,67,839	1,01,858	96,468	36,496	2,33,857
16th December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	1,11,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	1,46,195	10,52,971	1,11,649	1,06,462	40,441	2,57,597
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	1,16,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	1,72,093	12,51,333	1,24,478	1,17,947	48,502	2,88,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	1,20,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	1,72,284	14,77,348	1,23,429	1,23,389	46,234	2,93,093
6th January 1877 ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	1,20,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	1,84,437	16,86,037	1,26,130	1,28,952	47,550	3,04,461
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	1,36,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	1,94,818	18,43,802	1,38,937	1,41,903	50,477	3,31,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	1,30,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	2,02,612	21,51,052	1,37,249	1,43,865	52,343	3,33,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	1,00,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	28,354	1,79,347	23,20,955	1,16,032	1,20,724	43,252	2,80,008
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,536	80,093	29,422	1,84,051	24,81,077	1,07,509	1,15,120	41,072	2,63,628
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	29,839	1,83,045	27,14,451	99,156	1,08,379	39,169	2,46,704
17th February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	26,841	1,76,549	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	2,24,162
24th February ...	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	27,882	1,84,318	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	2,23,998

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered. These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eleven months of the official year 1876-77 and of the four preceding years.

Presidencies and Provinces.		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO FEBRUARY														
		1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	Gross ...	75,02,090	25,94,521	1,00,96,611	71,38,356	20,85,200	92,23,556	81,54,967	18,04,059	99,59,026	80,86,713	19,39,720	1,00,26,433	72,47,250	19,17,912	91,65,162
	Nett ...	...	...	99,93,714	...	...	91,32,414	...	...	98,72,674	80,54,047	19,10,857	99,64,904	72,19,959	18,88,426	91,08,385
Bombay ...	Gross ...	49,99,713	3,15,538	53,15,251	54,54,868	3,34,823	57,89,691	54,53,334	4,26,640	58,79,974	52,21,726	3,90,557	56,12,283	50,14,194	94,072	51,08,266
	Nett ...	...	...	48,48,716	...	...	54,33,670	...	...	55,08,288	48,61,189	3,83,682	52,44,871	47,31,431	93,155	48,24,586
Sind ...	Gross ...	2,15,214	1,85,369	4,00,583	2,16,899	1,13,117	3,30,016	1,92,576	1,48,173	3,40,749	2,26,825	1,18,418	3,45,243	2,05,627	31,028	2,36,655
	Nett ...	...	...	3,27,497	...	...	3,27,483	...	...	3,34,727	2,17,738	1,14,736	3,32,474	2,04,534	31,028	2,35,562
Madras ...	Gross ...	14,62,659	9,18,438	23,81,097	15,88,103	11,84,942	27,73,045	15,51,569	10,67,952	26,19,521	16,30,502	8,54,022	24,84,524	15,55,387	5,06,427	20,61,814
	Nett ...	...	...	23,44,060	...	...	27,41,513	...	...	25,72,575	15,99,612	8,46,419	24,46,031	15,29,743	5,04,595	20,34,338
B. Burma	Gross ...	7,59,892	28,69,104	36,28,996	7,92,899	22,99,970	30,92,869	9,89,227	16,29,793	26,19,020	8,39,986	26,58,589	34,98,575	8,89,552	22,39,912	31,29,464
	Nett ...	...	...	35,87,355	...	...	30,14,137	...	...	25,22,835	8,30,785	25,74,772	34,05,557	8,84,958	21,08,735	29,93,693
TOTAL ...	Gross ...	1,49,39,568	68,82,970	2,18,22,538	1,51,91,125	60,18,052	2,12,09,177	1,63,41,673	50,76,617	2,14,18,290	1,60,05,752	59,61,306	2,19,67,058	1,49,12,010	47,89,351	1,97,01,361
	Nett ...	...	...	2,11,71,342	...	...	2,06,49,247	...	...	2,08,11,099	1,55,63,371	58,30,466	2,13,93,837	1,45,70,625	46,25,939	1,91,96,564

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1876-77 include the collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April to January only.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 9th March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24th FEBRUARY 1877.

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	Condition of Districts as reported.	Description of works in progress.	Daily average number of persons employed: During the week last reported upon.	During the present week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore ...	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	Markets sufficiently supplied. Prices generally a little lower than last week, except in Magadi and Closepet talúks. Irrigated *ragi and pot* tons are in tolerable condition. Sugarcane, Bengal-gram *and javari drying. Rabi* raddy in good condition in Devanhalli talúk. *No* rain, and the prospects of season are very gloomy. Cholera prevails; 11,253 fed at rubbie kitchens on an average daily.	Roads, tanks, and wells. Village improvement. Miscellaneous.	5,886	6,922
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	Markets well supplied by importation. Bengal-gram and javari crops in beds of tanks are thriving. Sugarcane mills are worked. Prospects of season totally unfavorable. Cholera, fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, rheumatism and small-pox prevail. Daily average number of persons relieved by public kitchens 2,129. In Goumangala coolies did not assemble owing to prevalence of cholera.	Ditto ...	4,320	6,874
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	Markets fairly supplied. Javari and Bengal-gram crops promising. Sugarcane harvested in some places. Cholera and small-pox prevail. Murrain among the cattle still continues; 2,029 were fed at kitchens on an average daily.	Ditto ...	14,656	14,219
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	Prospects unchanged. Prices slightly fallen. Cholera prevails: 324 daily relieved on the average at relief kitchens.	Ditto ...	1,804	4,678
Hassan ...	3,231	2,154	668,417	190,873	Markets sufficiently supplied, except in Manjarabad, Channarayapatna and Haroballi *taluks. Prices* rose in Channarayapatna, Barnhalli and Narsipur taluks: they fell in Belur and Attikuppa. Castor-oil seeds and Avare reaped in Hassan and Attikuppa tanks. Bengal-gram withering in *Channarayapatna.* Paddy called Kode bhatta transplanted in Manjarabad. Cholera and small-pox throughout the district, except in Belur taluk. Slight drizzling rain fell at Harnhalli. Average daily number of persons relieved by public kitchens 342, except in Hassan, Arkalgud and Narsipur talúks.	Ditto ...	2,978	2,630
Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,076	47,433	Markets moderately supplied. Prices in Malúan talúks slightly increased. One-half of the *sugarcane* and supari crops harvested. Public health at head-*quarters fair.* Cholera in Shikarpur and Sorab talúks. Average daily number of persons at public kitchens in Chanmagiri and Shimoga 177.	Ditto ...	676	639
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	Markets fairly supplied, except in Lakvalli and Koppa talúks. Dry crops *withered* in Chikmagalur. In Banavar Bengal-gram and javari raised under large tanks and nullas harvested. In Lakvalli and Koppa picking of coffee and supari finished. Sugarcane cut. Cholera, fever and *dysentery prevail*, the first very severe in Banavar talúk. Average number of persons relieved daily by kitchens 258.	Ditto ...	692	1,301
Chitaldroog ...	4,171	4,238	551,360	511,204	No change in the condition of the district ...	Ditto ...	3,542	3,841
TOTAL ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145			34,5666	41,110

Note.—The figures in columns 8 and 9 do not include the number on works carried out by the Professional Department, which have been so apportioned as to enable those able and willing to work a fair day's wage for a fair day's labor.

a.—Explanation regarding the expenditure shown in this column has been called for.

b.—This does not include 23,788 persons who were employed during the last week on works carried out by the Public Works Department Officers and who were wrongly included in Col. 9 of last week's return.

Sums appropriated for works of all kinds under revenue officers	Reported Expenditure up to date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices of Rice and Ragi.	Prices during the week last reported upon.	During the present week.	Average rainfall for five years in Inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 to date.	General Remarks.
10	11*a*	12	13	14	15	16	17
78,623	41,413	Rice ... 24 Ragi ... 60	11 to 15 14 to 20	15 16 to 18	35	16	The condition of the Province remains practically unchanged. Only the largest tanks and very few of these hold any water-supply, and no rain has fallen to replenish them. Although the crops, unless under exceptional cultivation, have generally failed, grain, imported chiefly by railway, is abundant, and its movement brisk through the agency of private trade. For the week ending this date 1,911 tons were received at the terminal station at Bangalore and 213 at Kolar-Road, or altogether 2,124 tons. Tons. In November 1876 the imports were ... ... 9,933 December ... ... 11,562 January 1877 ... ... 11,259 February, 1st to 24th ... ... 11,119 Total ... 43,913
88,405	10,775	Rice ... 32 Ragi ... 80	12 to 16 14 to 20	14 14 to 19	25·4	14·9	
1,29,605	57,006	Rice ... 28 Ragi ... 106	10 to 13 14 to 18	12 15 to 16	27·4	15·9	There is hardly a blade of grass to be seen, but forage is still procurable Major Chrystie, R. E., a careful observer, after marching 350 miles from Bangalore to Bellary along high roads, District roads, and across country, inspecting works put in hand under professional supervision, reports that although cholera in a severe form had broken up the larger gangs, there were a considerable number of men, women and children so rendered capable of earning a livelihood, and that those relieved at kitchens and camps that have been judiciously located, were not generally so emaciated as he expected to see them, although in some instances they were pitiable objects. His "Notes" conclude with the cheering intelligence that in the northern talúks, there is much ripening cultivation in the beds of tanks and under wells, and that wherever water can be anyhow made available, the ryots with most praiseworthy diligence, are cheerfully doing their utmost to look the difficulty in the face. In an interesting report of the condition of the Nundydroog Division from the 16th to end of February, Colonel Pearse corroborates this strongly, and as the area thus under consideration is, with the Chitaldroog District perhaps, the most stricken portion of the Province, the situation may be considered as fairly hopeful as under the circumstances could well be expected; and should heavy rain providentially fall towards the end of the month, after the crops so being raised are reaped, it will be more so. Colonel Pearse reports the death of more than 10,000 poor cattle during the fortnight in his Division, but as a set off to this he brings to notice the great care that is being taken after the better kinds, and the large prices paid for forage for them. He reports also cholera of a very virulent type from which during the fortnight nearly 3,500 had succumbed.
22,181	1,770	Rice ... 24 Ragi ... 70	11 to 13 16 to 22	12 to 14 18 to 24	24·3	20·8	
44,320	22,219	Rice ... 32 Ragi ... 76	10 to 13 10 to 18	13 16 to 18	34·4	15·8	
46,804	18,324	Rice ... 30 Ragi ... 76	13 18	14 18	38·4	18·3	
37,400	21,108	Rice ... 30 Ragi ... 64	12 to 15 16 to 20	14 16 to 18	35·7	15·6	The report for the Nundydroog Division does not embrace Municipal limits where relief operations are carefully carried on by the President of the Commission under a General Committee that meets weekly in Bangalore. The President reports that all the quasi potable waters were analysed by Dr. Nicholson in 1871, and that while those pronounced to be good are strictly conserved, and the draught on them authoritatively regulated, those that were condemned as unfit for drinking purposes have been filled in, and others in selected sites established—and that every effort is being made to relieve distress, by providing suitable employment according to the physical state of those requiring it, and feeding with judgment those who are from any real cause not able to work.
1,36,886	68,784	Rice ... 24 Ragi ... 88	10 to 12 15 to 18	12 14 to 18	23·5	9·5	Besides the importation of grain to the extent of nearly 380 tons per day from the 1st November from Madras, the result of a conference with the grain merchants in the Darbar Hall on the 1st March, when Captain Bisset, R. E., explained an alternative route from Negapatam, was, that the merchants were convinced of the practicability of increasing the supplies they had already to some extent drawn from that port, under existing rates up to 200 tons a day; where the Notification of the equalization of the rates should be authoritatively made public.
5,84,230	2,11,159						The totals and averages under the heads of expenditure, of deaths from sickness, of persons employed on relief works by the Revenue authorities, and of those provided otherwise than on Public Works under professional supervision, of which returns are kept separately—such mode of relief being preferred where possible—will be again thoroughly scrutinized and corrected where necessary, from the 1st January to the week ending 24th February, and thereafter the weekly returns under the special arrangements will be available for proper comparison. These figures may be accepted by Government in supersession of other reports previously submitted.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of* COTTON *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* FEBRUARY *1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the five months, October 1876 to February 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75 and 1873-74.

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities and Value of Cotton exported to																			
		United Kingdom.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Russia.		Ceylon.		China.		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries.		Total.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Bengal.	Calcutta	56,827	12,69,197	1,205	27,624	...	...	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	14,765	4,17,542	...	...	...	...	73,065	17,20,256
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1877	56,827	12,69,197	1,205	27,624	...	...	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	14,765	4,17,542	...	...	...	...	73,065	17,20,256
	Total 5 Months, October 1876 to February 1877	100,376	22,67,499	6,208	1,36,520	2,946	72,857	268	5,893	...	...	...	...	39,195	11,40,335	...	...	8	72	149,301	36,23,176
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76	22,225	4,40,772	...	...	...	...	67	1,672	...	...	...	...	136,173	38,40,318	854	24,874	4	89	159,283	43,07,732
	1874-75	56,512	12,11,399	15,668	2,64,984	4,732	91,946	14,629	2,91,484	...	...	4	25	34,257	9,50,955	...	...	67	1,825	125,269	28,11,618
	1873-74	6,948	1,38,602	...	...	2,091	40,228	203	4,594	...	...	3	65	30,271	8,56,389	...	...	77	1,903	39,573	10,41,781
Bombay and Sind.	Bombay	179,876	52,13,658	44,380	12,57,475	88,566	26,93,547	41,148	11,70,150	...	...	...	...	703	19,500	...	...	122	493	354,795	1,03,54,823
	Kurrachee	9,278	2,50,080	1,239	35,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,278	2,65,085	...	...	2,430	58,007	21,825	6,08,572
	Carwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1877	189,154	54,63,738	45,619	12,92,875	88,566	26,93,547	41,148	11,70,150	...	...	...	...	9,981	2,84,675	...	...	2,452	58,500	376,620	1,09,63,395
	Total 5 Months, October 1876 to February 1877	304,579	1,07,66,855	105,723	44,06,170	1,13,566	37,45,541	96,700	25,34,282	...	...	...	...	17,010	4,82,710	...	...	4,902	1,20,948	779,211	2,11,56,501
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76	307,000	59,19,750	128,045	32,54,154	55,070	13,00,448	57,712	23,39,981	69,718	16,32,195	...	...	58,509	23,55,552	...	...	952	15,954	777,956	1,80,01,134
	1874-75	754,739	2,17,41,308	143,425	38,20,981	106,150	24,45,145	64,341	17,71,474	6,520	1,39,980	...	...	4,464	1,13,685	...	...	2,031	53,825	1,112,073	3,06,86,348
	1873-74	588,363	1,70,52,546	93,632	27,64,092	66,243	19,12,715	76,743	23,21,413	7,984	2,29,442	...	...	24,698	6,65,064	...	...	886	16,610	858,549	2,48,61,885
Madras.	Madras	2,073	46,440	...	...	...	...	214	5,280	...	...	...	...	134	3,000	...	...	...	...	2,207	49,440
	Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	6,840	...	...	...	...	482	12,122
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1877	2,073	46,440	...	...	...	...	214	5,280	...	...	...	2	402	9,840	...	...	...	...	2,689	61,562
	Total 5 Months, October 1876 to February 1877	46,838	10,58,537	938	21,000	9,726	2,00,886	750	18,540	...	...	3,736	89,867	4,635	1,08,040	...	...	...	...	66,623	14,96,870
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76	162,810	36,16,362	8,277	1,93,390	25,641	5,25,999	9,163	1,61,520	...	...	1,998	45,162	23,852	5,43,869	...	...	...	...	231,741	50,86,302
	1874-75	155,630	35,04,048	...	...	19,410	4,25,160	25,349	5,72,477	...	...	18,047	4,05,015	1,248	28,336	...	...	3	65	219,687	49,35,101
	1873-74	169,278	39,50,008	2,679	65,503	669	15,000	5,893	1,44,365	...	...	1,752	41,900	2,305	55,641	...	...	...	...	182,576	42,72,417
British Burma.	Rangoon	4,615	77,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	19,989	...	...	5,698	97,953
	Other Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, February 1877	4,615	77,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083	19,989	...	...	5,698	97,953
	Total 5 Months, October 1876 to February 1877	31,716	5,50,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,161	38,743	536	9,862	34,413	5,99,183
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76	1,609	27,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,745	10,07,998	...	...	48,354	10,35,652
	1874-75	16,976	3,08,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	881	14,494	...	...	17,857	3,22,624
	1873-74	84	1,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,371	23,387	...	...	1,455	25,132
Grand Total.	Total, February 1877	252,569	68,57,339	46,824	13,20,499	88,566	26,93,547	41,630	11,81,323	...	...	...	2	25,148	7,12,057	1,083	19,989	2,152	58,500	458,072	1,28,43,256
	Total 5 Months, October 1876 to February 1877	573,500	1,46,42,969	172,969	45,56,690	116,568	34,42,274	94,118	25,58,715	...	...	3,736	89,867	61,140	17,30,885	2,161	38,743	5,506	139,877	1,029,598	2,72,00,020
	Total for corresponding period of previous years. 1875-76	524,334	1,21,83,547	136,235	34,76,723	81,011	19,49,845	96,942	25,02,223	69,718	16,32,195	1,998	45,162	243,554	65,99,749	47,599	10,23,872	956	18,770	1,196,437	2,93,87,086
	1874-75	1,013,887	2,67,64,885	159,096	40,85,045	130,292	34,65,571	108,719	26,35,435	6,820	1,39,900	18,051	4,05,040	39,969	10,92,326	881	14,494	3,101	55,215	1,475,816	3,87,07,911
	1873-74	764,673	2,11,42,901	96,311	28,29,595	69,003	19,67,946	82,839	23,70,372	7,984	2,29,442	1,755	41,965	57,274	15,77,014	1,371	23,387	943	17,913	1,082,153	3,02,00,535

H

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 15th March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	99,478	5,32,069	...	...	...	...	99,478	5,32,069
„ Paddy	...	...	183	625	...	...	...	...	183	625
„ Other Grains	...	...	11,333	50,412	...	...	...	...	11,333	50,412
* Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Coconada—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	22,102	1,21,560	10,746	59,103	...	...	32,848	180,663
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	30,823	92,468	...	...	30,823	92,468
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	...	5,961	33,796	1,95,386	...	...	1½	10	39,758½	231,268
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	308	1,435	...	...	2,006	11,381	2,314	12,816
Cochin—Rice	...	...	18,251	83,088	...	...	...	...	18.251	88,088
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	10,020	60,233	...	...	10,020	60,233
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	3,849	21,032	...	...	105	750	3,954	21,782
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	879	3,888	879	3,888
Calicut—Rice	...	...	16,012	87,987	...	...	449	2,514	16,461	90,501
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,814	7,491	1,814	7,491
„ Other Grains	...	5,247	...	...	...	...	10,248	45,212	15,495	67,527
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	455	2,488	...	...	...	...	455	2,488
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	440	60	440
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	7,058	22,364	...	...	7,058	22,364
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	884	4,522	884	4,522
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	450	75	450
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	5,961	193,943	10,48,610	10,746	59,103	615½	3,714	211,265½	11,47,299
„ Paddy	...	...	183	625	47,901	175,065	1,814	7,491	49,898	1,83,181
„ Other Grains	...	5,247	11,641	51,847	...	...	14,092	65,453	30,980	1,39,615

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th MARCH 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal. Calcutta. Cwt.	Calcutta. Rs.	Chittagong. Cwt.	Chittagong. Rs.	Cuttack. Cwt.	Cuttack. Rs.	Pooree. Cwt.	Pooree. Rs.	Balasore. Cwt.	Balasore. Rs.
Madras Paddy	145,044	5,08,500	...	...	13,405	45,615	23,034	78,380	38,793	1,05,788
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	739	1,257	1,447	979
Binlipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	1,249	6,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	48,631	1,71,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	32,413	1,31,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,160	67,873
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	9,000	33,766	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,340	52,648
Calicut	33,314	1,35,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	572	2,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports	... 3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,008	35,412
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	270,226	9,87,953	...	...	13,405	45,615	23,773	79,637	94,748	2,62,700

Ports to which exported.	From British Burma. Rangoon. Cwt.	Rangoon. Rs.	Akyab. Cwt.	Akyab. Rs.	Bassein. Cwt.	Bassein. Rs.	Moulmein. Cwt.	Moulmein. Rs.	Kyouk-phyoo. Cwt.	Kyouk-phyoo. Rs.	Total.* Cwt.	Total.* Rs.
Madras Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binlipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,935	91,447
Cochin	...	...	...	...	3,556	1,516	645	1,068	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	3,233	13,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,233	13,200
Tellicherry	...	...	26,089	47,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,089	47,346
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports	...	...	643	2,778	...	...	122	304	...	...	1,158	4,362
" Paddy	...	...	29,887	54,043	...	...	3,379	5,914	...	...	33,266	59,957
	2,462	8,176	103,257	1,97,175	1,516	3,556	4,146	7,372	..	..	113,681	216,312

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

* No returns have been received from Kyouk-phyoo, Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab, Tellicherry, Mangalore, Cannanore, Quilandy, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Tranquebar, Cuddalore, Coconada, Binlipatam, Madras, Mergui and Tavoy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE IN THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 15, dated 16th March 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE enclose copies of Minutes and Memoranda which we have received from Sir Richard Temple during the past week, regarding various matters connected with the famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

2. Among these papers will be found an interesting report on the district of Nellore, together with a separate Minute proposing the early commencement, as a famine work, of an irrigation work in that district known as the Sangam project. Nellore is a large district on the east coast, of which the southern boundary is about fifty miles to the north of Madras. Its area is 7,150 square miles, and its population, according to the last census, 1,374,012. During the ten months ending with the 31st January last, the rainfall was only 11 inches 35 cents. In the previous year, 1875-76, the rainfall had been scanty, amounting to 26 inches 49 cents., against 37 inches 40 cents., the average rainfall of the preceding four years. In 1874-75 there had been heavy floods, and many important tanks and channels had been breached. Two years of drought following a year of floods had greatly tried the resources of the district. The tetal yield of the crops of the district for the present year is estimated at less than one-fourth of the average outturn, although the people with commendable industry have in some parts of it dug temporary wells and deepened old wells, and thus raised a spring crop. The drought was worst in the western taluks, at the base of the Eastern Ghâts, and adjoining the district of Cuddapah. The number of persons on the relief works at the time of Sir Richard Temple's visit was 85,000, or about 6 per cent. of the population of the district. Sir Richard Temple inspected about 17,000 labourers, and found very few who appeared to be in a condition to sustain themselves. He considered that much more discrimination had been exercised by the Nellore authorities in admitting persons to the relief works, than had been the case in the Ceded Districts; but that the depressed condition of some of the persons he had seen on the works, indicated the necessity of a house-to-house visitation more systematic than had been as yet introduced. Some of the relief works were useful, but many were of doubtful value, and task-work had often been little better than nominal. The small local works, in fact, had been made too easy and too attractive, and, as we noticed in our last despatch, great difficulty was in consequence experienced in inducing the people to go to the one large relief work, the East Coast Canal, which runs through the district, and which Sir Richard Temple describes as the very best relief work in all Southern India. The markets are well supplied with grain, coming both by inland and by water routes.

3. Of the Sangam project, Sir Richard Temple writes that the plans and estimates are ready, and the work could be put in hand at once. Its estimated cost is twenty-seven lakhs, the irrigable area 94,000 acres, and the estimated return from water tax two and a half lakhs. Sir Richard Temple considers, from the information supplied to him by the District Engineer that, of the entire project, works estimated to cost nineteen lakhs, and to yield an annual revenue of one and three-quarter lakhs, might be executed, in a great part at all events, by relief labour. He has suggested the work to the Madras Government as one which is deserving of consideration, at a time when so much stress is laid upon the expediency of employing relief labour upon really good and reproductive works. The suggestion is doubtless receiving the consideration of the Government of Madras, with whom we shall communicate upon the subject.

4. Sir Richard Temple has paid a third visit to the district of North Arcot, having received conflicting accounts regarding the degree of distress in certain parts of it, and having had reason to fear that in other parts, and especially in the zemindari tracts, chiefly in the north-east of the district, the distress might become serious. The results of his inspection appear to have been more satisfactory than he had anticipated. In a great part of the Chandragiri taluk the spring crops were good. The Kárvetnagar zemindari, with the exception of the eastern portion of it, had not suffered from drought. The autumnal showers had given it a fair winter crop. Irrigation from wells and from watercourses was giving it a good spring crop. In Kálahasti, on the other hand, which is the other great zemindari in North Arcot, the drought had been exceptionally severe. Sir Richard Temple made suggestions for improving the system of gratuitous relief, and extending that of house-to-house visitation, and also for arranging some light textile work on which the distressed weavers (a numerous class in the North Arcot district) might be employed.

5. The results of Sir Richard Temple's visits to North Arcot are summarized in the following terms:—

"I find that distress does not threaten the mass of the people; that the numbers on relief works will probably not much exceed the comparatively small number now employed, if only the usual showers of April shall last; that the numbers on charitable relief will probably increase considerably as the season advances; that in the old towns, scattered over the district, in the sacred haunts so much frequented by pilgrims and beggars from distant places, and in the jungle tracts fringing the edges of the district, there are classes among whom many cases of individual distress are to be expected; that on the whole the relief measures taken in hand are sufficient to meet that degree of distress which is to be anticipated; that the relief works are of a small description, the number of able-bodied relief labourers not being large enough to justify their congregation upon large works, but if such large works should be wanted, there are many tanks to be repaired; that in some particular places the delay which at one time occurred was owing to technical and other reasons beyond the control of the local authorities; that the arrangement for house-to-house visitation in every village (save the zemindaris, which are being separately arranged for) are very systematic and satisfactory. I have discussed with the Collector every measure of relief which I can think of. My impression is, that he is now doing everything which ought to be done in this respect."

6. Among the enclosed papers will be found a review by Sir Richard Temple of the objections advanced by the Sanitary Commissioner at Madras to the reduced scale of wages lately prescribed for the relief works in that Presidency. The gist of Sir Richard Temple's remarks is, that the present rate of wages appears, so far as experience goes, to be sufficient to maintain in health people employed on the very light work which is enforced on most of the relief works in the Madras Presidency, and provides as much food as the labouring poor in rural localities get in ordinary times; that it is not possible to determine *à priori* on scientific data what amount of food is necessary to sustain the particular classes who come to the relief works; that the effect of the present rates should be tested by careful practical examination of the people themselves; and that, if it should appear that there is a change for the worse in their physical condition, the rates should be raised, but not otherwise, and that wherever really hard labour is exacted, a higher rate of wages should be given. This is practically what is now being done in the Bombay Presidency. Sir Richard Temple has, within the last few days, had a personal conference on this subject with the Government of Madras; and from a telegram from His Grace the Governor which reached us on the 14th instant, we learn that "the Governor in Council having considered various reports" (from district officers) "has decided to defer the consideration of the general adequacy of the scale for further report; the special attention of officers being directed to securing that labourers receive full benefit of allowances, and to scrutinizing all cases of apparent weakness; children under ten being relieved from test work, and weakly persons being formed into special gangs with special nourishment where necessary."

7. In our despatch of the 9th instant, we adverted to the insufficiency of the means at present available for transporting grain from Madras into the interior, the Madras Railway not being able to carry more than 700 tons a day. The subject has been engaging the careful attention of our Public Works Department, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will have enabled, or will speedily enable, the Madras Railway Company to carry 1,400 tons a day. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for sheltering and housing the grain, both public and private, on the Madras beach.

8. In his Minute of the 6th instant, No. LIV, and the Memorandum annexed to it, Sir Richard Temple has furnished a revised estimate of the expenditure on, and loss of revenue from, the famine. The result is a total estimated loss of five crores and two hundred and eighty-one thousand rupees. In the Financial Statement made yesterday in the Legislative Council by our colleague Sir John Strachey, the net cost of the famine is set down at five and a quarter crores of rupees, or five millions and a quarter, according to the old calculation of two shillings for the rupee, of which sum £3,100,000 will fall on this year, and £2,150,000 on 1877-78. This estimate does not take into account future recoveries of land revenue suspended for the present, which Sir Richard Temple estimates at the considerable sum of Rs. 1,29,50,000 out of Rs. 1,87,96,000, which must for the time be left uncollected. The question whether these balances should be held in suspense or entirely remitted, is one which, as stated in our despatch of the 16th ultimo, we have deemed it proper to leave to the unfettered discretion of the local Governments. Sir Richard Temple states in his present Minute (paragraph 19) that many of the most experienced Collectors in both the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are in favour of the plan of suspending only, and not entirely remitting, the land revenue on the dry or unirrigated lands. These opinions and the grounds upon which they are based, will doubtless receive due consideration from both the Governments concerned. For the present, however, we have deemed it safer to exclude from our calculations any reduction of the cost of the famine from this source.

9. We have this day received the following telegrams from Sir Richard Temple:—

Telegram, dated 15th March.

"I proceed for few days to Bombay Presidency. Throughout Madras Presidency the relief works are now fully controlled and carefully restricted to dimensions of actual distress. Much credit due to local officers in districts. The organization of charitable relief not equally successful, but further efforts being put forth. Destitute people often unwilling to resort to relief camps. Some casual deaths near Madras itself still happen, chiefly owing to insufficiency of measures in three large Zemindaries. Remedy being applied. Reduced wages still being tried. Spring crops good in many parts of distressed districts; prices somewhat stiffening. Condition of people good generally, but cholera breaks out temporarily in many places. Large accumulation of grain at Madras well housed. Anxiety about railway arrangement on Madras and Bombay lines. Still hope that these two lines will supply the large and active demands of inland grain trade. Markets continue well supplied."

Telegram, dated 16th March.

"In continuation of yesterday's telegram for mail. It was ordered a month ago throughout Madras Presidency, that if any children below seven years of age, belonging to persons employed on relief works, cannot be supported, they shall receive special relief. This is being carried out with my full concurrence. Children above seven have from beginning received relief wages. It has also been ordered, with my full concurrence, that if any relief labourer shall be found to suffer physically from reduced wages, he shall receive special allowance, or else be put to light work. Have complete evidence that most of the large gangs are standing the reduced wage without suffering. Whether they can bear it, as the season advances, remains to be seen. Having inspected in the presence of many officers about one hundred and thirty thousand relief labourers in scattered gangs throughout Madras Presidency, I have reason to believe the physical condition of these people to be generally good. I picked out in every gang every person who seemed below par, and suggested special measures regarding each individual."

10. There has been a further decrease in the number of persons on the relief works both in Madras and Bombay. In the former Presidency the number, according to the latest return, was 657,365 against 667,443, the number for the previous week. In Bombay the number was 223,865 against 263,053, the total reduction in the two Presidencies being thus 49,266. In Bombay, however, there were also children under seven years of age, and women in charge of them, to the number of 44,150.

In the number charitably relieved there was an increase of 10,226 in Madras, and a decrease of 999 in Bombay, the totals for the two Presidencies being 58,317 and 5,566, respectively.

The Mysore returns give 38,808 persons as employed on the relief works under Civil Officers, in addition to 30,794 employed by Public Works agency, and 30,097 in the receipt of charitable relief, making a total of 99,699.

No. 101, dated Arconum, 3rd March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him on the advisability of commencing the earth-work of the "Sungum" project in the Nellore District.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Arconum, 3rd March 1877.*

During my recent visit to the Nellore District, I was much struck by the possible advantages of what is known as the "Sungum" project for the employment of relief labour.

2. This project has, as I learnt, been professionally framed; the plans and estimates are ready, and the work could be put in hand at once, whereby many relief labourers now employed on village works could be at once employed under regular professional supervision.

3. The project is an excellent one for using the flood-waters of the Pennair river to fill channels which carry the waters to tanks and other reservoirs for irrigation. The head-works are situated at a point called "Sungum," near Atmakoor, on the Pennair river, about 30 miles above Aloor. The total cost is estimated at 27 lakhs of rupees (say £270,000); 94,000 acres would be irrigated, and the net returns in water tax are computed at 2½ lakhs (say £25,000) annually. The financial prospect is therefore fair enough.

4. Out of the total cost above set down—27 lakhs of rupees—the greater portion consists of earth-work and excavation, namely, 16 lakhs, as will be seen thus,—

	Lakhs.
Tanks and channels	16
Masonry distributaries	5
Anicut in Pennair	6
Total ...	27

5. Now, subject to correction, I understand from the District Engineer (with whom I had the advantage of travelling while in the Nellore District) that the earth-work, that is, the channels and tanks, might at once be undertaken by relief labour within the cost of 16 lakhs, which work would be useful so far as it goes, *without* the *whole* of the remaining expenditure, namely, 6 lakhs for anicuts and 5 lakhs for masonry distributaries, being necessarily undertaken. These works will, of course, be wanted for the complete project; but the project might be executed without them, and though in some degree incomplete, it might be useful without them. In this limited sense I learn that only three lakhs worth of masonry channels would be absolutely necessary. If executed in this manner, that is,—

with	16 lakhs,	earth-work.
,, ...	3 ,,	masonry distributaries.
Total ...	19	

the project might yield net 1¾ lakhs annually in revenue returns. It would employ 200,000 persons for four months.

6. Considering the large numbers that are being employed on comparatively unproductive district and village works, I think it is a pity that relief labour cannot be employed on the earth-work of this really useful and well-considered project.

7. I bear in mind that all available labour is wanted for the East Coast Canal, which is also in the Nellore District, as is shewn in my minute of the 28th ultimo on the subject. But there is much difficulty in inducing the relief labourers to go there. And it is possible that thousands of persons who would not go to the East Coast Canal would be willing enough to work on this Sungum project, which is favourably situated as regards their homes. And some thousands of relief labourers might be sent from the Ceded Districts and Kurnool.

8. It is true that the earth-work for the channels and tanks will not produce a result without the addition at least of three lakhs of expenditure for the masonry distributaries, but for this also relief labour would be to some extent available. And something might be contributed from the ordinary irrigation grant of the Presidency; of this point, however, the Madras Government would be the judge.

9. At all events, when so much stress is justly laid upon the employment of relief labour upon really good and reproductive projects, it seems proper to ask the notice of the Government of Madras to the merits, in this respect, which the Sungum project in Nellore possesses. If anything is to be attempted, then rapidity in commencing would be essential.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 103, dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Minute recorded by him respecting the Nellore District, together with a Memorandum of the facts ascertained by him during his visit from 27th ultimo to the 1st current.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.*

In forwarding the Memorandum of facts ascertained by me during my recent visit to the Nellore District, it will suffice to make only a few general remarks.

2. The failure of the rains during 1876 in this district appears to have been more utter than I had previously supposed. Hardly one-third of the average rainfall was vouchsafed. At no period of the year did any sufficing rain fall: even the Pennair river failed to come down in flood; and the dam across that river opposite the town of Nellore and the irrigation works dependent thereon have this year proved almost useless. Along the East Coast line,—that is, in the villages immediately adjoining the margin of the sea,—some rain fell: but it dwindled away to the westwards, till almost nothing fell in the western parts of the district at the base of the Ghât range of hills. I found very serious drought prevailing and considerable distress, especially in the vicinity of the well-known hill fort of Udaigarh. The total outturn of the district is still estimated by the local authorities to be under four annas, or less than one-fourth of the average outturn. On the other hand, in some parts of the district, especially the eastern, the people, finding water to be near the surface, have, with commendable industry, made the most of this slender opportunity and have dug temporary wells or deepened old wells, and thus raised a certain amount of spring crops. Between Nellore and the East Coast Canal I saw cultivation of this kind stretching for several miles. In a short time the result of the accession of new grain supply will be felt throughout the district.

3. Meanwhile, the markets are well supplied with grain, coming both by inland and by water routes.

4. Out of the large number of relief labourers whom I inspected carefully (about seventeen thousand in all), very few were found to be apparently in a condition to sustain themselves; the vast majority seemed to be persons of the right sort for these works, that is, persons who really needed this form of relief. Their physical condition was generally fair. But among them were found sprinkled here and there persons whose physical state was low and unsatisfactory. Every one of these I brought to the notice of the Collector. The total number at the time of my visit, 55,000 persons on district works and 30,000 on the East Coast Canal (of which latter most belong to the Nellore District), in all 85,000, amounts to 6 per cent. on the population of the district—a proportion which, though liberal and sufficient to meet the existing distress, is not excessive, considering the failure of harvests.

5. But I think that this number ought not, without careful consideration, to be permitted to materially increase, because the condition of the ryots generally is reported to be good and free from indebtedness, and because the spring crops shortly to be harvested will bring in a fresh supply. To this favourable description the peasantry of the western parts form the only exception.

6. On the whole, I think that much more discrimination in regard to admission of people must in the first instance have been exercised in the Nellore District than in the Ceded Districts. The difference in the condition of the gangs in Nellore presented in this respect a marked difference as compared to the Ceded Districts, which is, so far, very creditable to the Nellore authorities. We may venture to believe that no undue expenditure on relief (to any appreciable amount) has been incurred in Nellore, which redounds to the credit of the Acting Collector, Mr. Sharp.

7. On the other hand, the occasional appearance, even among the ranks of the relief gangs, of persons in a reduced or depressed condition indicates clearly the need of a house-to-

house visitation, more systematic than heretofore, in the villages throughout the district. This inference I pressed on the consideration of the Collector, who seemed quite alive to it.

8. No relief camps in the improved style established near Madras have been opened in this district, though charitable relief is being administered at several places. Proper camps ought, I think, to be opened without the least avoidable delay.

9. The relief works have been sometimes useful, consisting of excavation of irrigation channels and reservoirs, but have often been of doubtful value, such as opening out roads which the local funds will hardly be able to keep in repairs in future. The task-work, though perhaps in some places fairly well exacted, has, I fear, often been little better than nominal; the relief labourers have been employed too near to their homes, and the matter has been allowed to become too easy and attractive. Doubtless the Collector will try to remedy this: and some remedy has already been applied in the western portion of the district through the praiseworthy exertions of Mr. Underwood, Assistant Collector.

10. In proof of the objectionable attractiveness of the petty district works, I may adduce the extreme difficulty of transferring relief labourers from these works to the East Coast Canal —an excellent work in a salubrious position, remarkably suited for purposes of relief, and distant only 30 miles on the average. Able-bodied relief labourers on the district works are being ordered to proceed to the East Coast Canal, but they refuse to obey and go on "strike," remaining for days and days out of work sooner than proceed. It is to be hoped that these difficulties will be overcome by the firmness and patience of the local officers and by the people themselves being awakened to a sense of the necessity.

11. I have in a separate Minute recorded my views regarding the East Coast Canal. Rumours unfavourable to the salubrity of the operations on this important project have from time to time been spread. I found, however, the position of the works very salubrious, and the arrangements, sanitary, engineering and others, excellent, and very creditable to the District Engineer, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, of whose practical ability I am disposed to form a high estimate.

12. If the commencement of the Sungum irrigation project (from the river Pennair, 30 miles above the town of Nellore) can be sanctioned, as recommended in my separate Minute, that will afford a further field for the profitable employment of relief labour.

13. Though the state of affairs regarding the relief of distress in this district may be generally pronounced to be favourable, yet there is this cardinal defect, that although the district has the very best relief work in all Southern India (the East Coast Canal) running through it, still the relief labour of the district is not brought to that work to any thing like a sufficient extent. The management of this particular matter is the primary point to which the attention of the Collector should be given.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on the Nellore District, visited by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE *from the 27th February to the 1st March* 1877.

FROM North Arcot Sir Richard Temple entered the Nellore District, proceeding thither from Triputty *viâ* Kalustri and Goodoor. At the lastnamed place he was met by the Collector, Mr. Sharp, C.S., and after inspecting the relief labourers there, drove into Nellore on Tuesday, the 27th February. The next day Sir Richard visited the East Coast Canal works at Maipad, Korutoor and near the Pennair river, with the Collector and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the District Engineer: there he also met Mr. Stevens, who is employed on the canal works. About eight thousand relief labourers on the canal, and in the evening some hundreds more on works near the Pennair anicut at Nellore, were inspected. On Wednesday night Sir Richard left Nellore, with the Collector and District Engineer, reaching Nellarpalem the next morning. Here he saw the Tahsildar of the Atmakur Taluk and inspected about 4,500 relief labourers who had been collected there by previous arrangement. Continuing his journey to Nandeveram, he met there Mr. Underwood, C.S., Head Assistant, who was on tour in the western taluks. Mr. Underwood accompanied Sir Richard, after seeing the labourers at Nandeveram, to Murripad, where more gangs were drawn up. From Murripad Mr. Underwood returned; Sir Richard and staff proceeded in palanquins by the Dornel Ghât, Budvail and Sinhout to the Wontimetta railway station in the Cuddapah District. At Nellore Sir Richard also met Mr. Goldingham, C.S., District Judge, and Mr. Christie, District Superintendent of Police.

2. The following facts were ascertained by enquiry, chiefly from the Collector, Mr. Sharp, C.S.—

The district of Nellore has an area of 7,150* square miles, including zemindary tracts, and contains a population of 1,374,012 persons, according to the census of 1871. It is divided into nine Government taluks and four zemindary divisions, the extent and population of which are shown in the margin. Many zemindary villages, however, are scattered in all the Government taluks, except in Nellore and Rapur.

* In the Nellore District Manual it is stated to be 8,751 square miles.

Government taluks		Sq. miles.	Population.
Venkutgiri zemindary	... ...	4,626	* 897,845
Kalustri	"	1,853	348,370
Chundy	"	526	100,866
Mutyalpad	"	124	21,990
	... ...	21	4,941
		7,150	1,374,012

3. The area of land in the Government taluks cultivated with the several food-grains, according to the returns sent to the Board of Revenue for Fusli 1285, was 884,852 acres, and the statistics of the important grains sown are as under:

	AREA OF CROPS SOWN IN FUSLI 1285. Acres.
Rice	200,910
Jouna or cholum	360,063
Ragi (small millet)	41,327
Luzza	63,381
Aruga	74,361
Varigalu	115,316
Pulses, &c.	29,494
TOTAL	884,852

The current year's details of *crops sown* are not to hand as yet, but, speaking generally of the whole district with respect to the cultivated yield, there is an almost general failure of wet crops, with the exception of isolated patches here and there, under wells, under some of the Pennair river channels and spring-fed ponds. A great part of the wet area was not cultivated this year owing to the drought, and the sowings in many places were fruitless. As regards dry crops, those cultivated under wells have grown fairly, while the yield on those depending entirely on rain varies from nothing in some parts of the upland taluks to 4 annas or one-third of the average standard estimate. It must be, however, stated that a fair outturn is expected in a few villages of Ongole in the north of the district. The average yield of purely "dry crops" for the whole district may not be more than 3 annas. The rain-fed tanks in the district are almost entirely dry, while those under the Pennair anicut received but a scanty supply, so that cultivation under them was unsuccessful.

4. Of the total holdings of nearly 766,960 acres under the head of "dry" lands, only an area of 2,24,433 or 29 per cent. have been actually cultivated, and the Government demand on this area is only Rs. 2,98,265: besides the poor state of the crops in general, the many important and valuable "kanchas" or pasture farms are devoid of fodder.

5. The rainfall of this district from the month of April up to the end of January was very light, as will be seen from the following details:

	In.	Cts.
Average of four years to Fusli 1285	37	40
Average rainfall for Fusli 1285 from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876	27	29
Average rainfall for Fusli 1286, or from 1st April 1876 to 31st January 1877	11	35

Portions of the district feel the effects of the different monsoons which sweep in from the south-west and north-east, Udaigiri and Kanigiri receiving less than any other part of the district.

6. Nellore suffered from famine in the years 1832, 1854 and 1866, but the scarcity was not so severe as in the present year. The harvest of the year 1875-76 was on the whole poor and much below an average yield for nearly the whole district, especially as regards wet crops. The rainfall of that year was only 26 inches 49 cents against 44 inches 32 cents of the previous year. The year Fusli 1284 was marked by floods, when many important large tanks and river channels were breached, chiefly in Atmakur and in the principal rice-growing taluk, Nellore, on account of the Pennair floods. The two bad years succeeding the year of the floods have evidently tried the resources of the district generally. In ordinary good years the produce of the country not only supports Nellore itself, but much grain is generally exported both by land and sea to other districts.

7. The condition of the ryots and labouring classes is good in ordinary years. Many of them formerly acquired a good deal of wealth from the sale of indigo, rice, &c., but in Kanigiri and Udaigiri taluks the soil is very poor and the ryots proportionately so. The ryots of the Coast taluks are far better off than those of the western upland ranges. The number of pattadars registered as paying direct revenue to Government is 95,710; of these, 8,627 own pattas of Rs. 50 and upwards, and 87,083 below that amount. The actual cultivators and inamdars with their families amount to nearly five-eighths of the entire population of the district. The majority of the population of the district is agricultural, and the *bonâ fide* labouring classes who depend solely upon labour may be estimated at about a sixth of the population.

8. The markets of Nellore, Ongole, and most of the towns of the district are now well supplied with rice. The extraordinary demands of the western districts have much reduced the district stock. The unusually high prices have induced merchants and others to purchase and import grain both by sea from Cocanada and other places from the north, also by the East Coast Canal, and by land from Madras and from Guntoor, &c. Competition among

the merchants has now resulted in a slight fall in the price of grain. The present prices of grain as compared with ordinary prices, in seers per rupee, are given below:

	1st week, February.	2nd week, February.	Average for the last six years up to January.
Rice	8·	8·36	16·67
Cholum	9·18	9·24	24·42
Ragi	9·57	9·82	27·39
Cumbu	9·58	9·12	19·33
Wheat	6·87	7·	10·17
Gram	8·33	8·65	18·79

It should be remarked that cholum, cumbu and ragi are not easily obtainable in the local markets. In the upland taluks of the district the prices range one seer dearer than in Nellore itself; but owing to the public competition noticed above, and partly, the Collector thinks, owing to the example set by Government in importing grain by sea, prices fell. The country ryots send in their carts to Nellore and make purchases both for their own consumption and for purposes of trade. There is little fear that the supply will fail. Recently it appeared necessary to make special arrangements to purchase for the western taluks, but trade generally, the Collector thought, was in no way interfered with by this undertaking. The merchants of Nellore were ready enough to supply rice in Nellore itself, but were unwilling to cart it to the western taluks. This was the reason assigned for buying and transporting the grain already purchased, in anticipation of further want in the western taluks.

9. Owing to the scantiness of produce in Fusli years 1285 and 1286 and exportation, it is feared that the local stocks in hand are small, and no great quantity can be available for sale, as seed-grain is wanted for the next Fusli.

10. The affected tracts of this district are now relieved to a great measure by the many relief works already opened. The relief works consist chiefly of making new roads, river embankments, and repairing Government irrigation courses. Wells are either being newly sunk or repaired wherever water may be scarce, and the East Coast Canal already employs about 30,000 coolies, a few of whom are from the Ceded Districts as well as Nellore.

11. The following return shows the numbers employed on the 10th February in the several taluks:—

Taluks.	No. employed.	Percentage to the population.
Gudur	3,827	3
Rapur	2,783	4
Nellore	4,039	2
Atmakur	5,662	5
Kavali	5,610	7
Udaigiri	13,111	13
Kandukur	8,250	6
Kanirgiri	6,299	5
Ongole	1,526	1
Zemindary	5,899	2
	57,006	4
East Coast Canal ...	18,045	

If it be remarked that as the percentages of population employed on relief works is very low, the district on the whole must be in a fair condition, it is answered that the idea of supporting himself as a cooly is held to be demeaning to a Nellore ryot. Malas and Madigas, who are in general exceedingly poor and have no such pride, form the majority of the present labourers. As there is no prospect of rain for the present, the numbers are expected to gradually increase. Task-work is now exacted on the East Coast Canal range only, but in the remaining parts of the district the ordinary wage system is in force, or was up to a recent date. The names of all the labourers are duly registered by the subordinate officers, some of whom come from the Survey Department, others from the Settlement, and some have been temporarily appointed. All the tahsildars and some of the taluk subordinates are now supervising the relief works, and the divisional officers, moving about frequently, exercise supervision over them all.

12. The following are the rates of wages now paid or about to be paid in the district:—

	*1st. As. P.	2nd. As. P.
For adult males	1 6	2 0
„ females	1 4	1 6
Children above seven years of age	0 9	0 10

* For lower standard of task-work, which is being gradually introduced.

The total expenditure up to the 17th February on relief works is stated to be Rs. 3,84,363 and on gratuitous relief Rs. 26,406. The number fed gratuitously on that date was 11,025. Relief labourers were in the beginning employed solely on road works from want of professional assistance, but with increased facilities for supervision, efforts are now being made to carry out irrigation works in communication with the District Engineer, who has sent in his proposals for repairing many tanks; and as each work now under progress may be completed, irrigation works will be gradually undertaken. But it is hoped that by far the larger part of the able-bodied labourers will be gradually drafted to the East Coast Canal.

13. At first relief was afforded in Nellore at the poor-house. Objections were found to this plan. Three different relief houses were then opened in the outskirts of the town. These by their proximity to the town attracted undeserving recipients. To lessen the risk of disease and to prevent imposition, two large relief camps have now been opened—one on the north, the other on the south of the town. Superintendents on Rs. 40 and 30 respectively a month have been appointed to supervise the cooking and distribution of food, and separate sheds have been erected for accommodating the helpless, sick, cholera and small-pox stricken paupers. There are in all 18 relief houses throughout the district. No attempt has yet been made to secure the people being detained in the camps, but the plan of compelling them to eat their food in the camps is being introduced. The taluk relief houses are under the direct superintendence of either a tahsildar or deputy tahsildar. The pauper recipients get their food only once a day, at the following rates:—

Each adult ... ... One pound of uncooked food.
Children under 14 years ... Half ditto, with salt.

14. The condition of the cattle is very poor. Very little fodder is now available as pasture. The harvest of ragi and cholum may relieve the sufferings of the cattle to a certain extent. The tahsildars and many ryots state that one-fourth of the number have already died from starvation, and that as many more are likely to die. Every effort is now being made to feed the most valuable cattle, and attempts are being made to use prickly-pear as fodder. Many ryots have sent their cattle to the Kistna district, Viligondas and Nanamalla hills, but the absence of water in these hills is a drawback. Locally, efforts are being made to keep the cattle alive by giving palmyra and date leaves and green leaves of trees, specially in the western taluks.

15. Except in the beds of rivers, where water can be obtained by sinking shallow wells, and in villages on the seaboard, drinking water is procurable only with difficulty everywhere, and more especially in the western taluks, Kanigiri, Udaigiri, Rapur, Darsi, Todeli and Venkutgiri. If no rain falls for the next two or three months, the distress for water is expected to be very great. On both sides of the road between Goodoor and Nellore many large pools of water were to be seen. Efforts are now being made to improve and add to all sources of supply from funds placed at the disposal of the Collector by the Board of Revenue, and the digging of ponds and wells is to be undertaken from the jungle conservancy funds wherever emergent. Special consideration is also given to the wants of Malas, &c., who are generally prohibited from drawing water from the ordinary supply wells. The Board's orders regarding the advances to be made for wells have also been published, and many advances have already been granted by the tahsildars.

16. The Rajah of Venkutgiri has promised to spend two lakhs on relief works. Up to this date he is said to have spent Rs. 13,000 nearly. The Rajah of Kolustri has done nothing for the Pamur range, which is south of Kanigiri, in a poor and distressed part.

17. Under the above circumstances it is feared that the average revenue will fall short in the Government taluks, and that even the realisation of arrears must be postponed to relieve the present distress of the poorer ryots. It is proposed to give liberal remissions under the head of "wet" lands, and some partial remissions in "dry," wherever the case is thought really emergent. Though the abkari contractors have suffered to a certain extent by low rates, the maximum guaranteed to Government is now being levied from them without the least difficulty. There is, it is said, a slight fall in their profits only, and that the Government demand should not therefore be foregone. In consequence of the loss of fodder and pasture, combined with the wants of the Jail and East Coast Canal authorities for palmyra leaves, trees, &c., the number of the palmyra and date trees is stated to have been much diminished, and it is proposed to reduce the demand on the toddy revenue. This will be considered in due course after obtaining the divisional officers' reports.

18. In the Collector's opinion the number of local applicants for relief work may reach 100,000 at the worst time. It is at present probably 70,000, *viz.*, 55,000 on local relief works + 15,000 relief labourers out of the 30,000 on canal. The Collector calculates the remissions on last year's figures thus:—

	Acres.	Assessment. Rs.	Probable remission or suspension. Rs.
Dry	766,960	8,97,790	5,98,500
Wet	193,255	10,24,514	8,19,600

19. Sir Richard Temple has separately recorded his views on the East Coast Canal and the "Sungum" irrigation project.

No. 105, dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him, reviewing his former estimate of famine expenditure in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, together with a memorandum showing how the figures therein given have been arrived at.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Coimbatore, 6th March 1877.*

I HAVE been invited by the Government of India to submit a revised estimate of the cost to Government of the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, so far as known facts and the inferences therefrom deducible may enable me to do so, with an intimation that any figures of mine must be submitted immediately, if they are to be of any use; inasmuch as the financial statement by the Government of India may be coming forward by a very early date. I, therefore, on receipt of this instruction, despatched immediately a telegram on the 3rd March, to the effect that, owing to the actual accounts of the month of February and the beginning of March being so much more favourable than had been anticipated, to the expectation of the spring harvest and other favourable circumstances, the estimates given by me on the 5th and 13th February must be reduced for the total of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies as follows:—

Estimates of 5th and 13th February.		£	Estimate of 3rd March.		£
Expenditure	...	4,180,000	Expenditure	...	3,336,000
Loss of revenue	...	2,115,000	Loss of revenue	...	2,115,000
Total	...	6,295,000	Total	...	5,451,000
Difference, less on the 3rd March					£ 844,000

To this total must be added £ 180,000, under the heading of Military, as shewn by the telegram from the Government of India, making up the grand total to £ 5,631,000. From this, however, must be deducted £ 350,000 on account of extra traffic earnings on guaranteed railways as shown by telegram from the Government of India, making the net grand total £ 5,281,000. But from this sum, it is still my opinion that it is proper to deduct the amount of probable recoveries of land revenue in future years, *viz.*, £ 1,295,000, which would make the net cost of the famine £ 3,986,000; and this I submit as my revised estimate.

2. It was also stated by telegram that, whereas the estimate of the 5th February showed the maximum number of persons expected to come on relief as 1,840,000, the present estimate showed a maximum of only 1,196,000 persons.

3. To-day a memorandum is being despatched showing in detail the data on which the above statements by telegraph were founded.

4. In the estimate of the 5th February, it was stated that the main factor was the number of persons expected to come to the relief works. The maximum in April, 1,840,000 persons, was obtained from figures given me, district by district, by the Collector mostly after full conversations on the subject, which took place on various dates immediately following the 14th January. In these conversations, much allowance was made for the reduction of the then existing numbers and the restriction of fresh admissions to the works in accordance with the principle which I knew the Government of India to have in mind and intention, and which I explained to the local officers. These principles, when thus explained to these officers, verbally, certainly seemed to commend themselves very much to the judgment of every Collector I met. And all the Collectors, almost without exception, seemed anxious to give effect thereto. I carefully avoided giving them authoritative advice or instructions, for which they were to look to the Madras Government alone. I confined myself to conferring with them and explaining to them for their own consideration principles and policy and the results of experience. I believe that in most cases they themselves, from their own observation, were prepared for these views, more or less, and proceeded to give effect thereto under the responsibility vested in them by their own Government. At the same time, I submitted the same views officially to the Government of Madras on the 19th January, together with practical recommendations for system and economy.

5. On the 25th January, the instructions of the Government of India (bearing date the 16th January) were received in the Madras Presidency, in which the above-mentioned principles were authoritatively laid down. The publication of these instructions doubtless stimulated all the local officers to further efforts in the direction of economy.

6. About the same time it appeared that the Madras Government had themselves formed the conclusion that the first outbreak of famine having been successfully met some systematic restrictions must be introduced. On the 28th January, they intimated to me their intention of adopting the substance of the recommendations which had been made to them by me officially. On the 31st January, their orders were officially issued to the district officers. And again the efforts of these officers were stimulated in the direction of a just and reasonable economy.

7. I have since travelled about from place to place in the distressed districts, seeing how far the orders of the Government of Madras were or were not being carried out, avoiding, as before, the giving of any instructions or even of advice, but showing the local officers how they could best give effect to the orders of their own Government.

8. It seems necessary to state the course of the procedure in order to show the reasons why I venture upon an estimate lower than that given a month ago.

9. The effect of all this upon the numbers upon the relief works may be thus seen. On the 9th January, the total number stood at 1,061,000. The number had been increasing weekly ever since the beginning of December. The beginning of January was thought by every one to be only the beginning of the trouble. No limit of relief had been in the first instance indicated, and no principle of restriction had been prescribed, except the labour test, upon which reliance was placed. The people were availing themselves of the privilege to such an extent that ere long half, or more than half, the population of the Ceded District, and Kurnool seemed likely to come on relief. That alone would give two millions of persons, and the districts below the Ghauts seemed likely to yield another million. The necessity of making some fresh rules was forcing itself on the attention of the authorities. In the first instance, that is, in November and December, it was deemed best to let all have work who might ask for it, and to watch the result. But by January, the result showed that a rule must be promulgated to the effect that employment should not be given to those who seemed able to support themselves.

10. After making much allowance for the introduction of economy the sum of the calculations by the various Collectors showed a gradual increase, week by week, till the maximum of 1,840,000 was reached. Without such allowance for economy the total would undoubtedly (according to the practice which was obtaining in the beginning of January) have reached two millions before April, and would have exceeded it after that date.

11. But, instead of increasing, the January number of 1,061,000 has been falling week by week, until the latest returns of February show only 713,000. The Madras Government and its officers may be congratulated on this result, considering the good condition of the people generally, the absence of mortality (subsequent to the mortality which occurred in some places at the outset before the introduction of the new rules) and the effective manner in which the distress has been met. In the face of this, however, it is impossible to maintain the estimates, which I had been before obliged to present for March, namely, 1,480,000; especially as there is a spring harvest ripening in several of the distressed districts, to an extent greater than the original anticipation. By parity of reasoning, it has become necessary to reduce the estimate for April and the subsequent months in the manner described in the memorandum, which will speak for itself. As time did not admit of a further reference to each Collector, it was thought best to make the alteration rateably all round. But although there is no present reason to apprehend that any district will show actually more than what is shown in this revised estimate, there is reason to expect that some districts will show even less, such as Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelly. On the whole, however, I have deemed it better to submit the revised estimates in its present form, believing that it has within itself a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies.

12. The same remarks apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the heading of charitable or gratuitous relief.

13. While system and economy have been considered, every precaution has been taken to prevent those considerations causing relief to be withheld from those who really need it.

14. From the very day of entering the Madras Presidency, I have been constant and urgent in pressing on all concerned the duty of saving human life from starvation; of preserving people from such emaciation as might be dangerous to health; of not only admitting all deserving and needy persons who might apply for relief, but also of searching for and relieving all those who, being in such need, might from any cause fail to apply for relief, and further of making this search in the most comprehensive manner, village to village, and house to house. This is the practice of humanity in relief operations in the highest and strictest sense of the term. This is the discriminating charity which, while rejecting those who are not in real need, succours those who are in such need, and takes care that none of them shall escape observation or fail to receive assistance. This most important subject was officially brought forward on the 16th January (two days after my arrival), again on the 19th January, on the 4th February, on the 5th February, on the 8th February, on the 9th February, on the 11th February, on the 14th February, on the 26th February, on the 5th March, on the 6th March. This subject has formed the topic of more official representation on my part than any other subject whatever. And several of these representations are couched in the most forcible terms which I am able to employ. In every place which I have visited, and to every relief officer, European or Native, whom I have met, the matter has been explained by me in practical detail, and all those concerned have been shown exactly how they can most effectually compass this paramount object. In short, everything that can be thought of has been and is being done in this respect.

15. I can bear witness that this matter has always been thoroughly understood by the Madras Government and its officers, whose humane intentions can hardly be surpassed.

16. As regards the Madras Presidency, I must here reiterate what has been stated on previous occasions, that the revised estimate assumes that the usual spring showers of April be vouchsafed in Southern India, and that the checks and restrictions ordered by the Madras Government on the 31st January be steadily and faithfully maintained. If there be failure in any of these respects then the estimate may become exceeded, more or less seriously.

17. As regards the Bombay Presidency: I represented officially the expediency of economy in several respects on the 12th January and on various subsequent dates. The reduced estimate recently framed by the Government of Bombay has been embodied in my general estimates.

18. In respect to the searching out and relieving of all cases of serious distress, I addressed the Government of Bombay officially on the 12th January, and have repeated these representations on several subsequent dates. The Government have, I believe, been from the beginning fully alive to this consideration.

19. In the revised estimates I have adhered to the recommendation submitted with my minute No. XXX of the 13th February, regarding the suspension, and not the remission, of

only the land-revenue from the dry or unirrigated lands in Southern India, because I find that so many of the most experienced Collectors in both the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are in favour of this plan. Here again the revised estimate assumes that the coming rains will be propitious and the harvests of the next season will be abundant. If there shall be failure in these respects then the estimate will be greatly disturbed.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum of the revised estimate of the probable cost of the famine in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies with respect both to relief expenditure and loss of revenue.

It has now become possible to prepare from the figures available for the month of February, a revised estimate showing both the anticipated loss of revenue and the expenditure on relief in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

2. *Relief Works.*—In paragraph 5 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum attached to Sir Richard Temple's minute No. XXVIII of the 5th February, the estimated numbers on relief works for the six months from February to July inclusive were thus given:

Total number of labourers in	February		...	...	1,228,000
Do.	do.	March ...	...	...	1,480,000
Do.	do.	April	...	...	1,840,000
Do.	do.	May ...	...	...	1,530,000
Do.	do.	June ...	...	...	795,000
Do.	do.	July ...	...	...	310,000
					7,183,000

Now the actual numbers on relief works in Madras were, according to the returns I have seen—

On the 10th	February	...	...	...	868,423
On the 17th	do.	...	...	...	759,275
On the 27th	do.	...	...	...	713,821

which give an average of 780,500, and to make allowance for the higher number at the beginning of the month, the average for the whole of February may be taken at 800,000. The Board of Revenue, in their report for the week ending the 17th ultimo, stated that the scale of wages ordered in Government order of 31st January 1877, No. 329, had not yet begun to take effect, and that the time for the introduction of the new scale must be counted from the receipt by Collectors of Government order of 12th February 1877. It will be safer for the purposes of this estimate not to assume that the orders of economy had taken effect to any great extent during the month of February. If this be granted, the 800,000 labourers of February must be considered to have cost an average of Rs. 3 for that month (see paragraph 6 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum, to which allusion was made above). The difference between the estimated number for February, *viz.*, 1,228,000 and the actual number, *viz.*, 800,000, is 428,000, *i. e.*, about 35 per cent. on the estimated number, 1,228,000.

3. It is not expected that the number on the relief works will rise in March above the average number given for February, 800,000; it is evident that even to attain that number a rise of over 80,000 must take place: but the settled tendency of late has been downwards. Instead, therefore, of the estimated number for March, *viz.*, 1,480,000, it will be fair to take the number 800,000 as not likely to be exceeded.

4. For the remaining months, April to July inclusive, it will be safest to calculate upon the same percentage of reduction in the estimated numbers that has actually taken place in February in the number for that month, *viz.*, 35 per cent. on the estimated numbers. While, on the one hand, due allowance has been made in the previous estimates for the more trying circumstances of the months, April-July; on the other hand, the scrutinizing of the gangs will be more strictly carried out, as experience is gained, as tests are enforced and supervision improved: add to this that the district of Tinnevelly, which was thought likely to have 100,000 labourers in April and 50,000 in March, had on the 27th February only 1,295 persons on relief works; moreover, the improved prospects of the ragi crop in parts of the districts of Cuddapah and North Arcot have to be considered; and on the whole it may be permissible to take the same percentage of reduction of numbers of labourers for the months April-July that has actually taken place in February, *viz.*, 35 per cent. on the estimated number of labourers for the month. The result of this calculation will be found from the appended statement to give a total of 3,708,750 labourers from March-July inclusive: and as it may be assumed that the Government orders for the reduction of wages will have generally come into force from the beginning of March, this number of 3,708,750 labourers may be estimated to cost Rs. 8,653,750 (at the average rate of Rs. 2½ a person for each month, according to paragraph 5 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum).

5. The cost of the labourers' wages for February being 800,000 × Rs. 3=24,00,000, and for March to July Rs. 86,53,750, the total cost of the relief work wages in Madras for the six months from February to July amounts to Rs. 1,10,53,750, say Rs. 1,10,53,000. These figures compared with the same item in the previous estimate, *viz.*, Rs. 1,79,00,000 show a reduction of Rs. 68,47,000, *i. e.*, £684,000.

6. In the Bombay Presidency, according to the Bombay Government's letter No. 109A-160, dated 24th February, to the Government of India, the revised estimate of expenditure upon relief works, charity, &c., amounts to 116 lakhs; which sum, being compared with the former estimate of 126 lakhs, shows a saving of 10 lakhs in the Bombay expenditure.

7. *Gratuitous relief.*—The number of recipients of gratuitous relief amounted at the beginning of February to about 60,000 persons—see paragraph 9 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum. Whereas in that same paragraph 100,000 has been taken as the number of persons to receive such relief in February, the real number was on the 27th ultimo slightly over 40,000. If 50,000 then may be considered as the mean number of recipients of gratuitous relief in February, when 100,000 was the number estimated, a large margin for the increase in the recipients of charitable relief (which must occur as the supervision on relief works is more strictly enforced) will be left, if instead of a half, two-thirds (*i. e.*, Rs. 12,00,000) of the former estimate of the cost of gratuitous relief (*i. e.*, Rs. 18,00,000) are reckoned as the probable cost under the same heading. Thus the reduction in Madras will be six lakhs under this heading; and the aggregate of the probable saving under both headings is £744,000. In Bombay the aggregate reduction under both headings of relief works and gratuitous relief has been given at 10 lakhs.

8. The figures will then stand thus:—

	£
The total relief expenditure for the Bombay Presidency was, according to the former estimate	1,260,000
Deduct	100,000
Revised estimate	1,160,000
The total relief expenditure for the Madras Presidency was according to the former estimate...	2,920,000
Deduct	744,000
Revised estimate	2,176,000
The total relief expenditure in both presidencies according to the revised estimate will be—	
In Bombay	1,160,000
In Madras	2,176,000
TOTAL ...	3,336,000

9. From the telegram received, it appears that the Government of India have taken the probable loss of revenue as £2,000,000, and have also debited to famine a charge of 18 lakhs (£180,000) in the Military Department, an item which had not been previously included in Sir Richard Temple's calculations. These two items, added to the £3,336,000 previously ascertained, give a total of £5,516,000. On the other hand, the Government of India take credit for railway revenue amounting to £350,000; thus the net result would be reduced to a cost of £5,166,000.

10. Sir Richard Temple's former estimate of the probable loss of revenue, which would occur if the local Governments shall promise remissions of the land revenue, amounted to £2,115,000, thus exceeding the estimate of the loss of revenue framed by the Government of India by £115,000: that is the cost of the famine would be £5,166,000+£115,000, *i. e.*, £5,281,000.

11. Sir Richard Temple's views on the important point of land revenue remissions were fully stated in the Minute No. XXX of the 13th February and Mr. Bernard's memorandum which accompanied it. If those views meet with acceptance, it is not too much to hope that the sum of £1,295,000 (see paragraph 15 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum) will represent the probable recoveries of land revenue in future years: and if this sum be deducted from the cost of the famine above given, *viz.*, £5,281,000, the net cost will be £3,986,000.

12. This estimate, like the others, which have been framed and submitted by Sir Richard Temple, postulates that the checks which have been recently ordained for the reduction of expenditure will be maintained in full force, and that the usual showers in April and May will fall. It has not been overlooked that in such a district as Tinnevelly, where severe distress was expected, it is a matter for consideration with the Board of Revenue whether the relief works should not be closed immediately, nor has the fact been disregarded that in some districts early spring crops are approaching maturity, which will before long afford work to the agriculturists, and a supply of food for a month or two to the population.

13. With respect to the distribution of the revised estimate of famine expenditure in Madras, *viz.*, £2,176,000 between the years 1876-77 and 1877-78, the following statement

may be offered in the order adopted in paragraph 11 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum appended to Sir Richard Temple's Minute No. XXVIII of the 5th February, thus:—

For the year ending March 31st 1877.

	Rs.
Relief works and other expenditure according to the Accountant General's statement up to end of December	37,25,000
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages during January	31,17,000
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages during February	24,00,000
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages during March	18,67,000
Estimated cost of additional establishments and miscellaneous charges to 31st March 1877	6,00,000
Estimated cost of gratuitous relief to 31st March 1877	4,00,000
Cost of grain purchased by Government	30,24,000
	1,51,33,000
Deduct cost of Government grain to be expended up to 31st March ...	7,22,000
	1,44,11,000
Say ...	£1,441,000

For the year 1877-78.

	Rs.
Estimated expenditure on relief work wages, April to July 1877	67,86,000
Estimated cost of additional establishments and miscellaneous charges, April to July 1877	12,00,000
Estimated cost of gratuitous relief, April to July 1877...	8,00,000
	87,86,000
Deduct cost of Government grain to be expended, April to July 1877 ...	14,44,000
	73 42,000
Say ...	£735,000

	£
	1,441,000
	735,000
Total estimated expenditure ...	£2,176,000

14. Some of the above figures require explanatory notice. The cost of the wages of relief labourers for February has been shown to be Rs. 24,00,000. For March the number of labourers given in the revised estimate is 800,000, who, at the average rate of Rs. 2¼ a month for each person, will cost Rs. 18,67,000:

	Rs.
i. e., for February...	24,00,000
for March	18,67,000
	42,67,000

The revised estimate of expenditure on relief works from February to July was given as Rs. 1,10,53,000: from this, deducting Rs. 42,67,000, the result is obtained of Rs. 67,86,000 as the revised estimate of cost of relief works from April to July.

15. For additional establishments and miscellaneous charges in the original estimate the sum of Rs. 18,00,000 was taken, as 10 per cent. on the original estimate of relief wages for the six months February to July (see paragraph 8 of Mr. Bernard's memorandum). These additional establishments and charges will not be materially affected by the variations in the numbers of relief labourers. Therefore one-third of the Rs. 18,00,000 may be estimated as the cost for the two months February and March; and two-thirds of the Rs. 18,00,000 as the cost for the four months April to July.

16. With regard to the gratuitous relief, in the revised estimate the sum of Rs. 12,00,000 has been taken as the cost. As in the preceding paragraph, this may be debited, one-third to February and March and two-thirds to the four months April to July.

17. Similarly, in deducting as a set-off three-quarters of the cost of Government grain (as that grain will be used to pay labourers or relief paupers), it appears correct to credit one-third and two-thirds of the Rs. 21,66,000 to the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 respectively.

18. In the Bombay Government's letter, referred to in paragraph 6 above, the revised estimate of expenditure of 116 lakhs is distributed thus, *viz.*, 47 lakhs to 31st March and 69 lakhs subsequent to 31st March.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

Statement referred to in paragraph 4 of the memorandum dated 6th March 1877.

	Estimated number of people on the works during the month of						Total.
	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	
According to minute of 5th February ...	1,228,000	1,480,000	1,840,000	1,530,000	795,000	310,000	7,183,000
Revised estimate ...	800,000	800,000	1,196,000	994,500	516,750	201,500	4,508,750
Difference ...	428,000	680,000	644,000	535,500	278,250	108,500	2,674,250

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

COIMBATORE,
6th March 1877.

No. 107, dated Coimbatore, 7th March 1877.

From—*The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India.*

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Minute recorded by him, reviewing the objections raised by Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the reduced scale of wages.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *reviewing the objections of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, to the reduced scale of wages, dated Coimbatore, 7th March* 1877.

I HAVE examined and considered, with the attention due to the opinions of an officer so highly qualified and accomplished, the letter from Surgeon-Major Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner of Madras (addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government), in which he records various professional objections to the reduced scale of ration directed to be adopted by that Government in its Resolution of 31st January last. The particular point to which he objects is the allowance of one pound avoirdupois per diem to an adult labourer (not performing severe task-work), plus ½ anna in cash. Inasmuch as his views, if these were to be adopted without adequate deliberation, might involve a large and unnecessary expenditure of public money, I would submit, for the consideration of the Governments of India and Madras, a few remarks on these objections.

2. Into the purely professional part of his arguments I cannot enter, further than to note that, while no doubt abstract scientific theories of great value on the subject of public health are of modern growth, the Indian population with which we are now dealing have lived for centuries in disregard of them, and practically at the present date the poorer classes, even in countries much more civilised than India, do not actually obtain either in food, lodging or ventilation the amount declared by scientific men to be necessary. I would further note particularly that most of Dr. Cornish's observations refer to Europeans, living in a cold climate, where waste is greater, and largely exceeding the natives of India in average weight, requiring therefore more food. The Edinburgh enquiries which he cites, however applicable to European cases, and however valuable in the abstract, are not strictly and exactly applicable to the poorer classes of the Madras Presidency.

3. The practical question however is this. Can, and does, the new scale of wages suffice to keep the people, with whom we are now dealing, in fair health under present conditions and circumstances? More than this Government has declared itself unable to undertake.

4. Dr. Cornish seems to object, on the ground that a diet sufficient to sustain a man's life when at rest may be "*wholly inadequate* to his needs when employed on tasks necessitating severe physical exertions," and again that "a man engaged on task labour and paid at the rate of 1 lb. of grain and half an anna in cash" cannot "procure a sufficiency to eke out the defects of his grain ration." I do not know whether Dr. Cornish would admit that 1 lb. of grain is sufficient to maintain a Native of India; in a state of rest, perhaps he would. The evidence of relief camps in the Madras Presidency, however, shows that a Native at rest can gain flesh on a pound a day.

NOTE.—I was informed at Vellore that indigent adults admitted to the relief camps in consequence of their inability to work have improved considerably on a ration of a pound a day. Dr. Fox, Civil Surgeon, and Captain Harris, the Relief Officer, were agreed on this point.

5. But in paragraph 5 he says that, the "combined testimony" of numerous observers showed that "the maximum grain allowance of a man *in health and in work* was not less than 24 ozs." or 1½ lbs.

6. He apparently assumes that by the new scale, a man cannot obtain 1½ lbs. But in the first place it is to be observed that at present prices throughout the greater part of the distressed district, a man can, with the half anna which he receives in cash, buy an extra half pound of grain a day and still have a small margin over for condiments, that is, he earns sufficient to allow him the minimum quantity requisite to keep him in health while at work. More than this, I submit, it is not in the power of Government to do.

7. Let it be assumed, however, that a man receives the one lb. plus the half anna, which will give him something over in grain, together with something for condiments. Then there is one defect in Dr. Cornish's line of argument which appears to me to invalidate his conclusions. I consider that the particular misapprehension to which I am about to advert, renders his remarks inapplicable to the state of things as at present existing in the distressed districts. His argument is, that the present rate of wages (equal to 1 lb. in grain with ½ anna in cash), "will not permit of severe labour or task work,"—is insufficient for men "employed on tasks necessitating severe physical exertion;" thereby implying that the bulk of the relief labourers in the Madras Presidency are employed on such tasks. This, however, is so far from being the case that the general condition of the people on the works approaches much more nearly to one of rest than to one of severe physical exertion. There are probably very few out of the thousands employed by Government, who do nearly as much work as they do in ordinary seasons for their own support. In short, the reduced scale (one pound and half-anna) is not applied to persons undergoing severe physical exertions, but to persons who are on light work or are comparatively at rest. In many places task work has not yet been introduced; in many others it is only nominally enforced; and where it is in actual operation, the amount of labour exacted is extremely light.

8. It must be remembered that in the Madras Government Orders of 31st January, two rates of working pay are laid down, and that all persons who do work amounting to 75 per cent. of the Public Works rates receive one pound of grain and one anna in cash; while those who receive a pound of grain plus half an anna (who alone are referred to by Dr. Cornish) are only required to render task-work at half the Public Works rates. Now the Public Works labourers are paid by piece-work and *no definite task is asked for*; they do as much or as little as they like and are paid accordingly.

9. The result is that those who really undergo the severe physical exertions described by Dr. Cornish do actually receive wages equal to 1½, perhaps even 2 lbs. a day, which is tantamount to what he recommends. It is only for those who do not undergo such exertion that the lower scale recommended by me and ordered by the Government of Madras is intended. Practically, at this time, by Public Works rate is meant the amount of work done per rupee, and relief labourers on the first standard are expected to do three-quarters as much for a rupee as common labourers; that is, supposing the Public Works Department rate for earth-work to be 8 cubic yards per rupee, then relief labourers of the 1st class have to do 6 cubic yards for the same money; and two annas being taken as the minimum wage on which they can be maintained in health, ¾ of a cubic yard is the task assigned to enable men in this class to earn their two annas. It is considered (and this is in accordance with Dr. Cornish's views) that persons doing less work than this can live on less, so while the 2nd class labourer does only ¾ a cubic yard of earth-work daily he receives in return 1½ anna. But, as observed, the Public Works rate is not a task but a scale, and ordinary labourers are not content to earn two annas daily by excavating 1 cubic yard, but, as a matter of fact, earn much more than this. I was informed by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the District Engineer of Nellore, that some of the gangs at work on the East Coast Canal were earning 5 and even 6 annas a head daily, that is, were doing five or six times as much work as is demanded from the relief labourers on the lower scale.

10. The work of such relief labourers could, therefore, scarcely be described as "severe physical exertion" even if it were fairly rendered; and in many, if not in most, districts it is still little more than nominal. As more efficient supervision is introduced and task-work really exacted, all those willing to do the very moderate task asked for will gradually be admitted to the higher standard and receive full wages, while it is submitted that the lower rate is sufficient to maintain those employed on nominal tasks of extreme lightness.

11. The objection to the new scale, which Dr. Cornish states in detail, is popularly formulated by the phrase "a full day's wage (that is, something more than the 1 lb. and the ½ anna) for a fair day's work." But the phrase postulates that there is a fair day's work, which is just what the vast majority of the relief labourers do *not* render. Therefore, they are not entitled to, and do not physically need, the full day's wage. Where they render a *really* fair day's work, there they do receive under the new rules more than the reduced scale.

12. The rates were avowedly recommended by me as experimental, and if they shall be found insufficient, they may be increased; but it appears to me that they have not yet been found so, and that Dr. Cornish argues from a mistaken premise, which undermines his conclusions. If the poor people were found to be falling off in condition, then I would at once recommend an alteration in the rate. But at present we have no such experience.

13. As a matter of fact, I must repeat that payments are not made in grain, but in cash. A pound of grain has been estimated as costing one anna, and in no cases have the wages paid been less than an anna and a half, the anna being the supposed equivalent of a pound of grain, and the half-anna being available to eke out the ration. An anna, however, represents in most parts of the worst districts more than one pound of grain. At Adoni, for instance, where nearly 50 per cent. of the population were recently on work, one anna will purchase about 1½ lbs. of cholum, which is the staple food of the people, leaving each labourer half an anna to buy pulse, condiments, &c.

14. It is impossible over such a large tract of country as is now affected with scarcity; where prices vary to some extent in almost every district, to lay down any rule which may not be open to local criticism and inapplicable to certain localities, but the scale laid down appears to me to be on the whole sufficient to yield the people that subsistence which alone Government can afford. We would gladly give more if it were in our power; but we must content ourselves with saving life and cannot pretend to prevent all forms of distress.

15. There is one point which I must concede to Dr. Cornish's argument. In laying down the minimum scale, it was of course intended that each labourer should be able to consume his own wages, and not have to share them with other persons of his family. These members of the family should either work for themselves or, if unable to do so, should be admitted to gratuitous relief. The case of young children who accompany their parents to the works, but are too young to work—that is, children from one year to seven years of age—has already attracted my attention, and I have recommended in a separate minute that subsistence allowance be granted to them.

16. Further, I would urge as the one motive common to the Governments of India and Madras, and to all connected with the famine relief works, is the preservation of life and the mitigation of extreme suffering at the smallest cost to the State, consistent with the attainment of the object in view, that the enquiry as to whether the reduced scale of wages is sufficient to enable the people to tide over the next few months without serious danger to themselves, should be decided not by pre-conceived physiological theories, but by patient practical examination of the people themselves, with a view to ascertain whether there is in fact any, or any serious change for the worse in their physical condition, under the new scale, as compared with their average condition in ordinary times. Having carefully inspected during my tour in this Presidency thousands of relief labourers, I give it as my opinion that, with very few exceptions, which are not as a rule traceable to insufficient relief wages, the general physical condition of the labourers is as good now as in ordinary years. If, as already stated, I find after a little more experience that the new scale of wages does seem insufficient to maintain the people in health, I will be the first to say so; but so far this has not seemed to me to be the case.

17. In conclusion, it is not possible, I submit, to determine *a priori* on scientific data what amount of food is necessary to sustain the particular classes who come to our relief. The real point to be considered is, whether in ordinary times they get more than one pound a day for a male adult. This is an economic question, which can be determined by calculating the rates of wages in the rural districts—not the wages of trained professional labourers employed by public bodies—not the wages of stalwart men of the professional class of workmen, but the men of lesser physique and lighter frame, such as that of the village poor—but the wages received by the labouring poor in the villages of the interior, and then by taking the prices of common grains in ordinary years. Now, from enquiries made in various districts of the Madras Presidency, I apprehend that the labouring poor in rural localities can hardly get more than one pound a day for a male adult in ordinary times. If this be so, then the reduced scale must be sufficient for these same people on the Government relief works and need not be increased.

No. 109, dated Coimbatore, 7th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a minute recorded by him on the subject of granting a subsistence allowance to the children of relief labourers.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *on the subject of giving subsistence allowance to the younger children of relief labourers.*

SINCE the introduction of the new scale of wages, complaints appear to be made that relief labourers are sometimes accompanied to the works by children too young to work, *i. e.*, below seven years of age, who have to be supported out of the earnings of their parents; and suggestions have been offered that a subsistence allowance should be made on account of such children.

2. The new scale is avowedly a minimum allowance sufficient for one person, and it is evident that if a labourer has to divide his wages with other persons, they will not suffice either for himself or for them, and suffering must result. All persons who are able to do light work can earn subsistence on the works for themselves, all who are unable to work are entitled to gratuitous relief, so that it is only the young children who have to be considered. These can-

not be separated from their parents even if it were desirable to send them to the relief camps, which, in my opinion, it is not. They accompany their parents to the works and have to depend for food on some small share of the family earnings. When several members of a family (father, mother and elder children) are employed, it is probable that one or two small children could be sustained out of the joint wages; but in cases where there may be only one or two bread-winners, and perhaps three or four children, a supplementary allowance will be necessary.

3. I believe that in some way or other the local officers have the power to afford additional aid to persons burdened with young children, and that such children do in many places get something extra, but I think it is now time that relief officers should be formally vested with a discretionary power for the relief of all children between one and seven years of age. Up to a year the child is at the breast; at seven he is admitted to the works.

4. A child of six requires much more food than a child just weaned, and it might be expedient to have different rates for children of different ages, say one rate for babies from one to three years, and another for children from three to seven, but I think that any fixed rate would be so open to abuse that it would probably be better to leave the amount of aid to be granted to the discretion of the local officers, subject to a maximum limit not exceeding half the rates paid to working children.

5. I would also suggest that this aid should not be indiscriminately given to all children who may be brought to the works, as this would probably lead to large numbers of children being sent to the works by parents not on relief at all, and thus an abuse might spring up. It would be preferable that enquiry should be made into individual cases, and the aid extended to such cases only as seem to need it.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 112, dated Salem, 8th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Minute recorded by him on his third visit to the North Arcot District.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Vellore, 5th March 1877.*

In continuation of the Minutes and memoranda regarding my first and second visits to the district of North Arcot, I have to record the result of a further visit to that district. I was induced to pay this third visit because my information about the degree of distress in some parts of the district was conflicting, and because in other parts, especially zemindaris, there was reason to fear that distress might become serious.

2. On this occasion I visited the town of Tripathy, accompanied by the native officials of the place, where the arrangements made by Veeraswamee Chetty, a native gentleman, for charitable relief were inspected. Upwards of one thousand persons were being fed gratuitously, of whom about one-fourth were certainly able to work and were unworthy of this form of relief, one-fourth were perhaps able to work, and the remainder were either destitute and depressed, or else were poor and weakly. The native donor stated that this charitable work had been going on for many weeks, that the daily number often exceeded 1,200, and had been as high as 2,000, even sometimes 2,500.

3. I then proceeded to Chendragiri, 15 miles distant, to meet the Collector. All the way thither excellent spring crops were met with, watered by irrigation channels from the river Surnamukhi. At Chendragiri, ascending the hill, we saw that these ripening crops extended for miles, also along the other valley through which runs the road to Chittoor. At the town of Chendragiri I saw some gangs of relief labourers and some few persons being fed gratuitously—some also who when offered a reception at the relief camp at Arcot refused to go. Here were learnt the particulars of the distress undoubtedly prevailing in some thirty villages in that portion of the taluk in the neighbourhood Rungumpet and of the relief works provided there, which appeared to me to be sufficient. Otherwise in the rest of the Chendragiri taluk there is a fine crop on the ground, sufficing for the maintenance of the resident population.

4. Returning to Tripathy, we met the Agent of the Mahant of that well-known and wealthy shrine and the principal person of the place: he affirmed that all the destitute poor of that locality were being cared for. At Ranugunta, near the Tripathy railway station, there is a small relief work open under a European subordinate.

5. I then visited, in company with the Collector, the town of Trittany; saw some gangs of relief labourers and some recipients of charitable relief; heard the statement of the Police Inspector, who thought that there was severe and unrelieved distress in some of the neighbouring villages, and the counter-opinion of the native Sub-Magistrate, who thought that there could not be such distress, as the relief works which he had opened were not well attended. This latter view was to some extent borne out by the sight of excellent crops on the ground at intervals for many miles round. The Police Inspector did not appear to have regularly reported to the Sub-Magistrate the result of the observations made. It was understood, however, that in future this want of intercommunication would be rectified.

6. I then proceeded to Puthoor, the railway station for Narayana-venum (apparently the same place as that called Nurnaverum in the police reports). There was not any charitable relief being administered, but one thousand persons of the poorest classes were paraded by the Magistrate for my inspection, on the report of the Native Sub-Magistrate that these persons fairly represented those classes in the town. I picked out 24 persons who, from physical depression or emaciation, seemed fit subjects for inquiry; the Collector expressed his intention of dealing with these cases and of instituting a house-to-house inquiry to see whether any more similar cases could be found. The remainder—that is, the vast majority—were in fair condition, and did not at all complain of distress. Thereabouts also there was a considerable area under good crops. Though there was no relief work at the place, still the works open at or near Tripathy and Trittany would suffice to afford employment to those who might need it.

7. The towns of Narayana-venum and Trittany are the principal places in the Karwetnagar zemindary. The eastern portion in the direction of Madoo Pauk is reported to have suffered much from drought. Otherwise this zemindary has been favoured by the seasons which elsewhere proved so disastrous. Autumnal showers gave it a fair winter crop. Irrigation from wells and from water-courses will give it a good spring crop. So far, then, this tract has not suffered from drought, and therefore there ought not to be distress among the cultivating peasantry. Still high prices may have caused employment in the fields to be narrowed and restricted (ryots working themselves instead of employing labour), and will have reduced the scanty means of such tribes as Yenadas, Irulas, Korchas, and others who wander about that part of the country. I carefully read the report by Mr. Austin, Sub-Collector, made after his visit. He is an officer of much humane zeal. On enquiry he stated that he could not discover any proof of famine, though there might be some partial distress and some individual misery.

8. I examined the returns of crime presented by the Magistrate. It appeared that towards the end of 1876 crime had been extraordinarily rife, but had since subsided. There do not seem to be any bad symptoms at the present time in this respect.

9. In the local reports previously made to Government I failed to find notice of the fact that for some time past extensive private charity had been dispensed daily at the town of Tripathy.

10. I then visited Kalustri, the head-quarters of the zemindar, who met me there, together with the Sub-Magistrate. The zemindar reported having employed a considerable number of persons on relief works which were just being closed on completion. But the Sub-Magistrate stated that he had received authority from the Collector to open some relief works, which had been opened. Out of 1,200 persons being fed daily by the zemindar, I carefully inspected 600. Many belonged to the Yenade tribe and seemed physically depressed. The worst of them were about to be despatched to the relief camp at Ranipet, near Arcot, by the Collector's direction, in order that they might be better cared for. The zemindar complained much of the drought, which complaint was confirmed by the Sub-Magistrate. My impression is, that the drought has been exceptionally severe in this zemindary.

11. After a few days' interval (for my visit to Nellore) I returned to the North Arcot District, and proceeded to Ranipet, near Arcot, and inspected the relief camp there, which really was nearly all that could be desired, and was fairly well filled with persons deserving charitable relief. Some gangs of relief labourers were also inspected. Then, passing through the town of Arcot and seeing some relief gangs there, I drove to Arni, where a large number of poor are being fed by the jagirdar, most of whom are deserving, but some are not. A ten-anna crop (that is, a crop somewhat, but not much, below the average) is expected in the jagir. No relief works are open at present: if any are required, the jagirdar is prepared to open them. The spring harvest all round Arni is coming on. I had all the lower classes of the town of Arni, some 2,000 persons, paraded for inspection. They were found to be in good condition. I there met the Deputy Collector (a Muhamadan gentleman) and the Tahsildars of the Wandewash and the Poloor taluks. The crop in Wandewash appears by the best evidence to be little below the average, and no relief works are at present proposed there. The crop in Poloor is not quite so good, and relief works are ready to be opened there if need should be apparent.

12. I then proceeded to Vellore by the Kaneimbady pass. I found that the large numbers on the charitable outdoor relief which existed at the time of my previous visit had melted away on the opening of the relief camp. Without doubt there had been some abuses in connection with this charity. I inspected the relief camp there, which was found to be nearly all that could be desired, and fairly well filled with persons deserving this kind of relief. The arrangements in this camp, as in the Ranipet camp, are creditable to Captain Harris, the Superintendent.

13. At Vellore I met the Sub-Magistrate of the zemindary of Kongonda. He reported much distress in that quarter, which would be met by the relief works which were being opened, and was partly being relieved by the private charity of the zemindar.

14. I then left the district for Coimbatore.

15. During this my third visit the following things seemed to me to be required:

1st.—The converting of the ill-regulated private charities at Tripathy, at Kalustri, at Arni, at Punganur, at Kongonda, and other places into well-regulated relief camps. The private contributions should be studiously maintained, it being so great an object to encourage private charity, but the donors might well be induced to consent to let their contributions be managed by Government officers, so that undeserving applicants may be rejected and only the

deserving entertained. Otherwise experience shows that private charity in this country is so apt to mingle the undeserving with the deserving, wherefrom demoralisation ensues. The Collector is arranging to form a relief camp on this principle at a suitable place near Tripathy.

2ndly.—The rendering of the relief camps more attractive or rather less repulsive to the poorer classes than they now seem to be. It is indeed an object to render them unattractive comparatively, as an indirect check upon people unduly availing themselves of the charity. But they do not fill so rapidly as might be expected under existing circumstances, and there must be some sort of prejudice arising against them, despite all the carefulness with which they are managed. I incline to attribute this to defective arrangements in respect to the allocation of the people in their several castes. This subject is being considered by the local authorities.

3rdly.—The inspection by selected Government officials of every village throughout the several zemindaris existing in this district, namely—

Punganur, Kalustri,
Arni,
Karvetnagar, Kongonda,

in order to see whether the house-to-house visitation by the village headmen to search out cases of distress is carried on with the same precision and certainty as in the regular ryotwari villages. I understand that the collector intends to have this done.

4thly.—A special house-to-house visitation in the several towns,—Vellore, Arcot, Tripathy and others,—not only to search for unrelieved distress among the lowest classes, but also to ascertain whether distressed persons of the better, though broken-down, classes who are too proud to come forward may not receive special relief. This, I believe, the Collector has ordered to be arranged by the severa municipalities.

5thly.—The arranging of some light textile work on which the distressed weavers (so numerous in this district) might be employed, the digging and delving on ordinary relief works being unsuited to them. This also the Collector has under consideration.

16. I have now at various times visited the following taluks in this district—

Chittoor, Gudiathum,
Vellore, Chendragiri,
Palmanair, Wallaja,
Arcot,

and the following zemindaris:

Punganur,
Karvetnagar,
Kalustri,
Arni.

The only taluks unvisited are Wandewash and Poloor, and the only zemindary Kongonda; but of all these I have met the native officials.

17. I find that distress does not threaten the mass of the people; that the numbers on relief works will probably not much exceed the comparatively small number now employed, if only the usual showers of April shall last; that the numbers on charitable relief will probably increase considerably as the season advances; that in the old towns, scattered over the district, in the sacred haunts so much frequented by pilgrims and beggars from distant places, and in the jungle tracts fringing the edges of the district, there are classes among whom many cases of individual distress are to be expected; that on the whole the relief measures taken in hand are sufficient to meet that degree of distress which is to be anticipated; that the relief works are of a small description, the number of able-bodied relief labourers not being large enough to justify their congregation upon large works, but if such large works should be wanted, there are many tanks to be repaired; that in some particular places the delay which at one time occurred was owing to technical and other reasons beyond the control of the local authorities; that the arrangements for house-to-house visitation in every village (save the zemindaris, which are being separately arranged for) are very systematic and satisfactory. I have discussed with the Collector every measure of relief which I can think of. My impression is, that he is now doing everything which ought to be done in this respect.

18. The Collector, Mr. Whiteside, appears to me to be a very able and experienced officer—on the one hand very anxious to spare the Government money and to prevent the Government being imposed upon, on the other hand equally anxious to prevent any accident occurring to human life and to relieve every person who really needs relief—specially acquainted with the ways of the people in this district, and alive to all the devices by which some might try to unduly benefit by the State bounty, yet fully aware of all their merits and virtues, and entirely sympathising with all distress which may actually occur. He is zealously and humanely seconded by his Sub-Collector, Mr. Austin, and the Assistant, Mr. Cox.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras showers are reported from Malabar (above 1·5 inch), Kurnool, Kistna, Cuddapah, Bellary, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly; the numbers on relief works are 657,465; there is a decrease of 19,600 in Bellary, 3,000 in Kurnool, 2,700 in North Arcot, and 1,800 in Chingleput: an increase of 9,500 in Nellore, 4,600 in Salem, and 2,000 in Coimbatore; net decrease 9,805. No rain has fallen in Bombay, and there is no other change. From Mysore no rain is reported: about 69,000 people are employed on relief works and works under public works supervision. A little rain has fallen in six districts of the Central Provinces; the prospects of the harvest are generally good. In Berar the harvest has been reaped, and land is being prepared for the next crop. There have been thunderstorms with hail in Rajputana and Central India: prospects are very good. Showers and hail are reported from several districts of Bengal: no material damage has been done; the yield of the *rabi* crops is fair. Slight rain has fallen in Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand in the North-Western Provinces; prospects are good. In Oudh also there have been showers. In the Punjab rain is reported from Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore and Ráwalpindi; prospects are favourable. Rain has fallen in Assam, but more is wanted in Sylhet.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 13th)	·35 at Sattanapalli; elsewhere none.	*Sajja* and *raggi* still being sown in places; standing crops under wells fair; where harvested, other food-grain gives outturn about ¼, *raggi* ⅔, horse-gram about ½; prices slightly risen in five taluks; cholera seizures 874, deaths 269, in eight taluks; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease continue; no pasture; fodder and water getting scarce in some taluks; markets fairly supplied; seers of 80 rupees weight—rice 9·88, *cholum* 12·19, *raggi* 14·29, *cumboo* 11·58; imports by sea—rice 18⅓ tons, *cholum* 2½; by land not reported; number on relief works 2,824; number fed gratuitously by Government 380, by people 920.
Kurnool („ 13th)	·70 in Kurnool on last Tuesday evening; none reported elsewhere.	White *cholum* and paddy crops in good condition under wells and channels; fever, cholera and small-pox prevalent; cholera seizures 138, deaths 117; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder, some being fed on prickly-pear in Kurnool; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 7·35, *cholum* 9·17, *sajja* or *cumboo* 9·91; number on relief works 191,546; gratuitously fed, exclusive of 2,200 fed in Kurnool *lungerkhana*, 11,233, including children under 7 years; import of Government grain 1,174 tons in the district, private import 263 tons; Markapur taluk return not received; number on works there and gratuitously fed estimated; the decrease in the number of coolies is due to improved supervision; the slight fall in the prices is due to import of grain and harvest under canal.
Cuddapah („ 13th)	Showers in 4 taluks.	Average prices, seers per rupee, second sort rice 7·26, *cholum* 9·63, *raggi* 10·53, *cumboo* 9·21; people on relief works 58,282; gratuitously fed 1,287; cholera deaths 854; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 1,766.
Bellary („ 13th)	...	Average prices, second sort rice 7·13, *cholum* or great millet 8·3, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 10·3, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·37 seers of 80 tolas; imports 4,311 tons—accounts from three railway stations only; 214,718 persons on relief works, decrease as compared with revised return for previous week 19,614, this is owing to reduction of rates of wages, removal of coolies supposed to be fairly well-to-do, and prevalence of cholera; 17,287 gratuitously fed, increase as compared with revised return for previous week 823, this is chiefly owing to the admission of children of coolies on relief works in some taluks and to some more infirm persons in need of relief having been fed in other taluks; 4,390 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; slight rainfall in Harpanhalli, Kudligi, Adoni, Gooty, and Pennakondah, none in others; cholera in 14 taluks, small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing but not exhausted.
Nellore („ 13th)	*Nil*	Average prices in this week—second sort rice 7·96 seers per rupee, *cholum* 9·93, *raggi* 11·92, cumboo 9·79; imports on behalf of Government, rice 161 tons; on behalf of merchants, rice 227 tons, *raggi* 55 tons, *cholum* 7 tons; number on relief works, including canal coolies, 84,425; number fed gratuitously 6,904; 326 deaths from cholera; small-pox, cholera, dysentery, and fever are prevalent throughout the district; cholera and small-pox very severe in Gudur, Atmakur, Nellore, Kanigiri and Udayagiri taluks; most wells dried up almost everywhere in the district; much scarcity exists of water even for drinking purposes; prospects of cattle very bad, large numbers have perished.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Chingleput (Mar. 13th)	*Nil*	Prices in seers of 80 tolas—rice second sort 9·52, *raggi* 10·97, *cumboo* 12·32, *cholum* 10·78; imports of grain 293 tons; number on relief works 6,562, number gratuitously fed 5,451; public health, cholera, fever, and small pox prevalent more or less throughout the district; pasturage *nil*; water scarce.
North Arcot („ 13th)	*Nil*	For week ending 9th March average prices in Government seers—second sort rice per rupee 8·1, *cholum* 9·6, *raggi* 9·8, *cumboo* 8·7; relief work coolies 15,110; decrease owing to cholera and introduction of reduced rates; persons gratuitously fed 1,398; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; pasture scarce; cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 13th)	...	Rice second sort 9 seers, *cumboo* 10⅞, *raggi* 11¾, *cholum* 12¼; rice imported *nil*; number employed 577; gratuitously fed 20; tahsildars and deputy tahsildars superintend; cholera deaths reported 203 out of 326 attacks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
Salem („ 13th)	*Nil*	Prices of grains, seers of 80 tolas, rice 7, *raggi* 8⅛, *cumboo* 8¼, *cholum* 8½; import of all grains 1,006; number on relief works 46,700, number gratuitously fed 2,930; ditto private 620; health, cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number rising 14 per cent., due to large number fed in relief camps, and to the opening of an additional camp at Uttengiri.
Coimbatore („ 13th)	...	Prices in most taluks stationary, slightly fallen in Coimbatore, Palladum, Caroor and Dharapuram; average rice second sort 7·98, *cholum* 9·72, *raggi* 10·15, *cumboo* 10·57; imports estimated, rice 380 tons, other grains 256; no rain except a shower at Talavady in Sattiamangalum taluk on the 7th; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 831, deaths 597; cattle poor; fodder and water scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 24,418, more admissions in Oodoomalpet, Caroor and Dharapuram; gratuitously fed 1,093; no further deterioration among the people on works in Oodoomalpet taluk; Sattiamangalum tahsildar reports decrease of strength.
Tanjore („ 13th)	*Nil*	Prices, rice 8½ seers, *raggi* 12, *cumboo* 10⅛, *cholum* 11⅛; imports, rice 2,980 tons; relief works none; 216 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 13th)	*Nil*	Rice 8 seers per rupee; *cholum*, *raggi*, and *cumboo* almost stationary; import, rice 1,632 tons, other grains 151; number on relief works 8,986; charitable relief 526; cholera and small-pox throughout the district with a little mortality; total deaths 234; wells and tanks dry; people in many parts emigrate to other places; cattle poor for want of fodder and water; cattle disease in Madura, Dindigul, Melur and Tirumangalum.
Trichinopoly („ 13th)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 7 1/16 seers, *cholum* 16¼, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 10⅛; import of grain for week ending Saturday 98 tons; number on relief works on 9th instant 20; all coolies have since left; decrease owing to low wages and task-work; some now employed on Cauvery bridge work under the Public Works Department; gratuitously fed on 10th instant by public subscription 1,406; cholera, 190 seizures, 115 deaths; small-pox, 320 attacks, 41 deaths; cattle disease called *vekkai* among cattle in Udayapalayum taluk; cattle elsewhere healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 13th)	...	Slight showers in Satur and Tenkasi; no freshes; no improvement in prospects; pasture and water-supply in 3 taluks scanty; food-grains, sufficient supply; prices stationary; cholera still bad; cattle disease called *vedoopoo* continues with mortality in 2 taluks, average prices per rupee, second sort rice 7¾ seers of 80 tolas; *cholum* 9, *cumboo* 11, *raggi* 12; import of grain, rice 659, *cholum* 11, and *cumboo* 80 tons; number on relief works 2,509; number gratuitously fed 272; increase in number on relief works owing to return of emigrants to their villages.
Malabar („ 13th)	...	Showers in east and south above 1⅛ inch; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 2,741, *raggi* 118, *cholum* 608 tons; exports, rice 665, *raggi* 561, *cholum* 7 tons; prices of rice stationary in five taluks, slightly fallen in others, highest 7⅜ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10⅜ in Calicut, average 9⅛ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 11¼ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13⅜ Indian seers; cholera and small-pox in 8 taluks, deaths from former 193; cattle healthy except in Walluvanad; pasture failing; 688 coolies on Kolathur road.
		General Remarks.—General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Mar. 15th)		
Sind (Mar. 14th).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri 6 feet 10 inches on 5th against 5 feet 3 inches on same date last year; hail in Kotri taluka on 12th; 12 fresh cases of small-pox in Kurrachee, 3 deaths; cases of inoculation discovered; cattle disease increasing, 395 deaths at Schwan, 25 at Ghorabári and 20 in Sákro; rice sowing commenced in Shahbandar, Taguma taluka.
Hyderabad ...	...	Rust appearing in wheat; small-pox continues; cattle disease in a few talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Sind—continued.		
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Rain threatening; no change as regards *rabi* crops; chicken-pox prevailing in Jacobabad; fever reported from Kutch Gundava.
Guzerat (Mar. 14th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather growing warm, no other change.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	
Broach ...	...	
Khandesh and Násik. (Mar. 14th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Small-pox prevailing.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan (Mar. 14th).		
Tanna ...	...	Land being prepared for next monsoon crops; small-pox continues in Bassein, Bhiwandi and Wára talukas; fever in almost all talukas.
Deccan (Mar. 14th).		
Poona ...	...	Small-pox and cholera as last reported.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in 1 taluka, cases 16, deaths 7.
Sholapur ...	...	Slight cholera in the district.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox in Satara and Khatau talukas; 42 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar. 14th).		
Belgaum ...	...	Deaths from cholera 233.
Dharwar ...	...	Deaths from cholera 533.
Kanara ...	...	Deaths from cholera 57.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera prevails, deaths 88.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 14th).		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; health good.
Wadhwán ...	...	Public health good; weather getting warm.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in Sind and the districts mentioned last week. Cholera prevalent in Southern Mahratta Country, a few cases in Upper Mahratta Country, and a few cases in one or two of the Deccan Collectorates.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather moderately cold, cloudy on the 5th and 6th instant, with rains at intervals, accompanied by lightning and hailstones; the hail has slightly injured the cold-weather crops in some places; the rain will assist in sowing the *pania aous*; cholera is reduced to a few sporadic cases in villages scattered over the whole district.
Noakholly ...	·12	Weather—the high winds which began on Monday, the 5th instant, have continued to the end of the week; the slight rain on the 5th has had the effect of lowering the temperature; ploughing for the early rice has begun; cholera has much abated; some stray cases of small-pox have been reported from the Sudhárám station.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	·8	Weather cool in the morning and hot at noon; the hill people are busily engaged in cutting their *jooms*; the prospects of tobacco are on the whole good.
Hill Tipperah ...	·39	Weather warm; a good deal of wind and a little rain on the 5th and 6th instant; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Backergunge ...	2·20	Weather seasonable; the crops are good, save in the wave-stricken tracts; there were gales on two days of the week; the health of the district has improved, but cholera in a sporadic form is still present in thanas Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Golachipa, and Bowful; the cattle are reported to be in good health everywhere.
Furreedpore ...	·50	Weather cloudy, with occasional rain and wind; mornings foggy; ·34 of rain at Goalundo and 2·20 at Madareepore; the prospects of the crops are generally satisfactory; the spring crops in some places are reported to have been damaged by hail; health of the district is good.
Dacca ...	·23	There have been heavy fogs on three mornings, otherwise the weather has been seasonable; the crops continue to be very favourable.
Mymensingh ...	*Nil*	Weather—slight rain and storm in places on the 6th instant; the state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	1·32	Weather stormy, with more rain than usual at this time of the year; the spring rice is doing well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Return not received.	Weather occasionally cloudy and warm; there are almost no crops on the ground except sugarcane and vegetables; public health is generally good.
Jessore ...	·26	Weather warm and steamy; the crops are generally good; the winter crops in the north are being gathered, and the rain has been favourable for ploughing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather damp and hot; fogs in the morning; a little rain on the 4th instant; the *rabi* crops on the ground look well and are ripening; sugarcane is being extensively planted; preparations for the early rice sowings are forward.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; the *rabi* crops are doing well, except in thana Mirzapore, where they have suffered from the rains; peas, lentils, and linseed are being reaped in most parts; *boro-dhan*, or spring-rice, is promising, and is still being sown in parts; the prospects generally are favourable; health is good.
Pubna ...	·2	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather generally getting hotter, though mornings and evenings are tolerably cool; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are still favourable; the transplanting of spring-rice continues, also the sowing of *til*.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the mornings from the 9th instant are misty; pulses are being gathered with good outturn.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather growing warm; mornings cloudy; strong wind from the west; the *rabi* crops are promising; they are not yet fit for harvest.
Rungpore ...	·70	Weather getting warm; the state and prospects of the *rabi* crops continue to be good and satisfactory; ground is being prepared for the early rice.
Cooch Behar ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; it is becoming warm; the fields are still being prepared for the *bitri* rice and jute, and the sowings have commenced in some places; the tobacco crop continues favourable and will have to be very soon reaped; the general health is reported to be good.
Jalpáiguri ...	·24	Weather getting warmer every day; about twelve annas of sugarcane have been gathered; the tobacco harvest has commenced.
Darjeeling ...	·06	Weather milder; sunshine in the early part of the week; wheat and barley on the ground are progressing favourably; land is being prepared for the next sowings.
Midnapore ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and hot; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	*Nil*	The hot weather has set in; there are no crops on the ground at present.
Hooghly ...	*Nil*	Weather close and warm; generally foggy in the morning; there was a dust-storm on the evening of the 6th instant, followed by a few drops of rain; the ploughing of the rice land is still going on; the harvesting of peas, *musari*, gram, and *teora*, is almost over; vegetables are doing well; the public health is normal; cholera in a sporadic form prevails here and there.
Burdwan ...	1·01	There was a hail-storm on the evening of the 10th instant, but no perceptible rain; the prospects of the crops are good; the public health is fair, only a few cases of cholera reported; the sub-divisional officer of Culna reports that cattle disease is raging in his jurisdiction.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; the cold weather crops generally are being reaped with good outturns; the sugarcane is only an eight anna crop.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and bright; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer; hailstones fell in Doomka on the evening of the 10th instant; heavy clouds and rain in the hills; there is nothing particular to note about the crops this week.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather fine; the crops are good, also the health of the district.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather fair; the *rabi* harvest is now beginning, and the outturn is expected to be good.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and daily getting warmer; the first three days of the week were occasionally cloudy; the wind was variable; in the latter part of the week, it was from the south-east; its temperature varied from 63° to 81°; the crops are all good; cholera is almost disappearing.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather, mornings are still pleasant, days are warm; state and prospects of the *rabi* crops are quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonably warm; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are everywhere good; a few cases of small-pox are reported in the jurisdiction of Sursund outpost; otherwise the public health is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and bright; still cool in the mornings and evenings, and getting warm in the day-time; the thermometer has risen very rapidly in the last 24 hours; the *rabi* crops are ripe, and are being harvested; the outturn is expected to be very good; opium is being gathered; the sowings of indigo have commenced; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather, hot during the day, and cool at night; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are very good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather growing warm; the *rabi* crops are being reaped in some places with a fair outturn; health is good.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather warm with light easterly winds; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 94·4°; state and prospects of the crops continue good; public health is generally good; small-pox is appearing in some villages in the Nowadah sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Shahabad ...	·29	Weather getting hot; there was a heavy storm on the night of the 13th instant; peas and *mussor* are still being harvested; the *rabi* crops generally promise well; small-pox is reported from thanas Ramgurh and Bhubooah.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the wind is becoming hot during day time; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but beginning to get very warm; the prospects of the crops are the same as reported last week; general health is good, except in Palamow, where cases of small-pox are still reported.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the only crops now on the ground are gram and barley, which are looking well.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; pulses and wheat are being gathered, and the yield of both is satisfactory; no other crops on the ground; *mowah* and mango are most promising; the district is reported healthy.
Balasore ...	·05	Weather mostly fine; the ploughing continues; sporadic cholera is present, chiefly along the pilgrim route, and a few deaths from small-pox are reported; cattle disease has decreased.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and dry; the winter crops are reaped; no other crops on the ground at present; cholera is rather prevalent owing to influx of pilgrims.
Pooree ...	*Nil* ·11 at Khoordah.	Weather fair; some of the *dalua* paddy is in ear; ploughing is still going on briskly on the low lands; the shipment of rice still continues, and the prices are stationary; cholera is reported from almost all parts of the district. *General Remarks.*—There was rain in many districts during the week; it was attended with storm and hailstones in some places, and the cold-weather crops are said to have suffered a little; these crops are being harvested, and the yield is a fair one; the spring rice is doing well, and the preparations for the autumn rice and jute are in progress; tobacco promises good results, and will soon be cut.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Mar. 12th)	...	*Rabi* prospects continue favourable.
Allahabad („ 14th)	...	Prospects good.
Jhansi („ 15th)	...	Gram and peas reaped; injury to wheat from blight not serious; weather cloudy.
Meerut („ 14th)	Slight rain	Prospects good.
Bareilly („ 14th)	·4	Prospects good.
Almora („ 12th)	...	Weather unsettled; partial showers and storms in various directions.
Agra („ 14th)	...	Crops favourable; dust storms with slight rain may cause some damage.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 14th)	Slight rain on 11th and 12th.	Prospects good.
Sitapur („ 14th)	·8	Recent cloudy weather and high winds affected *rabi* harvest to certain extent.
Fyzabad („ 14th)	*Nil*	No change; harvesting commenced; prospects favourable.
Rae Bareli („ 13th)	...	Prospects good, but heavy clouds about and rain would do harm.
Punjab— (Mar. 14th)		
Delhi ...	·4	Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province continue good.
Hissar ...	*Nil*	
Umballa ...	*Nil*	
Jullundur ...	·5	
Lahore ...	·2	
Ráwalpindi ...	·1	
Mooltan ...	*Nil*	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	
Pesháwar ...	*Nil*	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 10th)	·30	*Rabi* gathered and now being threshed; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Warm; ground being prepared for sugarcane sowings; cholera in places.
Raipur ...	...	Warm; *rabi* favourable; few cases of cholera; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	...	Days hot, nights cool; *rabi* gathering; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	...	Warm; *rabi* cutting; health good; prices stationary.
Chánda (Mar. 11th)	...	Cloudy; threshing of *rabi* continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 12th)	...	Days warm, nights cool; reaping of *rabi* continues; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 13th)	...	Cloudy and close, with occasional slight showers of rain; *rabi* gathering; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 14th)	...	Hot; *rabi* gathered; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Clear; health good.
Nimár ...	...	Warm and cloudy; *rabi* ripening; small-pox continues; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cen. Provs.—continued.		
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects exceedingly good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Heavy rain with hail and thunder-storm on 12th and 13th; blight has appeared in wheat in some villages; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore ...	·13	Heavy thunder-storm; no injury reported yet; *rabi* excellent; health good.
Seoni ...	·18	*Rabi* ripening; cholera continues.
Damoh ...	·04	Prices stationary.
Mandla ...	·20	*Masur* injured; other crops good; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Late rains doing some damage, but prospects of harvest generally good.
British Burma— (Mar. 15th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Twenty-five deaths from cholera in Akyab town, a few cases also in Naaf and Rathaidoung, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in Myohoung and Koladan townships.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Cholera in Tyantay township; otherwise public health good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; 3 cases cholera at Maoobin.
Bassein ...	...	General health good.
Henzada ...	...	Two deaths from cholera: slight cattle disease in Mengyee township; otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 13 deaths, in Mahathaman 2, in Padoung 1; small-pox two cases.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; public health fair.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 15th)	·92	Hot and oppressive at beginning of week; slight showers on 10th, 11th, and 12th; *aus* cultivation commenced; public health good.
Sylhet („ 15th)	·10	More rain wanted; field-work continues.
Mysore—		
Bangalore ...	...	Daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved are respectively 12,202 and 19,454 including the town.
Túmkúr ...		Ditto 9,119 and 2,471.
Kolar ...	...	Ditto 1,904 and 1,831.
Mysore ...	...	Ditto 1,929 and 3,274.
Hassan ...	...	Ditto 6,885 and 364.
Shimoga ...	...	Ditto 1,351 and 503.
Kadur ...	...	Ditto 1,498 and 515.
Chitaldroog ...	...	Ditto 3,920 and 1,685.
		General Remarks.—Total on relief works and charitably relieved are respectively 38,808, and 30,097, irrespective of those employed by public works agency; daily average of which is 30,794; price of ordinary rice from 12 to 13 pounds per rupee; condition unimproved; cholera still prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 15th)	...	Land under preparation for ensuing cultivation.
Central India— (Mar. 14th)		
Indore ...		
Gwalior ...		
Neemuch ...	·14	Health good; wheat and grain crops excellent; opium has suffered from hail.
Rutlam ...		
Sutna ...		
Rajputana—		
Ulwar (March 14th)	·16	Thunder, rain and hail on 10th and 11th; crops promising.
Deoli („ 10th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Jeypore ...	·2	Crops ripening favourably; health good.
Ajmere ...	...	Thunder and some rain, weather cooler in consequence; no damage to crops reported; small pox still prevalent.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 12.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. {Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 28th February 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.

SALT-TRANSPORT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that, although there was no motion before the Council, he desired to ask permission to say a few words with reference to the report of the Select Committee, as he found himself constrained to dissent from its most important recommendation, and he might not have another opportunity of acquainting the Council with his reasons for doing so.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT having given his consent,

MR. DALYELL said that it would be in the recollection of the Council that about four weeks ago his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had introduced the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea, and that MR. DALYELL had then criticised it as a most arbitrary measure, and one which was likely to press with very considerable hardship on a large class of poor sea-faring people in the Madras Presidency who were engaged in the coasting and over-sea salt-trade, and who invariably carried on their operations in vessels of a lesser burthen than three hundred tons. His hon'ble friend had, in moving for leave to introduce the Bill the previous week, merely stated that there was no law in force at present to prevent foreign salt, or salt shipped from Bombay without payment of duty, with intended destination to Madras or Calcutta, being surreptitiously landed at any port on the coast, and smuggled salt being taken in lieu of it and carried on to the port for which the vessel was originally cleared, and that that had caused a considerable amount of smuggling which it was proposed to put a stop to by the provisions of the Bill, as it would prevent salt being carried in vessels of a lesser burthen than three hundred tons except under very strict conditions, and would authorize the boarding and search of vessels suspected of carrying on an illicit traffic in salt. Now, MR. DALYELL confessed that he did think that before the Council was asked to accept and to refer to a Select Committee a measure conferring on the executive such great powers of inquisitorial and vexatious interference with a considerable portion of the coast and over-sea trade of the country, they were entitled to receive a somewhat less brief account of the circumstances which, in the opinion of his hon'ble friend, had rendered the measure necessary, than had been accorded by him. It was also clear from the remarks which had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith when the Bill was introduced that he held the same opinion, and MR. DALYELL had been a good deal surprised that neither his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, nor the hon'ble member who was in charge of the Department from which the Bill had originally emanated, was apparently in a position to inform the Council, in reply to the remarks which were then made, on what grounds it was necessary to introduce the measure. It was true that his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope had alluded to a certain large bundle of papers, which he had not brought with him, but which was said to contain voluminous correspondence with the Local Governments on the subject of the Bill, and he had told the Council that the objections which had been raised by the Madras Government had been referred to the Madras Salt Commission, and that they had reported in favour of the measure. But he did not adduce from the large bundle any argument in favour of the Bill, nor did he inform the Council what was the nature of the objections which had been raised by the Madras Government. MR. DALYELL also thought that his hon'ble friend's allusion to the restrictions on salt carried by land over the inland-customs-line were peculiarly unfortunate, when he remembered the debate which took place two years ago on the Madras Salt Bill, in which nearly every member who spoke on the question had alluded in no measured terms to the restrictions placed on salt carried by land by that very line, and to the hindrance caused thereby to the inland trade—a hindrance which, according to Sir Barrow Ellis, the member in charge of that Bill, amounted almost to a stoppage of interchange of commodities between the Central Provinces and Orissa. Though MR. DALYELL had been surprised that his hon'ble friend could not give any good reasons for the measure, he concluded that there *were* such reasons which his hon'ble friend could not call to mind, and that his first step would be to take an early opportunity of printing and circulating papers which would clearly show the necessity of the measure. Nothing of the sort, however, had taken place, and though MR. DALYELL had obtained from the Madras Government some of the correspondence which referred to that Presidency, it was only through the courtesy of his hon'ble friend that he had obtained a glance at the voluminous papers on the subject, and he believed that the very papers on which the Committee's report purported to be based had not yet been printed and circulated. A cursory inspection of those papers at their meeting had had the effect of inducing the Committee to make considerable modifications in the Bill, for it would now only take effect on the west coast

of India, although the power of extending it to other parts of India would still rest in the executive Government. Since the meeting of the Committee, he had had a further opportunity of examining the papers more carefully, thanks again to the consideration of his hon'ble friend, and he believed that if other members had been able to do so, they would have come to the conclusion which he had arrived at, that no satisfactory case had been made out for the passing of any measure at all. When he said no case, he meant that no satisfactory evidence had been adduced that smuggling was so rife, or that danger to the revenue was so considerable, as to justify a measure which must cause serious annoyance and vexation to the whole petty coasting and over-sea trade of the empire. No doubt it was not intended to interfere with the honest trader. But if the Bill was not intended to be a dead letter altogether, it was clear that under its provisions all the small craft which swarmed upon the coast must constantly be overhauled and inspected whether they were engaged in carrying salt or any other article of merchandize, and that this inspection would probably be carried out by a poorly paid Marine Police. In fact, as far as he could judge, the result of the Bill would be to extend to all the coasts of India all the most objectionable features of the salt-customs-line, and the result might here also be the stopping of the interchange of commodities as far as small country-vessels were concerned; or in other words, the suppression of the means of obtaining their livelihood of a not insignificant proportion of the Native population.

MR. DALYELL's further perusal of the correspondence had also led him to conclude that his hon'ble friend had not clearly appreciated the intention of the measure, and a second examination of his printed Statement of Objects and Reasons appeared to show that he was also mistaken in his estimate of the existing law. For, as MR. DALYELL understood the law, the Customs-law, which prohibited the surreptitious landing of any articles of merchandise, applied to salt as much as to any other commodity. Then he apparently supposed that the Bill would prevent salt being smuggled from Bombay on to the west coast, but it appeared from the papers that it was intended to effect this object in quite a different manner, namely, by an executive order. In future all salt shipped in Bombay would be required to pay the full duty before being removed for export. And, as the whole manufacture of salt was under strict Government supervision, that would effectually prevent any smuggling of this kind of salt. The declared object of the measure, according to the Revenue-circular of the Government of India and the Madras Salt Commission's report, was clearly the suppression of illicit traffic in *foreign* salt, that was, salt made at Goa, Muscat and other places, and there was no satisfactory proof given in the papers that the smuggling of *this* salt was at all general at present. It was true that it was stated that, as soon as this order was passed in Bombay requiring the pre-payment of full duty, the traders who now carried salt to the west coast would turn to Goa for their supply. But it would be time enough when they did so, and when a large amount of smuggling took place to call on this Council to legislate. And even then he questioned whether the Bill would have the desired effect, for it would not be possible under it to seize Goa-salt in Goa-ships unless within British India, that was to say, within three miles of the coast; so that a salt-smuggler would only have to cruise about at a distance of three miles from the coast and watch his opportunity of running a cargo, and by this means avoid the provisions of the Bill altogether. It seemed to him that the far preferable course would be, if it should occur that the salt-traders obtained their supplies from Goa and smuggling took place, to make some arrangement with the Portuguese Government that an export-duty should be charged in the same way as a duty was chargeable on salt exported from Bombay.

Another very serious objection to the Bill which had occurred to him was that it must necessarily enhance the price of salt in these two districts in an objectionable manner, although the price had been raised some fifteen per cent. only two years back, and although the compulsory pre-payment of duty at Bombay must also have an effect in the same direction. It was true, no doubt, that the financial necessities of the State might authorise the levy of

a duty even on a commodity which was so essential to the very existence of the people as salt. But he thought that the Government were bound not to pass any measure which could in any way increase the price of salt independently of the duty levied upon it, and that they should moreover endeavour to remove any cause existing which was likely to have that effect. He had always felt himself that the proper course was to view the salt-tax as merely an engine for the purpose of collecting a moderate poll-tax, and on these grounds he should be glad to see a change in the mode of levying the duty by the adoption of a plan which he did not think had ever been brought under consideration in the very numerous discussions which had taken place during a long series of years in regard to this tax. He thought that the salt-duty should be a differential duty, not as at present with reference to locality, but regulated by the saline properties—the *strength*, so to say—of the article, in the same way as the excise-duty on spirits varied according as it was above or below London proof. This change of system would be a great boon to the two Madras districts which would be chiefly affected by his hon'ble friend's measure. And he believed it would not result in any reduction of the Government revenue, although there was reason to suppose that it would have the effect of putting a stop to a great extent of the smuggling which was said to exist. He thought he was approximately correct in saying that the salt made in these districts was of inferior quality and so deficient in saline properties that one pound of Bombay or east-coast salt would go as far as two pounds of district-made salt. If this was the case, it was clear that if the population of these districts were to use district-made salt instead of foreign salt, they would be obliged to consume double the quantity which they now used; so that even if the duty on the district-salt were reduced by one-half, it would result in no reduction of the revenue; and as it was said that the cost of the manufacture and carriage of foreign salt was double or more than double the cost of production of the indigenous salt; the public would to that extent be the gainer. No doubt it would be impossible to carry out the proposed system with strict exactness, but he thought when any particular district or group of districts was found to produce salt of very inferior quality, the people of the locality should be allowed to bring it into consumption by permitting them to consume it at a lower rate of duty than that charged on a superior quality of salt. Such a scheme would no doubt open out an entirely new field of enquiry as to the consumption of salt in different parts of the empire, and it might result in clearing up anomalies as to consumption in different localities. For instance, if it was found that Cheshire salt imported for use in Lower Bengal was thirty per cent. stronger than the salt in Madras; that would account for the fact that in Madras twelve pounds per head were consumed and in Bengal only nine pounds, and would prove that the true duty charged upon the article in the two places was not so different as it was now supposed to be.

He felt however that he was perhaps digressing from the subject of the Select Committee's report, but he might say briefly, after going carefully through the correspondence, that he found himself unable to recommend the passing of the Bill; first, because he believed that the order about to be passed in Bombay, requiring prepayment of full duty on all salt exported, would remove all existing necessity for any Bill of the sort; secondly, because, even if the necessity should arise hereafter, the Bill as it stood would not, in his opinion, effect the object in view; and, thirdly, because it would unnecessarily enhance the price of salt in the two west-coast districts of the Madras Presidency.

In conclusion he could not do better than read to the Council the final remarks of the Madras Government as to this Bill, and he ventured to submit that the opinion of that Government was entitled to the gravest consideration at the hands of the Council in regard to a Bill which so largely affected the Madras Presidency. His Grace in Council had written as follows in the last communication on the subject:—

"Without an efficient preventive force, the provisions of the Bill cannot be enforced. The provision of such a force both by land and sea to prevent smuggling on an extensive coast-line must prove exceedingly expensive, while its success will be doubtful; and the Bill will either deprive a large number of Madras vessels of an ordinary article of freight, or will introduce a harassing system of passes and exemptions, which, to the small ship-owner, means either cost in money or loss of time."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT thought, as the information which had been circulated to the Council in reference to this Bill was considered by the hon'ble member to be defective, it was desirable that the correspondence which had taken place should be further examined and an ample selection printed and circulated for the information of members before the question of passing the Bill was taken into consideration. He hoped that, with that understanding, the hon'ble member would be satisfied.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that, after listening to the remarks of his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell, he felt somewhat disposed to infer that his hon'ble friend's own recollection not being very complete as to what had passed when the Bill was introduced, he had attempted to refresh his memory by consulting certain incomplete and inaccurate accounts, instead of referring to the authorized records of the Council. MR. HOPE thought that when reference was made to those records, it would be seen that, on the occasion of introducing the Bill, he had given to the Council sufficient information as to the main principle of the measure. He did not understand that it was necessary or customary, in introducing a Bill, to do more than to sketch its general principle, and to state briefly the necessity which gave rise to it. That sketch he considered that he made. He thought he had said everything that was necessary on the first occasion; especially considering the fact that his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell was about to be appointed a member of the Select Committee, which would afford him full opportunity for considering the Bill in any form or at any length he thought proper. As far as he was aware, it was not customary in introducing a Bill to lay before the Council a complete printed *résumé* of all the correspondence. What was done was to explain the principle of the Bill. It then issued to the Local Governments for their opinion, and all the papers received in reply were printed and circulated, and past records were consulted when necessary. Therefore, under the circumstances, and explaining as he did the reasons and necessity for the measure, he did not think that he had afforded an insufficient account of what was proposed to be done. He was glad, however, to think that his hon'ble friend himself had had full opportunity of perusing the papers, which had been sent to him as soon as they had been collected. As for the non-production of the papers at the time of the introduction of the Bill, and the amusing story of their being very voluminous, and left at home, he would remind the Council that what had really taken place was, that His Excellency the Viceroy having been absent on a tour at the time the Bill had been brought up in the Executive Council, and consequently being unaware of what had taken place, had asked him whether the Bill was the result of communication with the Local Governments, and he had replied that there had been a voluminous correspondence with them, which had lasted, as well as he remembered, for four years, but he had not got the papers with him. The same reasons, as to want of information, which were offered by his hon'ble friend for not accepting the measure would, MR. HOPE thought, justify him in not replying to his criticisms in detail until all the papers were before the Council.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL desired to explain that the expressions which he had ascribed to his hon'ble friend were taken entirely from the official report of the proceedings of the Council, and he believed that if anybody would take the trouble to compare the version of his hon'ble friend's remarks which he had just given, with the official report of them, he would find them almost word for word the same.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. COWIE said there was one feature in this Bill to which he desired to offer strong opposition; that portion or clause which proposed to give the Presidency Magistrates greatly extended criminal powers, namely, to sentence prisoners to two years' imprisonment. No doubt that had been introduced in order to relieve the High Courts of a great deal of petty business. But he maintained that it overshot the mark. Many years ago he was told by persons who served as grand jurors and petty jurors, of the very paltry nature of the cases which were sent up to the then Supreme Court for trial, and that was a great error. But now the proposal which had been made much overshot the mark, and he could not sit content to see Magistrates with no great experience authorized to sentence persons to the extreme punishment of two years' imprisonment. In London the Police Magistrates were always Barristers of considerable standing and great experience, sometimes of ten, twenty or thirty years, and he believed that the extent of imprisonment they could award was six months; every offence deserving higher punishment they were obliged to commit to the Court of Criminal Sessions. Why in Calcutta gentlemen of much less experience should be allowed the power of sentencing to four times the amount of imprisonment, he could not for the life of him understand. He was bound to believe that the six hon'ble members who had signed the report of the Select Committee had given great consideration to this and other points of the Bill, but there was such a thing as reconsideration, and if it was possible he would ask that the Bill be recommitted, in order that this point might be again considered. But if that could not be done, he could only record his protest against the measure, and his hope that the Presidency Magistrates would use as little as possible the new powers with which they would be invested.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE thought it due to the Council to offer a certain amount of explanation supplementary to that which was recorded on a previous occasion. It would be remembered that the Bill laid before the Council in February 1876 was simply an application of the Code of Criminal Procedure (as it stood) in almost all cases excepting certain ones in which alteration was desirable in the Presidency-towns. And the only material difference between it and the Code of Procedure for the Mufassal was a difference in the extent of power which it was proposed to give. It was then proposed to give the Presidency Magistrates without appeal double the power of imprisonment they previously possessed, that was, to give them the power of sentencing without appeal up to one year instead of six months, and also to raise their power of fine up to Rs. 1,000; and it was further proposed to empower them to sentence, subject to appeal, up to two years, in the same manner as the District Magistrates in the Mufassal did. The Bill was republished, and all the objections received were fully considered and a further report was presented in June of last year. The Bill as then laid before the Council contained very material alterations in wording and arrangement. Moreover, it went back so far as to reduce the proposed summary power of one year's imprisonment to the existing summary power of six months and the fine to two hundred rupees. At the same time it left the limit of sentence subject to appeal as was originally proposed. It likewise made three alterations of considerable importance in the nature of the record. It required that the Presidency Magistrate should record the evidence in all appealable cases and in all cases of fine above two hundred rupees and imprisonment exceeding a term of six months. It likewise obliged him to frame a charge in all cases punishable with imprisonment above six months, and laid on him the obligation of recording the reasons for his judgment in all cases whatever of imprisonment, even for a day, and in every case of fine exceeding fifty rupees. It also made another alteration preventing the Magistrate from issuing process upon mere suspicion.

The Bill as now for the fourth time laid before the Council contained only one alteration as to jurisdiction as revised on the last occasion, which was made on the joint recommendation of the Presidency Magistrates of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and was to the effect that in cases of fine only, the Magistrate need not record his reasons for conviction, except where the

fine exceeded two hundred rupees, instead of fifty rupees as at first proposed. As regards the constitution of the Courts, however, the Bill made a very important enlargement, for it provided, in accordance with a recommendation made by Sir Richard Temple and repeated by the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, that a case might be tried by two or more Magistrates sitting as a Bench. And further, with reference to procedure it made three more amendments in the same direction as the previous one in regard to process. It precluded the Magistrate from ordering a previous enquiry by the Police to ascertain the truth of a complaint; it provided that warrants of arrest and search should always be directed to the Police instead of allowing them to be directed to private persons in emergent cases; and finally it did not contain the clause which had been inserted in the previous Bill, with the view of placing a telegram on the same footing as a letter as regards the power of having it produced in open Court.

On the question of jurisdiction, MR. HOPE proposed to remark at somewhat greater length. He himself was one of those who regretted the change made in June last, of reducing the summary power of the Presidency Magistrates from one year to six months, because it appeared to him that the very material restrictions imposed on the Magistrate of framing a charge and recording the evidence and the reasons for his judgment were quite sufficient. And for this he could now say that he had very high authority on his side. He knew that there were Judges of the High Court, both European and Native, who shared the opinion he held, and he might possibly quote even higher authority. He would ask why Presidency Magistrates should not be competent to exercise the power now proposed to be given to them? He was glad to think that the post of Presidency Magistrate was held in all the three Presidency-towns by Native gentlemen as well as European. In regard to these Native gentlemen, he would not be guilty of the impertinence of expressing his personal or individual opinion as to the manner in which they performed their duties. But he might say, without fear of contradiction, that they performed them to the entire satisfaction of the public at large. He need hardly do more than call to mind two cases which had occurred in Bombay during the past year, in which it had happened that European gentlemen of high position had been brought before Native Magistrates, and it was universally agreed on those occasions that even the Barrister Judges of the High Court could not have shown greater fairness, tact and judgment than had been shown by the Native Magistrates. He would further remind his Native friends who might be disposed to object to this increase of power given to Native Magistrates, that their argument might be used against themselves. If they were not prepared to allow a Native Magistrate in the Presidency-towns to exercise the power, subject to appeal to the High Court, of passing sentences of imprisonment up to two years, and of six months without appeal but subject to *certiorari*, how could they maintain that their countrymen ought to be made District Judges with powers infinitely greater, and District Collectors and Magistrates with all the great powers of an executive nature which we knew they exercised? Then again as to the objections made to such Presidency Magistrates as were Barristers. If they were unfit as a class to have the powers proposed, how could they be fit for Mufassal Judgeships and Benches, to which some people desired to appoint them?

But people might answer—"our objection was not based on the ground of unfitness of the persons appointed, but on our preference for the system of trial by jury which we happen to enjoy in the Presidency-towns." Now this appeared to him to be an objection which was based on sentiment, and it might be said to be as useless to argue against sentiment as to argue about tastes. Trial by jury was a very old institution; it had a very long history, and a history which was studded with conspicuous failures. The fact was, that although it might be a good institution under ordinary circumstances, it failed completely where public feeling was excited. Whenever any strong sentiment possessed the public mind, it was reflected in the jury. We had only to look to Ireland to see that, in cases where religion or politics were concerned, the jury-system did not ensure justice. In England, again, we saw the same

thing when national antagonism was raised by the Orsini trial. And in India we had only to look round us to be aware that it was a constant complaint that justice was not invariably done when the jury had to decide between a European and a Native. In short, one might say that it failed to give either to society or to the subject special protection just at the very time when there was the greatest need of it. One would be disposed to think that trial by a Judge who was trained to weigh evidence, and who was controlled by an intelligent Bar and also by means of a writ of *certiorari* and a provision for appeal, would be more likely in the long run to give satisfactory results than the institution to which he had referred. However, as he had said before, there was little use in arguing against sentiment. The Bill as it stood practically yielded to the force of that sentiment as regards many kinds of cases which would have gone before a Magistrate under the Bill as it was, but which would not do so under it as now amended; and it only withdrew from a jury minor cases, such as were daily tried in the Mufassal without practical harm, though under less light. For further improvement we must trust to time. Time had effected great wonders in the direction of law-reform. We had lived to see that provisions of law which less than a century ago had been considered as the perfection of human wisdom were now considered the perfection of human folly. Already, trial by jury was quietly abandoned in England, in a considerable class of cases, and he had very little doubt that eventually it would be relegated, except in rare instances, to the institutions of the past. It would come to hold, he trusted, the position which we saw occupied by some bowl of ancient and valuable China, placed on high on the mantel-piece or the pier-table for general admiration, but never used except on occasions of the greatest importance. Or again, to change the metaphor, it might come to be treated like that most venerable and venerated personage, our grandmother. We were all familiar with her aspect in old age, surrounded by a large circle of affectionate and respectful relatives, relieved one by one of the various functions, social and domestic, which her declining years rendered her unable to perform, and at last laid gently and honourably in the grave by grandchildren and great-grandchildren, to whom the freshness of her budding youth, and the beauty of her matured womanhood were alike traditions of an earlier generation.

He now turned to a less sentimental branch of the subject, and would observe, with regard to the provision for Benches, that those who had heard the remarks he had made as to the Native Presidency Magistrates would quite understand that their admission to Benches could not otherwise than meet with his approval. He could not say that he himself looked for any great advantage from the collective action of Benches, or thought that the decisions of three Magistrates were likely to be more wise than those of one. But the establishment of Benches would have one valuable recommendation; it would induce Native gentlemen to give their attention to public business, and he hoped that from sitting jointly with stipendiary Magistrates they would be led to sitting singly. Native Honorary Magistrates had done, and were doing, much good work in the Mufassal, and he had no doubt that they might do the same in the Presidency-towns, with equal advantage to the political relations of the State and the public, and to the stipendiary Magistrates who would be relieved in their laborious duties.

With regard to the three further changes made in limitation of the Magistrates' powers, the chief objection that occurred to him was that they would render more difficult the assimilation at some future date of the Presidency procedure to that in the Mufassal.

He should perform his duty very imperfectly if he omitted to notice a memorial which had been received a week ago. It was presented by a society called the Indian League, and it purported to embody certain Resolutions adopted at a public meeting held in March last. But in March last we had not presented our second amendment of the Bill, and yet all the references in the memorial were to the Bill as last amended; so that he had some doubt how far this influential meeting could be said to sanction the present memorial, and whether, if the meeting had seen the amended Bill, they might not have deemed further agitation to be unnecessary. As regards trial by jury, to which much of the memorial was devoted, he need not say anything further. But

there were some minor points which should not be overlooked. The memorialists were under a misapprehension in supposing that the Magistrate was not required to assign any reasons. Again, section 117 was simply copied from the Criminal Procedure Code. Then he found here again entertained a misapprehension which he had endeavoured on a former occasion to dispel, that an appeal by the Crown was given to the Government as the executive Government—that it was a right which was not enjoyed by a private party; whereas in fact an appeal was given to the Crown on behalf of the whole community, and was scarcely ever exercised by the Crown in its own behalf.

There was one point in regard to which the Council was very much indebted to the Indian League. They had pointed out a blot which he proposed to remedy. Under section 174 as it at present stood, the High Court would be able to inflict a higher punishment than what the Magistrate could impose. He would move an alteration in section 174, clause (*b*), to meet that objection.

There were several minor matters in noticing which he would not take up the time of the Council. There was also an objection raised to section 17 with respect to the liberation of a female above the age of fourteen years, and it was said that the section was "fraught with the gravest mischief." But the memorialists overlooked the fact that this provision was in their own Bengal law, Act IV of 1866, section 31. He was not aware that the gravest mischief had arisen from it. It was also noticed with reference to section 87 that hardship would arise owing to the Bill making no distinction between summons-cases and warrant-cases, but the fact was that no summons-cases were tried by the High Court.

There was only one other matter, which had been brought to their notice this morning. It related to the definition of "pleader" in the Bill. The Bill as originally drafted provided that an accused person might be defended by any person with the permission of the Magistrate. This would give, it had been said, an arbitrary power to the Magistrate, who might refuse to allow a prisoner to be defended, and it was amended by giving a right to be defended by an advocate, attorney or pleader, and "pleader" was defined to mean a pleader of a High Court established by Royal Charter. It was now pointed out that the definition was not comprehensive enough, as there were persons practising in the Calcutta Police Courts who were not pleaders of the High Court. That might perhaps be met by adding that "pleader" should mean a pleader as defined under the Act XX of 1865. But it was also objected that even if those words were inserted some other difficulty might arise in Madras or Bombay. He therefore proposed to strike out the definition altogether.

MR. HOPE had to say in conclusion that not only had he taken up much of the time of the Council in making these remarks, but he must plead guilty to two previous convictions for the same offence, and he would only express the hope that the Council would render it impossible that he should offend again by passing the Bill at that sitting.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR thought the objections which had been made to the Bill by an hon'ble member were valid and were deserving of fair consideration, but he submitted that they had already received the most careful consideration. The Bill had been before the Council in one form or another nearly four years, and there was no part of it which had received so much consideration and been the subject of so much discussion as the special point which the hon'ble member had raised. The objection of the hon'ble member, as far as he understood it, was made solely to the increased powers to be conferred on Magistrates. But he forgot that precisely the same powers to which he objected were exercised throughout the length and breadth of the country by Magistrates in whose selection we had not the same choice as we had in the case of the Presidency Magistrates. We were obliged to employ a number of officers in sub-divisions and sadr stations of whom we knew very little and had not the same previous knowledge as we had in the case of Magistrates appointed in the Presidency-towns. He should have thought that if in any place it was safe to leave these large powers in the hands of Magistrates, it would be in the Presidency-towns, where every judgment and every word uttered was taken down by reporters and published in the newspapers

and subjected to public criticism and opinion, and where all orders would be subject to an immediate appeal to the High Court on the spot. He thought that if such powers could be exercised at all by any one in the country, they could be more safely exercised by Police Magistrates in the Presidency-towns than anywhere else, and it was out of the question now to go back and say that these powers should not be exercised in the interior.

Then as to the removal of cases from the cognizance of juries, HIS HONOUR thought that by so doing we were more likely to get juries to devote their careful attention to the matter brought before them and arrive at good verdicts, than by over-burdening them and employing them for days and days in deciding petty cases. It must be remembered that our jurors were all busy men and had to be taken away from their work at much inconvenience to sit on juries, and he thought that, as a rule, we should get a better class of men if they found they were only called upon to attend to cases of really serious importance. Other remarks which he had intended to make had been anticipated by his hon'ble friend Mr. Hope, and he need add nothing further.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said he had only one word to say by way of supplement in reference to the hon'ble Mr. Cowie's remarks as to the increased powers proposed to be given to the Presidency Magistrates, that practically the Magistrates in Madras had exercised these powers for a long series of years. The Madras Act permitted them, with the consent of the prisoner, to exercise these extended powers. In all such cases the prisoner was asked whether he wished to be tried summarily by the Magistrate or by the High Court, and he believed that prisoners had always preferred to be tried summarily. No objection whatever had been raised to this course, and as far as he was aware no failure of justice had taken place. The High Court had also been largely relieved of business, to the extent of about three-fourths, that was to say, its present business would be just four times as much if the Presidency Magistrates did not exercise the powers which they did.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA said the Police Magistrates Bill was framed with a view to remove the uncertainty of the procedure for the trial of cases by the Presidency Police Magistrates. So far as it removed that uncertainty and simplified the present complicated practice obtaining in the Police Courts, the proposed measure would no doubt be hailed by the public as an improvement upon the old law. It was also satisfactory to notice that the Bill made no distinction between the powers of a European and Native Magistrate with regard to the trial of British-born subjects.

But he might be allowed to notice some other provisions of the Bill upon which some dissatisfaction might be felt by all sections of the Calcutta community. He alluded to the extension of the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates as regards the trial of cases hitherto triable by the High Court Sessions. At present the Police Magistrate was invested with the powers of a second class Mufassal Magistrate under the Criminal Code of Procedure. To raise his powers to that of a first class Magistrate, and at the same time to allow him to try a large and serious class of offences without the aid of a jury, would create discontent and would, the Mahárájá feared, work serious evil. If it be determined however to increase his powers, he would recommend the limit to be one year's imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees, with an appeal to the High Court in all cases when the sentence exceeded six months' imprisonment and a fine of two hundred rupees, as very properly provided for by section 167 of chapter XII of this Bill. The Natives of this city had come to regard the jury-system as a valuable safeguard of their rights and liberties. They cherished it as one of their dearest privileges enjoyed for a long time past. It was not therefore desirable to take away this safeguard by increasing the number of cases triable by Magistrates under this Bill. As by sections 115 and 116 of the Bill they would be allowed to try cases summarily when the punishment would not exceed the period of six months or a fine of two hundred rupees without the framing of a charge against the accused and the recording of evidence of the witnesses, he would suggest that in all cases in which the Magistrate would inflict more than three months' imprisonment, he would be bound to record the evidence of the witnesses adduced in

behalf of both the parties, and also to state in his judgment his reasons in full for conviction, so that the party who might feel himself aggrieved might have his remedy by way of motion before the High Court. The Mahárájá was certainly of opinion, and he believed the public hoped and expected, that in all cases in which the accused would be liable to more than a year's imprisonment, he should be tried by jurors at the High Court Sessions. The recording of evidence in the cases cited by him would, he apprehended, entail such an amount of work as could not be performed by the present staff of Police Magistrates; but in the interest of justice it would be necessary that the record should be full and complete, even if, for the securing of that object, it be necessary to entertain an additional number of Police Magistrates.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said—"This Bill has been so long before the public, and has met with so much attention and criticism, official and other, that I shall confine the remarks I have to make to its most general and important features. I was indeed under the belief that the objections made to our original proposal to increase the jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates had been so carefully considered and so completely met by the modifications which were made in the Bill last June, that all unfriendly feeling to the measure had died away. Notwithstanding the lapse of many months, we heard of no objections to our Bill No. V, except that the Magistrates themselves thought that we had been too cautious in requiring them to record reasons for their judgments in certain cases. A paper however has very recently come to us from a very respectable Society, the Indian League, which shows that the respectable feeling which loves whatever exists has not been quite overcome in all quarters. And we have to-day heard from two of our honourable colleagues that they also have objections to altering that which exists.

"With reference to the memorial of the Indian League, I wish to make some remarks to the Council. They take objection to three important points of principle comprised in the Bill, and more or less discussed in the papers which reached our hands prior to last June. The first, and I think the most important, point is the right of appeal by the Crown in cases of acquittal; the next is the power of enhancing punishment on an appeal by the prisoner; and the other is the increased range of jurisdiction given to the Presidency Magistrates.

"As regards appeal by the Crown, I am glad to see that the objections to it are now confined to a narrower range than formerly. I had the honour some few weeks ago to meet a deputation of the Indian League, at which they contended that it was not just or expedient to allow such an appeal at all, and I on my part did my best to point out that in India appeals were found to be necessary things; necessary evils it may be, but still necessary things; that we had therefore allowed them to the prisoner, and that for the welfare of society, they ought to be allowed to the Crown. I cannot however flatter myself that it is owing to any eloquence of mine that the fundamental objection then felt by them has now disappeared. I suspect that the change is owing to the eloquence of events: for we have recently seen here in Calcutta under our very eyes two striking cases, in which the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has had to speak his mind, and which I should think would convince the most sceptical that an appeal by the Crown may be a great benefit to society.

"The subject is one on which the Government have lately been making enquiries how the law of 1872 works, and we find that the right of appeal is one which is exercised sparingly and cautiously by the Local Governments, and that both executive and judicial officers are agreed that its operation is beneficial.

"No doubt it is a power which should only be exerted in adequate cases: and if that precaution is observed, it is certain that the suspicion, which so far as I know was only due to its novelty, and which has already died away to a great extent, will wholly disappear; and this appeal will be looked upon as an integral and valuable part of our criminal system.

"But I turn now to the special objections taken by the memorialists. The first is as follows :—

"'In connection with the subject of appeal, your memorialists further feel themselves bound to protest against the anomalous and inequitable character of the distinction laid down in section 168 of the Bill, by which it is proposed not only to reserve to the Government a right, denied to the subject, of appealing against an order of acquittal or dismissal, but while the period for an appeal is limited, in the case of private individuals, to a period of one month from the date of the order appealed against, a period of two months is allowed to the Government for the same purpose.

"'The grievous inequality involved in these provisions is, your memorialists submit, materially aggravated by the circumstance that the Magistrates are appointed, and may be dismissed, by the very authority on whom it is proposed to confer this extraordinary and exclusive right of appeal, and by the vast disparity in power and position between the Government and private suitors.'

"The complaint then is, not that any appeal is given at all, but that there is an inequality between the Crown and the prisoner. The first allegation of inequality is very oddly put, because the memorial complains that the right of appeal against an acquittal is given to the Government, but is denied to the subject. That certainly is so, but then I never heard of a prisoner who desired to appeal against his own acquittal. I suppose the memorial must mean that a prisoner cannot appeal against his conviction. But then the statement, though ceasing to be absurd, would become untrue, for the Bill does allow an appeal by the prisoner against any conviction in a case beyond the present summary jurisdiction of the Magistrates. So the inequality is reduced to this, that the Crown may appeal in all cases, and the prisoner only in the more important ones. But such an inequality as that is a necessary inequality, unless we are to say that prisoners shall have a right of appeal in every case, even if they are fined a pie or imprisoned till the rising of the Court. If there is a conviction, you can distinguish between a light sentence and a heavy one, and say that there may be an appeal in one case and none in the other. But if there is an acquittal, how can such a distinction be drawn? One acquittal is the same as another acquittal, so far as regards the sentence passed. Moreover, though the Crown does not appeal in petty cases, it may wish to appeal on an important question of law, and such questions may arise in a case which is otherwise of no great importance. If anybody will show us a plan for exact equality between Crown and prisoner, we may consider it, but nobody has shown us such a plan, and I believe nobody can do so. If the Crown is to have an appeal at all, the cases for appeal must be left to its discretion. It has not yet busied itself with appeals in petty cases, and I venture to say that it will never do so.

"The other ground of inequality alleged by the memorial is that the Crown has a longer time for appealing than the prisoner has. I must say that these gentlemen seem to have looked on this matter as one of pure arithmetic. They seem to have reasoned thus: a right of appeal is a good thing, therefore a person who enjoys that right for two months is twice as well off as one who enjoys it for only one month. But I beg to say that the right of appeal is not a luxury or matter of enjoyment to some favoured person. It is, as my friend the Lieutenant Governor well knows, a difficult and responsible duty, to be discharged by high and responsible officers. To enable them to discharge it properly, time must be given for the case to reach their hands. They must take legal advice, and they must make such enquiries as are necessary to understand the exact nature of the case and to judge whether it calls for an appeal. If time is not allowed for these things, the public will not get the amount of benefit which the right of appeal by the Crown is calculated to confer. Cases will be appealed in a hurry which further enquiry would show were not worthy of appeal, merely because the time is running out within which the Government must make up its mind. This provision of the Bill has been framed in the public interest, and for the purpose of having the question of appeal or no appeal maturely decided by the high officers who have to exercise their discretion on it.

"I say moreover that, looking at the question merely as one of time, and of work to be done in a given time, the prisoner has before him a very simple problem to be decided by himself alone; the Crown a complicated one on which several opinions must be taken, and that one month to the prisoner is a more liberal allowance of time than two months to the Crown.

"The next objection taken to an appeal by the Crown is thus stated—

"'A similar objection applies, in the opinion of your memorialists, to the further provision contained in this section, by which it is declared that, in cases so appealed, the High Court may direct a new trial by any Presidency Magistrate; for however justifiable the distrust implied in an application for the removal of a trial may sometimes be in the case of a private suitor, 'it seems neither decorous nor politic that the Government, in whose favour alone this power could be exercised, should call in question the competency of a Magistrate selected by itself.'

"Here are distinct assertions that certain powers are given in favour of the Crown which are not given in favour of the subject. And whatever may be the value of the argument on pure logical grounds, I decline to examine it, because no one of the assertions on which it rests has any foundation in fact. It is not true that the power of directing a new trial can be exercised only in favour of the Crown, for by section 174 of the Bill it can be exercised in favour of the prisoner. The section under consideration says nothing about the removal of a trial, but speaks only of a new trial. And even if a new trial is ordered to take place before another Magistrate, in the first place that will be the act of the High Court and not of the Government, and in the second place it will not involve any question of the competency of the Magistrate, but only of his fallibility. Unfortunately we are all fallible however competent we may be, and it is in consequence of this common touch of nature, that any appeal at all is necessary.

"So much I have to say of the reasons which are actually expressed in these objections. But besides these it seems to me that there is underlying the whole an idea as false and mischievous as any idea can be; an idea not plainly expressed, probably an attempt to express it would at once show its true character, but so far implied, that if you take it away, the words used become meaningless and lifeless. The idea I speak of is, that in this matter of criminal procedure the interests of the public and those of the Government are contradictory and antagonistic to one another. And I am the more desirous of remarking on it because it enters more or less into other arguments put forward in the paper I am commenting on, and in other utterances both on this measure and on cognate ones.

"Now I ask, what is the meaning of all these insinuations about the great disparity in power between Government and private suitors, which means prisoners: about Magistrates being appointed and removed by Governments, and about its being indecorous and impolitic that Government should call in question the competency of a Magistrate selected by itself? If these expressions mean anything at all, they mean that the Government is to be looked upon as a wicked Government, prone to use Courts of Justice as engines of oppression, and to disgrace Magistrates who are too upright to comply with its wishes. Anything more contrary to the fact, anything more purely imaginary, it is impossible to conceive. The various branches of the Indian Executive Government, being human, are liable to make mistakes, but they certainly do administer the criminal law, whether as original prosecutors or as appellants, in perfect good faith and in the public interest; and since I have been in India I have never heard it so much as alleged that a single appeal from an acquittal or a single prosecution originated by the Government was a vindictive or an improper proceeding. But if there is nothing of that kind to be found in our society, all these remarks are gratuitous insinuations which had better be omitted.

"In the year 1874, when we were making some small alterations in the Criminal Procedure Code, some other friends of ours—the British Indian Association, then represented by the Mahárájá Ramánáth Tagore and now by the two able gentlemen who sit at this table—urged us to revise the Code, and to take away some powers that had been given to the Crown; amongst others, this power of appealing from an acquittal. On that occasion I objected to proceed upon speculative grounds, and asked to be supplied with evidence that the power in question had been worked harshly. No such evidence was forthcoming, and the Council did not think it desirable to make the suggested alterations. So I would tell these memorialists that an ounce of fact will be of greater value than a hundredweight of insinuations that Government is in the habit of abusing power given to it for the public good.

"I do not indeed suppose that the memorialists have formulated to their own minds the proposition which they must maintain in order to gain a footing

for the kind of argument I am speaking of. On the contrary, I feel sure that they, in common with other educated Indian gentlemen, would disclaim all such ideas. All suggestions of this kind seem to me to be mere borrowed plumes which do not fit the borrower. They are borrowed from speeches and writings of purely English origin, which, whatever may be thought of their value as applied to England, are applicable to certain phenomena of English society and certain phases of English history which find no counterpart or similitude in India.

"I will further illustrate this extraordinary preference of speculation to hard facts from the comments which the same paper makes on section 17 of the Bill. That is the section which enables a Presidency Magistrate to set at liberty a woman or a female child under the age of 14 years who is detained for an unlawful purpose. Upon this the memorialists say that it involves an innovation in the existing law, if it is not in direct conflict with sections 372 and 373 of the Penal Code, and that it is fraught with the gravest mischief. Now I can assure the memorialists that there is no conflict between this section and the Penal Code, for the two laws relate to quite different subjects. Whether the practical suggestion which they go on to make is a good one or a bad one I really do not know; but I know that it would require a great deal of enquiry before we could adopt it. I do not now enter into that matter; for the point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Council is, that our section is no innovation at all. It has been the law in Calcutta for at least twenty years, and if it is calculated to produce the evils which these gentlemen apprehend, those evils would certainly have come to the surface. I ask where is the evidence that this provision has produced any evil at all? There is no such evidence. The evils which the memorialists have conjectured are so invisible, so completely non-existent, that they actually do not know that the law they so fear has been long at work in Calcutta.

"I pass now to the question of enhancement of punishment on appeals by prisoners. On this point it appears to me that the memorialists have made one sound stricture. It does not seem to me a matter of great importance, but it is sound and just as far as it goes; and my friend Mr. Hope is about to move an amendment which will meet the objection made by the memorialists. But what is their objection to the principle? It is thus stated,—

"'Section 174 of the Bill gives the High Court, on appeal, power to enhance any punishment that has been awarded by a Magistrate. Your memorialists are aware that the Code of Criminal Procedure already vests the Appellate Courts with a similar power in cases tried in the Mufassal; but they submit that, though the provision is one which, in rare cases, may promote the ends of justice, this consideration is of trifling moment compared with the fact that the fear it must create is calculated to deter innocent persons from exercising the right of appeal, and that it is thus opposed to the principles of both justice and humanity.'

"Now, of this argument as of the former ones, I must say that it is a pure speculation without any basis of fact or probability. I ask what evidence there is of the assertion that any one, be he innocent or be he guilty, is deterred from appealing by the fear of enhanced punishment? There is no such evidence. Speaking of the matter as one of probability, I should say that an innocent man would never be deterred by such a consideration. A man who knows in his own conscience that he is innocent, is just the man who will not suppose that the higher Court will punish him more heavily. On the contrary, he will go to it in the hope that his innocence will be made clear. No doubt the guilty conscience which makes cowards of us all may be so deterred, and if so, I do not see the harm of it. But I cannot believe that the motive would operate at all except in those cases in which a man, being guilty, had the good luck to escape in the lower Court with a very light punishment. Such a man, if his punishment could by no means be increased, might hope that luck would befriend him in the Court above more than it had already done in the Court below. But if he knows that his punishment can be increased, he may think twice over it. Such cases are not likely to be numerous enough to affect the bulk; and in fact we have no reason to believe that the percentage of appeals has been affected by the change in the law which was effected in the year 1872.

"I may add that this change of the law is one which has also been the subject of recent enquiry by the Government, and the result of the enquiry is that the Courts have used their power with much discretion and with quite satisfactory results.

"The third general objection taken by the memorialists has already been observed upon, namely, the extension of the power of the Presidency Magistrates. They speak of its magnitude in rather exaggerated terms, and say that

it can only be justified by some sudden emergency or some very general increase of criminality. Surely it can be justified by showing that it conduces to the general convenience and to the despatch of business; that it is a jurisdiction which is worked without mischief and with benefit over all India except the Presidency-towns; that it is of the same nature as that which has long worked in the Presidency-towns themselves, only with more safeguards attached to it; and that the circumstances of the Presidency-towns, though differing in some respects from the Mufassal, do not differ in this respect that we should be inclined to give a less amount of jurisdiction to the Presidency-town Magistrates than we give to Magistrates in the Mufassal. All we purpose is to give to the Presidency Magistrate the same amount of jurisdiction as a first class Mufassal Magistrate has. Is there any reason for thinking them unfit to exercise such powers? I have heard none. Is there any reason for thinking them fit? I will answer in the words of the British Indian Association, who sent us in a paper when they were opposing this Bill in a prior stage.

"The paper I should say is a very well written one, very interesting from its history of the law, and it has exercised great influence on the deliberations of the Select Committee, and has had a considerable share in moulding the Bill into its present shape. Hear what it says:

"'The present limits of the summary jurisdiction of the Magistrates of the Presidency-towns has worked satisfactorily, and your memorialists are not aware that any public inconvenience has accrued therefrom.'

"Now, speaking broadly, the Presidency Magistrates have for twenty years and upwards been able to inflict fines to the extent of Rs. 200 and imprisonment for a term of six months. That they can do without keeping any record, and with no appeal from them to the High Court; and no sort of complaint is made. Is it likely that they will begin to abuse their powers because they are empowered to pass heavier sentences coupled with the obligation of keeping a record and with the liability of appeal to the High Court? Is it not rather more prudent and more wise to argue from the known to the unknown, and to conclude that those who have been found faithful in a few things may well be made rulers over many things?

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Cowie has told us that we are overshooting the mark. He has not told us how far we are overshooting the mark, or indeed what the mark is. That I suppose he leaves us to find out. I say that it is impossible to draw any line in such a matter as this, that will be perfectly satisfactory to all minds. I believe I am not misrepresenting the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal when I say that in his opinion we are undershooting the mark, for he thinks that some more jurisdiction may well be conferred on the Town Magistrates.

"Every time such a subject is discussed, there will be some differences of opinion. For an illustration, I turn again to the paper of the British Indian Association. I find that in the year 1856, when it was proposed to confer on the Magistrates of Calcutta the larger jurisdiction which they have since exercised, a most weighty opinion was given against the proposal. Sir Lawrence Peel advised the Government that they ought not to give so large a jurisdiction to a single Magistrate. But the Association go on to tell us that the Bill was passed into law without material modifications, and also that the result had been perfect contentment.

"I dare say the same thing will happen twenty years hence, when the Government of the day come to propose some further extension of the system. The Council will then be told that in the year 1877 two eminent Members of Council, who will then I hope be enjoying a combination of ease with dignity, had opposed the extension of the Magistrates' powers and had said that it would be a dangerous thing to give them so much power. And I trust that the Law Member of that day will be able to answer as I do now. 'Nevertheless, the Bill was carried with no material change, and the result has been perfect contentment.'

"Now one of the great objects of this Bill has been to assimilate the procedure of the Presidency-towns and that of the rest of India so far as their varying circumstances will admit. In several respects material to the present purpose the circumstances of the two localities differ: and those who study this Bill and compare it with the Code of 1872 will find corresponding differences. But where is the reason why a Presidency Magistrate should not have as large a jurisdiction as a Mufassal Magistrate, except that it has not been so

hitherto? The only reason I have heard assigned is that the Town Magistrate is generally a younger man. But on the other hand, he has the advantage of a Bar, a Press, a Public, and the close proximity of the High Court, to which the prisoner may appeal, or which can of its own motion, directly it hears of any thing going wrong, call up any case from a Magistrate to itself.

"No doubt to a certain extent jury-trials will be displaced. They will not however be displaced to the extent which is urged in this memorial, nor to the extent which my hon'ble colleagues appear to suppose, because, they put their objection as though every case which may be dealt with by the Magistrate must be dealt with by him. They have not observed that the Magistrate has full discretion to commit to the High Court—a discretion which doubtless he will exercise in important cases. Neither have they observed that, under the large powers given to it by the Act of 1875, the High Court has a discretion to call up any case they please from the Magistrate's file. I ask whether such safeguards are not ample? Is it not certain that if a case is of such importance as to demand the intervention of a jury, it will find itself before a jury, either by the discretion of the Magistrate himself, or by the intervention of the High Court using the more simple process that we have substituted for the writ of *certiorari?*

"I cannot at all go along with my friend Mr. Hope in his onslaught upon juries. I am an English lawyer and have seen something both of Judges and juries, and I say that, apart from political considerations and looking simply at the object of getting justice, there are many kinds of cases which I would sooner take before a jury than before a Judge. I admit that there are difficulties and drawbacks in the way of working the system in India, but I have certainly no abstract dislike to the jury-system. As far as my mind is concerned, it has never for a moment entered into it to advocate this extension of powers from any preference of some other tribunal to a jury. I rest my case upon the public convenience and upon the wisdom of extending a system which has answered so completely as our system in the Presidency-towns. These arguments are strongly reinforced by what my hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell has told us to-day of the procedure in Madras. The prisoner there has the rather curious privilege of electing his tribunal: on the one side the High Court and a jury, on the other the Magistrate. And it seems that almost invariably—or I think I understood Mr. Dalyell to say quite invariably—he elects to be tried by the Magistrate.

"Let the Council bear in mind that jury-trials are, and have long been, displaced by the jurisdiction of Presidency Magistrates in the majority of cases, and that not a word of complaint is heard. If you wish to be consistent and say that all criminal cases must be tried by juries, you must alter the law in that direction. But can any reason be assigned why we should keep the line drawn exactly at its present point? Why should we not draw it at a different point, if we can thereby relieve our hard-worked High Courts and jurors of some more of those cases which we are told take up a great deal of their time and constantly turn out to be of a very petty character?

"On this point also the memorialists have insinuated that the Magistrate is appointed and removed by the Local Government, as if the Local Government was a lion going about seeking whom it may devour, or as if a Magistrate's Court was a lurking den in which the innocent may be privily murdered. But I will only remind the Council of what I said before on this topic, and will pass it over without further remark.

"When sinister imputations have been set aside; when hard facts have been substituted for guesses; when exaggerated statements have been reduced to their true dimensions, I think it will be seen that this measure is only a natural, moderate and timely extension of a system which has been thoroughly tried by experience and found to be good and suited to the circumstances of India. I do not often venture to prophesy, because it is a very dangerous trade. But in this case I feel very certain that the arrangements provided by this Bill will work with greater ease and certainty, and with no greater amount of complaint, than the law which is now at work, and that in a few years those who now still forebode evil will have quite forgotten their fears, or if they remember them, will wonder why they should have been excited by so simple and reasonable a change.

"Therefore I hope the Council will accept the Report and pass the Bill without material alteration."

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY wished to say but a very few words. Indeed after the very able and complete exposition which his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse had just given of the operation of those sections of the Bill to which objection had been taken, there was very little that remained to be said. He only wished to refer to one or two points, one of them of a purely personal nature. He desired, in the first place, to recognize the testimony which his hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna had borne to the general usefulness of the Bill in its present shape, to the effect that it was an improvement in the procedure which now obtained in the Magistrates' Courts; and that if regard was had to the Bill in its general aspect, there was much to satisfy the public that it was a measure calculated to consolidate and improve the existing procedure of the Courts, even if a difference of opinion existed on some minor points.

In the second place, he wished especially to express his own entire concurrence in the opinion which had been given by his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse in regard to juries, and to say that he did not in the least concur in the opinion which the hon'ble Mover had expressed as regards the usefulness of the jury-system. He quite admitted that its usefulness as a judicial instrument was not unqualified, though he was not wholly prepared to condemn it even in that respect, and he agreed with Mahárájá Narendra Krishna and some of the memorials which were addressed to the Council, that it should not be regarded solely as a judicial instrument. It was something more; he would not say that it was exactly a political institution, because, though no doubt the jury-system in our own country had played an important part in history, it had not done so, and was never perhaps likely to do so, in India. It had, however, what he might call a legislative function. He recollected many years ago, when he was a pupil of an hon'ble gentleman who subsequently sat with great honour in this Council—Sir Henry Maine—he recollected his remarking with regard to legislation, that in many instances legislation had a share in maturing and advancing public opinion, while on the other hand, public opinion had often exercised a most salutary influence in correcting legislation; and he recollected Sir Henry Maine giving two instances in which these reacting influences had been experienced. One was the case of the law as to duelling, in which legislation had proceeded in advance of public opinion, and had brought it into harmony with true morality; the other was as regards infanticide, and in that instance a strong expression of public opinion had brought the law, originally severe even to cruelty, into a humane and useful shape. There was no doubt that an expression of public opinion upon the condition of the law was often valuable, and the action of juries was one of the most ordinary means of so expressing the law. It was certain as a matter of fact that by the continued action of juries the improvement in the law of infanticide was brought about, and therefore he thought the institution was one not lightly to be discarded.

He came now to some remarks which were made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Cowie, and which, if he understood him rightly, had not been quite completely answered by Sir Arthur Hobhouse. He understood that Mr. Cowie would draw the line at six months, and he understood the hon'ble gentleman to say that he could see there was no earthly reason why a power which was limited in the case of the London Magistrates should be in any way extended in Calcutta.

[The Hon'ble MR. COWIE explained that he would draw the line at six months without appeal, and twelve months with an appeal.]

The hon'ble gentleman's argument seemed to be, either that there was some inherent propriety in limiting to six months cases which should not go to a jury, and that in fact British legislation always recognized this line of distinction, or else that there was no difference between the circumstances of London and Calcutta. As regards the first argument, he thought it had no exact foundation. He himself recollected many years ago going the round of a petty sessions in Ireland with an officer who was there called a Resident Magistrate. He remembered perfectly that at that time the law certainly admitted much heavier punishments being given by Magistrates in petty sessions without the intervention of juries. He was not in a position to say what the law was now, but he believed it had not been materially altered as to the extent of jurisdiction. The presiding Magistrate in practice, he believed, was usually now a Barrister. At that time it was not so. In that particular case the gentleman was a military officer who held the Peninsular and

Waterloo medals, and he did his work very well. Having himself some experience of magisterial work in India, SIR EDWARD BAYLEY was very much struck with the curious analogy in the character of the cases disposed of and in the way in which they were treated. He believed also—he was not quite certain—that in some of our colonies which legislated for themselves large powers were given to Magistrates to deal with certain cases without the intervention of juries. He believed that his hon'ble colleague Sir Andrew Clarke could confirm him on this point; and that in some colonies, as was said now to be the case in Madras by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, a prisoner was allowed to elect to be dealt with summarily by the Magistrate in preference to being committed for trial to a superior Court. Therefore he thought there was no inherent principle in English law which regulated the limit of punishment to be given with or without the intervention of a jury to six months. He thought that nobody who sat here for a moment would doubt that the circumstances of London and Calcutta were not exactly the same, though in many respects certainly we might wish that they were. But with respect to the particular circumstances which bore on this question, there was no doubt, as his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor had pointed out, that we had not the same abundance or quality of material for juries, nor had we the same facility for employing the superior Courts, as existed in London. The superior Courts in London especially were comparatively numerous. It was not so in the Presidency-towns, where we had only one such Court, and that much overworked. There was therefore no similarity in the circumstances of London to those of Calcutta, and no principle in law which limited the summary trial of criminal cases to six months' imprisonment. He believed that if the Council had done anything, it had rather undershot the mark than overshot it. He himself, as a member of the Committee, was personally in favour of still further enlarging the powers of the Magistrates. But he coincided with the majority of the Committee in thinking that probably as an experiment it would be safer to limit it to the period fixed in the Bill. He had no doubt, as his hon'ble friend Sir Arthur Hobhouse had said, that experience would show that we ought to have proceeded still further.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that, for clause (*b*) of section 174 the following be substituted:—

"(*b*) enhance any punishment which has been awarded, but not so as to inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of the High Court, he has committed, than the Presidency Magistrate could have inflicted for such offence, or"

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the definition of "Pleader" be omitted

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements.

PANJAB COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb.

Leave was granted.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 14th March 1877.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 14th March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

MILITARY LUNATICS BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR H. W. NORMAN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums. He said that it had recently been brought to notice that no legal authority existed under which European soldiers could be received into or retained in Lunatic Asylums, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief recommended that a Bill should be introduced to supply the omission. His Excellency also recommended that Act XXI of 1872, for lunatic Native soldiers, should be repealed, and its provisions incorporated in the Bill, and that, at the same time, a small addition should be made detailing the procedure under which any Native soldier might obtain his discharge. If permission were given, he proposed to introduce a Bill which would supply these wants.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT No. XXIII OF 1867 CONTINUANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prolong and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867 (*for the suppression of murderous outrages in the Panjáb*). He had to state that the Act, which was passed on the 18th March 1867, was passed for a period of ten years only. It would in consequence expire on the 18th of the present month, and some explanation was due to the Council of the reasons which delayed the introduction of the present Bill till so late a period. The truth was that some months ago the Panjáb Government submitted a draft measure for the consolidation of several special laws, chiefly relating to procedure, which now obtained in the Panjáb, and among them Act XXIII of 1867 was included. That draft measure necessitated very careful enquiry into various subjects, and a good deal of delay had consequently arisen, more particularly with regard to certain points in civil procedure which depended very much upon the shape which the Bill now before the Council for amending the Code of Civil Procedure would assume.

The consequence was that the remaining period of the currency of the Act had slipped by almost without notice, and it was now likely that the Panjáb Courts Bill, as it was called, would not be introduced into this Council and become law at least for several months to come. Moreover, on reconsideration, the Panjáb Government would prefer that this Bill, which was altogether different in substance to the rest of the Draft Bill, should receive separate consideration, and as it was of a somewhat special character, they desired that it should be introduced and considered in full assembly of this Council before it left Calcutta. This was the reason why the Bill was introduced at this late season of the year and so short a time before the expiration of the law which it was intended to prolong.

He would not detain the Council very long with an account of the policy of the Act itself, because it was very fully discussed indeed when the Bill was originally introduced. As it so happened, the Council then contained several very eminent members especially experienced in the necessities of the districts to which the law was intended to apply. He would mention the names of Lord Lawrence, Lord Sandhurst, Sir Henry Durand, Mr. Brandreth, and Mr. Riddell, who unanimously approved the principle of the measure and considered it a necessary one; and their arguments were accepted by such authorities as Sir Henry Maine, Mr. Massey, and Sir William Muir.

He would very briefly recapitulate the objects of the Act and the reasons which were given for enacting it. The first section of the old law enacted that it should be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, with the previous consent of the Governor General of India in Council, from time to time to declare any part or parts of the territories under his government to be subject to the operation of all or any of the provisions of the Act, and also to withdraw the same. When the law should be thus extended any fanatic who should murder, or who should, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, section 307, attempt to murder, any servant of the Queen or other person, should on conviction thereof be punished either with death or with transportation for life, and all his property should be forfeited to Government. Then after that the chief provision was, that the person so offending should be tried summarily, usually by the Commissioner, but also in certain cases, where the Commissioner was not on the spot, under the special authority, either of the Commissioner or of the Local Government, by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. From the decision of the officer who so tried the prisoner there was no appeal, but the sentence was immediately executed. The rest of the Act consisted mainly of certain safeguards in order to prevent the measure being extended beyond the immediate necessities of the case; that was to say, the third section provided, for example, that every offence made punishable under the Act should be an offence within the meaning of the Penal Code. The object of that section was to provide for the trial separately of abetments and smaller connected offences. The effect of that clause was therefore to exclude all those minor offences, although connected with the principal offence, from the operation of the Act. It was also provided that, when it was found that a case taken up under the Act ought not to come under it, it should be remitted for trial in the usual way.

These were the provisions of the Act, and the reasons for passing it he would now briefly state. There were a great many of these offences perpetrated on the frontiers of the Panjáb. Our frontier-districts were inhabited by very wild and lawless races, and the districts beyond the border by tribes who were for the most part savage and fanatic to the last degree. Many of these men, simply to gratify motives of fanaticism, were perpetually making attacks, generally on the European civil officers, though not exclusively,—in one case, a lady was attacked. He was informed by the Foreign Department some time ago, that there were twenty-eight cases in which officers were either killed or severely wounded since the annexation of the Panjáb. There were, besides, other cases in which the attack was not successful. That would shew that these attacks were sufficiently common and numerous to warrant the special interposition of Government. As a matter of fact the one thing these people disliked was summary punishment. Sir Henry Maine quoted, in his speech on the introduction of the Bill, a case in which a man who attacked his victim

suddenly and from behind was asked by the officer who seized him why he killed him, and why, if he wanted to kill him, he did not come forward fairly and openly from the front? He said "that would never do; I might be killed myself." The officers, therefore, of the frontier had in self-defence, and practically with the approbation of the Local Government, taken these cases into their own hands, and had, in violation of the law no doubt, summarily tried and executed offenders of this class. In every case, however, a special reference to Government had been requisite for the condonation of their acts, and as Mr. Brandreth pointed out, the officers who thus executed the offenders were in the eyes of the law quite as guilty of murder as the men they executed. It was considered highly indecorous that this authorized scandal should continue to exist. Moreover, it was thought, and, as he should presently show, experience proved rightly, that the formal acceptance by Government—the regular authorization—of this summary procedure would have an extremely good effect in putting an end to these outrages altogether. For these reasons, after a very long discussion, extending over several weeks, the Council in 1867 unanimously accepted the Bill. The Government of the Panjáb now urged that the law should be continued. Their argument was, first of all, that the reasons which necessitated the introduction of the Bill in the first instance remained, it might be said, with undiminished force at the present moment. The tribes were not less fanatic than they were; they had now no more tender regard for human life than they had before; except perhaps within our own border, it could hardly be said that they were less hostile to us: nearly all the causes therefore which operated to bring about these outrages were still as active as ever. But on the other hand, there was no question that the number of these outrages had very materially diminished since the passing of the Act. He was not in a position to give exact statistics, but as he had already stated, between eighteen and twenty years there had been twenty-eight successful attacks of this sort, and during the ten years since the Bill was passed, there had been only one or two—the exact number he did not know. He hoped that he would be in a position, by the next meeting of the Council, to say exactly; but he remembered one case, the case of Dr. Mackertich, in which that gentleman was attacked and seriously wounded, and the assassin was punished under the provisions of this law. The Government of the Panjáb attributed this marked diminution in this class of offences to the existence of this law, the provisions of which were now well known. In fact many a man who would commit an outrage of this kind in the hope of escape, either by the delays of the law, or by some chance, or on appeal, now knew that, instead of having any opening of this kind, his case would be disposed of summarily and he would be executed on the spot, and he would therefore very likely be, and in fact it would seem that many had been, deterred by the existence of this law. The Panjáb Government accordingly requested the Council to continue the law, and the Bill SIR EDWARD BAYLEY proposed to introduce would therefore be simply in the main a continuing Bill. It would provide that Act XXIII of 1867 should continue in force until the Governor General should otherwise direct. In the notice of this motion the Bill was termed a Bill to prolong and amend Act XXIII of 1867, but in reality the amendment was a purely technical one. When the Act was passed, there was no such officer as an Additional Commissioner on the Frontier; that office had since been created, and in the ordinary course of business he would in many cases be the proper person to try such offences. It was therefore proposed to amend the Act by including the term Additional Commissioner, or Sessions Judge, as might be found convenient.

These were the only remarks he had to make. He trusted that they would convince the Council that the reasons for this exceptional procedure as originally enacted were in reality, though the procedure in itself might appear severe, humane and wise, and that the Act since its passing had worked so as to repress what were very cruel outrages, and had effected a very important political object.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements be taken into consideration. He said:—"I think that after what has been said on previous occasions in Council about this Bill, the very briefest recapitulation of the circumstances will suffice for taking the report into consideration. Emigration from Madras to the Straits Settlements is of old standing, dating from a time anterior to the beginning of this century. Latterly it has been carried on to a considerable extent under contracts which bind the labourer for a definite term, the customary term, I believe, having been two years. By our general Emigration Act of 1864, and again by the general Emigration Act of 1871, the effect, the unexpected effect, was produced of rendering all assisted emigration to the Straits Settlements illegal, and it was found that it could not be made legal by the Government except by subjecting that emigration to all the provisions of the general Emigration Act. Now that is not desirable. Emigration to the Straits Settlements is of a different character to that which is dealt with by the general Emigration Act. There are two very important points of difference; one is the shortness of the distance, which makes quite unnecessary many of the compulsory and expensive safe-guards found necessary for longer distances; and another is the old standing of the emigration and the establishment of large Tamil societies in the Straits Settlements themselves. The course we took was to pass an Act by which the Governor General in Council should be empowered to relieve the Straits Settlements from the provisions contained in the general Emigration Act, and that was done in the year 1872. It was intended that the two Governments, the Government of India and that of the Straits Settlements, should arrange with one another to make the best law for governing the subject; and that has at length been done. The Straits Settlements have passed an Ordinance regulating emigration upon their side, and we have framed a law regulating emigration upon our side, which is the Bill before the Council.

"When I last addressed the Council on this subject I informed them that the Ordinance that had been passed was suspended. We have now heard within the last few days that the suspension has been removed and that the Straits Settlements Ordinance is in full work. Now that Ordinance contains two very important features. One is the establishment of a Protector of Emigrants, who is the nominee of the Madras Government. We shall therefore have an official, who may be called an Agent, within the country to which our subjects go, who will furnish us with ample detailed information as to their condition in that country. That is a thing we have desired to have in other countries to which our subjects go, but which we have not been able to obtain. We shall now obtain it in the Straits Settlements, and we hope to be able from time to time to make such arrangements as circumstances may point out to be best.

"Another feature is that the Ordinance makes illegal, according to the Straits Settlements law, every kind of contract bearing upon emigration which is illegal according to our law; so we have only got to provide by our law that certain things shall or shall not be done, and the Ordinance immediately fastens upon them and makes them a portion of the law in the Straits Settlements. In all cases we have required certain conditions as essential conditions of a contract of emigration. I explained these to the Council when I introduced the Bill, and the Committee have made no alteration in them. The principal features are that we require that a minimum of wages shall be provided, and that a maximum of the term of labour shall be provided, which, under the advice of the Madras Government, we have fixed at three years.

"The Committee have made no material alteration in the Bill as it stood when it was introduced. I mentioned then that we had framed it on the lines drawn by the Madras Government. We have had no communication since with the Madras Government, beyond sending them notice of what we were doing, and therefore I assume that they are quite content with the Bill as it was introduced; and as we have only altered it in detail, we may proceed with confidence to pass it.

"There is only one other point which I wish to make the Council quite clear about, namely, that we are not interfering in any way with emigration not under contract; that has been going on for a great number of years. I have no doubt that it is greatly to the benefit of both countries, and we therefore do not want to interfere with it. If any person in the Straits Settlements likes to take free emigrants without contract, taking his chance of their working for him, he may do so, but he cannot compel them to work, if they will not. On the other hand if he wants a contract by which he can compel them to work for him, then he must take a contract subject to the conditions which are fixed in this Bill. With regard to the rest of India not being the Madras Presidency, there is now no emigration to the Straits Settlements; we therefore leave that in the same legal position in which it now stands."

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE wished to make a few remarks on this Bill, especially as in its early history he was more or less an involuntary actor in the circumstances that led to its conception. His hon'ble colleague had mentioned that the Indian Emigration Bill in its application to the Straits Settlements was allowed to sleep from 1871 to the present time. The condition of the Tamil settlements in British territory on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, to which it would only practically apply, was very flourishing. But at the end of 1873 a certain large estate got into excessively bad odour, and there was no doubt that in that estate great neglect had existed with reference to the sick and weak classes of labourers. Some public agitation was locally excited, and the Indian Press subsequently took the subject up. He had just assumed the government of the Settlement and on the circumstances becoming known to him, he at once deputed a special Commission to enquire into the truth of the various statements that had been made. The Commission examined witnesses and went very minutely into the matter, and reported that, with the exception of this single plantation, there was nothing whatever to show that the coolies were not treated excessively well; that in this particular case, however, there was some apparent abuse, and that there was sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution of the owner of the estate. The usual proceedings were then taken by the Police, and their action resulted in the manager of the estate, and several tindals or overseers, being consequently brought to trial before Sir William Hackett, now Chief Justice of Ceylon, and then Puisne Judge of the Straits Settlements at Penang. The principal, the owner, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the manager (quite a young man) and the tindals were awarded punishments of more or less duration. For the enquiries that had been instituted, however, that, and to some extent this, Government were responsible; they showed that the province was destitute of all public means for giving relief or succour to the sick; hospitals, dispensaries, medical aid, all being practically wanting. SIR ANDREW CLARKE took steps afterwards to have this want provided for, and the Madras Government expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. They moreover complied with a requisition made to them and sent down medical men and apothecaries. Hospitals were built and things were fairly established to the interests of the coolies, when both the India and Colonial offices moved in the matter. About the same time, in the House of Lords, a noble Peer who had heard the exaggerated reports drew attention to them; and in referring to this, SIR ANDREW CLARKE hoped that he was not trespassing too much on the consideration of the Council in availing himself of the opportunity thus offered him of making a personal explanation which would remove all imputations under which he lay, and which had been more than once repeated in the Press of India. The noble Lord then, in drawing attention to what had transpired in Province Wellesley, stated that in consequence of pressure put upon him, SIR ANDREW CLARKE had released the owner and manager of the estate alluded to, before their punishment was fully completed. The facts of the case were these, that he himself

did not move in the matter until the Judge, who had tried the case and who subsequently, having reason to doubt the truth of the evidence, went again over the whole of it very carefully, and advised him to remit the punishment; and on his advice and with his full approval, orders by telegram were sent to release at once the manager of the estate, who had been suffering severely in health from the punishment: he was released, but the release came too late, for the unfortunate man had but time to reach his ruined home and family to die. His own conviction was, that the man was guilty only of poverty and mismanagement of his property, but his (SIR ANDREW CLARKE'S) responsibility in the matter was simply that of acting on the recommendation of the highest authority, that of the presiding Judge, who was convinced in his own mind that there was a case at least for the mercy of the Crown.

It would be seen, SIR ANDREW CLARKE stated, from what he had said, that the law as it stood was more than sufficient to punish in the Straits all culpable neglect or wrong-doing, and thus passing to the measure itself, he would further say that he believed that the Bill as it stood, as far as the emigrant-population of India and a flourishing industry were concerned, was in the wrong direction. If he could have had the Bill framed by his hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Burma Bill, extended to the Straits Settlements, he believed it would have been greatly to the benefit of Province Wellesley. The practical operation of the present Bill would be to double the expenditure on the Planters; they would have to incur increased expense to bring emigrants from Madras, and on the whole the expense would be very seriously augmented by the cumbrous and involved operations of this Act. It might be said that the Planter would have this weight thrown upon him; granted: but eventually the whole weight would have to be borne by the coolies; while under the old law the coolies contracted to labour for a period of from eighteen months to two years, you now relegated them to an enforced bondage of three years or more. The effect of that would be no doubt to a very great extent, he believed, to reduce legal and under-contract emigration from the Madras Coast to the Straits Settlements, and throw us back to the very infamous system of emigration without contracts, to which his hon'ble friend had alluded.

If legislation took any direction whatever, it ought to take the direction of preventing people from going to the Straits Settlements without contracts. It was among those of the Tamil population who were induced by their own countrymen to emigrate, that evils had arisen. Many of them passed into the Dutch Settlements, and it was asserted that thus many Natives were kidnapped and taken to the plantations of tobacco on the coast of Sumatra, and this could not happen to coolies under engagement with European Planters, who were restricted or who would, by respecting its provisions, suffer from the operations of this law. That blot you practically did not hit by this Bill, although he thought the Government of the Straits Settlements were alive to it and would legislate for themselves. Before he left the subject he would wish to assure the Council and those who had taken an interest in this matter, that having visited the large majority of estates, he never saw labourers more muscular and apparently well-to-do; the women covered with gold or silver ornaments, and quite sufficient to exercise the mind of any Famine Commissioner; the children even quite healthy—and there were numbers of them—were looking perfectly happy and contented. As to their Lines, he had the opportunity of seeing since some of the Lines of Native regiments in India, and he could only say that hints for their improvement might be taken from the Lines of the Planters of the Straits provided for their coolies. Indeed, on the estates of the late Mr. Horsman, nothing could be better built and conserved. Even our Municipality of Calcutta might take a lesson from these Lines, and improve the squalid hovels that to so great an extent existed in this City of Palaces.

This Bill would pass, and he must content himself by saying that he believed it would seriously check emigration, a result which he for one would regret, because there was no doubt that the Tamil population of the Straits were in a better condition than their countrymen whom they had left in

India. Great numbers of them were well-to-do, with large properties, and any thing which would check that emigration from the coast of India was undesirable, at the same time that it would cripple and reduce the large industries in sugar and other tropical staples which were valuable to that part of the country and to interests both English and Indian.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said:—"I wish to say a few words with respect to what has fallen from my hon'ble colleague. His objections to the measure are in effect objections to the principle of the Bill—a Bill which he says truly enough has been the result of a good deal of negotiation between the Governments of India and Madras, and the Government of the Straits Settlements, the India Office and the Colonial Office. So far as my hon'ble colleague objects to the rather cumbrous formalities which our Emigration Acts throw about emigration, I am very much disposed to agree with him; and I have said once or twice, when I have had Emigration Bills to introduce, that prior Emigration Bills have been framed, not with the view of assisting emigration, but of impeding it. I myself believe that emigration is a very healthy thing, notwithstanding there may be some cases of hardship here and there, and it is much to be desired that we should assist it. At the same time, we are making a law under which people will leave their homes and lose their liberty for a period of years, and it is exceedingly difficult to maintain such a law against hardships inflicted on the labourers, unless you take great care to throw protection around them. What has been done in this instance is, in consideration of the nearness of the country, in consideration of having a nominee of one of the Indian Governments to protect the emigrants, and in consideration of old standing practice, to make it easier to conduct emigration to the Straits Settlements than to other countries. I do not believe that other countries find that employers of labourers are ruined by the amount of safeguards we have thrown around emigration. I dare say it is some expense to them; no doubt it is, but still emigration goes on."

[The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE explained that in other Colonies the State paid for the cost of emigrants, and that is the reason why he said he would prefer the Burma Bill. The State advanced the money, but in this instance the planters have to borrow it at high rates of interest.]

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE resumed—"There is exactly the same arrangement in respect of labour-contracts in Assam, Káchár and Sylhet, as in respect of the Straits Settlements, and the law which regulates emigration to the provinces I have named is more stringent in respect to the protection thrown around the emigrant than the law which is before the Council to-day. But the proposed remedy suggested by my hon'ble colleague seems to be calculated to throw on the planter a great deal more burden than the law I ask you to pass. He says we ought to prevent people going without contracts. But if we say there shall be no free emigration, that not a single emigrant shall leave our shores without a contract, surely we shall create a great deal more expense than if we enact the provisions of this Bill.

"Our position is quite plain. If a man goes as a free man, so that his master takes his chance of his serving him or leaving him, he may do so to this country; and people may assist him; though to other countries such assisted emigration is illegal. On the other hand, if he goes for a term of years, he surrenders his personal liberty and subjects himself to a highly penal law if he does not labour in a proper way. Therefore we say certain precautions shall be taken to show that he understands the nature of his contract, and to show that he is a proper man to enter into the contract.

"The other point is that we have not provided against kidnapping. I can understand how in India we can provide against kidnapping, but how are we to provide against it in the Straits Settlements? That should be the office of the Government of the Straits Settlements. No doubt our attention has been called recently to the fact, or at all events to the allegation, that some of the persons who emigrated from Madras to the Straits Settlements were carried over to Sumatra and other countries beyond the dominions of the Straits Settlements. We do not know the details of these proceedings very well, or what became of the people; but we rely on the new agency to be established to be fully in-

formed of these matters, and we have decided to hold our hands from any further arrangement with the Government of the Straits Settlements in these matters until we get that information which we expect to get from the Protector of Emigrants, who no doubt will send full reports on the matter.

"On these grounds I think the Bill is one which the Council may fairly accept, and I trust that the ominous forebodings of my hon'ble colleague in respect of the effect it will have on the planters of the Straits Settlements will not be fulfilled."

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE was alluding, with reference to kidnapping, to the 40th and 41st clauses of the Bill, which made provision for its suppression within British waters in the Straits: but kidnapping might go on without the Straits Government knowing of it, in the case of its taking place outside their territory.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OPIUM ACT POSTPONEMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force. He said that the object of the motion might be stated in a very few words. The Opium Act, which received His Excellency's assent on the 14th December last, provided that the Act should come into force on the 1st of April of the present year. It was provided by section 8 of the Act that rules on various matters of importance should be made by the Local Governments, and these rules required the sanction of the Government of India. The Act was so drawn that it was, he might say, impossible for it to come into operation until the rules had been passed. But unfortunately the framing of these rules had taken up much longer time than was anticipated, and we were now in this position, that rules had been submitted by only two or three Governments, and it had become plain that there was no chance whatever that before the 1st of April the Government of India would even have received the draft rules, much less have had time to consider and sanction them. Under these circumstances, it had become essential to ask the Council to postpone the date on which the Opium Act should come into force.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said that he ought to have stated just now that it had not been thought necessary or desirable to name any specific date on which the Act should come into force, but to say that it should come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council might by notification direct on that behalf. This would remove all chance of a similar mishap to that which had occurred occurring in the future. As it was important that the amendment of the Act should take place as soon as possible, and that we should be able at once to inform the Local Governments that the operation of the Act had been postponed, he would now apply to His Excellency to suspend the rules for the conduct of business.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended—

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY introduced the Bill, and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT would adjourn the Council to an earlier date than usual. He wished to adjourn it, if convenient to hon'ble members, to tomorrow the 15th of the present month at the customary hour

of assemblage. And his reason for doing so was that he hoped the hon'ble member in charge of the Financial Department of the Government would be able to take that opportunity of making to the Council his Financial Statement. He thought that hon'ble members would probably feel that it would not be convenient, and indeed would not be practicable, that the Financial Statement should come immediately under discussion on the same day that it was made. He had no doubt that it was a statement which would require the attention of the Council some time, and he proposed at the close of the Council tomorrow, either to adjourn the Council to the customary weekly day of meeting, or to some other day which he hoped to be able to name tomorrow. In the meantime the Council was now adjourned till tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 15th March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 15th March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LOCAL RATES ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the general Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871. He said—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

"MY LORD; For the first time since 1872, a Statement regarding the Finances of British India is made before the public, and in this Council. During the last five years, no legislation has been proposed in connection with the Budget, and, under those circumstances, no Statement could have been made in the Legislative Council, without infringing the provisions of the Act of Parliament by which the Council was constituted: the Government is glad, on the present occasion, to be able to return to the practice which formerly prevailed.

"I do not, however, propose to submit to the Council the whole of the details which explain the accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of 1875-76, and the Regular Estimates for 1876-77. They are more

than usually voluminous; and it seemed desirable to keep them separate from my present Statement. The first year for which your Excellency as Viceroy is financially responsible, is now about to commence, and this is the first opportunity which I have myself had, since I assumed my present office, of stating the opinions which I have formed: the time is especially fitting for making the examination of our existing financial position, and of the operations of the past and the present year, as complete as possible: but I could not do this without entering into a mass of details, which, however valuable and interesting they may be, would be out of place, and sometimes hardly intelligible, in a statement made orally to this Council. I have, therefore, thrown them into a separate Minute: it has been published to-day, and it is now in the hands of the Members of the Council: in it I have endeavoured to give the fullest information in my power regarding the Accounts and Estimates of the two years which are now about to close. I propose to give to the Council a brief summary only of some of the main results which that Minute shows, and to confine myself now for the most part to an explanation of the Estimates of the coming year; to a statement of the facts necessary for a clear understanding of our present position; to noticing some of the more important principles by which the Government of your Excellency proposes to direct its future financial policy; and to describing the measures by which we hope to improve the existing condition of affairs: some of those measures will require the sanction of this Council.

"I must, before going further, quote from my Minute an explanation which is there given at greater length. 'The Abstract Statements of the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 and the Estimates of 1876-77 and 1877-78 differ in form from the Statements prepared during the last seven years.

"'From the 1st April 1871, the Government of Lord Mayo entrusted to the management of the Local Governments and Administrations certain important services, with Consolidated Allotments from the Imperial Revenues for their support, and the revenues connected with these services were, at the same time, surrendered for provincial uses. It was thought inexpedient to retain in the Imperial Accounts and Estimates the details of the revenue and expenditure thus made over to the Local Governments: accordingly, since 1871-72, these transferred Heads of Revenue and Expenditure have been excluded from the General Estimates and Accounts, the whole transactions respecting them being represented there by a single net entry under the head *Allotments for Provincial Services*. The details thus omitted have been published in subsidiary Statements, and each Local Government has given due publicity to its own Provincial Estimates and Accounts.

"'The Government of India now sees reason to regret the method then employed, because, by this method, figures of interest and importance are relegated to subordinate Statements; the General Accounts and Estimates become incomplete; and the character of the arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Governments is not truly represented, nor their operation sufficiently illustrated. The Government of India has, therefore, resolved to re-introduce into the Imperial Accounts and Estimates all the details omitted therefrom since 1871-72. Thus, henceforth, any one desiring to ascertain the gross revenue and expenditure of British India, under the several recognised Heads of Account, will be able to do so from the General Accounts and Estimates. It seems to me that this will be an advantage, and that the re-combination of the Accounts of the Imperial and Provincial Governments into one Imperial Account, will make the whole more intelligible, and enable both the Government of India to control the Revenue and Expenditure, and the public to criticise the Accounts, more effectually than heretofore.'

"I have one more preliminary remark to make. I ask the attention of the Council to the observations made in my Minute, regarding the use of Pounds Sterling in our Accounts and Estimates: for the reasons there given, I came to the conclusion that it was better to state all the figures in Rupees; and I have done this in my detailed review of the Accounts of 1875-76 and of the Regular Estimates of 1876-77. In spite of the apparent inconsistency, I shall to-day usually speak to the Council of Pounds sterling, on the old assumption that the English pound is equal to ten rupees, because I shall thus make myself more readily intelligible to my audience; and, as the figures which I shall have to give will, for the most part, represent estimates only, exact

accuracy is less important: it must, however, always be borne in mind that, when I speak of Pounds sterling, I am really using a conventional term of account, and that the Pound sterling of my Statement means ten rupees, a very different thing from the English pound.

"The Accounts of 1875-76 show a surplus on the ordinary account of £1,668,882. If the extraordinary expenditure on Public Works be included, this surplus becomes a deficit of £2,601,740.

"In 1876-77 a deficit is expected on the ordinary account of £2,278,300. Including the extraordinary expenditure, the deficit is £6,078,300. The result on the ordinary account is worse than the original estimate by £2,422,300. This is due to the famine in Madras and Bombay, which is now expected to cost in loss of revenue and in direct expenditure £5,250,000. Of this sum, £3,100,000 belong to 1876-77, and £2,150,000 to 1877-78. If there had been no famine, there would be a surplus on the ordinary account of £624,800 which exceeds the original estimate by £480,800.

"I come now to the Estimates of *Revenue and Expenditure* in 1877-78, and the *Ways and Means* whereby it is proposed to make provision for the service of the year.

"We estimate that the Revenues of 1877-78 will amount to £52,192,700, and the Expenditure to £56,442,400. Thus we expect a Deficit in 1877-78 of £4,249,700, of which, however, £3,628,000 has been granted for the construction of Extraordinary Public Works. Excluding this outlay, we expect a Deficit on the Ordinary Account of £621,700. We estimate the cost of the Famine in 1877-78 at £2,150,000.

"Thus it appears, *primâ facie*, that, but for the Famine, our Estimates would show a Surplus of £1,528,300. I am obliged, however, at once to dispel the flattering impression that might be gathered from this statement, by the observation that one of the indirect consequences of the Famine is the reduction of the entry under the adjusting Head *Loss by Exchange* by an amount which I cannot estimate at less than £700,000: there would, however, be a set-off to this, if there were no Famine, in a lower charge for interest by perhaps £100,000: thus I am led to think that, but for the Famine, our Estimates, as they stand, would have shown a surplus of £928,300. But this really represents the facts in too favorable a light, because the Expenditure on Extraordinary Public Works includes a sum of £1,206,300 to be spent on works which will not be remunerative, and which, as I shall explain further on, ought, therefore, in my opinion, to be looked on as ordinary: if these charges had been so treated, the estimated Surplus of £928,300 would have been converted into a Deficit of £278,028. It will also be seen, immediately, that I am estimating Opium at net £250,000 more than it was estimated for the current year; and also that the causes of apprehension in regard to the value of silver are, unhappily, by no means removed.

"Still, making all allowances, these general results are decidedly encouraging: the expenditure on unremunerative public works has never been hitherto treated as an Ordinary Charge; and it is highly satisfactory that the Estimates of the year should give us reason to believe that our income will not only cover the whole of the charges which have always been classed as Ordinary, but will go far towards paying for those great public works which, although required for the service of the Empire, are not expected to be directly profitable.

"The Famine is, altogether, so serious a disturbing cause, that it seems hardly worth while to make general comparisons; however, I place together the Revenue and Expenditure of the three years as follows:—

	Revenues.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Excluding Public Works Extraordinary.		Excluding Public Works Extraordinary and Famine.
	£	£	£		£	£
						Surplus.
1875-76	52,515,789	55,117,536	2,601,747	Surplus	1,668,882	2,177,437
1876-77, Regular Estimate	51,206,700	57,285,000	6,078,300	Deficit	2,278,300	624,800
1877-78, First Estimate...	52,192,700	56,442,400	4,249,700	Deficit	621,700	928,300

"*I. Land Revenue*, shows an improvement, compared with the Regular Estimates, of £934,500, but is still below the Original Estimates of 1876-77 by £441,400. Elsewhere than in *Madras* and *Bombay*, there is a small improvement of £3,300 compared with last year's Estimates: the loss, therefore, is entirely caused by the Famine, which is expected by the Local Governments to affect their Land Revenue adversely, in 1877-78, by £495,100.

"*II. Tributes.*—Compared with the present year's Original Estimates, the decrease is only £2,100, which is owing to the postponement of the Nawanagar Tribute in Bombay on account of the Famine.

"*III. Forest,* shows a decrease of Revenue, compared with the Regular Estimates, of £32,800, and a decrease of charge amounting to £20,600: the decrease of Net Revenue is thus £12,200. It occurs in *Burmah,* where we cannot depend upon a continuance of the high Revenue of the present year.

"*IV. Excise.*—The increase of Revenue (£74,200) is due partly to the arrangements made with Local Governments, which I shall presently describe, whereby an increase of £15,000 is guaranteed to the Imperial Treasury in *Bengal,* the *North-Western Provinces,* and *Oudh;* but chiefly to the expectation that the *Excise* Revenue will not suffer in 1877-78 from the Famine so much as it is expected to suffer in 1876-77: the increase compared with the Original Estimates of 1876-77 is only £36,700; which is not nearly equal to a full year's normal growth of the revenue under this Head.

"*VI. Customs.*—The small increase of £17,700 is in *Burmah,* where the Revenue is, this year, unusually low, owing to the export of rice being late.

"*VII. Salt.*—Following the usual custom, I do not propose to estimate any increase of *Salt* Revenue.

"*VIII. Opium.*—The recent Estimates under this important Head have been for net round sums, as follows:—

	Millions.
1874-75	5½
1875-76	5¾
1876 77	6

"The details of the Estimates have, in fact, been adjusted to the total Net Estimate, instead of the Estimate being based upon the details. The actual Net Revenue obtained in past years seems to me to justify the expectation that we shall receive at least (net) £6,250,000 in 1877-78; and I have entered this sum. I am aware that it is important to those engaged in the trade to know the number of chests of Bengal Opium that the Government intends to sell in future; and that, at the present moment, a peculiar interest attaches to the intentions of the Government, owing to the large reserve of 35,315* chests which it already possesses, with the prospect of another good crop this year.

"This reserve has been accumulated in the pursuit of a policy long ago deliberately adopted, the object of which was to enable the Government to make the supply of Bengal Opium to the market as far as possible steady, and independent of calamities of season. The great crop of 1876 has placed the Government in a position to obtain this object earlier than there was any reason to expect; and we have been, for some time past, engaged upon an enquiry what number of chests we can, hereafter, offer to the market without risk of failure and without objection in other ways. It has been, once again, satisfactorily ascertained by the independent testimony of the Revenue Officers, that the cultivation of the poppy is a source of prosperity to the agricultural population in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, and is popular with them, and that it does not tend to any objectionable consumption of the drug by them. But the enquiries necessary to enable the Government of India to determine its permanent policy are not quite completed; and I regret that I can say, at present, nothing more definite than that, in the calendar year 1878, the Government will certainly not sell less than 50,000, or more than 54,000 chests of Bengal opium. We shall not leave the market in uncertainty as to our intentions for a day longer than is absolutely necessary.

"*IX. Stamps.*—It is usual to estimate no increase under this Head, although a normal increase is to be expected: the increase of £32,400 which I enter to-day, is the consequence of the engagements with the Local Governments of *Bengal,* the *North-Western Provinces,* and *Oudh,* which I shall presently describe, and is guaranteed to the Imperial Treasury by these Governments.

"*X. Mint.*—The net revenue from the Mints is estimated to be about the same as this year, the decreased receipts being counterbalanced by decreased charges.

* Chests.

Behar	18,087
Benares	17,228
TOTAL ...	35,315

"*XI. Post Office* shows an increase of Revenue, £22,100, and a rather larger increase of charge, £30,600: this occurs in England, and is chiefly for the manufacture of the half-anna envelopes, the popularity of which is so great that we have been unable to supply the demand for them: the Government of India was aware that the concession of a labelled envelope for the price of the label only was a substantial reduction of the rate of postage: we may be well satisfied with the complete success of this measure, which will, I doubt not, eventually affect the revenue favorably.

"*XII. Telegraph.*—The provision for this Service is £180,000 net: the Telegraph Department would have been very glad of a larger grant; but we could not, under the circumstances of the year, supply it: it has been arranged, however, that if the Revenue should, as is not improbable, grow during the year, the excess may be added to the grant for expenditure; in other words, we have made a quasi-contract with the Department for a net grant of £180,000 for the year.

"*XIX. Gain by Exchange.*—The decrease of £74,800 follows the decrease in the Revenue from the *Guaranteed Railways,* which I shall presently explain.

"*XX. Miscellaneous.*—The Regular Estimate contains an item of £49,500 for premium on Government shares sold to the Bank of Bengal: this will not be repeated; sundry exceptional receipts in England also are not expected to recur: hence the decrease of £97,900 under this Head.

"*Public Works Ordinary Receipts.*—Of the increase (£65,400) £18,000 is in consequence of a contract to supply the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with 36,000 tons of coal from the Warora Colliery at Rs. 5 a ton. The rest is in Bombay, the Government of which Presidency has resumed for Provincial purposes certain tolls on roads estimated to yield £53,348, which have hitherto been recorded under Local Funds.

"*Irrigation.*—The improvement of £50,900 under *Irrigation* is the ordinary growth of this source of Revenue.

"*Provincial Contributions* are expected to produce £415,100: of this, the sum of £374,700 is contributions from the Governments of Bengal (£274,700) and the North-Western Provinces (£100,000) in discharge of the responsibility which, as I shall presently explain, the Government of India is about to impose upon them for the interest on the capital expended on Extraordinary Public Works: the Balance (£40,400) is the estimated draft upon separate provincial Resources in support of the Services administered by the Local Governments.

"Including a further grant of £25,000 to Burmah, *the Balances of the Local Governments* are expected to increase by the net sum of £69,100.

"On the EXPENDITURE Side, the sum of £101,700 has been retrenched, as will presently be explained, from the Grants to be made over to the Governments of *Bengal,* the *North-Western Provinces,* and *Oudh,* for the additional Services to be entrusted to them. This retrenchment has been *pro formâ* thus shown in the Estimates; but the Local Government may redistribute it at their discretion—

	Bengal. £	N. W. Provinces. £	Oudh. £	TOTAL. £
Land Revenue	...	5,000	...	5,000
Law and Justice ...	10,000	5,000	...	15,000
Police	20,000	...	...	20,000
Education	4,000	...	...	4,000
Stationery and Printing ...	5,000	...	...	5,000
Public Works ...	20,000	9,400	...	29,400
Balances Decreased ...	...	16,000	7,300	23,300
TOTAL ...	59,000	35,400	7,300	101,700

"*Interest* shows an increase of £235,800, which will be explained by the proposed loan operations of the year.

"The satisfactory decrease of £26,500 under *Interest on other Accounts,* is owing to the relief obtained by the Treasury from the charge for interest upon the Guaranteed Railway Revenue Balances; the Government of India had never admitted the right of the Companies to this interest: Her Majesty's Government have acknowledged the force of the arguments used by the Government of India; and the Railway Companies have acquiesced in the withdrawal of the privilege. The charge was only real when the Companies earned surplus Revenue; in other cases, it went to swell the Net Traffic Earnings made over to the Government of India towards meeting the

Guaranteed Interest, and so diminished the net charge upon the Revenues for that item; therefore, in its bearing upon the Estimates of the year, this saving must be taken in connection with the estimated charge for *Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts*, which must show some corresponding increase. The measure is, however, calculated to save at least £6,000 a year.

"*3. Refunds and Drawbacks.*—The Imperial portion of this Grant is always fixed at £300,000; the increase of £15,000 is the amount necessary to make up this sum.

"*4. Land Revenue.*—The decrease of £20,600 is owing to the completion of settlements, and the retrenchment of £5,000 in the North-Western Provinces.

"*8. Salt.*—The increase of £32,200 is nominal, the decrease in 1876-77 having been casual: it occurs chiefly in *Madras*, to provide for petty construction and repairs omitted this year.

"*14. Administration.*—The decrease of £36,000 is estimated in the hope that the expenditure in 1876-77 may prove to have been abnormally high: the amalgamation of Oudh and the North-West Provinces has caused some saving under this Head.

"*15. Minor Departments.*—The excess of £9,500 is for Chinchona operations in Darjeeling.

"*16. Law and Justice.*—The excess of £37,300 would have been £52,300, but for the retrenchments in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces: the excess is to some extent balanced by excess receipts (£34,400): the remainder is for a large increase to the establishment of Law Officers in Bengal, the result of the recommendations of an influential Committee under the presidency of our colleague Sir Arthur Hobhouse, which recommendations have been approved by the Secretary of State for India.

"*17. Police.*—The decrease of £22,400 under *Police* is owing to the *pro formâ* exhibition under this Head of part of the retrenchment from the Government of Bengal: that Government may, possibly, effect the retrenchment in some other way.

"*18. Marine.*—There is a decrease of £21,700, which is partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £6,700 under Receipts.

"*19. Education.*—Including the grant for *Education* from Local Funds (net £274,000) the net expenditure on education is estimated at £913,400.

"*20. Ecclesiastical.*—Adding the Grant under this Head in the *Army* Estimates, the total Grant for *Ecclesiastical Services* is £196,600.

"*21. Medical.*—The increase of £6,500 is almost entirely in the Provincial portion of this Grant, and does not, therefore, require explanation: adding the Grants for *Medical Services* in the *Army*, net £324,300, and from Local Funds, net £93,500, the total estimated expenditure under this Head in 1877-78 is £1,016,400.

"*22. Stationery and Printing.*—The excess of £49,000, notwithstanding the retrenchment of £5,000, is in the Provincial portion of the Grant; it is evident that the expenditure in 1876-77 has been unusually low.

"*23. Political Agencies.*—The expenditure connected with the assumption of the Imperial Title in 1876-77 explains the decrease of £137,100 in 1877-78. In the review of the Regular Estimates for the current year, in my separate Minute, I have shown that the total charges incurred throughout the whole of India on this account, under all heads, will probably not exceed £100,000: the exact net cost of the Delhi Assemblage cannot now be stated, but, according to an estimate lately made, it will be about £50,000: considering the great political importance of the event, I think that this expenditure was very moderate.

"*26. Superannuations.*—The excess of £12,200 is for the most part in England, where the payments on account of the Military Funds and of the annuities of Covenanted Civil Servants are still increasing.

"*27. Loss by Exchange.*—I have already said that the large diminution under this Head is connected with the loan operations of the year. The estimate here is that the Secretary of State will raise 12¼ millions Sterling by Bills for Rs. 13,85,00,000: any one can, of course, calculate that these figures involve an estimate that our Bills will yield 1*s.* 9·23*d.* the rupee; but it is uncertain how much will really be drawn; and the estimate is not intended to indicate that the Government expects that its remittances will be effected at any particular rate. Either by bills, or by borrowing, the Secretary of State must get £16,000,000 for the Home Treasury in 1877-78; and I cannot say, with certainty, how much he will raise by bills and how much by borrowing.

"The rate for the adjustment of transactions with the Imperial Government and of furlough allowances and family remittances during the year is fixed at 1*s.* 9½*d.*

"*28. Miscellaneous.*—The expenditure on account of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which is recorded in the Accounts of 1876-77, will be absent in 1877-78: this is the chief item of the decrease of £40,100 under this Head: the remainder is in the provincial portion of the Estimates.

"*Famine Relief*—Is expected to cost £486,000 less in 1877-78 than in 1876-77. I have given in my review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, in the Minute now before the Council, details showing the estimated charges for the famine in the current and in the coming year. The gross estimated cost is £3,735,400 in Madras and £1,809,700 in Bombay, making a total of £5,545,100, of which £2,209,100 is loss of revenue and excess cost of army supplies, and £3,336,000 is direct expenditure on measures of relief. Deducting the estimated addition to the earnings of the railways, consequent on the famine, the total estimated net cost of the famine is £5,250,000, of which £3,100,000 will fall on this year, and £2,150,000 on 1877-78.

"*The Army* shows no improvement in 1877-78 as compared with 1876-77; but, on the contrary, an increase of net charge amounting to £49,500. The other items in the Statement which I have explained in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, in the Minute now before the Council, are, however, more favorable; and the true net cost of the Army, according to that Statement, will be £145,907 less in 1877-78 than in 1876-77. I have entered at some length in that Minute into the question of Army expenditure, and have shown how extremely serious the question is.

"*Public Works Ordinary.*—The decrease of £70,000, as will be apparent upon reference to the Table given in the review of the Regular Estimates, is partly nominal, and partly in the *Irrigation* Grant.

"The entire Grants for expenditure on Public Works in India during 1877-78 aggregate £11,489,774, as follows:—

	At Home.	In India.	Total, converting Pounds into Rupees at the average rate of exchange for the year.
	£	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Ordinary ...	102,700	3,86,69,000	3,98,30,189
Less Receipts	18,100	18,14,000	20,18,641
Net ...	84,600	3,68,55,000	3,78,11,498
Net grant from Local Funds ...	...	1,37,57,000	1,37,57,000
Public Works Extraordinary ...	734,500	2,89,35,000	3,72,39,347
Guaranteed Railways; Current Account; as calculated in my separate Minute	...	1,39,24,964	1,39,24,964
Ditto Capital Expenditure ...	747,200	—12,83,000	71,64,934
Loans to Public Bodies	...	50,00,000	50,00,000
Total			11,48,97,743

"*State Railways* show a net improvement of £87,600, the Net Revenue of the year being estimated at £191,800, a satisfactory improvement: as I have shown in reviewing the Regular Estimates for 1876-77, the growth of the revenue from these lines is highly encouraging.

"*Land and Supervision.*—Decrease, £13,200: this item must now diminish as the Guaranteed Railways approach completion: but the charge for Supervision alone is upwards of £50,000.

"The *Guaranteed Interest* payable by the Government is expected to increase by £580,700, and the Gain by Exchange to diminish by £74,300; altogether the Estimate for 1877-78 shows a burden of £610,700 in excess of that of 1876-77. The true burden is, as I have shown in my remarks upon the Regular Estimates, £1,392,496, and the true excess, owing to a more favorable estimate of exchange, only £443,260. Some portion of the decrease of the Net Traffic Earnings is nominal: the half-yearly Accounts of the Railway Companies are made up on the 30th June and 31st December, when any surplus found due to the Companies is paid to them: but the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India do not, in this respect, follow the contracts, but record the transactions of the financial year: thus the Estimates which I have presented for 1876-77 include all the earnings of

the Railways to the 31st March 1877. Moreover, it takes some time to complete and audit the Accounts of the Railway Companies and to send them to England; and the surplus due to the Companies is not paid until they have been examined and accepted there. Thus it happens that the large surplus of £400,000 due to the Railway Companies in respect to the period embraced in our Regular Estimates will not be paid till next year, when it will appear in reduction of the Net Traffic Receipts recorded in the Finance Accounts of that year. The surplus payments recorded in the Finance Accounts in 1876-77 are estimated at £299,400, so that the Estimates of 1877-78 are adversely affected by this item to the extent of £100,600.

"I beg to call the special attention of the Council and of the public to the facts and figures regarding these railways which are given in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77 in my separate Minute; I will not repeat them here; but they possess the highest importance and interest; the increase in the traffic, the decrease in the working expenses, and the diminution of the burden imposed on the Revenues of the Empire, are most satisfactory; and I look upon the progress of these Railways as one of the most hopeful and important facts connected with the future of our finances.

"The Delhi Assemblage is estimated to have added a sum of £90,000 to the Net Traffic Earnings of 1876-77, and lastly, the chief part of the Famine Traffic will, it is believed, fall into 1876-77.

"*Public Works Extraordinary.*—The Grant is £3,628,000, of which £128,000 is to cover a payment at Home postponed from 1876-77 to 1877-78: the effective Grant is thus only 3½ millions, of which £2,500,000 is for Railways, and £900,000 for Canals. We are most anxious not to check the progress of these beneficial works, and we shall be glad to grant a little more money in the course of the year, if we find ourselves in a position to do so. Of the present Grant of £3,628,000, £1,206,300 is for expenditure on the *Punjab Northern* and *Indus Valley* State Railways. There will still remain the sum of £1,487,800 to be spent before these Railways, which are not reproductive works (although we hope to reap a small revenue from them) are completed. The programme of State Railway construction operations during the year is as follows:—

	£		£
Rajputana line ...	150,000	Northern Bengal ...	290,300
Western Rajputana ...	100,000	Tirhoot	95,600
Neemuch	196,000	Rangoon	158,500
Holkar	100,000	Punjab Northern ...	272,500
Warda Valley ...	22,700	Indus Valley	933,800
Sindhia	205,400		

I am very glad that the Government is at last able to commence the important work of connecting the lines from Northern India and Rajputana with those of the Bombay Presidency, by Ahmedabad and Neemuch; and I trust that it may be found possible to push the work forward rapidly to completion.

"The total grant for Irrigation Works in 1877-78 is as follows:—

	Grant, 1877-78.
	£
Ordinary	900,600
Extraordinary	900,000
TOTAL ...	1,800,600

Of the Ordinary grant £143,808 is to be spent on Works, £401,579 on Repairs, £342,292 on Maintenance, Conservancy Establishment, and Establishment for collection of revenue, and the balance on tools and plant and State expenditure on guaranteed Irrigation Works. The Extraordinary expenditure (£900,000) is to be incurred principally on the following projects:—

	£		£
Sirhind Canal ...	140,900	Sone ...	191,000
Western Jumna ...	74,900	Orissa	63,400
Baree Doab ...	24,800	Midnapore ...	20,500
Swat River ...	30,500	Godavery Deltas ...	28,600
Ganges	80,000	Kistna Deltas ...	14,800
Agra	10,000	Moota Canal ...	31,900
Lower Ganges ...	170,000		

"I have now to explain the *Ways* and *Means* whereby it is proposed to make provision for the service of the year 1877-78: in doing so, I must

invite attention to the Abstract Tables in the right-hand corner at foot of Statements IV, V, and VI, which contain the figures of which I have now to speak.

"I have stated that the Expenditure of the year is expected to exceed the Revenue by the sum of £4,249,700; £283,300 must be provided from the remaining Balances of the Military Funds to supply the difference between the subscriptions to the Funds recorded under XVIII, *Receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances*, and the payments to the beneficiaries of the extinct Funds for which the State is now liable: £500,000 is required for *Loans to Native States and Public Bodies*, such as Municipal Corporations, Port Trusts, and the like: the *Guaranteed Railway Companies* will draw upon us for £618,900.

"It is expected that the Balances of these Companies in our Treasuries on the 31st March will be only £421,000: it is satisfactory to observe that we now owe the Companies little; and that, in the course of a few months, we shall owe them nothing.

"The *Deposit and Remittance Accounts* are estimated to result in the net withdrawal of £470,900 from the Public Treasury.

"Lastly, we want the sum of £823,400 in order to raise our Balances to the lowest amount necessary for carrying on the service of the year. The Government of India is not responsible for the management of the Home Treasury by the Secretary of State in Council; but I remark that the transactions of that Treasury during the year are expected to end in a reduction of the Secretary of State's Balances by £136,900, leaving them at only £1,011,200. With reference to the large transactions of the Home Treasury (aggregating £34,000,000 a year), and to past experience, this amount cannot but be considered moderate.

"The amount of the working balance that the Government of India ought to have at its credit or in its treasuries in India at the beginning of the financial year, has been the subject of frequent discussion: like the balances which any private individual keeps ready at his command, the amount which the Government of India requires must obviously depend upon the sum of its transactions and upon their geographical distribution, and upon various other considerations: if transactions are concentrated in one or two treasuries, a much smaller aggregate working balance will suffice than if they are spread over a multitude of treasuries scattered over vast distances.

"The following Statement of the public Receipts and Disbursements since 1869-70 will be useful in an investigation of the proper amount of the working balance of the Government of India:—

Receipts and Disbursements at the Treasuries of the Government of India at Home and in India.

	Receipts.			Disbursements.			Balances at close of the year.		
	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1=Rs. 10.	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1 = Rs. 10.	England.	India.	Total, assuming £1 = Rs. 10.
	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	17,631,329	90,30,63,700	107,92,80,920	17,755,229	86,54,16,230	104,29,69,430	2,992,483	13,94,04,510	16,83,39,340
1870-71 ...	19,473,577	99,63,99,680	119,16,25,450	19,060,088	96,81,06,760	115,87,07,640	3,305,972	16,81,97,430	20,12,47,150
1871-72 ...	15,740,339	118,45,72,750	134,19,76,140	16,235,220	118,27,83,030	129,50,35,230	2,821,091	21,99,77,150	24,81,88,060
1872-73 ...	15,712,672	107,36,39,160	123,07,65,880	15,535,319	110,57,39,380	126,10,92,570	2,998,444	18,78,76,930	21,78,61,370
1873-74 ...	16,121,090	105,08,65,300	121,20,76,200	17,105,896	109,94,07,810	126,94,66,770	2,013,638	14,03,34,420	16,04,70,800
1874-75 ...	17,194,697	106,85,17,120	123,54,66,090	16,412,165	105,26,78,400	121,61,95,050	2,796,370	15,17,73,140	17,97,41,840
1875-76 ...	15,693,341	103,05,46,392	118,74,79,702	17,569,813	101,27,89,495	118,84,97,615	919,899	16,95,24,940	17,87,23,930
1876-77 ...	19,166,300	98,50,33,000	118,66,95,000	18,938,100	104,91,60,000	123,85,41,000	1,148,100	11,58,97,000	12,68,78,000
1877-78 ...	18,951,100	101,33,68,900	119,18,69,000	16,966,000	100,37,55,000	117,36,35,000	1,011,200	12,50,00,000	13,61,12,000

"There are in India 233 treasuries, besides 1,048 revenue sub-divisions of districts, at many of which there is some kind of a treasury, and besides outlying treasure-chests.

"A preponderating share of the land revenue is received in India in the spring; but the expenditure and the bills of the Home Government go on, more or less evenly, all the year round: the result of this peculiarity is that the balances of the Government in India, if not recruited by loans, or sustained by interruptions of the Secretary of State's drafts, subside rapidly from about June, till they reach their lowest point about the end of October, the balances at the end of which month may be expected to fall at least £3,000,000 below the balances at the end of March.

"Having regard to the magnitude of the transactions at our Public Treasuries, (aggregating upwards of £200,000,000 a year), the vast extent of the territories administered by the Government of India, the numerous separate receptacles of public money scattered over the country, and the unequal distribution of the revenues over the year; remembering also the liability of the Government of India to sudden demands upon its treasury for war, famine, or other public necessities, and the scanty resources of the Indian money market, Lord Northbrook's Government determined, a year ago, that it was only prudent to provide for balances at the end of the year aggregating £13,500,000 for ordinary purposes, besides a reserve which Lord Northbrook thought should be substantial: but, under the present financial pressure, we must put up with the inconvenience of a smaller balance, and I propose, therefore, to provide for a closing balance of only £12,500,000. Enquiries are now in progress as to the smallest working balance necessary in each Province: when these investigations are completed, and further experience is gained of the working of the Reserve Treasury, the Government of India will be in a position once more to consider what is the proper amount of balance, altogether, to provide at the beginning of each financial year.

"Before leaving the subject of the balances of the Government of India, I wish to make a few remarks upon some of the misapprehensions that often prevail concerning them. Some people seem to suppose that the Government of India can spend money from the public balances without entering the transactions in the Public Accounts, and that these balances are a mysterious hoard from which we can help ourselves without the inconvenience of justifying or explaining our proceedings: others have gone the length of gravely proposing that the Government of India should credit its balances, or a slice of them, as revenue.

"But there is really no mystery at all about these balances, which do not differ in character from the balances at credit of any private individual: not a rupee of public money can be spent, or is spent, which does not come from the public balances; and not a rupee can be taken from these balances without the fact being recorded and brought to account. The plain truth is, that the Accounts and Estimates which it is my duty to review and explain to-day, exist only for the purpose of recording what money has passed, or is expected to pass, into and out of these balances, and to explain and justify every addition to, and every reduction of, these balances: if the disbursements recorded in the Accounts of the year exceed the receipts, the balances are reduced; if the receipts exceed the disbursements, the balances are increased. Thus, by submitting to a reduction of the public balances, the Government of Lord Northbrook was able to pay some part of the cost of the Bengal famine, without borrowing; but this did not enable the Government to keep a single item of the expenditure out of the Public Accounts: it seems almost absurd that I should gravely say this; but the strange misconceptions that often appear seemed to demand some such explanation.

"Our liabilities in excess of the produce of our revenues aggregate £6,946,200.

"Of this sum we expect to receive £81,000 from the *Civil Service Funds*, £50,000 from *Savings Bank Deposits*, £139,700 *Surplus of Local Revenues*, and £175,500 from certain other deposits called *Sundry Obligations*, which include the Nizámat Stipend Fund, the Bahu Begam's Stipend Fund, and certain Guaranteed Railway Funds.

"The balance is £6,500,000, and this is the net sum which I now estimate that we may have to borrow in the course of the year. I do not forget that the ten year debentures of 1867, the outstanding balance of which amounts to £458,100, are due and payable on the 1st June 1877; but I am not yet prepared to make any special announcement regarding them.

"Of the net sum of £6,500,000 which the Government thus estimates that it may have to borrow in the course of the year, £250,000 is expected from His Highness the Maháráját Sindhiá for the Gwálior Railway: our present hypothesis is that of the residue, 3¾ millions sterling will be borrowed by the Secretary of State in England and 2½ millions in India.

"But I must here give an important warning: upon the face of the Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI will be found, for the first time, the following note—

'The estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed, and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by bills in 1877-78, are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State in Council will raise by bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England, as the case may be.

This note is added under instructions from the Secretary of State. In order to make these *Estimates of Ways and Means* for the Service of the coming year, it is necessary to set down the amount that it is proposed to borrow, and to frame a hypothesis whether the money will be borrowed in India or in England: but the Government of India is not authorised to commit the Secretary of State to borrow or not to borrow any particular sum during the year: and it is not usually possible to communicate the prospects of the year to the Secretary of State with sufficient fullness to enable him to decide, finally, upon the proposals of the Government of India.

"These important Statements must, therefore, be understood henceforth to be, so far as prospective loan operations are involved, only provisional forecasts; and must not be held in any way to commit the Government of India or the Secretary of State to borrow for the service of the year, either the particular sum set down, or in particular proportions in India and England.

"Moreover, the Secretary of State for India can borrow no money in London without first obtaining authority from Parliament: and at the present moment he has no such authority, having exhausted the statutory powers granted to him on the occasion of the Bengal Famine. It is obviously quite impossible for the Government of India to say that Parliament will authorise the Secretary of State to borrow more money in London; and the Government of India is not even at liberty to pledge the Secretary of State to make application to Parliament for fresh powers to borrow. What I have said, therefore, must be distinctly understood as expressing only the views and intentions of the Government of India, and must not be construed as implicating the Secretary of State, or pledging him to any course of action. I am afraid that this will not be considered altogether satisfactory; but the Government of India is not now in a position to state more definitely how provision will be made for the service of the year.

"The Government of India is fully alive to the importance of satisfying its requirements in India without resorting to the London market more than is absolutely necessary; and if, in the course of the year, circumstances should favor such an arrangement, and the Government of India is in a position to act upon its own judgment, a larger share of the whole amount than £2,500,000 may be offered to the market in India. On the other hand, the Governor General in Council will not, so far as the decision rests with him, submit to any unreasonable terms; and, if the conditions acceptable to the money market in India should appear too unfavorable, he will not hesitate to recommend to the Secretary of State to endeavour to obtain power to borrow in England as much more than 3¾ millions sterling as is found to be really wanted.

"Supposing that the Secretary of State borrows 3¾ millions sterling in England, it will be necessary for him to raise by bills upon India 12¼ millions sterling. To effect this, it is calculated that he must sell bills for about 26½ lakhs of rupees a week throughout the year: the Government of India is accordingly authorised to announce that bills for 26½ lakhs of rupees will, according to present intentions, be offered for sale, weekly, during April and May.

"I will begin what I have now to say to the Council with a brief review of the results of the financial administration of the last seven years, ending with 1875-76, the last year for which the Accounts are completed. I think that this will be useful in enabling us to form a correct judgment of our present position; and the period which I have taken is a convenient one, because, while it was one of general peace and prosperity, a serious famine occurred in it, and a large expenditure took place on unremunerative public works: the results of the seven years may be fairly assumed to contain few elements of a specially abnormal character. In saying this I do not forget the great expenditure on the Bengal famine; but, on the other hand, it must be remarked that, since this period of seven years closed, we have already to meet another famine which will not cost much less; nor have we any right to assume that we shall escape more easily in future.

"The gross revenues during the seven years ending with 1875-76 aggregated £357,573,100, and the total expenditure amounted to £370,555,000. Thus the expenditure exceeded the revenues by £12,981,900.

"During the seven years the sum of £19,654,000 was spent upon works classified as extraordinary, and £6,500,000 was spent from the imperial revenues, on the relief of the famine in Bengal.

"Out of the sum spent on Extraordinary Public Works, £4,771,000 was expended on the construction of the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley State Railways. These railways belong to a class of works of which I shall again speak; they were not undertaken as reproductive works; and, although it is anticipated that they may yield a net return of 2 per cent. on their capital cost, I shall, in a review which I wish to be severe, exclude their cost from the extraordinary head of account, and treat it, as I think strictly speaking it ought to have been treated from the first, as ordinary expenditure. This correction will leave the sum of £14,883,700 as fairly representing extraordinary expenditure on reproductive public works; and, if there had been no famine, we should have been able to pay for the whole of these unremunerative works, and there would have been a surplus in the seven years, according to the Accounts as they are now constructed, of £8,401,700.

"But, in order to obtain a true conception of the financial results of the seven years, some further adjustments are necessary; included in the Gross Revenues is the sum of £2,443,300 transferred from the Book Capital of the extinct Military Funds: great doubts are felt whether it is right to reckon these transfers as Revenue at all, unless, indeed, interest be charged *per contra* as if the Funds were still in existence; and, for my present purpose, I prefer to exclude them. I will also exclude the sum of £986,900 by which the financial results of the seven years are estimated to appear better than they really are, owing to the peculiar mode in which the sterling transactions of the Home Treasury are combined with the rupee transactions of the Indian Treasuries.

"If these two disturbing causes be eliminated, the true financial result of the seven years, including the cost of unremunerative public works, and excluding the cost of famine relief, would be a surplus of £4,971,500. But it has to be remembered that during the same period, the income tax, which has ceased to be one of our sources of revenue, yielded, net, £4,364,900: if, therefore, there had been no income tax, there would have been a surplus of £606,500, after meeting the charges for unremunerative public works, but excluding the charges for famine.

"Another consideration favourable to the finance of these seven years deserves mention: we accumulated a reserve stock of 35,315 chests of Bengal opium, the cost of which will be recovered in future years, with the profit or revenue yielded at auction: the cost of these 35,315 chests may be reckoned at £1,412,600, of which about £850,000 is included in the recorded expenditure of 1869 to 1876.

"On the other hand, a substantial benefit accrued to the revenues upon the redemption, on the 30th April 1874, of the capital stock of the East India Company. The Sinking Fund created by Act 3 and 4, William IV, Cap. 85, Sec. 12, amounted, on that date, to £7,876,439, and its appropriation towards the redemption of the stock relieved the Revenues from the payment of about £315,000 a year.

"Upon the whole, it may be said that this retrospect is satisfactory. From the 1st April 1869 to the 31st March 1876, not only was no addition made to the debt of the country, except for reproductive works, but a substantial portion of the money invested for these works was really provided from current revenue.

"If we look at details, we shall find further encouragement: the growth of the Net Revenue under its main Heads was as follows:—

	1869-70.	1875-76.	Improvement.
	£	£	£
Land Revenue ...	19,603,000	20,142,800	539,800
Excise ...	1,997,100	2,407,000	409,900
Customs ...	2,167,200	2,470,000	302,800
Salt ...	5,463,000	5,702,200	239,200
Stamps ...	2,224,900	2,692,400	467,500
Opium ...	6,130,900	6,252,000	121,100
Total ...	37,586,100	39,666,400	2,080,300

"The Net Yearly Imperial Expenditure during the same period was as follows:—

	Civil, except Famine Relief.	Famine Relief.	Military.	Grand Total.	Total, excluding Famine Relief.	Total, excluding *Loss by Exchange*.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1869-70	...23,242,400	...	15,250,800	38,493,200	38,493,200	38,314,000
1870-71	...23,246,200	...	15,119,400	38,365,600	38,365,600	37,797,800
1871-72	...22,178,000	...	14,733,700	36,911,700	36,911,700	36,515,700
1872-73	...23,797,000	...	14,596,800	38,393,800	38,393,800	37,628,700
1873-74	...22,494,100	3,864,700	14,217,400	40,576,200	36,711,500	35,725,000
1874-75	...22,258,800	2,237,900	14,386,400	38,883,100	36,645,200	35,747,300
1875-76	...23,226,400	508,500	14,262,900	37,997,800	37,489,300	36,059,600

"Thus the net revenue increased during the seven years by more than £2,000,000, or at the average rate of nearly £300,000 a year, while the net expenditure, excluding famine relief, showed no tendency to increase at all, and was actually less in 1875-76 than in 1869-70. Excluding also *Loss by Exchange*, an element which may be said to be practically altogether beyond our control, the net expenditure in 1875-76 was less than the net expenditure in 1869-70, by £2,254,400, of which about £1,000,000 was in the Army, and the rest in the Civil Department: I wish to call special attention to this fact, for it is very important and very encouraging, and reflects great credit on the past administration of our finances.

"Notwithstanding the large amount borrowed during this period, the net charge for *Interest* rose only from Rs. 4,60,67,220 in 1869-70, to Rs. 4,61,69,190 in 1875-76. This favourable result is due to the redemption of the East India Company's Stock already explained; to various successful operations for the reduction of the rate of interest on our Loans; and to the progress of the investment of the Reserve of the Paper Currency Department.

"I think that the facts and figures which I have given for these seven years* show that the finances were administered during this period with great care, economy, and success: I look upon them as highly honourable to the Governments of Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook, and to my predecessors Sir Richard Temple and Sir William Muir: nor must I omit to give due credit to Mr. Chapman, who, during the whole of this period, was Financial Secretary, and who, fortunately for the Government and for me, still holds that post. It is not now my object to enter into a detailed review of the Financial Administration of past years; but if I were to do so, I might say much more to show the extreme care with which it has been directed. It must be remembered, also, that during this period considerable reductions in taxation were effected; besides the abolition of the Income Tax, which for my own part I regret, the Customs Tariff was revised, and some of its most objectionable features removed: a great portion of the duties on exports have been swept away; the general rate of import duty has been reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent.; and the whole of the tariff valuations have been carefully corrected.

"It is no doubt very encouraging to find that since 1869-70 we should have paid our way so well: we must not, however, deceive ourselves into supposing that the facts which I have stated prove that the Finances are in a condition which leaves nothing to be desired: it ought clearly to be understood that, if such charges as those for famine and for unremunerative public works cannot be provided out of the ordinary revenues, the state of our finances must be unsound.

* The following abstract shows how Ways and Means were provided for the Public Service during these seven years. It will be seen that besides the *Deficit of Imperial Revenue*, Rs. 12,98,20,550, we had to find Rs. 1,52,03,280 for the several *Service Funds*, Rs. 5,20,04,100 for *Loans to Native States and Public Bodies* (including Rs. 2,01,27,802 for the purchase from the Bombay Port Trust of the Elphinstone Company's Property), and Rs. 1,66,20,930 for the *Guaranteed Railways*. Moreover, we raised the *Balances in our Treasuries at Home* and in *India* from Rs. 13,20,17,840 by Rs. 4,67,06,090 to Rs. 17,87,23,930. Thus altogether our obligations in excess of our Revenues amounted to Rs. 26,03,54,950. Of this amount, the *Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenues* yielded Rs. 51,96,530. *Savings Bank Deposits* supplied Rs. 88,28,280; the net result of the *Deposit* and *Remittance* transactions was in our favour by Rs. 1,79,07,790 (chiefly repayments by Her Majesty's Government of advances made in India for the Abyssinian Expedition), and we borrowed Rs. 22,84,22,350.

Abstract of Ways and Means Account, 1869—76.

	Rs.		Rs.
Surplus of Provincial and Local Revenues ...	51,96,530	*Deficit of Imperial Revenues* ...	12,98,20,550
Savings Banks Deposits	88,28,280	*Balance of transactions with Service Funds*	1,52,03,280
Balance of Deposit and Remittance Accounts	1,79,07,790	*Loans to Native States and Public Bodies*	5,20,04,100
Borrowed	22,84,22,350	*Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn* ...	1,66,20,930
		Balances in Treasuries increased ...	4,67,06,090
	26,03,54,950		26,03,54,950

"These questions are so serious that I wish to refer to them before going further; for, unless we have clear conceptions regarding them, it will be impossible to understand what our financial position really is.

"It cannot be too distinctly stated that charges for the relief of famine must be looked upon as ordinary charges; they are so shown in the Accounts of the present year, and in the Estimates now before the Council; and they were shown in the same way for the Bengal famine by the Government of Lord Northbrook. In the Financial Statement for 1874-75, Lord Northbrook showed very clearly that, whatever means we may take to obviate or mitigate these calamities, famines cannot, under present circumstances, be looked upon as occurrences of an extraordinary character; he said that, in the ten years which had elapsed before 1874, there had been three serious famines in India—the Orissa famine in 1866, the famine in Northern India in 1869, and the famine in Behar in 1874. We have now, unhappily, to add a fourth to the list, that from which a vast tract of country is now suffering, and which will, I fear, prove a not less serious calamity than those which preceded it. Such being the facts with which we have to deal, we cannot, as Lord Northbrook stated, safely depend upon loans for meeting the charges on account of famine. 'It is necessary,' he said, 'that, besides a fair surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, such a margin should be provided, in addition, in ordinary times, as shall constitute a reasonable provision for meeting occasional expenditure upon famines:' if this condition, he said, were fulfilled, and a sufficient surplus secured in years of prosperity, deficit might be endured with less objection in occasional years of adversity. The Government of India, it was stated, had, therefore, resolved to use its best endeavours to maintain for the future a considerable surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, and thus to make provision beforehand for any calls which were likely to arise on account of famines. This resolution on the part of the Government was undoubtedly wise; but, since the charges for unremunerative public works cannot rightly be excluded, the conditions laid down in 1875 have not, in my judgment, been fulfilled: and considering that we have lost the income tax, it is impossible to anticipate that they will be fulfilled in future, unless we take some further steps for ensuring a larger surplus of income over ordinary expenditure.

"I must now mention the other great Head of expenditure regarding which, if we wish to form a correct idea of our real financial position, it is essential that there should be no misunderstanding: I refer to those great public works undertaken to meet the political and military necessities of the empire, but which are not expected to be directly remunerative.

"As an illustration of the kind of works to which I now refer, I will take the railways already mentioned, which are under construction in the Punjab and on the Sindh Frontier: these works will doubtless be very beneficial to the country through which they pass; but they are not undertaken on such grounds as this, but because they are considered, for political and military reasons, to be essential to the service of the Empire; there is no profession that they will be directly remunerative; and, if we have borrowed money for them, we have done so simply because it was held impossible to construct them in any other way; such works cannot properly be called Extraordinary in the technical sense in which we now use that term. They differ only in magnitude, and not in kind, from the works which we pay for out of the ordinary revenues, such as barracks, or fortifications, or other works which involve a heavy outlay and give no direct return. I am afraid that it can hardly be denied that the system which has hitherto been followed, under which these necessary, but not directly remunerative works have been mixed up with works which we expect to be directly profitable, has tended to make us less chary in spending money, than we should have been if the expenditure had been shown, as the famine expenditure is shown, among the ordinary charges of the year: our public Accounts ought to give a complete statement of the actual facts of our financial position, with no reservations or evasions, however unpleasant the appearance of the facts may be.

"I wish it had now been practicable to remove altogether from the Extraordinary head of account all the works of the class which I have

been describing: it has, however, been decided that we cannot now do this, and that we had better not attempt to correct past errors of classification: for the future, it has been resolved, in communication with the Secretary of State, that no work shall, under any circumstances, be classed as Extraordinary, unless we are satisfied that it will yield a net income sufficient to cover the interest upon its capital cost: it has also been decided, in respect to future works, that, if a work has been classed as Extraordinary, and it be ascertained, subsequently, that the estimates of profit were fallacious, any further expenditure upon it shall not be treated as Extraordinary, but entered among the ordinary charges. I think, for my own part, that there is very much to be said in favour of the view that we might, with propriety, go much further, and do away with all distinction between Ordinary and Extraordinary expenditure: this would involve no change in our policy; we should still borrow money for useful works; and, although our Budget Statements might usually close with the announcement of a deficit instead of a surplus, and would have a less agreeable appearance, the deficits would have no more real or serious existence than they have now: this, however, is a matter which I need not now discuss: the decision which I have now stated, and on which the Government is resolved to act, will, at any rate, place matters on a sounder basis in future.

"The figures which I have given show that, during the past seven years, we should have just managed, after meeting all charges for unremunerative Public Works, to bring our expenditure within our income, if there had been no income-tax and no famine: but we cannot omit famine from our calculations; and we have now no income-tax: it therefore follows, judging by the experience of these seven years, that our ordinary revenues are just sufficient to meet all ordinary charges excepting those for the relief of famine, for which we may consider that no provision is now made: I think that the estimates of the current and coming years tend to confirm this general conclusion.

"What, therefore, we now have to do, is to establish a sufficient margin of annual income over ordinary expenditure, to enable us to meet with certainty not only the charges for famine relief, according to the principle laid down by Lord Northbrook, and charges for unremunerative public works, but for other demands which cannot be foreseen, but which will inevitably occur: this is the more important because, in India, we have, under present circumstances, almost no means, such as those which can always be applied in England for temporarily increasing the public income to meet a temporary necessity.

"Our financial position also requires improvement to enable us to carry out measures necessary for the regular progress and better administration of the country: there are administrative improvements which are very necessary; and, above all, there are urgent fiscal reforms, closely affecting the economical and commercial interests of India, which, for want of means, have hitherto been hardly touched. It is easy to give illustrations of my meaning: there are the duties on cotton goods, of which I shall have to speak again; and, independently of them, I do not think that any one will maintain that our Customs Tariff is in a satisfactory condition. Then, there are the Inland Sugar duties, to which also I shall refer again presently: six years ago I heard them called, in this Council, the most discreditable relic of the dark ages of taxation that exists in India: every one agrees in this judgment; but the Sugar duties still exist. Take, again, the system under which we levy our Salt revenue in Northern India: no one denies that it is a positive disgrace to a civilized Government; but it remains unaltered. The time is perhaps hardly come for talking of the repayment of debt as a practical object to be aimed at, or for hoping that we may be able to dispense with borrowing even for reproductive public works: for works which are not reproductive we ought not, except under the pressure of extreme necessity, to borrow a sixpence: the increase of debt is so serious an evil, that we must strive to reduce our borrowing to a minimum even for remunerative works, and provide as much money as possible for them from ordinary revenues; so always that we do not allow this determination to check the progress of necessary great works of public improvement, or to interfere with the execution of great fiscal reforms such as those which I have mentioned.

"There is another matter which obviously has a most important bearing on this subject—the question of the future value of silver: I am afraid that we cannot, with any confidence, expect to avoid serious loss hereafter from disturbances in the relative values of the precious metals; and no one can now measure the future deranging effect upon our finances of these disturbances. In connection with this subject, I must mention the great importance of sparing no efforts to prevent the increase of the sum which we have to pay annually in England in gold. I have referred to this subject in my separate Minute, and have said that, although I do not now wish to give opinions in regard to the measures, if any, which ought to be adopted, the subject is receiving, and will continue to receive, all the attention which the Government can give it.

"In asserting that our financial position must be improved, I by no means desire to see the improvement pushed to an extreme: I wish for no such surplus of income over expenditure as would involve the necessity of imposing heavy burdens on the country or might tempt the Government to launch out into extravagancies: I ask, only, for such a reasonable margin on the right side of the account, as will enable us to pay our way honestly, to avoid increasing the burden of debt, and to carry out, at a reasonable and moderate rate, necessary measures of administrative and economical progress.

"Now it is certain that we cannot bring about in the coming year any such improvement as I desire: with famine in a large part of India it is obvious that no time could be so inopportune as the present, not only for imposing fresh burdens on the people who are suffering, but even for measures involving serious administrative changes: we could not, at such a time as this, ask the Governments of Madras or Bombay even to undertake the examination of new financial schemes: all that we can now attempt is to lay down, as fully as we can, the principles by which the Government of India intends to be guided, and to take such steps as may be practicable for carrying out our programme in those provinces which are in a prosperous condition.

"The only means by which the necessary improvement in our financial position can be gained are fresh taxation, or reduction of expenditure, or increased productiveness of existing sources of revenue, or a combination of these means.

"It will be understood, from what I have already said, that I have no measures to propose at present for the imposition of any general taxation: it may be a cause of special relief to some of my audience to learn that the rumours which we have heard from time to time about the re-imposition of an income-tax have no foundation. As to the income-tax, I freely confess that I regretted its disappearance; but there has been no thought of restoring it. The Government is obliged to propose some other taxation, of which I shall speak further on.

"In regard to reduction of expenditure, the only head under which there has, lately, been any serious increase of charge is the Army; I have mentioned this in the Minute now before the Council as a cause of grave anxiety, over which the Government of India has comparatively little control: in regard to the possibility of future reductions of Military Expenditure, all I can say is that the Government of India will do everything that it properly can do to effect them. It is only in the great Imperial Services that we can now hope to see much done in this direction; for there is comparatively little room for saving on the ordinary charges of the Civil Administration carried on, for the most part, by the Local Governments: we have, however, every reason to believe that, under the system of provincial assignments established in 1871, and which we are now further developing, these charges will bring no fresh burdens in future on the Imperial Treasury; and the actual reductions of Imperial Expenditure, for which we are able to take credit in our Estimates for the coming year, in consequence of the extension of that system, are, as I shall presently show, not unimportant.

"I believe that much may be done to increase the productiveness of existing sources of income, and I will explain the measures by which the Government hopes that this may be effected.

"We all remember the schemes which a great Englishman put forth, some twenty years ago, for the better government of India. He told us, with an

eloquence which he alone possesses, of the folly of supposing that so vast a country, with its twenty different nations and its twenty languages, could ever be bound up into a single State. 'What you want,' he said, 'is to decentralize your Government: what would be thought if the whole of Europe were under one Governor who knew only the language of the Feejee Islands?' Now, much as I respect Mr. Bright—and no one has a sincerer respect for him than I have—I am not going to defend the projects by which he would have abolished the Governor-General-in-Council and would have established half a dozen separate Governments in India, having no connection with each other, and each of them directly subordinate to the Secretary of State at home: I believe that, sooner or later, the result of such a plan, if it were put in operation, would be the destruction of our Indian Empire; and I am not one of those people, who unfortunately are not wanting now-a-days, who can look with complacency on such a prospect; nor will I accept it as even a possible contingency.

"If there be one thing more essential than another in India, it is, in my opinion, a strong Central Government; and I utterly disbelieve that we can ever get such a Government out of India itself. Nevertheless, there was a basis of truth and wisdom in Mr. Bright's proposals: it is, in many respects, quite true that what we want is to decentralize our Government; although I dislike the term decentralize, because it conveys to many people the false notion that we desire to diminish the central authority of the Supreme Government: on the contrary, we desire to see that authority increased, and made the strongest possible reality; and I am convinced that we can only maintain true imperial control by refusing to meddle with details which the local authorities can alone understand, and with which they alone can intelligently deal: no Government, whether it be Imperial or Provincial, can ever really deserve to be called strong, unless it be conducted on these principles.

"As Your Excellency told us the other day, on a very different occasion from this, we have been far too much disposed to disregard the fact that India is no homogeneous country, but a continent containing many nations, the differences between which are at least as great as those which exist between the nations of Europe: it is farther from Lahore to Calcutta than from London to Naples; and, wide as the difference is between England and Italy, there is probably far less difference between those two countries in all their physical conditions, and far less difference between their inhabitants, than there is between the Punjab and Bengal. Nor is it at all true that our existing Indian Provinces are merely artificial divisions: there are, no doubt, varieties of race and language and customs to be found within a single Province; but Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab have, nevertheless, each of them, a fairly well-defined and distinct character.

"I believe that the views which I have now been stating, and which Your Excellency has, on more than one occasion, publicly declared, are especially true in regard to measures of taxation and finance; we should think it very unreasonable to suppose that the same plans of taxation and financial administration are applicable to all the countries of Europe; and it is just as unreasonable to suppose that the same plans are applicable throughout India; a system which may be excellent in one Province may be as bad as possible in another.

"Now, the Government is not so foolish as to imagine that there is any essential distinction between provincial and imperial taxation, or between provincial and imperial expenditure: when we talk of throwing upon the Local Governments new responsibilities for increasing the public revenues; or of relieving our finances by making provincial certain obligations which have hitherto been imperial; we are not so ostrich-like, or so dishonest, as to imagine or to profess, that, by any juggle of names, we can alter the nature of new taxation and make it less burdensome to the people; or that the actual expenditure of the Empire is diminished, when we say that charges for certain classes of works, which have hitherto been imperial, shall henceforth be provincial; indeed, in the Accounts as now remodelled, no distinction whatever is made between imperial and provincial revenue and expenditure. I have, nevertheless, a strong conviction that decentralization, leading, as I believe it, infallibly, will do, to improved administration, will bring about a great increase in the productiveness of existing sources of revenue, great diminution of the evils of fresh taxation if fresh taxation becomes necessary, and great economy in expenditure.

"In regard to expenditure, an important step was taken by Lord Mayo six years ago. I will ask Your Excellency, although I am afraid I have no better object than that of saving myself a little additional trouble which would be entailed by explaining my views over again to the Council, to allow me to read a passage from an old paper of my own, in which I endeavoured to describe the reasons for the measures taken by the Government of India in 1870: a clear conception of those reasons is essential to the proper understanding of the plans which are now proposed.

"Under the system which Lord Mayo found in force when he became Viceroy, the Local Governments, which practically carry on the whole administration of the country, had almost no powers of financial control over the affairs of their respective provinces, and no financial responsibility: everything was rigorously centralized in the Supreme Government, which took upon itself in detail the provision of funds for every branch of the public service throughout India. The business of supervising in a central office all the details of the receipts and expenditure of the empire had become so enormous, that its proper performance was impossible: 'I do not think,' wrote Sir Henry Maine in 1867, 'that anybody can have observed the recent workings of our system of financial control, without coming to the conclusion that, if it be not on the point of an inevitable collapse, it is, at all events, in great danger of going to pieces unless the strain be lightened somewhere.'

"For many years before Lord Mayo became Viceroy, the ordinary financial condition of India had been one of chronic deficit; and one of the main causes of this state of affairs was the impossibility of resisting the constantly increasing demands of the Local Governments for the means of providing every kind of improvement in the administration of their respective Provinces: their demands were practically unlimited, because there was almost no limit to their legitimate wants: the Local Governments had no means of knowing the measure by which their annual demands upon the Government of India ought to be regulated: they had a purse to draw upon of unlimited, because unknown, depth; they saw, on every side, the necessity for improvements; and their constant and justifiable desire was to obtain for their own Provinces and people as large a share as they could persuade the Government of India to give them out of the general revenues of the empire; they found by experience that the less economy they practised, and the more importunate their demands, the more likely they were to persuade the Government of India of the urgency of their requirements: in representing those requirements, they felt that they did what was right; and they left to the Government of India, which had taken the task upon itself, the responsibility of refusing to provide the necessary means.

"The Government of India had totally failed to check the constant demands for increased expenditure: there was only one remedy—to prevent the demands being made; and this could only be done by imposing on the Local Governments a real and effectual responsibility for maintaining equilibrium in their local finances: there could be no standard of economy until apparent requirements were made absolutely dependent upon known available means: it was impossible for either the Supreme or Local Governments to say what portion of the Provincial revenues was properly applicable to local wants: the revenues of the whole of India went into a common Fund, and to determine how much of this Fund ought fairly to be given to one Province and how much to another, was impracticable. 'The distribution of the public income,' General Strachey wrote, 'degenerates into something like a scramble, in which the most violent has the advantage, with very little attention to reason: as local economy leads to no local advantage, the stimulus to avoid waste is reduced to a minimum: so, as no local growth of the income leads to an increase of the local means of improvement, the interest in developing the public revenues is also brought down to the lowest level.'

"The unsatisfactory condition of the financial relations between the Supreme and the Local Governments led to still more serious evils: constant differences of opinion about petty details of expenditure, and constant interference of the Government of India in matters of trivial importance, brought with them, as a necessary consequence, frequent conflicts with the Local Governments regarding questions of provincial administration, of which they were the best judges, and of which the Government of India could know little: the relations between the Supreme and Local Governments were altogether inharmonious; and every attempt to make financial control more stringent, increased an antagonism, the mischief of which was felt throughout the public service.

"To Lord Mayo belongs the honour of applying the only effectual remedy for these serious evils: he resolved to give to the Local Governments the economical standard which they required; to make over to them a certain income by which they must regulate their local expenditure; and to leave to them, subject to certain general rules and conditions, the responsibility of managing their own local affairs.

"From the commencement of the official year 1871-72 the financial control of the following services was transferred to the Local Governments: Jails, Police, Education, Registration, Medical Services, Printing, Roads, and Civil Buildings.

"The views of Lord Mayo were stated by himself in the Legislative Council on the 18th March 1871, as follows:—'Under these eight heads it is proposed to entrust the administration, under a few general conditions, to the Provincial Governments, and a fixed contribution will be made from Imperial Revenue every year. * * It is impossible to prophesy or say, at present, what can be done in the far future; but I should be misleading the Local Governments if I were not to say that it is our opinion that these sums are now fixed at an amount which cannot be exceeded for at least a number of years: I think it desirable that this should be perfectly understood; because one of our objects is the attainment of as great an amount of financial certainty as is possible. * * But, in addition to the increased power of administration which it is proposed to give to the Local Governments, an administrative change will take place, which I think they will be able to exercise with advantage: they will have a large sum to devote to local objects; the power of allotment will be left absolutely to them; and they will be able to vary their grants for roads, civil buildings, education, and other heads, from year to year, as they may think most desirable; in some Provinces it may be desirable in one year to spend a larger sum on roads; in others it may be desirable to fill up some shortcomings with regard to education or other objects. The Local Governments will thus be able to exercise that power of allotment with much greater satisfaction to themselves and to the public, than they did under the old system, when they were obliged to consult the Supreme Government, not only as to the allotments that were made in the beginning of the year, but also with regard to any appropriations that were thought desirable within the year, provided that those appropriations exceeded a certain amount * * I have heard it stated that, by the proposals which we make, there may arise a separation of interests between the Supreme and Local Governments: I fail to perceive any strength whatever in this assertion: I believe that, so far from there being a separation of interests, the increased feeling of responsibility and the feeling of confidence which is reposed in them will unite and bind together the Supreme and Local Governments to a greater extent than before. * * I believe that we shall see, in place of greater uncertainty, greater certainty; we shall see works and objects carried on with more vigour, enthusiasm, and with less hesitation, when these works and these objects are effected under the immediate responsibility of those who are most interested in them.'

"The gross sum made over to the Provincial Governments for these services, and some few others transferred since the scheme was first introduced, amounted, including receipts given up, to about £5,600,000."

"After nearly six years' experience, we can confidently say that the results of the new system have been thoroughly satisfactory. Objections have been made to some of the details; and Local Governments have often said that the change did not go nearly far enough; but, in regard to the main principle and the general success of the new arrangements, I believe that neither the Government of India nor any Local Government has ever felt a doubt. Every object with which the change of system was made has more or less been gained: the old friction between the Supreme and Local Governments has been greatly diminished; the authority of the Supreme Government and its powers of general control, instead of being weakened, have become stronger and more real, since the attempt to interfere in all sorts of petty details was abandoned; the Local Governments have been able to carry out many measures of improvement which would otherwise have been impracticable; and, so far as I know, there has not been a single counterbalancing disadvantage.

"The most important object of all, so far as the Imperial finances are concerned, that of economy and preventing increase of expenditure, has been completely gained, as I think the following figures will show. The charges which were made over to the Provincial Governments were selected because they were especially liable to increase. In 1863-64 the net expenditure for the services afterwards transferred to the Provincial Government was £5,112,000; and, during the four following years, it continued to rise, until in 1868-69 it amounted to £6,030,000: in 1869-70 it was nearly the same, but a little less. In 1870-71, before the new system was introduced, a determined and successful effort was made by Lord Mayo's Government to reduce the charges which had been growing at so alarming a rate; and they fell, in that year, to £5,197,000. The new system of which I have been speaking was then introduced; and, after it had worked for five years, the result, in 1875-76, was that the charges for the assigned services were £5,305,000: there was practically no increase of expenditure; the total charges were only about £200,000 more than they were in 1863-64; they were less by £700,000 than they were in 1868-69. It is true, as I have just shown, that the great reduction took place before the change was actually made; but, if we may judge from what had happened before, the demands of the Local Governments for larger grants to carry out administrative improvements would certainly have gone on increasing; and I believe they would have been as irresistible as before.

"I will not take up the time of the Council with details showing the manner in which the charges for each of the assigned services have varied; but it may

be said generally that there has been no growth of expenditure under any heads, excepting *Education* and *Medical*: these charges, which were £158,000 in 1863-64, and £909,000 in 1870-71, rose to £1,007,000 in 1875-76: in other words, the people have got more Schools, and Hospitals, and Dispensaries, although less money has been spent on Jails and Police. The financial results of the new system have, thus, been entirely satisfactory; the constantly recurring demands, and the consequent embittering controversies between the Supreme and Local Governments have ceased; and, I repeat, that, not only has all this been attained without any sacrifice of financial authority on the part of the Government of India, but there can be no question that this authority is stronger and more efficient than before. From the time in which the new system was introduced until now, I do not believe that one single authority who has seen how it has worked has expressed anything but confident approval of the principles on which it was based.

"When the measures of 1870 were taken, there was a great deal of talk about local taxation; and it was loudly asserted that new burdens were being imposed on the country which were none the less serious for being called local. There was no foundation for this statement, nor did the Local Governments obtain any powers of taxation beyond those which they previously possessed: the truth is that, excepting in the Punjab and Oudh, where new rates for local purposes were imposed on land by Acts of the Imperial Legislature, and to a very small extent in Bombay, the measures of 1870 led to no fresh taxation whatever. The estimated revenue, throughout the whole of India, from local taxes, rates, and cesses in 1877-78 is only £2,233,000.

"The weak point in those measures was this, that, while they transferred to the Local Governments the responsibility for meeting charges which had an undoubted tendency to increase, the income of which the Local Governments had to dispose, although not quite a fixed amount, had little room for development: the difficulty has perhaps not, hitherto, been generally felt to a serious extent, because it has been met by economy and good management: it must however, be felt hereafter; and, for this and for still more important reasons I have always maintained that the system of Provincial Assignments established in 1871 ought to be applied not only to expenditure but to income. What we have to do is, not to give to the Local Governments fresh powers of taxation, but, on the contrary, to do all that we can to render fresh taxation unnecessary, and to give to those Governments direct inducements to improve those sources of existing revenue which depend for their productiveness on good administration.

"I will take as an example the two great heads of income, Excise and Stamps (including the items under Law and Justice hitherto reserved as Imperial Revenue), which are estimated to yield together, this year, net, £5,393,800. The whole of this goes into the Imperial Treasury: the increase or decrease in the receipts depends entirely, in the long run, on good or bad management; and bad management means the wasteful throwing away of revenue without any relief to the country. The administration, although centralized in the Government of India, has to be carried on by the officers of the Local Governments, and I doubt whether there is a single Province in which great improvement in the administration is not possible: throughout a large part of India the evasion of the Excise and Stamp duties is notorious; and, although I will make no guesses about the amount of revenue which we are thus losing, my belief is that it is very large. I have a strong conviction of the financial importance of this matter; and the importance is not merely financial, if I am right in believing that better administration would give us a large additional revenue of a thoroughly unobjectionable character, without the country feeling that any new burdens had been imposed upon it.

"How is this better administration to be obtained? The answer seems to me simple: it can be obtained in one way only; not by any action which gentlemen of the Financial Department, or any other Department of the Supreme Government, can take while sitting hundreds or thousands of miles away in their offices in Calcutta or Simla; not by examining figures and writing circulars; but by giving to the Local Governments, which have in their hands the actual working of these great branches of the revenue, a direct and, so to speak, a personal interest in efficient management. It may

be very wrong, but it is true, and will continue to be true while human nature remains what it is, that the local authorities take little interest in looking after the financial affairs of that abstraction, the Supreme Government, compared with the interest which they take in matters which immediately affect the people whom they have to govern. When Local Governments feel that good administration of the Excise and Stamps and other branches of revenue will give to them, and not only to the Government of India, increased income and increased means of carrying out the improvements which they have at heart, then, and not till then, we shall get the good administration which we desire; and with it, I am satisfied, we shall obtain a stronger and more real power of control on the part of the Central Government than we can now exercise.

"We have not yet been able to work out in detail all the arrangements for carrying out this policy; and it is only with the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, that it has hitherto been possible even to communicate officially on the subject. Although there will be nothing in the proposed measures requiring legislation, their importance is so great that I will give to the Council some account of the plans which have been, in all points of importance, settled with the complete and cordial concurrence of the Local Governments which I have named.

"I will explain first the measures taken for the North-Western Provinces. We propose to transfer to the Local Government the Revenues derived from Excise, Stamps, Law and Justice, Collections from the Tarai and Bhábar and Dúdhí estates, and some miscellaneous items: the total amount which the Local Government will make good to the Imperial revenues on these accounts will be £698,400: this sum exceeds by £4,700 the amount estimated to have been actually received in the present year. The most important of the revenues transferred are Excise, Stamps, and the hitherto reserved revenues under Law and Justice: the net revenue assigned under these heads is £640,600; and the transfer has been made subject to certain conditions. These sources of revenue have gone on pretty steadily increasing throughout India; and it is not proposed to surrender to the Local Governments any part of that normal growth of income which might have been expected to continue if no change of system had been made. On the other hand, while we desire that the Local Governments shall share largely in any increase of revenue to which their own improved administration may lead, it is evidently reasonable and necessary that the Imperial revenues should share in this increase also. In the North-Western Provinces, however, these particular sources of revenue have grown less, and fluctuated more, than elsewhere, and it is proposed that, for the two next years, the Local Government shall pay to the Imperial Treasury one-half of any net increase which may result under its management, the Government of India undertaking on its part to bear half of any deficit: two years hence, the arrangement will be open to revision. If there should be any new legislation intended to increase or reduce any of the assigned revenues, the amount due to the Imperial Treasury will have to be reconsidered.

"As regards expenditure, it is proposed to reserve as Imperial those grants only which, for some particular reason, it seems inexpedient to transfer to provincial responsibility: these are as follows:—

	Estimated Grant, 1877-78. £
(1).—*Interest on other Accounts*	2,400
(2).—*Refunds (excepting refunds of Excise, Stamps, Law and Justice, and Deposits)*	9,600
(3).—*Settlements*	102,800
(4).—*Allowances to District and Village Officers*	32,700
(5).—*Special temporary increase to the pay of Covenanted Civil Servants*	4,500
(6).—*Forests*	43,700
(7).—*Account and Currency Offices*	22,000
(8).—*Minor Departments*	8,800
(9).—*Ecclesiastical*	20,000
(10).—*Medical Establishments*	28,600
(11).—*Political Agencies*	3,000
(12).—*Allowances and Assignments*	52,000
(13).—*Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances* ...	62,500
(14).—*Miscellaneous*	3,500
	396,100

"The reasons for the reservation will, in most cases, be self-evident; and I need not trouble the Council with them: I will only say, in regard to one of the heads, "Forests," that the question remains to be considered whether this ought not also to be transferred to local management. The amount provided for these reserved services in the Estimates of 1877-78 is altogether £396,100.

"The principal remaining services are Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Administration, Stationery, and Law and Justice. These and some others were estimated to cost, in 1877-78, £736,300: the existing provincial allotment for Police, Jails, Education, and the other services transferred under the arrangements of 1870, is £651,100: the total charges for which the Local Government will be responsible amounts, therefore, to £1,387,400. The Local Government, however, is satisfied that it can undertake those services with a somewhat smaller consolidated grant; and the sum of £35,400 will, therefore, be deducted from the total assignment, and will be a saving to the Imperial Treasury, leaving as the net amount to be actually granted £1,352,000. The revenues made over being £698,400, the net expenditure from the reserved Imperial revenues will be £653,600: subject to the conditions on which the transfer is made, the Local Governments will be entitled to add to its Balance in the Imperial Treasury any sum by which the provincial income in any year exceeds the provincial expenditure, and must, on the other hand, make good any sum by which that expenditure exceeds the income.

"It will be incumbent upon the Local Government, in managing its finances, never to exhaust the Balance at its credit with the Government of India; the Government of India will not accept any Estimates or allow any transactions which involve the expenditure of more money than is at credit of the Local Government in the Imperial Treasury; and it will be the duty of the Accountant General, on behalf of the Government of India, to take care that this condition is never infringed; to enable the Government of India to enforce this condition, the Local Government, when submitting its yearly estimates, will always state its opening Balance, and the effect thereon of the estimates presented. Subject to this condition, and to the other rules and restrictions which have been laid down, the Local Government may spend at its own discretion the funds placed at its disposal. I need not describe these rules and restrictions in detail; but the most important of them provide that, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, no fresh taxation can be imposed, or any change made in any system of revenue management; no new general service can be undertaken; no appointment with pay exceeding Rs. 250 a month can be created, or reduced, or abolished; and no class or grade of officers can be created or abolished or its pay altered; that no standing order or rule of the Supreme Government shall be changed, and that returns and accounts shall be submitted in the forms prescribed. Full power is reserved to the Supreme Government to modify, add to, or repeal any of these restrictions and conditions. The liberty of action thus conceded will not affect the duty of the Local Government to keep the Governor General in Council, in the several Departments, fully informed of its executive and financial proceedings: the Government of India will continue to exercise its general powers of supervision and control in all Departments; but it will, as far as possible, avoid interference with the details of the local administration, and everything which might lead to embarrassment of the provincial finances.

"I will not take up the time of the Council by describing in detail the arrangements made for carrying out a similar change of system in Bengal and in Oudh, because they are, in all matters of principle, similar to those adopted in the North-Western Provinces. The scale, however, of the whole settlement with Bengal is much larger; the exact figures are not yet quite fixed; but the total amount of the revenue surrendered in 1877-78 for provincial uses will not be less than £1,910,000, and the total expenditure transferred for the same year will not be less than £2,430,000. A retrenchment of £59,000 from the existing grants has been made, with the consent of the Local Government; and the existing Imperial expenditure will consequently be reduced by this sum.

"Altogether, the immediate saving to the Imperial Treasury by the arrangements entered into with Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, is

£101,700, besides the guarantee of normal increments to the transferred revenues, amounting to £44,000: the estimates of the year are thus better by £145,700 than they otherwise would have been. I hope that when it becomes possible to enter into similar arrangements in other Provinces, equally satisfactory results may be obtained.

"The measures of which I have hitherto spoken will, we confidently hope, lead to improvement in administration, to economy in expenditure, and to increase of revenue, while they involve no fresh taxation. There are other measures, closely connected with them, which the Government proposes to adopt, which cannot, I am sorry to say, be carried into effect without an increase to existing burdens, an increase which, although it involves no fresh imperial taxation, will not, on that account, be less real. We propose, so far as it may be practicable, to make each Local Government responsible not only for the management of many of the great public works which we are constructing with borrowed money, but for meeting the charges which these works entail.

"I must now refer to the system under which our so-called Extraordinary public works are carried on.

"No one is more alive than I am to the importance of providing the railways and works of irrigation which India requires; and, for my own part, nothing would induce me to support a policy which interfered with their progress. Our railways have, in my opinion, been constructed on a scale more expensive than was necessary, and the system of guaranteeing interest on the capital expended has led to extravagance: I believe that the money which has been actually spent on our railways would have been sufficient, if it had been spent in a more economical way, to cover India with a net-work of railway communication sufficient for all the commercial and political requirements of the country, if not for all the luxuries of locomotion: but it is easy to be wise after the event; the Government of the day had practically to choose between having these expensive railways, and having none at all; and its choice was perfectly right. Although the system of borrowing under which India has had to pay for these works has entailed very serious burdens, the benefit which they have conferred upon the country has been literally incalculable: I will say nothing of the enormous increase of wealth and prosperity which they have given us; I will only ask you to reflect on what would, at this moment, be happening through a vast extent of country in Western and Southern India if we had no railways: but for them, the people would probably be now dying of starvation by hundreds of thousands; and it would have been beyond the power of the Government to save them, if it had devoted to the task all the resources of the Empire. With such facts as these, and those which I have narrated regarding these railways in my review of the Regular Estimates, staring us in the face, the statements which we sometimes hear that these works ought not to have been constructed with borrowed money, and that we ought to have waited until we could provide the necessary funds from the surplus resources of the year, seem to me to deserve no serious consideration.

"We may say the same of the great works of irrigation: the works already in operation have enormously enriched great tracts of country, and have provided for many millions of people security against famine: no one who has seen, for example, as I have, the irrigated districts of the North-Western Provinces, and who remembers what they were before the canals were constructed, can doubt the priceless value of the benefits which they have conferred. I will not now enter into the causes, arising, in my opinion, mainly from defective systems of financial management, which, in many instances, have prevented these great and admirable works from giving as speedy and as large direct returns as they ought to have given; but I have no doubt that these causes are removable.

"Although the value of our railways and canals is so immense, and the necessity of going on with their construction so obvious, I have always felt that the system under which we are incurring, on this account, a heavy load of debt is attended with very serious evils; and I hope that it will not be imagined

that in proposing the changes of policy of which I am about to speak, the Government intends to relax the stringency of the rules which the Secretary of State and the Government of India have prescribed in regard to the construction of public works with borrowed money: we desire, on the contrary, to make these rules more stringent, and to obtain more complete security that, except under special circumstances, and for the necessary protection of great imperial interests, no money shall be borrowed for any works in respect of which we cannot say, with certainty, that the direct receipts will, at the very least, cover the interest on the capital expended.

"The system under which our so-called Extraordinary works are now carried on was described in the Resolutions of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, published in July 1873 and in June 1875: the conclusion arrived at by the Government of India in the former of these Resolutions was that we might continue, without fear of financial embarrassment, to borrow annually a sum of 4½ millions sterling for the extension of Railways and Irrigation works in India. The grounds of this belief were stated in the Resolution of 1875, in the following words:—

"In the year 1872-73, after deducting the net receipts derived from works in operation, there remained a sum of £2,378,140 charged to revenue for the interest of money borrowed, whether directly by Government or indirectly through Guaranteed Companies, for the construction of reproductive public works: the term reproductive is meant to imply, not that all these works are likely to be in themselves remunerative as an investment of capital, but that their effect will be to add to the general wealth of the country. The condition of the finances was such as to satisfy the Government of India that a similar charge of £2,378,140 might be met in future years without increased taxation. As works under progress are completed, and as those lately completed are brought into fuller work, fresh receipts will come in: some increase is also to be expected from old works: in the forecast of 1873 the rate of expenditure upon works in progress and new works was so adjusted for five years, that the estimated additional annual charge upon revenue for the interest of money to be borrowed should be met by the estimated additional receipts, and no increased annual charge upon revenue should be incurred."

"The Resolution goes on to say that the forecast of 1873 had been more than justified by the facts; but that it was deemed expedient to limit to four millions sterling, the annual outlay on reproductive public works classed as extraordinary, for the prosecution of which money might be borrowed,

"New tables," the Resolution continues, "have been prepared on this basis; they include the operations of 1872-73 and 1873-74 taken from the accounts of actual outlay, and those of 1874-75 taken from the Regular Estimates; the operations for 1875-76 are taken from the Budget Estimate, and those of the following four years from the best estimate that can be formed of probable operations. The new forecast extends to the financial year 1879-80; the excess of interest charges over net receipts is estimated to decrease from £2,357,696, the actual charge in 1872-73, to £1,939,803 in 1879-80: this charge is expected to average £20,203,126 per annum from 1875-76 to 1879-80: the result is on the whole much the same as in the calculations of 1873. No allowance has been made for the probability that surplus revenue will be applied to the construction of reproductive works: it will thus be seen that a considerable margin has been allowed for safety in these calculations. The result of the new forecast is satisfactory: it appears that, taking a moderate estimate of the growth of income from existing railways and irrigation works, and very small returns from the new works, an annual capital outlay of four millions for the next five years on State Railways and Irrigation works charged with interest at 4½ per cent. is not likely to lead to any increase of annual charge on the Revenues of India."

"The appendices to the Resolution of 1875 show in detail the works which it was proposed to construct with borrowed money: for State Railways it was estimated that the total outlay from extraordinary funds up to the end of 1879-80 would be £22,183,675; for irrigation works up to the same date, the estimate of outlay was £14,125,363; making a grand total to be borrowed of £36,309,038: these figures include sums expended up to 1875. According to the Forecast, the net charge on the Revenues at the end of 1879-80 would be, as before stated, £1,939,806, and this sum was distributed as follows:—

	£
Guaranteed Railways	1,215,000
State Railways	568,265
Irrigation Works	156,541

"I believe that these forecasts were made with excellent care and judgment; and there is no reason for supposing that the anticipations of Lord Northbrook's

Government in regard to the growth of the income from the Railways and Canals will prove at all too sanguine; upon this subject I ask the attention of the Council to the facts stated in the review of the Regular Estimates for 1876-77 in my separate Minute. Nevertheless, in the last Financial Statement made by my predecessor, Sir William Muir, about a year ago, the Government was obliged to admit that the difficulty of carrying on the existing system had become extremely great: it was explained that, in consequence of the fall in the price of silver, the situation had become so grave, and the future so uncertain, that the Government of India had felt bound to review its position in respect of the expenditure on reproductive works from funds raised by loans: the Government, it was said, felt that it was not justified in adding to our future obligations by incurring any avoidable debt, even for the construction of works admitted to be beneficial to the country and in themselves remunerative: and it would, therefore, if it had been practicable have altogether refrained, under the existing aspect of affairs, from borrowing for this purpose: such a course, however, could not have been taken without great loss, and it was necessary to complete the works which were in course of construction, not only to prevent waste, but in order that the capital already expended might bring in a return of revenue.

"But," it was added, "the Government of India, though thus unable immediately to stop the expenditure from borrowed funds, are resolved at once to contract the sphere of operations. * * * So long as the present adverse prospects continue, this class of expenditure will be gradually diminished, so as, in the end, if need be, entirely to obviate borrowing for the purpose."

"The whole question of our policy of borrowing money for public works has thus been, to some extent, re-opened. The truth, I think, is that it is impossible to foresee so confidently the financial conditions of the future that we can pledge ourselves to go on borrowing money, for a number of years, at the charge of the Imperial Treasury, without any fear that difficulties will arise. The progress of great works of improvement which, if carried out at all, ought to be carried out in a regular and systematic manner, thus becomes liable to interruption at any time by any temporary financial embarrassment: last year, our embarrassment was the depreciation of silver; this year, it is famine; next year, it may be something else.

"Lord Mayo, in his speech in this Council on the 31st March 1871, made some observations on this subject which seem to me very true and very much to the point:—

"Unless," he said, "the Government is supported in organizing a system by which these works can be constructed without placing further serious charges upon Imperial Revenue, I greatly fear that many of these important operations may not be undertaken at all; or, if they are undertaken, they may run the risk of being stopped before they are finished."

and he went on to express his apprehension that we might otherwise have, in a few years, to witness either financial difficulty or the stoppage of some of these great and beneficial works. This anticipation has been exactly verified.

"I am not so foolish as to imagine that there is any panacea for dealing with the difficulties with which this subject is surrounded; but I think that it is posssible to diminish them.

"The works which have hitherto been classed as Extraordinary may be divided into three great classes:—*First*, there are works of the class which I have already mentioned, which, although they are not expected to be directly remunerative, are undertaken because they are necessary for Imperial purposes. I have said all that I have to say at present regarding them; and have explained that, if any new works of this kind are undertaken, they will be treated as Ordinary, and not Extraordinary works.

"Between the *second* and *third* classes of Extraordinary Public Works, of which I have now to speak, there is no broad and distinct line of separation. They are, in both cases, works of improvement for developing the resources of the country, and for meeting its necessary requirements; and, in respect of them, it is anticipated that, besides the indirect advantages to the country arising from their construction, they will yield, within a moderate time, a direct income at least equal to the interest of the capital expended on them. Some of these works which I put into my *second* class are undertaken for objects of such general utility, that they may be fairly called

Imperial: the great trunk lines of railway, for instance, like those which connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Lahore, or that which we hope before long will be completed from Ajmere to the Bombay and Baroda Line, are works which not only confer immense benefits on the Provinces and Districts through which they pass, but are essential to the wealth and prosperity of the Empire: the cost of constructing them falls, properly, so long as private enterprise is not forthcoming, on the Empire at large.

"But there is another class, which I call the *third* class of great works of improvement, which are, primarily, works of provincial or local utility, undertaken for the special benefit of certain districts or places, with the object of increasing their wealth, or protecting them against famine, or for some other purpose: the Orissa canals, for instance, have afforded to that Province an insurance against famine; the Ganges Canal has given absolute immunity from famine to many districts of the North-Western Provinces; the Northern Bengal and the Tirhoot railways will be works of immense local value. There is, as I said before, no broad line of difference between such works as these and works of Imperial utility; Imperial works confer great local benefits; and works of local utility enrich the Empire; but, although the two classes of works thus run into one another, the distinction is, nevertheless, a real one, and it has not been sufficiently recognized.

"It has been frequently said, and I suppose no one denies it, that it is impossible to meet from the Imperial Revenues the obligation of providing all the works of local improvement which India requires; but we still go on as if we believed this to be false, and continue to take in hand, at the charge of the Imperial Treasury, all sorts of works of little imperial importance, and the value of which is mainly and primarily local: these are the undertakings which cause so much financial difficulty.

"I will give a few examples of the practical results of the system which we have been following.

"The total capital outlay on Irrigation works in Lower Bengal up to the end of 1875-76 was £4,072,742; and not less than £1,494,000 will be required to complete the works that are in progress: the gross income from these works in 1875-76 was £23,043, and the working expenses were £52,949; there was a dead loss on the year's operations, independently of interest on borrowed capital, of £29,906: the net loss in interest and working expenses during the year was £203,700; and the total accumulated loss up to 31st March 1876 was £878,100.

"The Orissa and Midnapore Projects had cost, up to 31st March 1876, £2,482,039; and are so far completed that water for irrigation on a large scale has been obtainable for several years past: in 1875-76, these canals yielded an income of £17,953, while the working expenses were £41,406: including interest, the net loss on these canals was £122,567, and the total loss up to 31st March 1876, was £666,131. The further works which it is proposed to undertake in Orissa will cost about £368,000 more; and no one, I believe, pretends that, within any time which can now be foreseen, there is the remotest chance, if things are left as they are, that we shall get any adequate return from this great expenditure.

"The Sône Canals in Northern Bengal had cost, to the end of 1875-76, £1,521,366; and more than £1,185,000 will be required to complete them: they will be, in the highest degree, beneficial; but I am confident that there is not, under the present system, any probability that they will, for many years to come, pay the interest on the capital outlay: the income in 1875-76 was £5,090, and the working expenses were £11,543. I do not lay stress on these figures, because the works are not finished; but it is a curious and most significant comment on them to be told, as we have been on the highest official authority, that the value of the crops saved by these unfinished canals in the single year of drought, 1873-74, was estimated at £480,000.

"The lowest sum at which it is possible to estimate the capital outlay in Bengal on canals and local railways now in operation or in progress, exceeds £8,000,000. After expending £4,072,742 on canals, there was, as just shown, a dead loss to the Imperial Revenues in the year 1875-76 of £203,700. I do not wish to speculate on the results that would probably be obtained under the existing system when the total expenditure reached £8,000,000; but the prospect could hardly be more unsatisfactory: and in spite of all this, the works themselves are most useful and beneficial to Bengal.

"I might give similar, although less extravagant, examples from the works in other Provinces; but I think that enough has been said to show that there must be something radically unsound in our existing policy.

"I come now to the consideration of the remedies for the state of things which I have been describing.

"Six years ago, there was much discussion on the subject of compulsory water-rates; and I wish to refer to that question, before going further, because it is more or less connected with the proposals which I am about to make. So much has been said and written in past times about it (and I am afraid that my own share in the discussion would fill a small volume), that I can hardly say anything which has not been said before: the question, it will be remembered, was one in which Lord Mayo took a deep interest; his views on the subject are well known, and I believe them to have been thoroughly sound. I must explain that, in what I am now about to say regarding compulsory rates for irrigation, I express my own opinions only, and in no way commit the Government at large. The practical measures which are now proposed may, however, be consistently approved by those who disagree with the views which I hold regarding compulsory water-rates; and, if I refer to this subject now, I do so chiefly because I wish to guard myself, personally, against the charge which might otherwise have been brought against me, that I was introducing a measure which I hoped would lead to results very different from those which were apparent on its face.

"The proposals which were made, some years ago, to impose compulsory rates for meeting the charges for works of irrigation, took a definite shape in certain Sections of the Punjab Canals Act, which were passed, after much discussion, in 1871, but were subsequently vetoed by the Duke of Argyll, who was then Secretary of State: I should be sorry to see those Sections re-enacted now: their only merit, in my estimation, was that they recognised a true and important principle; but they could not have been worked in practice, and I do not regret their loss.

"The principle for which I contend is simple: under our existing system, almost the only direct returns which we obtain from our canals are those derived from the voluntary payments of the cultivators who take water for irrigating their fields: I assert that this system is wrong and irrational. In a country like India, exposed not to the chance, but to the certainty, of periodical drought and famine, the construction of works of irrigation is often an absolute necessity: it is a necessity, whether the people in ordinary seasons take the water or not, and whether the canals pay or not.

"I take as an illustration the case of the Orissa Canals, to which I have just referred: there has been an immense expenditure of money; and the result is that an insurance has been provided against the recurrence of any such terrible calamity as the famine which happened some years ago: but, in ordinary years, when the rainfall is sufficient, the people will not pay for the canal water; they know that, in case of necessity, the water is there, and that they can get it; but, under ordinary circumstances, they think they can manage well enough without it: the result is that, although the Province of Orissa is secured against famine, the canal gives no direct return on the great sum of money borrowed for its construction, and does not pay even its working expenses; and the whole burden of the charge falls, not on the people really benefited, but on the Imperial Revenues, or, in other words, on the tax-payers of the Empire.

"I have just given similar figures for the Sône Canals in Behar; the Province is rich and prosperous, and well able to pay for the great local benefits conferred upon it; but, for some reasons which I, for my part, have never been able to understand, or in the least degree to appreciate, we choose to give these advantages to the people of Behar at the cost of the people of India: the people who are to get the benefit are to pay as little as they please; the people are to pay who get almost no benefit at all.

"What I want to know is why irrigation works, which, in many parts of India, are, incomparably, the most beneficial works which it is possible to undertake, and the works which have the greatest possible local utility, are to be singled out as the only local works for which the people immediately benefited are to pay nothing: why are districts and towns to pay for their

own roads, and schools, and hospitals, for the paving and drainage of their streets, and their supply of drinking water; and why is it wrong that they should pay something for the irrigation works on which the actual existence of the people depends?.

"It is idle to say that, in the one case, the people are themselves consulted before the expenditure is incurred, whereas, in the other case, the works are undertaken without any reference to their wishes; every one knows perfectly well, that, whatever may be the theory, the fact is, putting aside some altogether exceptional cases, that the people at large have no more to do with the regulation of local and municipal expenditure than with the expenditure on canals and railways; and that, for many years to come, this must continue to be true.

"As it cannot be denied that we cannot go on, for ever, constructing at the expense of the Imperial Revenues, works which will not pay, although those works may be absolutely necessary as a protection against famine, it comes virtually, under our present system, to this, that the question whether we are or are not to make canals, and whether we are or are not to save millions of people from misery and perhaps from actual starvation, is to depend on the views which certain ignorant peasants may hold in regard to their own personal interests.

"Almost everything that I have been saying about canals is, in regard to some parts of India, just as applicable to railways: there are many districts in which irrigation works are not wanted or cannot be made, and where cheap local lines of railway are the proper and only effectual means for preventing or relieving famine.

"I will not now discuss this subject further, because the Government of India has no propositions to bring forward in regard to it: all that we now desire is to enforce provincial responsibility for works of provincial utility; and it will be left to the Local Governments to take, if they should think fit to do so, the initiative in proposing the adoption of more complete measures under which a really local responsibility shall be enforced for meeting local wants: I do not disguise my own opinion; and it is my hope that the system which we now desire to introduce, will lead to results in the direction which I have indicated.

"Our present plan is this: we desire to throw upon every Province, so far as this is now practicable, the responsibility for meeting the cost of its own local requirements.

"It will be objected that to enforce strictly local responsibility in such a matter may be right; but that it is quite another thing to throw such a responsibility on a whole Province: this, it may be said, is, in principle, as bad as making the responsibility Imperial. Now, I fully admit that, in my own opinion, our proposed measures, if they be taken by themselves, are imperfect; and that they ought to be supplemented by others in the manner which I have suggested: but, under existing circumstances, it is not possible for the Government of India to do more than distribute between the various Provinces the burden which now improperly rests on the Imperial Revenues; and, in doing this, and obliging each Province to meet the charges for its own works of local utility, it will have taken a great step in the right direction. It is, for instance, at any rate, less unfair that the cost of the Ganges Canal should fall upon the people of the North-Western Provinces than upon the people of Madras and Bombay.

"When Local Governments find that this responsibility has been imposed upon them, and that the only means of obtaining, without fresh taxation, the works of improvement which they require, is the wise and economical management of the works themselves, and the development of the income which they yield, they, and their officers, will take an altogether different interest in these matters from that which they feel now, when the only apparent practical result of careless financial administration is diminished profit to the distant treasury of the Empire. When new proposals to construct works of improvement with borrowed money are brought forward, the incentives to economy and care on the part of the Local Governments will be especially strong, and a powerful check will be placed on extravagant projects and enthusiastic estimates of profit. Under the present system, every Province desires to get for its own useful works as large a share as possible of borrowed money, knowing that, whether the anticipations of future income prove to be accurate or not, there will be certain gain to the Province, and loss to the Imperial treasury alone.

"The principle on which we base our proposed measures is strictly just: we start with the fact that each of our great Indian Provinces has an individuality of its own; that it is something more than a mere geographical expression; and that its people have, in a great measure, common wants and common interests. I will take as an illustration of my meaning, and of the manner in which our plans will work, the North-Western Provinces and the Ganges Canal: the people who actually take the water to irrigate their fields are the first who profit; the people who, although they do not take the water, can do so whenever they choose, and for whom an insurance against drought has been provided, are those who profit next: but these are not the only people who derive a positive benefit from the canal; it not only gives protection against famine to a great agricultural and non-agricultural population in the tract through which its immediate influence is felt, but, now that the country is intersected with railways and roads, there is hardly any part of the North-Western Provinces which does not receive from it more or less advantage, or which may not fairly be expected to contribute something towards the cost of its construction and its maintenance: in times of drought, it provides food not only for the districts through which it passes, but for those which are less fortunately situated, and it prevents the price of grain from rising to a point which would cause privation and suffering to the poorer classes of the population.

"So far, therefore, as the Government of India is now concerned, the unit with which we shall deal will be the Province which is benefited: it will be the duty of the Local Governments to endeavour, so far as may be practicable, to distribute the charges imposed upon them, so that the burden on any district, or any class of people, shall be proportionate to the benefits received.

"These plans cannot be carried out without imposing fresh taxation in the Bengal Presidency: they will scarcely affect Madras and Bombay, except in regard to new works which it may be proposed to construct hereafter; and the application of these principles to those Presidencies must be reserved for future consideration: it may be added that the present time would obviously be inopportune for imposing fresh burdens in Provinces suffering from famine.

"I do not assert that it will now be possible to apply these plans strictly to all cases in which canals and railways of local utility have, in past times, been constructed at the expense of the Imperial Revenues: all that we say is that they shall be applied, so far as this can now be done, without unwisely and unjustly throwing fresh burdens on provincial resources, and always bearing in mind that there is, as I have said before, no real distinction between imperial and provincial taxation.

"I can do little more, now, than explain the general principles of the policy which the Government proposes to adopt; and I can only describe in detail the plans for carrying it out in the North-Western Provinces: they are the only measures which it has been possible to bring to completion in concert with the Local Government; and they alone will at present require legislation in this Council.

"The capital expended on canals in the North-Western Provinces and classed as "Extraordinary," will amount, at the end of 1876-77, to £5,291,000, and, at the end of 1877-78, to £5,560,000: these figures do not include anything on account of the accumulated interest paid in past years in excess of the net income derived from the works: for our present purpose, there is no propriety in making such an addition to the capital, because the interest has in fact been discharged, from year to year, as it became due, and no longer constitutes any burden on the Revenues.

"The revenue of these canals from water rates, navigation, and other direct returns, in 1877-78, is estimated at £310,100; and the indirect revenue, consisting of land revenue due to the works, at £92,300; so that the estimated gross revenue derived from the canals in 1877-78 is £402,400: the working expenses are estimated at £146,100: thus the Net Revenue will be £256,300 or £164,000, according as the indirect revenue is or is not taken into account. One year's simple interest at 4½ per cent. on the capital hitherto expended is estimated to be £244,000; according to these calculations, therefore, the works will, in 1877-78, after providing for interest on the capital, and taking credit for the indirect Revenue, yield a surplus profit of £12,300.

"These figures do not really exhibit any close approximation to a real profit and loss account: on the one hand, the sum shown as Capital Expenditure includes no interest during construction, nor does it, or the sum shown as working expenses, include any provision for Absentee Allowances and Pensions, or for incidental charges, such as Stationery, Printing, Medical Stores, Imperial Supervising Offices, &c., which are not recorded in the Public Accounts as expenditure on Public Works, but under other heads. On the other hand, the amount shown as Capital Expenditure includes a large outlay on works not yet in operation, and therefore not yielding revenue.

"The following statement shows the estimated Capital Expenditure on the works completed to the end of 1876-77, and the Net Revenue expected to be derived from those works in 1877-78:—

Canals.	Capital expended.	Gross estimated Earnings, 1877-78.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	2,80,00,000	(a)22,16,000	9,71,000	12,45,000
Eastern Jumna ...	24,24,000	6,34,000	2,17,000	4,17,000
Dhoon	6,14,000	51,000	32,000	19,000
Rohilkhand and others	14,62,000	83,000	68,000	15,000
TOTAL ...	3,25,00,000	29,84,000	12,88,000	16,96,000

(a) Including Rs. 43,000 from Owners' Rate.

"It appears from this Statement that out of the total capital expended to the end of 1876-77, no less than £2,040,700 has been spent on works still in course of construction, or which are not yet producing Net Revenue, and that the interest on the capital yielding revenue, *viz.*, £3,250,000, is, at 4½ per cent., £146,250. These completed works are thus estimated to yield, in 1877-78, a net profit, over and above the interest on their capital cost, of £115,650, including the indirect revenue, or £23,350 if we exclude it: making all allowances for the omissions from the Capital Expenditure and Working Expenses above noticed, there can be no doubt that these results are very satisfactory: it must, however, be remembered that they were only arrived at after the canals had been in operation for a long period of years.

"The exigencies of the Supreme Government will not admit of the surrender of any part of the Net Revenue which it now receives from these works: it has been decided that the most convenient way of adjusting this claim of the Government of India will be, in the first instance, to reserve to the Imperial Treasury the indirect returns from the canals, which are now credited as Land Revenue: they amounted last year to £92,300: this leaves a further sum of £23,350 to be made good; but, as some of the items of the calculation are uncertain, the Government of India will be satisfied with a fixed contribution of £20,000 in addition to the indirect revenue. It must be remembered that the Imperial treasury, in thus claiming the entire profits on capital hitherto expended, only claims what it receives already; and that it foregoes, at the same time, all claims for returns on the large indirect expenditure before referred to. The Local Government will thus be responsible for making good to the Imperial treasury every year the interest on the whole capital expended, plus the sum of £20,000; and to meet these charges the Local Government will receive the whole of the Net Revenue from the works, excepting that portion of it which is credited as Land Revenue: some special arrangements, with which I need not trouble the Council, have been made regarding that portion of the Canal receipts known technically as *Owners' Rate*.

"The amount which will thus be due from the Local to the Imperial Government in 1877-78 may be estimated at £100,000: subject to this payment, and to certain further conditions which I shall notice presently, the Government of India will make over the whole of these works to provincial management, and the whole of the revenue derived from them to provincial uses. The Government of India will advance from the Public Treasury the funds required for completing the irrigation works now in progress or proposed, and for the construction of Railways for local purposes. During the next three years, the account between the two Governments will, it is proposed, be settled in the manner that has been described: the arrangements will then be open to revision.

"It must rest with the Supreme Government to determine how much money it can place at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, each year, for the construction of these works. The Governor General in Council will endeavour in this matter, as far as possible, to meet the wishes of the Local Government, and to supply the necessary funds at such a rate that the works shall go on regularly to completion with no avoidable delay: the amount, however, that it is expedient to borrow for the whole of India, in each year, must be determined upon general considerations; and the Government of India alone must decide how the available funds can be most profitably distributed among the several Local Governments: the demands upon the Public Treasury, ordinary and extraordinary, are too uncertain for it to be possible for the Imperial Government to promise, absolutely, to supply a fixed sum to any Local Government for a succession of years.

"It is understood that the capital cost of the canals and local railways now in existence, under construction, or contemplated in the North-Western Provinces, is estimated at about £8,500,000; so that, to complete the whole, there will still be £3,000,000 to spend after the year 1877-78. Assuming it to be possible to provide £400,000 annually for this expenditure during the next five years, the liabilities of the Local Government for interest and Imperial profits would increase from their present amount of £264,000 to £345,000 at the end of the fifth year; on the other hand, it is anticipated that the receipts will increase, during the same period, at an average rate of £20,000 a year, or from the present amount of £164,000 to about £264,000. On this assumption the amount to be contributed from other sources, which is now £100,000, would have fallen to a little over £80,000 at the close of the five years: the prospective burden undertaken by the Local Government is, therefore, never likely to become formidable. It is no doubt possible that the estimate of £3,000,000 for future expenditure may be increased; but this will not materially affect the calculation, since, in that case, the term for spending the money would no doubt be extended also.

"As the burden imposed upon the Local Government becomes reduced by the growth of the net direct revenue, it is necessary that the Local Government should contribute to the Imperial Treasury a share of the advantage: it would be premature now to define what may ultimately be an equitable settlement between the Imperial and Local Government; but, as a temporary arrangement, open to revision at the end of three years, the Local Government will surrender to the Imperial Treasury one-half of any reduction that it may be able to effect in the charge of £100,000 which it now undertakes. For instance, supposing that the interest plus the profits of the Imperial Treasury payable by the Local Government should increase to £300,000, and the net revenue received by the Local Government should increase to £240,000, the sum to be provided from other sources would fall from £100,000 to £60,000, and, if no further condition were imposed, the Local Government would be in a better position by the difference, *viz.*, £40,000. The Government of India will concede to the Local Government one-half of this future advantage, reserving to itself the other half only, instead of the entire profits which it would keep for the Imperial Treasury if it were to apply to the profits of the future the same rule which has been applied to past profits accruing prior to the transfer now proposed: it is the expectation of the Governor General in Council that this arrangement will be profitable to both Governments; because it is hoped that the change of system will lead to better administration and to increased advantage from the works.

"I must add that some of the figures which I have now given may be somewhat modified before final arrangements are made; but in this case the changes will tend to diminish, and not to increase, the burden placed on the Local Governments.

"Although I hope that the Local Government will endeavour to secure from the land more or less directly benefited by the canals, larger returns than those which are obtained under the existing system, several years must elapse before the completion of the great irrigation works now in progress; and, until they begin to yield income, some general contribution from the Province will be unavoidable.

"As a matter of principle, I think that the larger portion of charges such as those of which I am speaking, ought to fall on the owners of land, rather than on other classes, because the benefit conferred by these works will be permanent: the whole community, however, derives great advantage from them, and it is equitable that the non-agricultural class should contribute also: it is not thought desirable, at present, to impose fresh burdens on the land in the North-Western Provinces; and, without doing this, we can obtain what we want.

"I will now give a sketch of the plans which are proposed, leaving it to my Honorable friend, Mr. Bazett Colvin, who may now be held to represent the North-Western Provinces in this Council, to describe, hereafter, the details of the measures which will require legislative sanction.

"The first of the proposed measures will be a not very extensive amendment of Act XVIII of 1871, which provides for the levy of rates on land for local purposes. Although these rates were only placed on a strictly definite and legal basis in 1871, they have been levied, for many years past, in the greater part of the North-Western Provinces: every estate in which the settlement of the Land Revenue is subject to revision, is liable to the payment of a local rate, not exceeding five per cent., on the annual value of the land: in permanently settled estates, rates are levied for the same purposes at an amount not exceeding annually two annas for each acre under cultivation. All these rates are, in the first instance, credited to a General Provincial Fund, from which the Lieutenant-Governor is bound to assign amounts to be applied in each district for certain specified purposes: these are the construction and maintenance of Roads and Communications; Rural Police; District Post; Education; Hospitals; Lunatic Asylums; Markets; Wells and Tanks; and other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience: the annual assignment made to each district must not be less than the total amount of local rates levied in it; but any portion of such assignment which remains unexpended at the end of the year may be spent in any way which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks beneficial to the North-Western Provinces generally.

"The principle is thus recognized, that these rates may, in part at least, be expended on objects of provincial utility; and, as a matter of fact, a large portion of them has been so expended. As it is not now wished to increase the burdens on the land, all that is proposed is to authorise the Local Government to make assignments from the local rates for the purpose of meeting charges on account of Irrigation works and Railways of provincial utility: it is proposed to fix the maximum amount of such assignments at 10 per cent. of the total sum levied under the Act, leaving 90 per cent. to be spent as at present; but I see no reason for anticipating that the actual proportion of the rates so assigned will amount to this maximum. The total amount of the local rates levied annually in the North-Western Provinces is about £430,000, and the proposed amendment of the law will not seriously diminish the existing grants for local purposes.

"The second measure now proposed is the imposition of a light License Tax on trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces. The Bill that will be laid before the Council is taken, in great measure, from a Bill proposed by Sir William Muir when he was Lieutenant-Governor in 1871, under the belief that it would be necessary to impose fresh taxation for provincial purposes: that Bill was introduced into this Council by Mr. Inglis, and passed through Committee; but the Lieutenant-Governor came to the conclusion that additional taxation was after all not necessary, and the Bill was dropped. The original Bill imposed small duties on certain specified trades, and the amount of the duties in no way depended on any trader's means: although, in this respect, the new Bill will not be so satisfactory as the old one, which would not yield as much money as we require, and the estimated receipts from which are admitted to have been greatly over-rated, no inquisition will be made into any man's actual profits, and the measure will not be an income tax in disguise: it will be similar to the License Taxes actually imposed for local purposes in many large Indian towns, and to the Pándhri tax, which has long been levied in the Central Provinces. The principal trades, as the Council will see from the Bill which I hope to be allowed to introduce to-day, have been classified and graded, and a specific sum is put down against each class and grade: the highest license fees proposed are those on Bankers and Wholesale dealers in country-produce, and they vary from Rs. 16 to Rs. 64 a year: other traders will have to pay smaller sums, which are in some cases as low as Rs. 2, and in no case exceed Rs. 32. It is extremely difficult to say what this measure will probably yield, but, for my present purpose, I will assume it to be £50,000 a year.

"If the plans which I have described are carried into effect, the first step for the Local Government to take will be to look thoroughly into its Public Works Establishments, and to consider whether the existing system under which the canals are managed, and under which the canal revenue is collected, cannot be improved and made less costly: it will then have to consider what means can be taken for increasing the income yielded by the existing canals: there will, therefore, I hope, be no necessity for depending only upon new taxation and on the assignments from local rates, for the means of meeting the new charges.

"The measures which I have thus described will, it is believed, enable the Government of the North-Western Provinces to satisfy, without difficulty, the obligations imposed upon it.

"The whole of these arrangements have been settled in communication with Sir George Couper, the Lieutenant-Governor, and have received in all respects his cordial approval.

"In the imposition upon Bengal of similar responsibilities for meeting the charges for extraordinary public works, similar principles will be applied; but, as the existing works are at present unprofitable, the sum to be made good annually by the province will be larger than in the North-Western Provinces: it will amount at present to about £275,000.

"The Government of India is in communication with the Local Government on this subject: the Lieutenant-Governor will consider what portion of the whole burden can be recovered from the people who are primarily benefited by the works which have been constructed, and what portion must be raised by fresh taxation upon the province at large: I hope that, so far as the immediate demands of the Supreme Government are concerned, there may be no necessity for throwing on the Province generally the whole of this new demand; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the obligations which have been placed on the Local Government will, unless the income from the works be rapidly developed, have an undoubted tendency to increase. It must also be remembered that there are new works of extreme importance urgently required in the interests of the people of Bengal for which, under the system we are now inaugurating, the Government of India will not make itself responsible. Whatever legislation may be necessary will take place, not in this Council, but in that of the Lieutenant-Governor, and it would be improper in me to refer in detail to the measures which His Honor may think fit to initiate: any schemes for new taxation must of course first receive the sanction of the Supreme Government. It is hoped that the Government of Bengal will avail itself, as far as possible, of existing modes of raising revenue, and endeavour to extend and expand them, rather than have recourse to new and unfamiliar systems of taxation, and that it will be able to carry out all necessary measures through its present establishments: even if it were possible to devise new forms of taxation theoretically better than the forms which already exist, it would still be wiser to adhere to systems understood by the people, rather than adopt innovations which might cause dissatisfaction and apprehension, and which might lead to oppression through the creation of new collecting and assessing machinery. Although the amount to be raised is in itself considerable, the increase of taxation which it involves will really be very small, when distributed over an enormous population: I have no doubt that the Local Government will be able to adapt successfully its present system to meeting this increased demand: I am sure that it will be the universal feeling, not only of this Council, but of the public, that the initiation of the necessary measures could not be in better hands than in those of my honorable friend Mr. Eden; and in regard to this matter the views of the two Governments are completely in accord.

"In regard to the Punjab, I can say nothing definite at present: it is thought desirable to wait until the Government arrives at Simla, when it will have the advantage of the presence and co-operation on the spot of the Lieutenant-Governor and some of his most experienced officers: meanwhile, I have the satisfaction of knowing that my honorable friend and present colleague, Mr. Egerton, who will, before long, assume charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor, will give his cordial support to the principles which have been laid down, and that he anticipates no serious difficulty in their application to the Punjab.

"The total amount of the contributions thus made to the Imperial Treasury for Bengal and the North-Western Provinces is estimated to be, in 1877-78, £375,000.

"The combined result of the arrangements made with the Local Governments in regard to both Ordinary and Extraordinary income and expenditure is that the estimates of the coming year have been improved to the extent of £520,000: it will be understood, from what I have already said, that it is not now possible to state exactly what portion of this amount will be provided by new taxation; but it will not exceed £325,000, and will probably be less.

"The questions of which I have been speaking are closely connected with another subject of great importance. In a despatch to the Government of India, dated the 25th November 1875, the Secretary of State called attention to the question of the proper incidence of the charges which have to be incurred for the relief of famine: he said that, however plain may be the primary obligation of the State to do all that is possible towards preserving the lives of the people, it would be most unwise to overlook the great danger of tacitly accepting, if not the doctrine, at least the practice, of making the General Revenues bear the whole burden of meeting all local difficulties or of relieving all local distress, and of supplying the needful funds by borrowing in a shape that establishes a permanent charge for all future time. The Secretary of State fully admitted the difficulty of a satisfactory solution of the question of how local resources can be applied to aid in meeting local wants; but he said that this difficulty ought not to be allowed to obscure the perception of the vital importance of such a solution to the future well-being of the country, and the necessity for establishing some system under which shall be suitably recognized the undoubted responsibility which rests on the people themselves to provide for their own support.

"In the instructions lately issued by the Government of India to Sir Richard Temple, in respect of the inquiries which he is now conducting with signal ability and success in the famine-stricken districts of Madras and Bombay, the same doctrine of the necessity for enforcing some system of local responsibility for providing local relief was recognized by the Government of India; and I wish that it were now in my power to inform the Council that some practical conclusions had been arrived at. This I cannot do; but the question will receive the careful consideration of the Government, and I hope that a useful solution of it may be found, by which, while the Imperial revenues are duly protected, no unjust or excessive burdens shall be imposed upon local or provincial interests: this last condition is obviously essential. Meanwhile, the measures which I have been explaining are a step in the direction which I have mentioned; by throwing upon each province the responsibility for meeting the charges necessary for providing the canals and railways required to protect its own people against famine, we give practical recognition to the principle on which the Secretary of State has insisted, and we obtain, to a certain extent, though far from completely, that safeguard for the Imperial Revenue which he thought so necessary. This at least is certain, that the relief of famine must be looked on as an ordinary charge to be met from revenue, and not from borrowed money.

"The question has often been raised of late, whether it is really possible for the State to undertake the responsibility of preserving the lives of the people during famines, the periodical recurrence of which in India must unhappily be looked upon as certain: for my own part I do not think the answer difficult: it seems to me idle to discuss whether the Government of India, on account of financial considerations, can deliberately allow people to die of starvation: it is quite clear that it can do nothing of the kind: it is a fact which has to be accepted that life must be saved, whatever be the cost. It is conceivable that the performance of such a task might become impossible; but I can conceive many other causes which would make the Government of India by the English impossible; and I see no use in speculating on what may happen, in consequence of financial or other ruin, in some distant future, under circumstances which cannot now be foreseen.

"I have tried to read for myself the lessons of the past, and they appear to me to show that if we treat this great famine question in a rational way, and base our measures on true principles, we shall find no insuperable difficulty in dealing with it. The first thing to be distinctly declared is that, while the State fully accepts the necessity of saving life, and of preventing extreme distress, it refuses to attempt to take upon itself, in time of famine, more than in any other time, the impossible task of preventing and relieving all human suffering; and that we will not allow the strong and natural desire to provide immediate remedies against present misery, to blind us to the duties which we owe to the people of the Empire at large, and to future generations. The task of giving relief to all those who suffer, offers the noblest opportunities of doing good to well-applied private charity and intelligence and zeal; but it cannot be undertaken by the State.

"So far from the experience of past and present famines showing that the performance by the Government of its proper duties in regard to the relief of famine is, on financial grounds, impossible, all the facts seem to me to point to an opposite conclusion: it is not only in the relief of famine that it is easy to throw away millions; and, whenever there has been a very heavy expenditure on famine relief, it has (such at least is my belief) resulted from causes which, we can now see, might have been avoided, and which we ought to be able to avoid in future.

"I earnestly hope that we shall not allow the present famine to pass away, without learning from it the necessity of adopting a clear and definite policy for dealing with such calamities in future: I believe that we can undertake to do everything that a Government ought to do, without any of the ruinous consequences which are sometimes predicted. Very serious obligations are undoubtedly imposed upon us: we must, and will, take measures for guarding against the dangers with which these periodical famines threaten our finances; and, although I cannot now say what those measures will be, the Government of India will not shrink from the duty which rests upon it.

"When, my Lord, only a few months ago, I accepted my present office, I looked forward confidently to proposing, in my first Financial Statement, several fiscal reforms of extreme importance: I hoped, among other things, that we should have been able to undertake measures which it has long seemed to me are more urgently required than almost any that can be named; measures for the reform of the system under which the salt duties are levied throughout India; for enabling the people, through vast tracts of country, to obtain what they cannot obtain now—plentiful supplies of cheap salt; for abolishing that opprobrium of our Government, the Inland Customs Line; and for getting rid, at the same time, of one of the very worst taxes ever levied by a civilised Government, the transit duty on sugar the produce of our own territories. I hoped, at the same time, that it would have been possible to take a really practical and decisive step towards redeeming the pledges given by the Secretary of State for the removal of the Customs duties on cotton goods: those pledges were, in my opinion, wisely given; and I looked forward with the greatest satisfaction to being able to take an active part in carrying out the policy which Her Majesty's Government has approved. Unfortunately these hopes have been disappointed: the terrible famine, from which so large a portion of India is now suffering, and which causes such unceasing anxiety to the Government and imposes such serious burdens upon the finances, has rendered it impossible to deal with these questions. The next best thing, however, to bringing great measures into effect, is to prepare the way for their execution hereafter; and I desire to tell the Council and the public what the policy is which

the Government is firmly resolved to carry out: the Government has a distinct programme which it intends to keep constantly in view.

"There is, perhaps, no great Indian question which has provoked so much discussion as that of salt, and no question on which high authorities have come to more opposite conclusions: it has been declared, on the one hand, that among all the main sources of the existing income of the State, the tax upon salt is one of the best, and one of those least felt by the people, and that by means of it, we raise a great revenue with the least possible objection: it has been frequently declared, on the other hand, that of all taxes this is the worst and wickedest.

"If I were to attempt to repeat to the Council all that has been said in support of these contending views, I should not get through my Financial Statement to-day: all that I can do is to state the conclusions of the Government, and the reasons for them: having, for many years past, given to this subject a large share of my attention, I feel great confidence that the policy is right which the Government, with the approval of the Secretary of State, intends to pursue.

"It is unnecessary now to discuss the question whether salt is or is not a proper subject for taxation in India; we, obviously, cannot do without the revenue which it gives us: for my own part, however, I believe the tax to be, on principle, open to no objection; and this is the view which was laid down by the Secretary of State when the question was before him some years ago. I will read to the Council an extract from a despatch from the Duke of Argyll on this subject, dated the 21st January 1869, not only because it appears to me to express, with great clearness, views which are statesmanlike and true; but because it contains, I believe, the last authoritative statement of opinion on this subject given by Her Majesty's Government to the Government of India:—

"On all grounds of general principles, salt is a perfectly legitimate subject of taxation: it is impossible, in any country, to reach the masses of the population by direct taxes: if they are to contribute at all to the expenditure of the State, it must be through taxes levied upon some articles of universal consumption. If such taxes are fairly adjusted, a large revenue can be thus raised, not only with less consciousness on the part of the people, but with less real hardship upon them than in any other way whatever: there is no other article in India answering this description upon which any tax is levied: it appears to be the only one which at present, in that country, can occupy the place which is held in our own financial system by the great articles of consumption from which a large part of the imperial revenue is derived. I am of opinion, therefore, that the Salt tax in India must continue to be regarded as a legitimate and important branch of the public revenue.

"It is the duty, however, of the Government to see that such taxes are not so heavy as to bear unjustly upon the poor, by amounting to a very large percentage upon their necessary expenditure.

"The best test whether an indirect tax is open to this objection is to be found in its effect upon consumption.

"I observe that several of those officers whose opinions upon this question have been given in the papers before me, found that opinion upon what they have heard, or what they have not heard, in the way of complaint among the native population: but this is a very unsafe ground of judgment: it is one of the great advantages of indirect taxation, that it is so mixed up with the other elements of price, that it is paid without observation by the consumers: even at home, where the people are so much more generally educated, and more accustomed to political reasoning, the heavy indirect taxes formerly levied upon the great articles of consumption were seldom complained of by the poor: they were not themselves conscious how severely they were affected by those taxes, and how much more of the articles they would consume if the duties were lower. But whilst this peculiarity of indirect taxation makes it a most convenient instrument of finance, it throws additional responsibility upon all Governments which resort to it, to bring the most enlightened consideration to bear upon the adjustment of taxes which may really be very heavy and very unjust, without the fact being perceived or understood by those on whom they fall."

"The Government has endeavoured to give to this great question the consideration which the Secretary of State thus referred to: Does the Salt tax press heavily and unjustly on the people?

"I must state, in the first place, that, although the Government of India has adopted the conclusions which I shall presently describe, it must not be supposed that the Government is committed to every opinion which I am about to express: I do not know that, in fact, any difference of opinion exists among the members of the Government; but, on a question of so much difficulty, there may be many matters of detail in which unanimity can hardly be expected.

"The circumstances under which the Salt duties are levied vary greatly in different parts of India. Bengal and Assam, with sixty-seven millions of people, get nearly the whole of their salt supply from Cheshire, a result mainly of the fact that the exports which India sends to Europe greatly exceed the imports which she receives: salt comes virtually as ballast. Almost the only local source within easy reach, from which Bengal can obtain salt, is the sea, and the natural facilities for making salt on the Northern coasts of the Bay of Bengal are not great: the climate is so damp that salt cannot easily be obtained by the cheap process of solar evaporation; and owing to the vast quantities of fresh water poured in by the Ganges and Brahmaputra, the sea is less salt than on the other shores of India.

"In Madras and Bombay, on the other hand, containing together about forty-seven millions of people, the manufacture of salt from the sea is cheap and easy; and, for these Presidencies, as well as for the greater part of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Southern India, the sea is the great source of supply.

"Coming to Northern India we find that the Punjab possesses inexhaustible supplies of rock-salt, which is consumed by about fourteen millions of people. Throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and a portion of the Central Provinces and of the Punjab, on the other hand, although there are many places where more or less impure salts can be produced, the home sources for the supply of good salt could never be sufficient: forty-seven millions of our own subjects depend almost entirely for their salt on the Native States of Rajputana or on places on the confines of those States.

"The system under which the duty is levied, and the rate of duty, vary in the different provinces. In Madras and Bombay the rate of duty is Re. 1-13 per maund (82 lbs): in Madras, this is collected under a monopoly by which all salt is manufactured on behalf of the Government, and sold to the people at a price which gives a profit equivalent to the duty: in Bombay the duty is levied as an excise. In Lower Bengal the tax is Rs. 3-4 per maund, and is levied chiefly in the form of a Sea Customs Import duty. In the Upper Provinces of this Presidency the rate is Rs. 3 per maund: in the Punjab, this is included in the selling price of the rock-salt, which is the property of the Government; in the rest of the Upper Provinces, the duty is levied when the salt is imported from Rajputana.

"For this purpose, and to prevent the ingress of salt taxed at lower rates, a Customs Line is maintained, extending from a point north of Attock to near the Berar Frontier, a distance of more than fifteen hundred miles: similar lines, some hundreds of miles in length, are established in the Bombay Presidency, to prevent untaxed salt from Native States entering British territory. Along the greater part of this enormous system of Inland Customs Lines, which, if they were put down in Europe, would stretch from London to Constantinople, a physical barrier has been created, comparable to nothing that I can think of except the great wall of China: it consists principally of an impenetrable hedge of thorny trees and bushes, supplemented by stone walls and ditches, across which no human being, or beast of burden, or vehicle, can pass without being subjected to detention and search: it is guarded by an army of some eight thousand men, the mass of whom receive as wages six or seven rupees a month. The bare statement of these facts is sufficient to show the magnitude of the evil.

"Although I believe that every thing is done, which can be done under such circumstances, to prevent abuses, it may be easily imagined what inevitable and serious obstruction to trade, and annoyance and harassment to individuals, must take place: I remember a graphic account by Sir George Campbell, in which he described the evils of the system, and the instruments of the nature of cheese-tasters which are thrust into the goods of every one whose business takes him across the line. The interference is not confined to the traffic passing into British territory; for, owing to the levy of the export duty on sugar, to which I have still to refer, the same obstructions are offered to the traffic passing in the other direction. In spite, however, of the evils inseparable from the existence of an Inland Customs Line, it is practically impossible to dispense with it so long as we levy our Salt tax at different rates in different Provinces, and have no means of controlling the manufacture and

taxation of salt produced in Native States until the salt reaches the British Frontier.

"The great object at which the Government ought to aim is to give to the people, throughout India, the means of obtaining, with the least possible inconvenience, and at the cheapest rate consistent with financial necessities, a supply of salt, the quantity of which shall be limited only by the capacity of the people for consumption.

"Although much has been done, during the last six or seven years, towards this object, we are still far from its attainment: a comparison between the average consumption of salt per head in different parts of India proves, incontestibly, that, where salt is cheap and abundant, the consumption is much larger than where it is dear, and where the supply is restricted. In Madras, for instance, the recent inquiries of the Salt Commission show an average annual consumption of more than 12 lbs. per head; and, in the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, the rate does not fall much short of this: in Bengal the consumption is about 9½ lbs. per head: while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, although it is very difficult to speak positively on the subject, the rate can hardly exceed, if indeed it amounts to, 6 lbs. per head.

"The existing system in Northern India has not even the merit of being financially profitable: for instance, the Madras Salt Commission show that thirty-four millions of people in that Presidency pay Salt duty at Re. 1-13 per maund, amounting to £927,000: if these people, instead of consuming more than 12 lbs. a head, consumed, like the people of Northern India, less than half that amount, and paid a duty of Rs. 3 per maund, the revenue would be only £750,000. There can be no doubt that, in the interests of the revenue, the best system would be that under which we should levy throughout India a low rate of duty on unrestricted consumption.

"I have a strong belief that more than a hundred millions of people fail now to obtain a full supply of salt: I do not for a moment assert, nor do I believe, that the actual supply is insufficient for the preservation of health; nor do I at all agree with those who maintain that the salt tax presses with extreme severity on the poorer classes: but, however this may be, it is a great evil that the supply of this necessary of life should be restricted; and the restriction is not only mischievous in respect of human consumption, but in this way also, that there is little salt for the cattle, and little for any of the manufacturing processes in which it would be useful.

"It must not be forgotten, however, that the price of salt depends not only on the amount of the duty imposed, but on other charges: for example, as I have said elsewhere, the North-Western Provinces depend practically for their salt on the inexhaustible supplies which exist in the Native States of Rajputana: for a long time, the British Government acted as if it were its object to aggravate by artificial obstructions, the natural difficulties in bringing the salt into its own territories; we placed between our markets and the salt sources a great Customs Line; imposed on all salt crossing it a heavy duty; and ignored everything on the other side of that line: thus, for example, salt from Sámbhar had to find its way two hundred miles through Native States, with no roads or bridges, and subjected to imposts, and exactions, and hindrances of every kind, until, at last, it came to the greatest hindrance of all, our own preventive line.

"For such a state of things it was obvious that the mere reduction of the duty would do little or no good: the salt dealers, and not the consumers, would have been the chief gainers: with the existing means of communication, it was a physical impossibility to bring from Rajputana the salt required for some fifty millions of people: that task was one that could not be performed by any number of carts, and camels, and ponies which it was possible for the country to furnish; and these were the only means of transport: therefore it was that I have sometimes asserted that there was a salt famine in Northern India, meaning thereby, not only that salt was dear, but that sufficient salt could not be provided. For such a condition of things reduction of duty would no more afford a remedy than it would be a remedy in a food famine to give money to the people when no food existed in the markets: Lord Mayo saw

that there were two essential conditions to be fulfilled before relief could be found: it was necessary to provide cheap means of transport, to a practically unlimited extent, between the salt of Rajputana and our own markets; and also to make arrangements by which the price of salt to our people should be freed from influences outside our territory.

"The first condition could only be provided by making railways into Rajputana; the second condition rendered it necessary that our Government should obtain complete control over the manufacture and supply of salt at the chief places of production. The first of these two conditions has recently been fulfilled by the extension of Railway communication from Agra and Delhi to the Sámbhar salt lake: towards the second a great step was made when we obtained, under Lord Mayo's Administration, from the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur, the lease of this lake, the most important of the salt sources of Rajputana, and acquired, by an amicable arrangement which was as profitable to the Native Chiefs as to the British Government, the complete control over the local manufacture of salt.

"The practical result of these measures has already been, not only to facilitate the supply of salt to the Upper Provinces, but greatly to reduce its price: salt which, before 1869, was sold at Agra for Rs. 5-12 per maund, is now procurable for Rs. 4, and the price is still diminishing.

"During the Administration of Lord Northbrook, another important step in advance was taken: in 1874 about 800 miles of the Customs Line in the Central Provinces, maintained for the purpose of levying the difference between the duty on salt levied in the Central Provinces and that levied in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, was abolished: at the same time, the difference between the rates of duty levied in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies was shaded off by a sliding scale down the Orissa and Ganjam Coast: the result of these measures has been greatly to reduce the price of salt in the Central Provinces and in Orissa, with practically no financial loss to the Government.

"Recently the extension of the Northern State Railway to Jhelum has stimulated the sale of rock-salt at the Government mines in the neighbourhood, and decreased its price to the people.

"We are, at present, engaged in further negotiations with the Native States of Rajputana, which, when completed, will enable us to abolish the greater part of the Inland Customs Line, and to establish, instead of it, a system of local management at the places of production: the measures now in progress will benefit not only the British Government, but the Native Chiefs also: there is no antagonism between our interests; and I confidently anticipate a successful issue. It will not, however, be possible to abolish the Inland Customs Line simultaneously with our obtaining the control over the manufacture of salt at the places of production: there will be, for some time, in Rajputana and Central India, large quantities of salt which have left the places of production and are scattered about in the hands of traders: if the Customs Line were removed, this salt might be brought into British Territory; and, if it could not be taxed, a corresponding loss would be occasioned to our Salt Revenue. Although, therefore, establishments on the Line may be, to some extent, reduced, the line will not be removed, or the pass system abolished, until the Government is satisfied that there do not exist outside the Line large stocks of salt which has not been taxed, and which cannot be otherwise prevented from entering British Territory until it is taxed. Nor would it be safe to abolish the Customs Line until we learn by experience whether our arrangements for controlling the salt manufacture are efficient or not.

"Moreover, before these objects can be accomplished, it will be necessary to take steps towards the equalization of the duties on salt; and this is also an indispensable preliminary to their general reduction: I had hoped on this occasion to have been able to announce some immediate measures in this direction; but, as I have already stated, this is rendered impossible by the famine. I should have been glad, had it been possible, to have seen an immediate reduction in the rate of duties in the Bengal Presidency to that in force in Madras and Bombay: but there is reason to fear that, before this point can be reached, it will be necessary that some temporary mea-

sures should be taken for raising the lower rates of duties while lowering the higher.

"I have alluded to the duties levied on sugar exported across the Inland Customs Line: these are one rupee per maund on refined sugar, and six annas per maund on unrefined sugar, or saccharine produce. Except where the line runs along the left bank of the Indus, exports across it are taken to Native States; but, when it passes the Indus, the sugar is merely taken from one part of British territory to another. This sugar is all the produce of our own people in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab: it is one of the most important agricultural staples of those provinces; and it is important not only to the agriculturists and manufacturers and consumers, but directly to the Government, which looks greatly to sugar cultivation for its irrigation revenue.

"While we are taxing heavily our own sugar grown on the east of the Customs Line, for the supply of the country beyond it, we admit into the same country the Mauritius sugar, which is imported largely to Bombay, taxed at a much lower rate. It is calculated that the Inland Customs duty is equivalent to 10 per cent. on the value; but the incidence of the duty varies considerably, particularly on refined sugar: on the cheaper kinds the duty is equivalent to more than 20 per cent. on its value: the sea import duty on Mauritius sugar is 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. I do not assert that there is, at present, any great competition between the sugar of the Upper Provinces of this Presidency and foreign sugar; but, so far as competition exists, the Inland Customs duty acts as a protective duty in favour of foreign and against our own sugar: to this extent, the duty must fall on the producer within the Customs Line. The competition will be more apparent and severe when the connection of the Rajputana State Railway with the Bombay and Baroda Line is completed.

"Little or no sugar is grown in Rajputana or Central India; and the increase of price caused by the Inland Customs Line must tend to diminish consumption, and so, still further, to injure the producer: it is impossible to estimate the injury to the people and the Government caused by placing artificial obstructions on the export of one of the great agricultural staples of the country; and such obstructions obviously affect not only the export but the import trade as well: the Government of India has repeatedly urged upon Native States the policy of abolishing their transit duties; but it is difficult to see with what consistency we can do this, so long as we retain our Sugar duties. They yield about £165,000 a year: this is my only excuse for not proposing their instant abolition: they will, at any rate, disappear with the abolition of the Inland Customs Line.

"My Lord, I have reserved to the end of my Statement the remarks which I wish to make regarding the Customs duties on cotton goods. I do not now wish to re-open the discussion which was finally closed last year by the Secretary of State: it was then decided by Her Majesty's Government that "the interests of India imperatively require the timely removal of a tax which is at once wrong in principle, injurious in its practical effect, and self-destructive in its operation." The Secretary of State, while leaving to the judgment of the Government of India the mode in which the policy thus laid down should be carried out, declared his opinion that measures for the abolition of these duties should have priority over every other form of fiscal relief to the Indian taxpayers. Financial embarrassments arising from the depreciation of silver prevented any practical steps being taken, last year, in this direction: it was thought unwise to give up any revenue at such a time; and the Secretary of State concurred in this decision. It is with great regret that I have to announce that, for reasons similar to those which prevailed a year ago, it has been decided that nothing can be done, at the present moment, towards the abolition of these duties: the financial difficulties caused by the famine are so serious that we cannot sacrifice any source of income.

"I regret this, not only because we are thus unable to carry out the orders of Her Majesty's Government, to which this Government owes a loyal and unhesitating obedience, but I regret it, personally, because, as the Council are aware, I am no recent convert to the policy which has been laid down, but have been, for many years past, one of those who have advocated the abolition of these duties at the earliest possible opportunity.

"I altogether disbelieve that there is, in this matter, any conflict between Indian and English interests: I am satisfied that these interests are identical, and that they alike require the abolition of this tax. I will not speculate on what ought to have been done if the case had been different; but there is one thing which I wish to take this opportunity of saying: we are often told that it is the duty of the Government of India to think of Indian interests alone, and that if the interests of Manchester suffer it is no affair of ours: for my part, I utterly repudiate such doctrines: I have not ceased to be an Englishman because I have passed the greater part of my life in India, and have become a member of the Indian Government. The interests of Manchester, at which foolish people sneer, are the interests not only of the great and intelligent population engaged directly in the trade in cotton, but of millions of Englishmen: I am not ashamed to say that, while I hope that I feel, as strongly as any man, the duties which I owe to India, there is no higher duty in my estimation, than that which I owe to my own country. I believe that our countrymen at home have a real and very serious grievance, and that it is no imaginary injury against which they complain: I know that Your Excellency has resolved that the Government of India shall not shirk this business; and there need be no fear that it will be regarded in any half-hearted spirit. Your Excellency took the earliest opportunity which could be found, after you had assumed the office of Viceroy, to declare publicly your views upon this subject; and if I say no more regarding it now, it is mainly because I feel sure that Your Excellency will not lose the present opportunity of publicly declaring those views again: for myself personally, if I had not confidently expected to take part in this great reform, I doubt whether anything would have induced me to accept my present office; and I trust that I may still have a share in the performance of a task which I look upon as one of the most important which this Government has before it.

"It is important, in my opinion, not only on its own account, but for the results which may follow hereafter. The net Sea Customs Revenue proper of India amounted in 1875-76 to £2,475,530, of which the duties on cotton goods yielded £850,000: when the cotton duties are removed, there will remain export duties on rice, indigo, and lac yielding together £620,000; and import duties on a multitude of articles yielding £930,000. Excluding the duties on cotton goods, the export and import duties together give £1,550,000: many of these duties are so objectionable that it is impossible that they can last: and can it be supposed that we should long continue to maintain huge establishments for the purpose of levying the small remnant of revenue that might survive? The truth is that cotton goods are the sole article of foreign production which the people of India largely consume, and there is no possibility of deriving a large customs revenue from anything else: I do not know how long a period may elapse before such a consummation is reached; but, whether we see it or not, the time is not hopelessly distant when the ports of India will be thrown open freely to the commerce of the world.

"I feel, my Lord, that the Statement which I have made to-day is open to this general objection, that I have said comparatively little of what has actually been done, and a great deal of what may be done in the future: I may be told that it is seldom wise for a Government to go out of its way to pledge itself to Measures which it intends to adopt hereafter, and which may turn out, after all, to be impracticable. Under our present circumstances, I do not think that this is applicable to us: a distinct conception having been formed of some at least of the great objects at which our financial policy ought to aim, it seems to me highly desirable that a clear and public avowal of those objects should be made: the Government may thus hope to obtain the greatest advantage which an honest Government can desire,—a full examination and discussion of its proposed policy: such discussion will either help it to carry that policy into effect, or will enable it to avoid errors into which it might otherwise fall.

"I have now, my Lord, finished my Statement: I have endeavoured to place before the Council and the public all the facts which it seemed to me might help them to form an accurate judgment on our financial position and on our

proposed policy: I have not attempted to keep out of sight anything which was unpleasant; but have perhaps rather been inclined to err in the other direction, and to bring almost too prominently into notice the weak points of our financial administration.

"The final result which seems to me to come out very clearly is that the finances of India are, on the whole, in a prosperous and satisfactory state; and, that although there are some serious defects of system, they can certainly be removed: while I do not disguise from myself the fact that there may be grave difficulties before us, I look forward to the future not only with hope but with confidence."

MINUTE, DATED 15TH MARCH 1877, BY THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF BRITISH INDIA IN 1875-76, AND THE REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1876-77.

I PROPOSE, in this Minute, to review the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements, which are now completed for the year 1875-76, and the Revised Estimates for 1876-77, the year which is now about to close. My explanation of the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year, 1877-78, will, on this occasion, be made in the Legislative Council.

I must, in the first place, explain that the Abstract Statements of the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 and the Estimates of 1876-77 and 1877-78 which I have now the honor to place before the Council, differ in form from the Statements prepared during the last seven years.

From the 1st April 1871, the Government of Lord Mayo entrusted to the management of the Local Governments and Administrations certain important services, with Consolidated Allotments from the Imperial Revenues for their support; and the revenues connected with these services were, at the same time, surrendered for provincial uses. It was thought inexpedient to retain in the Imperial Accounts and Estimates the details of the revenue and expenditure thus made over to the Local Governments: accordingly, since 1871-72, these transferred Heads of Revenue and Expenditure have been excluded from the General Estimates and Accounts, the whole transactions respecting them being represented, there, by a single net entry under the Head *Allotments for Provincial Services*. The details thus omitted have been published in subsidiary statements, and each Local Government has given due publicity to its own Provincial Estimates and Accounts.

The Government of India now sees reason to regret the method then employed, because, by this method, figures of interest and importance are relegated to subordinate statements; the General Accounts and Estimates become incomplete; and the character of the arrangements between the Imperial and the Local Governments is not truly represented, or their operation sufficiently illustrated. The Government of India has, therefore, resolved to re-introduce into the Imperial Accounts and Estimates all the details omitted therefrom since 1871-72.

Accordingly, in the Abstract Statements which I now present to the Council, the heads of *Police* and *Education* appear again on each side of the Account, and the head *Allotments for Provincial Services* disappears, its elements being distributed among the several Heads of Revenue and Expenditure from which they were originally subtracted. Moreover, the Statements contain three new Adjusting Heads which are necessary in consequence of the arrangements between the Imperial and Local Governments, and which will, I believe, usefully illustrate the practical working of these arrangements.

The Local Governments are entitled to keep for provincial uses any surplus, while they must make good from provincial resources any deficit, upon their Provincial Accounts as a whole; such surplus is added to, and such deficit, in the first resort, supplied from, the Balances of the Local Governments in the hands of the Imperial Government. These additions and subtractions will henceforth be recorded under the Heads *Balances of the Local Governments Increased* and *Balances of the Local Governments Decreased*.

It may happen, however, that the balance at credit of a Local Government does not suffice to cover a deficit in its Provincial Accounts; or, for other reasons, a Local Government may think it right to contribute funds from its separate provincial resources in support of the Imperial services which it administers. Whenever such contributions are made, they will be recorded under the Head *Provincial Contributions*. It is not deemed expedient to open on the expenditure side a corresponding account of *Contributions to Local Funds*, because, although such contributions are frequent, and might be found to counterbalance some substantial part of the *Provincial Contributions*, their object and destination can always be classified under some Service Head, and it is considered better thus to classify them, than to show them under a mere Transfer Head, which would give no information as to the nature of the service for which they are made.

Taking the three Adjusting Accounts *Provincial Contributions*, *Balances of the Local Governments Decreased*, and *Balances of the Local Governments Increased* together, a very good idea can be formed of the financial working of the arrangements with the Local Governments.

The engagements between the Imperial and Local Governments will no longer affect the form of the Imperial Accounts and Estimates, except through the adjusting accounts which I have described. The Revenue and Expenditure under all other Heads will be recorded without any reference to the several responsibilities of the Imperial and the Local Governments, which will be matter for arrangement altogether apart from the Accounts. Thus, henceforth, any one wishing to ascertain the total imperial revenue and expenditure of British India, under the several recognised Heads of Account, will be able to do so from the General Accounts and Estimates. It seems to me that this will be an advantage; and that the re-combination of the Accounts and Estimates of the Imperial Revenues and Expenditure, whether immediately administered by the Imperial or by the Local Governments, into one Imperial Statement, will make the whole more intelligible, and enable both the Government of India to control the Revenue and Expenditure, and the public to criticise the Accounts, more effectually than heretofore.

It will be necessary for the Local Governments to excerpt, for their own information, the items of Revenue and Expenditure for which they are primarily responsible: they will be required to publish the Accounts and Estimates thus compiled, which will be of great local interest; but such local Accounts will not form a part of the Accounts of British India.

A change is made in the manner in which the transactions of the Guaranteed Railway and Madras Irrigation Companies are exhibited in Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI. Hitherto these transactions have been there shown net after elimination of the effects of the conditions of the contracts as to the rate at which, in the accounts between the Government and the Companies, Rupees are converted into sterling. Henceforth these transactions will be shown gross, in Rupees, just as they occur.

I ask a passing notice for another change of importance in the character of the Abstract Statements. For the last ten years, these Statements have been prepared, ostensibly, in Pounds Sterling, on the hypothesis that the English Pound is equal to ten Rupees. Since the Revenue and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India, are really calculated in Rupees, the value of which, compared with the English money of account, varies from time to time, it is plain that the Pound Sterling used in these Statements was not a real Pound Sterling, but a conventional money of account peculiar to this purpose. So long as the value of Rs. 10 did not much vary, as for many years it did not, from £1, there was a certain convenience in this arrangement; and the figures conveyed to English readers a meaning not very far from the truth: but, of late years, there has ceased to be any close or normal relation between Rs. 10 and £1, and Statements prepared upon the hypothesis of such a relation, are now untrue and misleading. I shall, therefore, revert to the use of Rupees in the Abstract Accounts and Estimates appended to the Financial Statement: the Secretary of State will use his own discretion as to the money of account in which the Accounts and Estimates presented to Parliament shall be stated. In combining the Sterling Receipts and Disbursements under each Head, at the

Home Treasury, with the Rupee Receipts and Disbursements under the same Heads at the Indian Treasuries, it is only a degree less incorrect to call the totals, under each Head, Rupees, than it is to call them Sterling: the consequent errors of detail, which, under the existing system, cannot be avoided, and which, as will appear in the course of this Minute, are often highly inconvenient, are neutralised in the Grand Totals by the entry of the sum of them under the adjusting Head *Loss by Exchange;* the errors do not involve some of the most important Heads or the Grand Totals; and, although I am unable at present to eliminate them, I prefer to state the Accounts and Estimates in Rupees, as, on the whole, much less misleading than if I were to state them in Pounds Sterling.

PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS, 1871—76.

It would have been interesting to compare the Accounts of the Local Governments for 1875-76 as now re-incorporated in the Imperial Accounts, with the corresponding portions of the last Accounts (for 1870-71), before the introduction of the system of Consolidated Allotments for Provincial Services; I shall attempt such a comparison in my Statement before the Legislative Council; but I fear that it cannot be made quite completely.

As already explained, it is possible that a portion of the expenditure for Education and Public Works now recorded as Imperial in 1875-76, would have been treated as Local in 1870-71 and *vice versâ*. In any case, the growth of the expenditure upon these important Services in the five years was trifling; and the Imperial Government has been, certainly, set free from importunate claims upon its resources.

It will be remembered that the Governments of India inaugurated the Provincial system by granting to the Local Governments balances aggregating Rs. 20,00,000. Their receipts in the five years, apart from *Provincial Contributions*, have aggregated Rs. 29,57,31,568, and the sum of Rs. 55,93,660 has been contributed to the Delegated Services from Provincial Resources. The expenditure upon the Delegated Services has amounted to Rs. 30,03,76,338, and the balances of the Local Governments on the 31st March 1876 were Rs. 29,48,890. Of the whole expenditure, Rs. 15,27,296 is recorded as Contributions to Local Funds; but I am doubtful whether this can be accepted as accurately representing the relief to Local Funds by the transfer of expenditure from the Local to the Imperial category; the net burden upon separate Provincial Resources cannot, in any case, have been very heavy. Of the gross sum of Rs. 55,93,660 shown as *Provincial Contributions*, Rs. 8,98,434 is on account of *Famine Relief* in Bengal, and explains the abnormal amount recorded under this Head in 1875-76. The Abstract Account of the five years is as follows:—

Assigned Revenues of the Local Governments, and their Expenditure upon the Delegated Services, 1871—76.

	Rs.		Rs.
Opening Balance, 1st April 1871	*20,00,000*	*Expenditure on Transferred Services*	*30,03,76,338*
Assigned Revenues ...	*4,13,05,938*	*Closing Balance, 31st March 1876*	*29,48,890*
Allotments from Imperial Revenues	*25,44,25,630*		
Provincial Contributions ...	*55,93,660*		
Total ...	*30,33,25,228*	*Total* ...	*30,33,25,228*

In 1875-76, the Local Governments spent net Rs. 33,72,860* more than their Fixed Allotments and Assigned Revenues together, of which Rs. 18,91,710 was taken from the balances at credit of the Local Governments in the Imperial Treasury, and Rs. 14,81,150 was provided from Provincial Resources.

	Rs.	Rs.
* *Provincial Contributions*		*14,81,150*
Balances of the Local Governments Decreased	*23,33,590*	
Balances of the Local Governments Increased	*4,41,880*	
		18,91,710
		33,72,860

I think it well to offer a few further explanations of the Provincial Contributions, to which much interest attaches. The Local Funds in any Province are of two kinds: many of these Funds belong exclusively to particular districts or localities, and can be expended only for their benefit; but, in each Province, there is a more or less considerable residuum at the disposal of the Local Government for use, at its discretion, throughout the Province. When the system of Consolidated Allotments of Imperial Revenue for certain Delegated Services was adopted, it was, at first, thought convenient to amalgamate the Accounts of the Transferred Services and Revenues with those of the Local Funds at the disposal of the Local Governments for general provincial purposes, and unnecessary to maintain any separation between these two Accounts. But this amalgamation was found to be inconvenient; as it made it difficult for the Government of India to ascertain, from time to time, all the financial consequences of the new system as compared with the old. The Government of India determined, therefore, some time ago, to arrange for as complete a re-separation as possible of the transactions which would, under the old system, have been recorded in the Imperial Accounts, from those which would have been treated as transactions of Local Funds.

The abandoned system had made such progress that it is doubtful whether this separation can be completely effected as regards the past, or, even, whether it is, as yet, perfectly accomplished as regards recent and current expenditure. For this reason it cannot be said with confidence that the revenue hitherto recorded as *Provincial Contributions* is all of the nature of a demand upon separate Provincial Resources which would not have occurred under the old system. Indeed, it is certain that some considerable portion of these contributions is balanced by the record as imperial of expenditure which would, under the old system, have been a charge upon Local, or separate Provincial Resources. I hope, however, that the means will gradually be found of altogether removing from both sides of the Imperial Accounts, in future, all transactions which, under the old system, would, directly or indirectly, have been recorded under "Local Funds:" when this is effected, the demands upon local resources for imperial purposes will, I believe, be found to be, as yet, inconsiderable.

It will be seen from Statement No. VII that the whole sum raised in India in 1875-76 by Local Taxes, Rates, and Cesses was only Rs. 2,03,83,620: the estimated amount in 1876-77 is Rs. 2,07,32,000, and in 1877-78 Rs. 2,23,29,000. This last amount is, however, exclusive of new taxation to be imposed under the measures which I shall this day describe in the Legislative Council.

ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1875-76.

I proceed to explain the differences between the Regular Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1875-76 made by the Hon'ble Sir William Muir on the 31st March last, and the Accounts of that year as since completed.

Sir William Muir estimated that the Grand Total Revenue would be Rs. 50,99,10,000, and the Grand Total Expenditure Rs. 53,88,70,000; and that there would be a Deficit of Rs. 2,89,60,000; or (the Extraordinary Expenditure being estimated at Rs. 4,14,30,000), a Surplus on the Ordinary Account of Rs. 1,24,70,000. The completed Accounts show the Revenue to have been Rs. 52,51,57,887, the Expenditure Rs. 55,11,75,355, and the Deficit Rs. 2,60,17,468, being less than the estimate by Rs. 29,42,532: the Extraordinary Expenditure having been Rs. 4,27,06,290, the Surplus on the Ordinary Account was Rs. 1,66,88,822, being more than the Estimate by Rs. 42,18,822.

The Revenue has exceeded the Estimate by Rs. 1,52,47,887, and the Expenditure by Rs. 1,23,05,355. Of these excesses, Rs. 97,23,653 on each side of the Account is due to the re-incorporation, in gross, of the transactions of the Local Governments, which were represented in the Regular Estimates, by a single net entry; if this disturbing cause be abstracted, there remains an excess Revenue of Rs. 55,24,234, and an excess Expenditure of Rs. 25,81,702, of which Rs. 13,05,412 is in the Ordinary Section of the Account, and Rs. 12,76,290 is Extraordinary. This latter excess is due to the purchase of certain stores from the Guaranteed Railway Companies for the State Railways, a transaction not anticipated when the Regular Estimates were closed.

It is not necessary now to make any minute comparison between the details of Sir William Muir's Estimates and the Accounts, and I shall content myself with mentioning only the principal items of difference. Only two of the Heads of Revenue yielded, in a noteworthy degree, less than the estimate, *viz.*, *Salt*, Rs. 4,15,850, the clearances of Foreign Salt during March having been abnormally deficient, and *Irrigation*, Rs. 1,12,800, an old Account having been adjusted: all the other important Heads of Revenue show improvement, the chief items being as follows:

Land Revenue, Rs. 13,17,420, occurred in Bengal, where unexpected arrears were collected, and in Madras. So large a portion of the Land Revenue is collected at the close of the year, that it is impossible to secure absolute correspondence even between the Regular Estimates and the Accounts of Land Revenue.

Forest, net improvement Rs. 6,88,598, which occurred chiefly in British Burmah, and might perhaps have been foretold.

Marine, net improvement Rs. 5,35,639, chiefly in Bengal, where there was an unexpected transfer entry.

The only important failure in the Estimates of Expenditure is under *Refunds*, under which Head it became necessary to adjust a large erroneous credit of Land Revenue in Bombay.

The expenditure on *Famine Relief* was considerably less than the sum shown in the Regular Estimates. The Imperial Expenditure was, indeed, only Rs. 50,85,550, being less than the Regular Estimate by Rs. 14,74,450. But, under the new system of combining the two Accounts, the Provincial Expenditure, in 1875-76, upon the Famine, Rs. 8,72,243, is added to the Imperial Expenditure, and the whole becomes Rs. 59,57,793.

In the Original Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1875-76 provision was made for a Surplus upon the Ordinary Account of Rs. 50,60,000. The actual Surplus was Rs. 1,66,88,822; and this, notwithstanding a revision of the Customs Tariff, in the middle of the year, with an estimated effect of Rs. 26,60,000 adverse to the Estimates; notwithstanding, also, an unestimated adjustment from the Imperial Revenues of Rs. 50,85,550 for *Famine Relief*.

The Revenues exceeded the Original Estimates by Rs. 1,72,34,234, and the Expenditure exceeded the Estimates by Rs. 56,05,412. The principal items of improvement are *Opium*, Rs. 50,28,600, and *The Army*, Rs. 51,31,540: minor improvements are *Land Revenue*, Rs. 12,47,420; *Forest*, Rs. 10,30,080; *Excise*, Rs. 12,63,770; and *Customs* (notwithstanding the revision of the Tariff), Rs. 4,46,580. The chief items of deterioration are *Famine Relief*, Rs. 50,85,550, and *Public Works Ordinary*, Rs. 19,05,530.

Of the Extraordinary Expenditure, Rs. 3,16,51,840 was spent upon Railroads, chiefly as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Rajputana ...	33,69,370	Punjab Northern ...	32,69,800
Holkar	28,39,730	Sindhia	5,57,810
Neemuch ...	20,03,080	Tirhoot	9,75,760
Wardah Valley ...	14,08,940	Northern Bengal ...	31,88,540
Indus Valley ...	1,00,62,100	Rangoon ...	40,95,180

and Rs. 1,10,54,450 on Canals, principally as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	10,50,430	Lower Ganges ...	25,22,870
Midnapore ...	3,35,730	Western Jumna ...	4,91,840
Sône	25,75,140	Bari Doab ...	3,27,090
Ganges	5,82,550	Sirhind ...	14,84,260
Agra	5,91,450	Godavery Delta Works	4,48,300
		Moota Lake ...	3,35,650

The Total Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works in India, to the end of 1875-76, amounted to Rs. 16,55,44,070, of which Rs. 8,70,80,510 was classified as Extraordinary as follows:—

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Contribution.	Capital value of land used for works.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Capital outlay in Provinces in which the Revenue due to the Canals has been ascertained—					
Bengal	14,63,490	3,92,12,490	...	51,440	4,07,27,420
North-Western Provinces ...	2,82,10,100	2,01,27,210	...	10,57,960	4,93,95,270
Punjab	1,63,22,770	1,27,68,910	41,80,090	83,260	3,33,55,030
	4,59,96,360	7,21,08,610	41,80,090	11,92,660	12,34,77,720
II.—Capital Outlay in Provinces in which the Revenue due to Canals has still to be ascertained—					
Madras	1,20,36,200	67,34,780	...	...	1,87,70,980
Bombay	1,03,17,420	80,50,140	16,810	2,34,660	1,86,19,030
Rajputana	10,44,140	1,86,980	...	...	12,31,120
	2,33,97,760	1,49,71,900	16,810	2,34,660	3,86,21,130
III.—Capital Outlay in Provinces in which Operations on Irrigation Works have been suspended—					
Central Provinces ...	3,40,860	...	...	...	3,40,860
Oudh	4,41,080	...	...	...	4,41,080
	7,81,940	...	...	...	7,81,940
TOTAL OF I, II, & III...	7,01,76,060	8,70,80,510	41,96,900	14,27,320	16,28,80,790
IV.—Capital Outlay on Embankment Works in British Burmah	26,63,280	...	...	...	26,63,280
	7,28,39,340	8,70,80,510	41,96,900	14,27,320	16,55,44,070

	Rs.
The total Receipts during 1875-76 have been	69,86,570
From this sum the amount to be deducted for working expenses is...	33,41,780
Thus leaving the Net Revenue at	36,44,790

which is 3·6 per cent. on a Capital Outlay of £10,072,328, which is the amount spent on Canals now yielding revenue.

Of the Rs. 4,27,06,290 classified as Extraordinary Expenditure, Rs. 1,66,88,822, or 39 per cent., appears from the Accounts to have been provided from the Revenues of the year, leaving only 61 per cent. to be met from borrowed money. The financial results of the year 1875-76 would thus have been highly satisfactory if all the Extraordinary Expenditure had been on really reproductive works. Unfortunately, however, no less than Rs. 1,33,25,923 was expended under this head on the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley Railways in 1875-76, and, as I shall have occasion to explain elsewhere, the direct returns which we shall get from these Railways will be very small.

T

The expenditure for the relief of the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, may now be said to have been completely brought to account: there may be still some outlying items; but they will not be important. The total is as follows:—

	Rs.
In 1873-74	3,86,46,730
In 1874-75	2,23,78,600
In 1875-76 (including Expenditure from Provincial Funds)...	59,57,793
Total	6,69,83,123

of which Rs. 8,98,434 was provided from Provincial Resources, and Rs. 6,60,84,689 from the Imperial Revenues. There was a set-off in increased Net Traffic Receipts on the *Guaranteed Railways* estimated by Sir William Muir, last year, at Rs. 17,00,000; but, on the other hand, there was some loss of *Excise* and other revenue, and a substantial expenditure from Local Funds. The whole net cost of the measures for the relief of the Bengal Famine cannot now be stated at less than $6\frac{3}{4}$ crores of Rupees.

If there had been no Imperial Expenditure for Famine Relief, the Surplus Imperial Revenue of the three years on the Ordinary Account would have been—

	Rs.
1873-74...	2,05,70,050
1874-75...	2,55,70,575
1875-76...	2,17,74,370
Total ...	6,79,14,995

Thus, according to the Accounts, the Revenues of the three years bore the whole cost of the Famine, and even yielded a Surplus of Rs. 9,31,872. If we add to this the sum of Rs. 8,98,434 contributed from Provincial Resources, the net Surplus of the three years on the Imperial Ordinary Account would be Rs. 18,30,306. This apparently happy result is marred by the fact that there was, during these three years, an expenditure of Rs. 3,35,26,565 upon the Railways which I have just mentioned, which, although treated as Extraordinary Works, cannot be expected to be, in any sufficient degree, reproductive. In speaking of the arrangements proposed for the coming year, 1877-78, I shall refer more particularly to this subject, and shall explain the resolution of the Government to treat, hereafter, expenditure of this kind as ordinary.

ACCOUNTS OF WAYS AND MEANS, 1875-76.

I have still to examine the Ways and Means by which provision was made for the service of the year 1875-76, and to compare them with the Regular Estimates. The figures which I am about to quote will be found, in a convenient shape, in little tables at foot of the page in the left hand corner of Statements Nos. IV, V, and VI. Those with which they are to be compared are in the corresponding little tables in the centre of the same Statements appended to Sir W. Muir's Financial Statement of 31st March last. If any one wishes for more details than these little abstracts contain, they are to be found in the body of the Statements themselves.

We have seen that the deficit of Imperial Revenue in 1875-76 was altogether Rs. 2,60,17,470, being an improvement upon the Estimate of Rs. 29,42,530. We lent, during the year, to Native States and Public bodies Rs. 38,74,876 more than we received: the sum is smaller by Rs. 7,40,124 than was expected. The Guaranteed Railway and Irrigation Companies withdrew from our Treasuries the sum of Rs. 1,04,31,836, being less than was expected by Rs. 19,86,164: The disbursements from the balances of the Military Funds were Rs. 41,36,267, being Rs. 733 less than Estimate: the amount is abnormal, being due to the refund of their subscriptions to a large number of the members of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund. The Local Governments drew for separate provincial and local purposes Rs. 40,22,930, being more by Rs. 60,930 than was estimated. Altogether we had to make good from other sources than the public Revenues the sum of Rs. 4,84,83,379, being less than Sir William Muir estimated by Rs. 74,16,621.

Towards meeting this obligation we borrowed the net sum of Rs. 4,10,95,219, being more by Rs. 20,68,219 than was expected; the excess was in England. The money deposited in our Savings Banks exceeded the money drawn out by Rs. 8,40,206, being less by Rs. 1,22,794 than was estimated: the deposits of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Service Funds were Rs. 11,18,471, being more by Rs. 85,471 than the Estimate, and the balance on the Deposit and Advance Account was in our favour by Rs. 20,18,538, being less by Rs. 30,25,462 than was expected. The remaining transactions yielded to the Treasury the net sum of Rs. 23,93,032, while it was estimated they would withdraw from the Treasury Rs. 18,08,000.

Thus it happened that, instead of the estimated reduction of Rs. 98,33,000, the actual reduction of the cash balances during the year was only Rs. 10,17,913, an improvement of Rs. 88,15,087, of which Rs. 70,93,000 was in India and the rest in the Home Treasury.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1875-76.

In the following table some important financial and commercial statistics belonging to the year 1875-76 are compared with the same statistics for the two preceding years.

(Values (excepting (a),) in Rupees.)

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Net imports of gold	*1,38,00,000*	*1,87,00,000*	*1,54,00,000*
Net imports of silver	*2,47,00,000*	*4,64,00,000*	*1,56,00,000*
Total Net imports of Treasure ...	*3,85,00,000*	*6,51,00,000*	*3,10,00,000*
Public Debt incurred, including Guaranteed Railway Capital ...	*1,04,00,000*	*9,24,00,000*	*4,79,00,000*
Bills drawn by Secretary of State upon Government of India	*14,25,00,000*	*11,76,00,000*	*13,75,00,000*
Amount in sterling obtained for each rupee (a)	*22,37d.*	*22,12d.*	*21,62d.*
Average price of an ounce troy standard Silver in London (a) ...	*59,16d.*	*58,16d.*	*56,20d.*
Commodities excluding Treasure.			
Exports	*55,00,00,000*	*56,36,00,000*	*58,09,00,000*
Imports	*33,82,00,000*	*36,22,00,000*	*38,89,00,000*
Net exports	*21,18,00,000*	*20,14,00,000*	*19,20,00,000*

The excess net imports of silver, and the reduction of the Council Bills, in 1874-75, are due to the large amount borrowed in that year for the campaign against the Bengal Famine, and for Railways and other Public Works.

In 1873-74, for the first time for 23 years, the average price of an ounce troy of standard silver in London fell below 60*d.*: the continuous fall in 1874-75 and 1875-76 marks the course of a phenomenon that has already caused, and must, I fear, for some time to come, cause, grave anxiety to all interested in India: I shall have to refer to the subject hereafter.

The value of commodities (other than treasure) exported in 1875-76 exceeded the exports of 1874-75 by Rs. 1,73,00,000: but the value of Imports grew by the still larger sum of Rs. 2,67,00,000: consequently, the Net Exports of India (excluding treasure) fell off by Rs. 94,00,000.

Including treasure, the Net Exports of the three years were—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,33,00,000	13,63,00,000	16,10,00,000

So that the Net Exports of 1875-76 altogether, though less than those of 1873-74 by Rs. 1,23,00,000, exceeded those of 1874-75 by Rs. 2,47,00,000.

The most important of our exports is *Cotton, Raw*, the statistics of which are as follows:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Cwts.	45,00,000	56,00,000	50,10,000
Value (in Rupees) ...	13,21,22,000	15,25,73,000	13,27,90,000

The great exports of 1874-75 were thus not maintained in 1875-76: this is attributed, partly, to an abundant crop in the United States, and, partly, to increasing demands for this important staple for home consumption. In correspondence with this latter influence, the exports of *Manufactures of Cotton*, including twist and yarn, show an important development, as follows:—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
52,26,000	51,24,000	66,34,000

The imports of Cotton Goods, including twist and yarn, were:—

1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,78,46,000	19,42,13,000	19,25,87,000

The value of the imports of Cotton Manufactures, excluding twist and yarn, has not decreased. The figures are—

1873-74	1874-75.	1875-76.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,15,57,000	16,26,36,000	16,46,39,000

There was, indeed, a decrease in the value of grey (unbleached) goods imported, on private account in 1875-76, as compared with 1874-75, amounting to Rs. 73,58,240; but it was more than counterbalanced by increases under other descriptions in both quantities and values. It should be mentioned here that the values of grey goods returned in 1873-74 and 1874-75 were tariff values, which were above the market values; while, in 1875-76, their recorded values have been the actual market values, exclusive of duty.

The following table contains the Statistics of our most important Exports for the three years:—

(Values in Rupees.)

		1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Cotton Goods, Twist and Yarn ...	lbs. ...	2,455,000	2,835,000	6,229,000
	value ...	12,84,000	14,76,000	26,69,000
" *Manufactures* ...	value ...	39,42,000	36,48,000	39,65,000
Coffee	(cwts.) ...	364,000	312,000	372,000
	value ...	1,49,14,000	1,30,53,000	1,62,70,000
Hides and Skins, raw, dressed, and tanned ...	(value) ...	2,61,82,000	2,67,78,000	2,94,36,000
Indigo	(cwts.) ...	116,000	81,000	110,000
	value ...	3,55,53,000	2,57,63,000	2,87,51,000
Jute, raw and manufactured ...	(value) ...	3,63,77,000	3,48,55,000	3,29,45,000
Lac	(value) ...	25,77,000	25,40,000	75,57,000
Opium	(chests)...	89,000	95,000	88,000
	value ...	11,84,19,000	11,95,70,000	11,14,84,000
Rice	(cwts.) ...	20,245,000	17,393,000	20,416,000
	value ...	5,54,98,000	4,76,53,000	5,31,11,000
Saltpetre	(cwts.) ...	4,51,000	5,53,000	415,000
	value ...	46,50,000	50,15,000	34,89,000
Seeds	(cwts.) ...	4,433,000	6,075,000	10,507,000
	value ...	2,36,14,000	3,23,59,000	5,46,20,000
Silk	(cwts.) ...	19,000	14,000	11,000
	value ...	1,14,37,000	76,65,000	41,60,000
Sugar and Saccharine produce ...	(value) ...	22,78,000	31,92,000	25,39,000
Tea	(cwts.) ...	1,72,000	1,88,000	2,17,000
	value ...	1,74,29,000	1,93,74,000	2,16,64,000
Wheat	(cwts.) ...	1,756,000	1,069,000	2,498,000
	value ...	82,76,000	49,04,000	90,10,000
Wood, Teak ...	...(cubic tons)	51,000	43,000	61,000
	value ...	38,13,000	32,86,000	44,06,000
Wool, raw ...	... (cwts.) ...	1,81,000	1,90,000	2,12,000
	value ...	93,83,000	95,99,000	1,09,42,000

This table shows a healthy condition of our export trade. The augmented exports of *Coffee*, *Hides*, *Seeds*, *Tea*, *Wheat*, and *Wool* are especially noteworthy. It is interesting to find that, as with *Cotton*, so with *Hides* and *Jute*, the export of manufactured articles is, in an important degree, superseding the export of the raw material; our chief customers for gunny bags are, *Australia* for wool packs, *California* for grain-sacks, and the *Eastern Asiatic Countries* for grain-bags, &c. The serious decline in the silk trade is

compensated by the growth of other items. I hope that the nascent demand for Indian wheat will not be checked by malpractices in India, or by the carelessness of exporters. There are complaints of the admixture in Indian wheats of barley, gram, and other grains; and, should this continue, India will fail in her competition with the United States, Austro-Hungary, Southern Russia, Egypt, and other wheat-producing countries.

The following table contains statistics of our most important imports besides *Cotton Manufactures*. The growth of the imports of *Metals* and *Woollens* is interesting. The *Salt* figures indicate a serious decrease in the value of that staple, by which, however, consumers must have profited—

(Values in Rupees.)

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Apparel	57,82,000	62,05,000	61,60,000
Coal, excluding coke and patent fuel (tons)	3,54,000	3,51,000	3,69,000
(value)	72,22,000	66,19,000	63,47,000
Liquors	1,39,27,000	1,52,93,000	1,70,22,000
Machinery and Millwork ...	1,00,23,000	1,18,59,000	1,43,99,000
Metals	1,73,85,000	2,60,71,000	3,30,92,000
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock ...	88,960	78,090	1,07,910
Salt (tons)	2,79,000	2,77,000	3,65,000
" (value	83,53,000	75,58,000	60,71,000
Silk (Raw) (value)	78,69,000	87,29,000	69,49,000
" *(manufactured)* (value) ...	60,84,000	71,05,000	70,94,000
Sugar and Saccharine produce ...	55,90,000	51,65,000	89,59,000
Tea (value)	18,29,000	17,00,000	24,76,000
Woollen Manufactures (value) ...	66,89,000	55,76,000	86,98,000

Upon the whole, the trade of India, at the end of 1875-76, seems to have been in a satisfactory condition.

REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.

I come now to the present prospects of the current year, 1876-77, which I will first compare with the Estimates of Sir William Muir published on the 31st March 1876. As those Estimates have been recast in the form that I propose henceforth to use, I shall be able to enter into any detail that seems expedient.

Sir William Muir estimated that the Grand Total Revenue would be Rs. 50,48,00,000; that the Grand Total Expenditure would be Rs. 54,09,50,000; and, thus, that there would be a Deficit of Rs. 3,61,50,000. These same Estimates recast in the new form are as follows:—

	Rs.
Expenditure	55,11,04,000
Revenue	51,49,54,000
Deficit ...	3,61,50,000

In both cases alike, the Deficit is converted into a Surplus of Rs. 14,40,000 if the Extraordinary Expenditure (Rs. 3,75,90,000) is excluded from consideration.

The present Estimates are—

That the Expenditure will be Rs. 57,28,50,000, exceeding the Original Estimates by Rs. 2,17,46,000.

That the Revenue will be Rs. 51,20,67,000, or less than the Original Estimates by Rs. 28,87,000.

And, thus, that the Deficit will be Rs. 6,07,83,000, or more than Sir W. Muir's Estimates by Rs. 2,46,33,000.

If the estimated Extraordinary Expenditure be excluded from the Account, the Deficit is reduced to Rs. 2,27,83,000, being a result worse than Sir William Muir expected by Rs. 2,42,23,000.

These Estimates may be compared thus :—

	Sir William Muir's Estimates. Estimates of 31st March 1876.	As now recast.	*Present Estimates.*	*Worse.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grand Total Expenditure ...	54,09,50,000	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000
Grand Total Revenue ...	50,48,00,000	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	28,87,000
Deficit	3,61,50,000	3,61,50,000	6,07,83,000	2,46,33,000
Public Works Extraordinary ...	3,75,90,000	3,75,90,000	3,80,00,000	4,10,000
Result if Extraordinary Expenditure is excluded ... *Surplus*	14,40,000	14,40,000 *Deficit*	2,27,83,000	2,42,23,000

This untoward result is due entirely to the Famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Without describing afresh the extent and severity of this calamity, I will, here, simply state its effects upon the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, both for the current and the coming year, so far as they can now be traced. This will be most conveniently done in the following tabular form :—

Effects of the Famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, upon the Estimates, 1876-77 and 1877-78.

	Loss of Land Revenue.	*Loss of Excise Revenue.*	*Loss of Forest Revenue.*	*Direct Outlay for Famine Relief.*	*Excess charges in the Army.*	*Total.*
1876-77	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	99,65,000	9,25,000	50,000	1,44,10,000	5,00,000	2,58,50,000
Bombay ...	38,80,000	...	1,50,000	47,00,000	3,00,000	90,30,000
Total ...	1,38,45,000	9,25,000	2,00,000	1,91,10,000	8,00,000	3,48,80,000
1877-78.						
Madras ...	31,84,000	3,33,000		73,50,000	6,37,000	1,15,04,000
Bombay ...	17,67,000	...		69,00,000	4,00,000	90,67,000
Total ...	49,51,000	3,33,000		1,42,50,000	10,37,000	2,05,71,000
Grand Total	1,87,96,000	12,58,000	2,00,000	3,33,60,000	18,37,000	5,54,51,000

The gross estimated cost of the Famine altogether is—

	Rs.
In Madras	3,73,54,000
In Bombay	1,80,97,000
TOTAL ...	5,54,51,000

of which Rs. 2,20,91,000 is loss of revenue and excess charges in the Army, and Rs. 3,33,60,000 is direct expenditure on measures of relief. From this gross sum of Rs. 5,54,51,000 must be deducted the gain to the Revenues from the increased earnings of the Guaranteed and State Railways; and this I find it at present impossible to estimate with any accuracy. I shall presently have to speak of a very gratifying improvement in the net traffic earnings of these Railways; but how much precisely of the improvement is due to the Famine, it is impossible, as yet, to say. Perhaps, on the whole, as near an estimate as can now be made of the net cost of the Famine is five and a quarter crores of Rupees, of which Rs. 3,10,00,000 falls on this year, and Rs. 2,15,00,000 on next year.

The eventual cost of this Famine will depend upon how far it is found necessary wholly to remit the Land Revenue of which the collection is, for the present, suspended. The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple is strongly of opinion that, if favorable seasons follow, the people will, hereafter, be able to pay at least Rs. 1,29,50,000 of the Rs. 1,87,96,000 Land Revenue which must for the time be left uncollected: but the Governor General in Council has considered it right to leave to the Governments of Madras and Bombay an unfettered discretion in this matter. These Governments will doubtless receive Sir Richard Temple's recommendations with all the deference which they deserve; and I may perhaps be permitted to express a hope that, without any undue harassment of the people, the Local Governments may yet find themselves able to recover, for the benefit of the general tax-payers, from those on whose behalf this great expenditure is being incurred, more than they now think possible.

I cannot quit this part of my Statement without calling again to mind the zeal, energy, and ability with which Sir Richard Temple, abandoning a distinguished position of comparative ease and comfort, has devoted himself to those important public duties which he is now performing with admirable success.

If there had been no Famine, there would have been no Deficit in 1876-77, but, on the contrary, if the Estimates of the cost of the Famine are trustworthy, a Surplus on the Ordinary Account of Rs. 62,48,000,* that is to say, an improvement upon the Original Estimate of Rs. 48,08,000. Here, however, it must again be remembered that the sum of Rs. 1,38,58,850 was expended on works classed as extraordinary, but which cannot be called reproductive.

The following are the explanatory remarks which seem called for regarding the various increases and decreases shown in the Abstract Statements.

I. Land Revenue.—The whole of the decrease, Rs. 1,37,59,000, is due to the Famine, but for which there would have been a small net improvement of Rs. 86,000.

II. Tributes.—The improvement of Rs. 50,000 is due to arrear payments by Banswara and Udhaypur.

III. Forest.—The Original Estimates were for a Net Revenue of Rs. 18,26,000; the Regular Estimates are for a Net Revenue of Rs. 17,31,000, being less by Rs. 95,000. The failure is in the *Bombay* and *Madras* Presidencies, and is attributed to the Famine, which is estimated to have reduced the Net Revenue from *Forests* by at least Rs. 2,00,000.

IV. Excise.—The Net Revenue from this source is now expected to be only Rs. 2,37,92,000, instead of Rs. 2,43,80,000. The decrease of Rs. 5,88,000 is much more than accounted for by the loss of Revenue from the Famine in Madras. But for the Famine, there would have been a considerable improvement. The Net Revenue from *Excise* in recent years (deducting Refunds) has been as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70 ...	... 1,99,20,810	1873-74 ...	... 2,19,12,340
1870-71 ...	... 2,07,93,600	1874-75 ...	... 2,25,44,140
1871-72 ...	... 2,23,24,660	1875-76 ...	... 2,40,70,560
1872-73 ...	... 2,19,09,070	1876-77, Regular Estimates	2,37,33,000

The steady improvement is satisfactory.

VI. Customs show a serious decrease as compared with the Original Estimates of Rs. 15,08,000; the loss is generally distributed. It seems probable that the Original Estimates, which were based upon last year's Regular Estimates, were too sanguine. The net *Customs* Revenue of the last few years (deducting Refunds and Drawbacks) has been as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70 ...	... 2,16,63,020	1873-74 ...	... 2,37,36,730
1870-71 ...	... 2,35,11,350	1874-75 ...	... 2,42,17,380
1871-72 ...	... 2,34,05,590	1875-76 ...	... 2,47,00,620
1872-73 ...	... 2,40,11,230	1876-77, Regular Estimates	2,20,77,000

The net yearly Revenue sacrificed by the revision of the Tariff on the 5th August 1875 was estimated at Rs. 30,84,000: this sum deducted from the Net Revenue of 1874-75, the most productive recent year before 1875-76, would leave only Rs. 2,11,33,380, from which point the Revenue of 1876-77 shows a satisfactory recovery of 9½ lakhs of rupees. The *Customs* Revenue of 1875-76 was evidently abnormal; we cannot expect so speedy a recovery from the standard of 1874-75 as was estimated in March last.

Salt.—The Net Revenue was estimated at Rs. 5,77,40,000: it is now estimated at Rs. 5,85,65,000, being a gross improvement of Rs. 8,25,000. The

* Estimated cost of Famine in 1876-77 ... ... Rs. 3,10,00,000
Deficit on ordinary Account 2,27,83,000
Surplus but for Famine ... 82,17,000
Deduct loss by Exchange saved by Secretary of State reducing his drafts 19,69,000
Remains ... 62,48,000

Net Revenue under this important Head (deducting Refunds) has been as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70 ...	5,46,20,160	1873-74 ...	5,64,60,590
1870-71 ...	5,68,52,590	1874-75 ...	5,73,52,620
1871-72 ...	5,45,57,090	1875-76 ...	5,70,22,180
1872-73 ...	5,64,28,950	1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	5,81,99,000

so that the Net Revenue of 1876-77 will, if the present Estimates are realised, be the largest yet obtained

VIII. Opium.—The Net Revenue was estimated at 6 crores of Rupees; it is now expected to be Rs. 6,37,50,000, an improvement of Rs. 37,50,000. The Gross Revenue has only once before been exceeded; and the Net Revenue would have been much larger than is now expected, but for the unprecedentedly large crop of 1876. The cost of this great crop fell upon the Revenues of the year, its surplus yield being added to the reserve store in the possession of the Government, which now amounts to 35,315 chests more than the quantity which will be sold during the calendar year 1877. The recent figures of the Opium Revenue are as follows:—

	Gross Revenue.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	
1869-70 ...	7,95,15,570	1,82,06,830	6,13,08,740	
1870-71 ...	8,04,54,590	2,01,44,250	6,03,10,340	
1871-72 ...	9,25,38,590	1,59,66,460	7,65,72,130	Short crops.
1872-73 ...	8,68,46,910	1,81,42,680	6,87,04,230	Short crops.
1873-74 ...	8,32,48,790	2,00,12,800	6,32,35,990	
1874-75 ...	8,55,66,290	2,34,15,460	6,21,50,830	
1875-76 ...	8,47,14,250	2,21,85,650	6,25,28,600	
1876-77 ...	9,17,68,000	2,80,18,000	6,37,50,000	Great crop.
	68,46,52,990	16,60,92,130	51,85,59,860	

The average yearly Net Revenue for these eight years has been Rs. 6,48,19,982, the Net Revenue of particular years depending much upon the outturn of the crop paid for. The Net Revenue of 1876-77 is rather below the average of the eight years, but compares favorably with all but two of these years. Bengal Opium is now expected to yield net less than the Estimate by Rs. 1,60,000, the excess expenditure being, by this amount, larger than the large excess revenue. Malwa opium is expected to yield Rs. 38,90,000 more than the Estimates.

On the 19th December 1876, the Opium Act (No. XXIII of 1876) received the assent of the Governor General. This much-needed Law will enable the Government to regulate and supervise the growth of the poppy and all transactions with Opium throughout India: hitherto, in many parts of the country, either there has been no law, or the law has been doubtful.

IX. Stamps.—The Net Revenue from *Stamps* and *Law and Justice* (the portion now Imperial) is now expected to be Rs. 3,09,25,000 instead of Rs. 3,05,00,000, as at first estimated, an Improvement of Rs. 4,25,000. The Net Revenues from *Stamps* and the existing imperial items under *Law and Justice* (deducting Refunds) show a steady improvement as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1871-72 ...	2,68,40,230	1874-75 ...	2,88,44,860
1872-73 ...	2,84,31,580	1875-76 ...	2,97,10,000
1873-74 ...	2,89,55,410	1876-77, Regular Estimates	3,02,05,000

X. Mint.—Sir W. Muir estimated the Net Revenue from the Mints at Rs. 3,00,000; it is now expected to be Rs. 8,46,000, the excess (Rs. 5,46,000) being due to a large coinage of silver.

XIII.—The decrease of Rs. 3,37,000 under *Law and Justice* is in the Provincial portion (*Jails* and *Registration*), and is partly set off by a saving of Rs. 1,75,000 under the corresponding Heads of Expenditure.

XIX. Gain by Exchange.—The large improvement in the Net Traffic Earnings of the Guaranteed Railway Companies entails the improvement of Rs. 11,57,000 here shown.

XX. Miscellaneous.—The improvement of Rs. 2,91,000 occurs mainly in England, the chief items being £9,600 for Cinchona bark sold, £6,400 from the exhibition of the presents taken home by His Royal Highness the Prince

of Wales, and £5,000 fines on contractors subsequently remitted, and shown under the corresponding Head of Expenditure. A curious item in India is the State share of nine ingots of gold, valued at Rs. 53,240, discovered in the Kistna District.

Irrigation.—The small decrease of Rs. 2,63,000 is due to the favorable season in the Punjab causing a loss of Rs. 1,37,200, and to disappointments in Bengal.

The probable Extraordinary outlay on Canals in 1876-77 is Rs. 1,01,20,000, as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Madras ...	3,75,000	North-Western Provinces	33,00,000
Bombay ...	6,49,000	Punjab ...	20,00,000
Bengal ...	37,50,000	In England ...	46,000

In 1876-77 the total direct receipts from Irrigation Works are estimated to amount to Rs. 50,06,750. Of this sum, the amount expected to be derived from the completed Canals on which the Capital Outlay has been Rs. 10,07,23,280 is Rs. 47,01,000: the estimated amount of Land Revenue due to or dependent on the works is Rs. 20,20,340: thus the Gross Revenue is estimated at Rs. 67,21,340. The working expenses from which this Gross Revenue is derived is estimated to amount to Rs. 33,78,060: so that the expected Net Revenue is Rs. 33,43,280, or 3·3 per cent.

State Railways.—The Net Revenue from State Railways was estimated at Rs. 11,80,000; it is now expected to be only Rs. 10,42,000; the decrease of Rs. 1,38,000 is owing to slackness of trade, especially on the Holkar Line, and also to the Northern Bengal and Indus Valley Lines not having been opened for traffic so soon as was expected.

The growth of the revenue from State Railways is, however, encouraging: as follows:—

	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Net Traffic Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	1,65,330	1,79,140	– 13,811
1873-74 ...	3,99,140	7,28,240	– 3,29,100
1874-75 ...	13,09,860	18,38,830	– 5,28,970
1875-76 ...	28,95,120	21,47,130	7,47,990
1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	36,96,000	26,54,000	10,42,000
1877-78, Original Estimates ...	67,48,000	48,30,000	19,18,000

The Capital Expenditure on State Railways to the end of 1875-76 was Rs. 11,78,34,920; the Expenditure in 1876-77 is estimated at Rs. 2,95,80,970; and that in 1877-78 at Rs. 2,60,00,000, making the total Capital Expenditure to the end of 1877-78 Rs. 17,34,15,890.

Provincial Contributions and Balances of the Local Governments.—According to the Estimates, the Local Governments were to supplement their Assigned Revenues from separate Provincial Resources by Rs. 3,07,000, and from their balances by (net) Rs. 14,82,000; total Rs. 17,89,000. It is now expected that they will have to draw upon local resources for only Rs. 1,85,000, and upon their balances for only Rs. 7,84,000, *i. e.*, for (net) Rs. 9,69,000 in all: the amount would have been larger, but for a special grant of Rs. 2,50,000 from Imperial Funds to British Burmah, the rapid expansion of which Province makes such assistance indispensable. The Punjab draws from its local resources more than any other Province; it seems probable that some expenditure may still be classed there as Imperial, which, under the old system, was local.

I pass now to EXPENDITURE. The net charge for *Interest* is now expected to be larger than was estimated by Rs. 3,42,000. The excess is entirely in the Estimates of the Home Treasury, where a larger sum was borrowed than was intended in March last. The Estimate then was that £2,640,000 would be

borrowed; the actual sum raised was £4,600,000, besides £500,000 borrowed temporarily.

(In Rupees.)

(1876-77.)	Interest Estimates compared. Original.	Present.	Worse.	Better.
Interest on debt ...	5,36,00,000	5,41,07,000	5,07,000	
Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000
Total ...	5,75,07,000	5,79,68,000	4,61,000	
Receipts ...	50,80,000	51,99,000	...	1,19,000
Net Charge	5,24,27,000	5,27,69,000	3,42,000	

The following Government Securities were purchased by the Government of India early in the year, before any cause of anxiety had arisen respecting the crops:—

	Capital. Rs.	Premium paid. Rs.
Bearing interest at 5½ per cent. ...	35,63,000	1,23,000
„ „ 5 „ (debentures) ...	3,75,000	3,000
„ „ 4½ „	68,80,000	98,000
„ „ 4 „	17,20,000	14,000
	1,25,40,000	2,38,000

These Securities have been cancelled, and will not be re-issued: the premium has been written off under the Head of *Interest*.

The Debt of the Government of India is estimated to be on the 31st March 1877 as follows:—

(Debt of India; combining Sterling and Rupees on the assumption that £1=Rs. 10.)

Rate of Interest.	Capital amount outstanding, England. £	India. Rs.	Total. Rs.	A year's Interest thereon. Rs.
5½ ...	...	9,84,52,000	9,84,52,000	54,15,000
5 ...	17,200,000	1,05,84,000	18,25,84,000	91,28,000
4½ ...	...	15,44,96,000	15,44,96,000	69,52,000
4 ...	37,176,000	45,37,40,000	82,55,00,000	3,30,20,000
3½ ...	...	6,52,000	6,52,000	23,000
Nil ...	21,000	3,50,000	5,60,000	*Nil*
	54,397,000	71,82,74,000	1,26,22,44,000	5,45,38,000

Thus, the average yearly rate of interest upon the Registered Debt of India at the end of the current year is estimated to be 4⅓ per cent. The Capital of the Railway and Madras Irrigation Companies, interest upon which is guaranteed from Indian Revenues, is £96,946,907, the interest thereon being £4,716,100. The total Debt of British India, therefore, of all kinds is £151,343,907, and Rs. 71,82,74,000, and the interest thereon is £7,063,104, and Rs. 3,10,68,600: if a Rupee is worth 1*s.* 9½*d.*, the entire Debt of India is Rs. 2,40,76,94,357, or £215,689,286, and the interest thereon, Rs. 10,99,12,551, or £9,846,333. The average interest upon the whole Debt of India, including the Guaranteed Capital, is 4·56 per cent.

The proportion of the Rupee Debt held by Natives of India on the 30th of December is estimated, from the distribution of the actual payments of interest, to have been as follows:—

1869	...	... 22,50	1873	...	...	25,29
1870	...	... 20,25	1874	...	...	25,23
1871	...	... 24,74	1875	...	...	24,34
1872	...	... 22,76	1876	...	...	25,87

The excess over the Grant under *Land Revenue* (Rs. 2,19,000) occurs chiefly in *Bombay*, and is nominal, being an increase in Village Allowances set off by increased Revenue under *I, Land Revenue*.

The excess of Rs. 2,13,000 under *Excise* is for stores (probably hydrometers for Madras) from England.

The saving under *Salt*, Rs. 3,95,000, is in the item Petty Construction and Repairs in *Madras*.

Post Office.—The estimated Net Expenditure on this Service was Rs. 9,11,000; it is now only Rs. 5,99,000, an improvement of Rs. 3,12,000. The following are recent figures of the Post Office:—

	Expenditure. Rs.	Revenue. Rs.	Net Expenditure. Rs.
1873-74	80,86,840	68,81,980	12,04,860
1874-75	80,75,960	73,94,000	6,81,960
1875-76	82,20,790	76,35,970	5,84,820
1876-77	86,37,000	80,38,000	5,99,000

It is to be borne in mind that the Post Office carries the correspondence of the State at a reduced rate. It is satisfactory to find that the loss from the reduction of the Overland Postage (from 8 annas to 6 annas *viâ* Brindisi, and from 6 annas to 5 annas *viâ* Southampton) has been almost made good already.

13. Telegraphs.—The estimated Net Cost of this Service was Rs. 19,80,000; it is now only Rs. 15,97,000. The improvement of Rs. 3,83,000 occurs chiefly in India, and is due to increased traffic. The following are the figures for the past eight years:—

	Expenditure. Rs.	Revenue. Rs.	Net Expenditure. Rs.
1869-70	55,34,000	25,71,340	29,62,660
1870-71	50,54,310	24,70,100	25,84,210
1871-72	44,99,110	22,83,680	22,15,430
1872-73	48,29,750	24,98,020	23,31,730
1873-74	41,18,180	25,06,380	16,11,800
1874-75	43,20,300	28,64,790	14,55,510
1875-76	49,06,240	30,90,400	18,15,840
1876-77, Regular Estimates ...	49,18,000	33,21,000	15,97,000

The improvement since 1872-73 is satisfactory.

14. Administration.—The increase of Rs. 6,52,000 is due, for the most part, to an insufficient provision having been made for tour and staff expenses in India; but partly to increased charges at Home.

16. Law and Justice.—The saving (Rs. 1,75,000) is in the Provincial portion (*Jails and Registration*). The Imperial portion, which constitutes, as yet, the greater portion of this Grant, shows an increase of Rs. 6,16,000, the largest item in which is for the Convict Establishments on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

17. Police.—This grant is entirely under the control of the Local Governments, and the small excess (Rs. 1,56,000) does not require explanation from me. There is a corresponding excess receipt, amounting to Rs. 1,28,000.

19. Education.—This service, too, is entirely under the Local Governments The net saving of Rs. 3,57,000 is generally distributed: it seems probable that some economies may have been effected in consequence of the warning given by His Excellency the Viceroy in July last, to which I shall have occasion hereafter to refer.

22. Stationery and Printing.—This resuscitated Head shows an increase of Rs. 4,25,000, some portion of which occurs in the Central Press of the Government of India, the work of which is constantly increasing; but the greater portion is for Stores from England.

23. Political Agencies.—Of the excess of Rs. 18,39,000, the sum of Rs. 13,71,000 is for the ceremonies throughout the country attending the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India. There are other items of increase which need not be explained.

The gross cost of the ceremonies throughout India on the 1st of January is Rs. 13,71,000 under this Head; Rs. 2,83,000 in the Public Works Department; and Rs. 3,00,000 under the Army: total Rs. 19,54,000: there was also an inconsiderable outlay in England, the particulars of which we do not yet know. Against the gross outlay is to be set the increased revenue from the Railways (estimated at, at least, net Rs. 9,00,000), and under Telegraphs and other Heads: upon the whole, it does not seem likely that the net cost exceeded Rs. 10,00,000. It will be understood that these charges are by no means on account of the Delhi Assemblage only, but include the gift of a day's pay to the Army, and the cost of the ceremonies at the Presidency towns and at

every large station throughout India: such charges as these had no connection with the Assemblage. The net cost of the Assemblage itself cannot at present be exactly ascertained; but, in an estimate sent last month to the Secretary of State, it was calculated at about Rs. 5,00,000, a sum which must be looked upon as extremely moderate.

24. Allowances, &c., under Treaties.—The decrease of Rs. 1,71,000 is owing to sundry lapses.

25. Furlough Allowances in England.—The increase of Rs. 1,76,000 is attributed to an increase in the number of Officers on furlough, and, to some small extent, to the privilege of drawing furlough pay at 2*s.* the Rupee, which has been granted, with retrospective effect, to those Military Officers who, before 1st July 1871, elected, under the option given to them, the Furlough Rules of 1868. The charges under this Head have been as follows:—

	£
1873-74	260,556
1874-75	216,704
1875-76	229,199
1876-77, Regular Estimates	210,600

27. Loss by Exchange.—The present Exchange Estimates may be compared with the Original Estimates as follows:—

	Loss by Exchange.	Gain by Exchange.	Net Loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	76,51,090	30,14,360	46,36,733
1873-74	98,65,300	39,51,680	59,13,620
1874-75	89,78,780	39,53,350	50,25,430
1875-76	1,42,97,220	39,53,650	1,03,43,570
1876-77, Original Estimate	2,33,20,000	34,70,000	1,98,50,000
1876-77, Present Estimate	2,13,51,000	46,27,000	1,67,24,000

Thus, the whole improvement compared with the Estimates is Rs. 31,26,000, of which Rs. 11,57,000 has been already explained as due to improved Guaranteed Railway Receipts. Almost the whole charge entered under *27, Loss by Exchange*, is incurred upon the Bills upon the Government of India, by which the Secretary of State supplies the Home Treasury with funds. The Estimate was that the sum thus raised in London would be £13,660,000, and that, to produce this amount, Bills would be sold for Rs. 15,99,20,000, being at the rate of Re. 1=1*s.* 8$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* It is now estimated that we shall pay Bills for Rs. 14,53,96,000, which will yield to the Home Treasury £12,418,000, the rate realised being still estimated at Re. 1=1*s.* 8$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* The cost now estimated of the £12,418,000 thus supplied to the Home Treasury is only Rs. 16,310 more than it would have been at the precise rate originally estimated: that the Original and Revised Estimates should thus precisely correspond, is only a curious coincidence; for no one could, in March last, have foretold what the average rate of exchange during the year would be, and the Government of India had certainly little confidence in its own Estimate. The gross saving of Rs. 19,69,000 under this Head is wholly due to our having paid for £1,242,000 less than we expected; and this, again, is due to the Secretary of State having borrowed more than was, at first, proposed: the reason for this excess borrowing was chiefly the state of the exchanges between England and India during the early part of the year.

This brings me to speak of the fall in the price of silver, which began to alarm the Government of India and all those interested in the prosperity of the country long before the last Financial Statement was made, and which, during the year, assumed formidable proportions. It is impossible for me, in making this Statement, to avoid reference to a subject so intimately affecting the interests of India: at the same time, I desire, on this occasion, to treat the matter historically only, and not to express any opinion of my own upon the causes of the divergence of the value of the two metals, or upon the remedies, if any, which ought to be adopted.

The fall in the value of silver dates from November 1872. For 22 years before that date, the price in London of an ounce Troy of standard silver had never been below 60*d.*, and for 18 years more, it had never been below 59*d.* In the calendar year 1873, the average price was 59·22*d.*, the lowest price (*13th November*) being 57$\frac{1}{16}$*d.* In 1874, the average price was

58·37*d.*, the lowest price (*31st December*) being 57$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* In 1875, the average price was only 56·76*d.*, the lowest quotation being (*on the 3rd June*) 55$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* In 1876, the average price fell to 53·08*d.*, the lowest quotation being (*8th July*) 47*d.*; sales were reported even as low as 46*d.*: the recovery from this depression was rapid; the highest point since attained being (*18th January 1877*) 58$\frac{5}{8}$*d.*, the highest price quoted since 23rd July 1874: there has since been, again, a downward re-action, the latest quotation being 55*d.*

On the 17th July 1876 the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce transmitted, for the consideration of the Governor General in Council, the following two Resolutions adopted at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber held on Saturday, the 15th July:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1*st.*—"That the continued depreciation in the value of silver is a question most seriously affecting the political and financial interests of the Country; and that, in view to its very great importance, the Committee be requested to address the Government in order to obtain such information as they may be able to give, in regard to the policy which they propose to pursue under the circumstances.

2*nd.*—"That the Chamber approves of the suggestion of the Committee that it is expedient, in view of any ultimate measures that the Government may adopt, that Clause 19 of Act XXIII of 1870, making it obligatory on the Mints in India to receive all silver tendered for coinage, and also section 11, clause (b) of Act III of 1871, making it obligatory on the Currency Department to issue Notes against silver bullion sent in, be temporarily suspended, at the discretion of Government; and that, during such suspension, or till further notice, it be not lawful to import coined rupees from any foreign port."

On the 22nd July, the Secretary to the same Chamber forwarded, for the consideration of the Government, a copy of the Proceedings of the Chamber.

In this letter, the Committee of the Chamber, while recognising the difficulty of the position of the Government of India, remarked that the uncertainty which had hitherto shrouded the action of Government had been attended with serious consequences to merchants and bankers, and would continue to embarrass their transactions so long as they were kept in ignorance of the course of action the Government proposed to take. The Committee, therefore, expressed a hope that His Excellency the Viceroy would, in the interests of commerce and of the country generally, accede to the prayer of the first Resolution of the meeting, and make public the intentions of the Government.

As to the second Resolution, the Committee pointed out that its object was not to prohibit coinage altogether; for that would be likely to bring about a collapse of credit; but to place all coinage in the hands of the Government to be exercised at its discretion. It appeared to the Committee suicidal for the Secretary of State to allow the competition of bar silver with the rupees which he has to offer to those requiring money in India, and that to suspend the free conversion of silver bullion into legal-tender coin was not only a wise and reasonable, but a necessary precaution for the Government of India to take, for the preservation of its own currency, and to support the credit of its own loans, as well as to prevent the country from being swamped by silver sent in by foreign nations.

The Committee argued that the fact that the Government of India was compelled to put their Mint Stamp to all silver sent to India had given an artificial and fictitious value to silver, which would cease as soon as the law was suspended. Bar silver would then, gradually, fall to its own intrinsic value; and the extent to which it was depreciated would be soon gauged; whereas, as things were, it was impossible to say how much its value was appreciated by our 'open coinage system.'

When all Europe was closing its doors against the import of silver with the avowed object of having as little of the metal as possible, should the depreciation be found permanent, it seemed most impolitic, the Committee thought, to keep ours wide open for the reception of an unlimited quantity, costing the country, through our coinage laws, far more than its real intrinsic value. The Committee could see no valid reason against the immediate adoption by the Government of the second Resolution of the Meeting, and considered that the objections brought against it were based either on a misconception of its real scope, or on abstract principles ignored by other States; whereas the position of affairs was altogether exceptional, and ordinary rules did not apply. The Committee represented that the measures recommended in the Resolution were not more

stringent than, in fact, scarcely so stringent as, those which the first financiers in Europe had found it necessary to adopt.

Lastly, the Committee pointed out that there was a third proposition put before the Meeting, recommending the adoption of a gold standard, which, in deference to the feeling apparent among members present, was temporarily withdrawn; and they referred the Government to the debate at the Meeting upon this proposal.

On the 31st July the Government of India published a Resolution inviting attention to the immediately probable financial consequences of the fall in the gold-price of silver, and insisting upon the necessity for the utmost economy of the public resources.

On the 1st August the Secretary to the Calcutta Trades' Association forwarded a Memorial from the Master, Wardens, and Committee of the Association to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

In this document the Memorialists represented that they had, for many months past, been suffering great loss from the low rate of exchange which bid fair to paralyse trade. The Memorialists joined earnestly with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in urging on the Government the importance of declaring the policy it intended to pursue for the remedy of this evil, and prayed that the policy of a temporary suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver might receive the early consideration of Government.

The Memorialists further expressed great satisfaction at the desire manifested by the Government to encourage local manufactures, and suggested a relaxation of the rules against the purchase of imported stores for the Government in India.

On the 22nd September 1876, after considering the "Report by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the depreciation of silver, with the Proceedings of the Committee, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 5th July 1876," the Government of India published a Resolution (No. 3044) upon the suggestions of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades' Association. The following is a summary of its arguments and conclusions.

1. The recent change in the value of silver measured in gold may be due to changes in the value of one metal or the other, or of both: before a fit remedy can be applied, it is essential to ascertain what exactly has happened, whether gold has risen or silver fallen, and how much the value of each metal has changed. It cannot be assumed, without decisive proof, that the divergence of the two metals is due wholly, or even chiefly, to the fall in the value of silver.

2. The prices of commodities and of the precious metals, in London and in India, witness to a considerable rise in the value of gold since March 1873, and especially since December 1875, and do not show any fall in the value of silver measured in commodities other than gold: using these prices with all reserve, it must still be said that they afford evidence of this fact at least that a rise in the value of gold is one of the causes which has disturbed the equilibrium of the two metals.

3. The divergence of the values of the two metals seems due to three principal causes, of which the first appears to be the most efficient:

(1).—The substitution of gold as the standard of value, in Germany, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian Kingdoms, for silver; and, in the countries of the Latin Convention, for their customary alternative or compensatory standard of silver and gold.

(2).—The increased production of silver in the United States of America.

(3).—The decreased demand for silver in India.

4. The value of gold and silver, like that of any other commodities, depends, on the one hand, upon the supply, on the other, upon the demand for them; and this again depends upon the uses made of them: the long-continued equilibrium between the value of gold and that of silver is due to the two metals having shared, without material change of conditions, the only great field for the employment of either of them, *i. e.*, the supply of legal-tender metallic money: this equilibrium has been disturbed by the rapid supersession of silver by gold in Europe and America as the standard of value, and therefore as the material of legal-tender metallic money: this supersession is calculated, *a priori*, to raise the value of gold no less than to lower the value of silver.

5. Excessive importance is not, *per se*, attached to the increased production of silver in the United States of America.

6. When India is in a normal condition, *i. e.*, when there is no abnormal demand for any of her staples, and she is not borrowing large sums from abroad, the amount of treasure required to settle her accounts with the world is not considerable; and a substantial proportion of the treasure received has always been gold: the large imports of treasure into India since 1850 are due to abnormal circumstances, as follows:

(1).—The Crimean War transferred to India large demands for produce theretofore obtained from Russia.

(2).—The American Civil War exaggerated temporarily the value of Indian cotton.

(3).—Great sums of money have been borrowed for—

(*a*) the suppression of the mutiny;

(*b*) the construction of railroads (Guaranteed and State) and canals;

(*c*) the Bengal famine.

It would be altogether misleading to treat the great imports of treasure in the last 25 years as normal, or to expect that they will, or can, continue: there is, therefore, no reason to expect that silver will be poured into India, although of course, if it falls in value, a greater weight of it must come to represent the same value.

7. To suspend the free coinage of legal-tender metallic money, as advocated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, would give a monopoly value to the existing stock of rupees, and so reduce prices; whereas prices are not yet risen.

8. The value of no substance can serve as a standard-measure of value unless its use as the material of legal-tender currency is freely admitted: if, therefore, the free coinage of silver on fixed conditions were disallowed in India, silver would no longer be the standard of value of India, but another standard would be substituted, *viz.*, the monopoly value of the existing stock of rupees, tempered by any additions made to it by the Government, or illicitly: if no such additions were made, the value of the rupee would gradually, but surely, rise, owing to the supply being cut off.

9. The stamp of a properly regulated mint, such as the Indian Mints, adds nothing, except the cost of manufacture and seignorage, to the value of the metal on which it is impressed; but only certifies to its weight and purity.

10. A sound system of currency must be automatic or self-regulating: no civilised Government can undertake to determine from time to time by how much the legal tender currency should be increased or decreased; nor would it be justified in leaving the community without a fixed metallic standard of value even for a short time: it is a mistake to suppose that any European nation has rejected silver as a standard of value without substituting gold.

11. For all these reasons, the Government of India rejected as inadmissible the proposal that the Mints should be closed to the free coinage of silver for the public on fixed conditions, unless they were, at the same time, opened to the free coinage of gold as legal-tender money on fixed conditions.

12. The Government of India further concluded that there was nothing, as yet, demanding recourse to a measure so costly, and of which all the conditions were so uncertain, as the adoption of a gold standard.

Thus, the conclusions stated in the Resolution were:

1stly.—That the divergence of the values of gold and silver is not necessarily attributed only to a diminution in the value of silver; that there are strong reasons for believing that gold may have increased, as well as that silver has decreased, in value; and that this consideration must have an important bearing on the action of Government in reference to the present disorder.

2ndly.—That although it is most desirable, in the interests of trade, that the standard of value in India should be the same as the standard of value in the chief countries with which India inter-

changes commodities, yet trade will not be permanently injured by a fall in the value of the rupee measured in gold, provided only that a fresh stable equilibrium of the precious metals be attained.

3rdly.—That, up to the present moment, there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the standard of value.

This Resolution of the Government of India was issued some time before I took charge of my present office, and I do not now wish to offer any comments on its conclusions.

The only other representations received upon the subject by the Government of India have been complaints by various European officers in its service of the loss which they are suffering from the fall of the sterling-value of the rupee, and prayers for assistance from the State: some of these memorials are still under consideration: the Government feels much sympathy with its officers; but I cannot at present say whether it will be possible to help them.

I am afraid that we cannot, by any means, conclude that the partial recovery of the value of silver which we have lately witnessed is permanent, and that our exchange with countries whose standard is gold will not be again, seriously, and perhaps frequently, disturbed. I can only say that the Government of India is devoting, and will continue to devote, anxious attention to the subject.

The representation of the Trades' Association in regard to stores is still receiving attention: it is the present policy of the Government of India and the Secretary of State to allow much greater freedom of resort to the local markets than heretofore.

I may mention, here, that the amount of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for the payment of Interest in London by drafts upon India decreased, during the year, from Rs. 14,20,23,120 to Rs. 12,94,59,526, or by Rs. 1,25,63,594, and that the price of our Four per cent. Rupee securities fell, at one time, in India (13th January) to Rs. 96¼, and in London (16th July) to Rs. 77. Our Four per cent. Rupee securities had not been at a discount in India since March 1873, and had not fallen below 90 in London since May 1868; they are now again quoted there at 88½: our Sterling bonds did not share the depression of the Rupee paper in London, which was doubtless due entirely to the fall in the price of silver. In India, our Rupee paper did not fall to a discount till the 3rd October, and the fall since then may doubtless be partly attributed to the apprehension that the Government may have large demands to make upon the money-market on account of the Famine, and to the scarcity of money in India.

28. *Miscellaneous.*—The excess of Rs. 4,15,000 is accounted for by some charges connected with the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having escaped record in the Accounts of 1875-76, and by the refund of £5,000 fines levied upon contractors in England and credited under the corresponding Head of Revenue.

The item of Rs. 1,91,10,000 for *Famine Relief* requires no further explanation.

The Army.—The following are the accounts of the Army in recent years compared with the Original and Revised Estimates of the current year—

	Established Strength of the Army. Europeans.	Natives of India.	Expenditure.	Revenues and Contributions from Native States.	Net Expenditure.	Loss by Exchange on sterling expenditure.	Cost of Military Buildings.	Cost of Military Secretariats.	True Net Expenditure.
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	69,262	122,442	16,32,97,390	1,21,30,730	15,11,66,660	10,94,924	1,84,94,780	5,29,720	17,12,86,084
1870-71 ...	67,150	122,122	16,07,47,990	1,05,01,630	15,02,46,360	21,69,416	1,25,13,140	5,04,120	16,54,33,036
1871-72 ...	67,062	121,981	15,67,81,120	1,02,67,930	14,65,13,190	14,83,865	1,20,33,150	4,80,900	16,05,11,005
1872-73 ...	66,965	121,950	15,50,36,120	98,04,520	14,52,31,600	18,19,661	1,16,65,580	4,52,480	16,91,69,321
1873-74 ...	66,794	123,470	15,22,82,740	1,10,34,530	14,12,48,210	24,61,630	1,02,29,900	4,61,730	16,54,01,170
1874-75 ...	66,701	123,474	15,37,51,920	1,07,45,740	14,30,04,180	28,75,339	1,18,59,280	4,84,420	16,42,27,199
1875-76 ...	66,608	123,479	16,30,84,590	1,12,46,240	14,18,38,350	37,81,659	1,48,77,380	4,53,180	15,94,50,549
1876-77* ... }	66,824	123,484	{ 15,97,90,000	96,73,010	15,04,16,990	20,35,435	1,22,84,000	4,71,070	17,02,07,495
1876-77† ... }			{ 16,20,77,000	97,09,010	15,23,67,990	72,00,897	1,24,68,340	4,90,270	17,24,97,497
1877-78* ...	66,542	123,605	16,23,86,000	95,13,010	15,28,72,990	53,83,314	1,23,19,850	4,84,270	17,10,40,424

* Orig. Est. | † Rev. Est.

The Revised Estimates of the net expenditure upon the Army, as recorded in the Accounts, exceed the Original Estimates by Rs. 19,51,000,

and the actual net expenditure of 1875-76 by no less than Rs. 1,05,29,640: if we use the true rate of exchange for converting the Home Expenditure into Rupees, this excess over 1875-76 rises to Rs. 1,39,48,878: if all the items entered in the preceding Statement are counted, the excess is Rs. 1,30,46,948.

It appears from this Statement, which does not quite exhaust the public expenditure upon the *Army*, that even its net cost in 1876-77, Rs. 17,24,97,497, exceeds one-third of the entire gross expenditure of British India, excepting the charge for Famine relief: the importance of our Military Finance is therefore pre-eminent; and I think it necessary to examine carefully the causes of the alarming growth of the cost of the Army.

The Army Receipts in 1875-76 were accidentally swollen by about Rs. 15,00,000, so that the increase to be explained upon the accounts of the Army, as recorded, is really the increase of gross expenditure (Rs. 89,92,410). Of this amount, again, it will be found that £300,000 is nominal, being due to the accidental transfer of payments at Home, amounting to £150,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77.

I proceed then to compare the Revised Estimates of expenditure for 1876-77 with the Accounts of 1875-76, in order to ascertain how the residue of that increase, *viz.*, £764,505 in England and Rs. 13,47,360 in India, has arisen. The following table brings out clearly the causes to which this increase is due:—

	Effective. England. Stores.	Effective. England. Other items.	Effective. India.	Effective. Total, taking £1=Rs. 10.	Non-Effective. England.	Non-Effective. India.	Non-Effective. Total, taking £1 =Rs. 10.	Grand Total, taking £1 = Rs. 10.
	£	£	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	878,491	1,436,207	12,19,32,870	14,50,79,850	1,190,403	63,54,630	1,82,58,660	16,33,38,510
1870-71 ...	929,782	1,461,809	11,91,43,760	14,30,59,670	1,140,556	63,49,270	1,77,54,830	16,08,14,500
1871-72 ...	936,730	1,331,853	11,40,84,790	13,67,70,620	1,373,431	62,76,190	2,00,10,500	15,67,81,120
1872-73 ...	811,736	1,432,806	11,34,64,880	13,59,10,300	1,279,743	63,28,390	1,91,25,820	15,50,36,120
1873-74 ...	852,635	1,248,208	11,24,38,690	13,34,47,120	1,254,645	62,90,720	1,88,37,170	15,22,84,290
1874-75 ...	1,124,644	1,056,314	11,08,12,280	13,26,21,860	1,436,820	67,61,530	2,11,29,730	15,37,51,590
1875-76 ...	1,096,947	1,027,986	11,06,15,180	13,18,64,510	1,458,262	66,37,460	2,12,20,080	15,30,84,590
1876-77, Estimate	1,096,100	1,335,600	11,20,89,000	13,64,06,000	1,916,000	65,11,000	2,56,71,000	16,20,77,000
1877-78 ...	996,000	1,215,100	11,41,29,000	13,62,40,890	1,957,500	65,70,110	2,61,45,110	16,23,86,000

It will be observed that the excess in 1876-77 over 1875-76 is about equally divided between the Effective and Non-effective branches as follows:—

	Rs.
Increase in Effective	45,41,490
„ in Non-effective	44,50,920
	89,92,410

The Effective increase is divided between India and England thus:—

England	£306,767
India	Rs. 14,73,820

The *Home* increase is mainly in the *Home charges of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India*, including *Furlough Allowances of Officers of the British Service*. The charges under these two Heads have been as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	725,233	1874-75	509,407
1870-71	658,710	1875-76	453,812
1871-72	590,805	1876-77, Regular Estimates...	750,000
1872-73	659,774	1877-78, Original Estimates...	700,000
1873-74	567,012		

Of the increase in 1876-77, £180,000 is attributed to the accidental transfer of certain payments, amounting to £90,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77, but for which transfer the figures would have been—

1875-76 ... ... £547,958 | 1876-77 ... ... £660,000

Still even this residue of increase which continues in 1877-78 is formidable: it is the result of much negotiation with the War Office at Home, and does not seem susceptible of definite explanation in India.

An increase of £7,655 in the *Furlough. Allowances of Indian Officers* is doubtless due to the concession of the privilege of drawing Furlough Pay at 2*s.* the rupee, with retrospective effect, to Officers who elected the Furlough Rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871.

The net cost of the passages of officers and troops and of the Overland Troop Transport Services has been as follows:—

	At Home.	Altogether at Home and in India, counting £1 = 10 Rupees.
	£	Rs.
1869-70	278,132	42,76,430
1870-71	311,652	82,56,750
1871-72	271,373	38,42,010
1872-73	329,395	44,22,090
1873-74	381,506	46,11,760
1875-76	292,859	47,04,140
1876-77 } Estimates ...	266,734	33,44,700
1877-78 } ...	316,600	35,61,000
...	241,100	28,74,500

This charge has of late years been somewhat diminishing, but the cost of the transports is still great.

The recent charges for stores, the yearly cost of which has been stated already, have been very heavy: this is owing to the supply of Snider Rifles to the Native Army, of new rifled guns to the Artillery, and of Martini-Henry Rifles to the European troops.

Of the Effective charges in India the following items show, on the whole, till lately, no important increase of cost; *Army and Garrison Staff, Regimental Pay and Allowances, Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage, Ecclesiastical, Education and Volunteer Corps.*

The total expenditure for these items is as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	7,79,97,350	1874-75	7,62,55,820
1870-71	7,58,73,910	1875-76	7,65,58,510
1871-72	7,63,10,110	1876-77 } Estimates ...	7,69,86,000
1872-73	7,58,66,690	1877-78 } ...	7,85,99,400
1873-74	7,57,65,150		

The growth in 1876-77, and still more in the coming year, is in the item *Regimental Pay and Allowances*, and is due to increased allowances to Native Troops (estimated in all at Rs. 14,22,840 a year) and to Non-Commissioned Officers of British Troops (estimated to cost Rs. 4,00,000 a year); only a small part of these new burdens falls on 1876-77.

The *Administrative Staff, Commissariat, Clothing* and *Medical Establishments and Services* also show rather a saving than an increase:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	3,19,24,510	1874-75	2,71,28,750
1870-71	2,91,67,380	1875-76	2,64,75,270
1871-72	2,66,86,370	1876-77 } Estimates ...	2,66,56,000
1872-73	2,75,12,120	1877-78 } ...	2,81,56,310
1873-74	2,79,07,690		

The increase in 1876-77 and 1877-78 is chiefly in Commissariat supplies due to the Famine, which is estimated to add, in the two years, Rs. 18,00,000 to the cost of the Army, and to the purchase of malt liquor in India instead of in England, to the relief of the account there. Contracts have been made for 18,714 hogsheads of beer brewed at Murree, Kussowlie and other stations; and it is estimated that, in 1877-78, Rs. 3,62,220 will be thus transferred from the Home Accounts to India. Improved pay to British Medical Officers is calculated to cost Rs. 2,24,000 a year.

The remaining Heads are *Remounts and Cattle, Barrack Establishments, Martial Law, Sea Transports and Miscellaneous Services*, and they show a nominal diminution as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1869-70	1,20,11,010	1874-75	74,27,710
1870-71	1,41,02,470	1875-76	75,81,400
1871-72	1,10,88,310	1876-77 } Estimates ...	84,47,000
1872-73	1,00,86,070	1877-78 } ...	73,74,180
1873-74	87,65,850		

The decrease, as compared with earlier years, is, to a great extent, nominal, owing to the establishment of the Troop Transports, the cost of which is recorded in the Home Accounts, and to the transfer of Barrack Establishments to the Public Works Department. The excess in 1876-77 is in the item *Miscellaneous Services*, and is due to a charge of Rs. 10,00,000 awarded under revised instructions from the Secretary of State as compensation for loss of sums paid, up to the 1st February 1861, for the purchase of promotion; to the charges throughout India connected with the assumption of the Imperial Title (Rs. 3,00,000); and to compensation for dearness of provisions in Madras and Bombay (Rs. 4,00,000) included in the sum of Rs. 18,00,000 already stated.

Thus, of the increased Effective charges, £180,000 is due to accidental transfers of payments, amounting to £90,000, from 1875-76 to 1876-77, and the remaining Rs. 27,41,480 appear to be essentially due to the increased charges at Home for Her Majesty's Troops serving in India, and to the improved pay and allowances granted to the Native Troops and to British Non-Commissioned and Medical Officers.

I will now examine the increases in the *Non-effective* charges, which increases all occur at Home.

The first item is *Payments to the Imperial Government on account of the Retired Pay, &c., of Troops serving or having served in India*, the charges for which have been as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	217,000	1874-75	318,388
1870-71	239,562	1875-76	350,000
1871-72	479,974	1876-77 } Estimates ...	605,500
1872-73	371,635	1877-78 } ...	598,500
1873-74	288,300		

This item shows an increase in 1876-77 of £255,500, of which £120,000 is attributed to the postponement of payments, amounting to £60,000, from 1876-77 to 1877-78. But for this postponement, the figures would have been—

1875-76 ... ... £410,000 | 1876-77 Estimate ... £545,500

the increase being £135,000. Like the *Home Charges of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India*, these charges are the result of long negotiations with the War Office, and are beyond the control of the Government of India. The item *Deferred pay to discharged or deceased soldiers for service in India subsequent to 31st April 1876*, which is entered at £2,000 in 1876-77 and £40,000 in 1877-78, is expected to rise to £200,000 a year.

The next item appears for the first time in 1876-77, *viz.*, *Payments to the Imperial Government on account of the capitalised value, from 1st April 1874, of the proportion chargeable to Indian Revenue of the pensions granted between 18th February 1861 and 31st March 1870 to soldiers transferred from the Indian Local Army to the British Army.* This charge, which we do not expect to recur, is estimated to be in—

1876-77 ... ... £100,000 | 1877-78 ... ... £130,000

The third item is *Retired Pay of Officers of the Indian Service, including Colonels' Allowances and including also the capitalised value of pensions granted to Indian Officers on retirement, representing the estimated value of the proportionate claim to the Colonels' Allowances.* The charges for this item, which accounts for £119,086 of the increase, are as follows:—

	£		£
1869-70	759,867	1874-75	982,209
1870-71	754,347	1875-76	982,114
1871-72	750,575	1876-77, Estimates ...	1,101,200
1872-73	765,004	1877-78 Do. ...	1,120,000
1873-74	816,598		

of which the capitalised payments, which are calculated to prevent a still larger increase hereafter, are:—

	£		£
1874-75	147,040	1876-77 } Estimates ...	111,200
1875-76	75,775	1877-78 } ...	100,000

The pensions from Lord Clive's Fund are diminishing, thus:—

	£		£
1869-70	204,384	1874-75	133,462
1870-71	131,478	1875-76	121,908
1871-72	131,535	1876-77 } Estimates ... {	108,500
1872-73	132,730	1877-78 }	108,000
1873-74	133,167		

Thus it appears that, of the whole increase of £457,738 in the Home non-effective charges, £120,000 is due to an accidental transfer of payments from 1875-76 to 1876-77, £119,086 to the growing charge for *Retired Pay of Indian Officers, including Colonels' Allowances*, and £218,652 to increased demands by the Imperial Government for the retired pay and deferred pay of the troops serving or having served in India.

In concluding this Review of the Army Expenditure I have only to add that the Government of India must certainly endeavour to find the means of meeting the increased military charges, some of which are apparently inevitable, by economies in other Departments of the Military Service: their endeavours must be largely dependent for success upon the support of Her Majesty's Government. I do not assert that the whole of the additional expenditure on the Army has not been incurred for excellent objects, or that it could have been avoided; but that the Indian Revenues are liable to have great charges thrown upon them without the Government of India being consulted, and almost without any power of remonstrance, is a fact the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated.

Guaranteed interest less net traffic receipts shows the gratifying improvement of Rs. 84,07,000.

The following Statement exhibits the whole effects recorded in the Public Accounts and Estimates upon our Revenues, of the transactions with the Companies upon whose capital interest is guaranteed from Indian Revenues.

Transactions as recorded in the Finance Accounts, upon the hypothesis that £1 = Rs. 10.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, Original Estimates.	1876-77, Regular Estimates.	1877-78. Original Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts ...	1,54,70,640	1,83,48,110	1,72,32,180	2,11,95,010	1,43,73,520	1,24,45,620	97,63,100	1,26,00,000	41,93,000	1,00,00,000
Land and Supervision ...	9,13,900	8,29,530	6,61,630	16,10,560	15,24,380	5,53,940	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	7,80,000
Interest on Revenue Balances	2,78,544	2,37,392	2,57,241	2,31,363	2,69,337	3,56,431	3,49,700	3,08,000	3,20,000	9,000
Total Expenditure ...	1,66,63,084	1,94,15,032	1,81,51,051	2,29,46,933	1,61,67,237	1,33,55,991	1,09,35,930	1,38,38,000	54,25,000	1,07,89,000
Deduct Net Gain by Exchange	4,02,170	13,18,670	20,96,760	28,66,450	33,34,890	36,14,520	35,71,610	32,41,130	42,43,000	35,00,000
Net Cost of undertakings to the Indian Revenues as recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts ...	1,62,60,914	1,80,96,362	1,60,54,291	2,00,80,483	1,28,32,347	97,41,471	73,64,320	1,05,96,870	11,82,000	72,89,000

According to this Statement, the improvement in 1876-77, compared with the Original Estimates, is, altogether, no less than Rs. 94,14,870, and the net cost of the undertakings in 1876-77, only Rs. 11,82,000; but this Statement does not exhibit the true effect upon Indian Revenues of the transactions with these Companies: the system by which we combine the sterling transactions of the Home Treasury with the rupee transactions of the Indian Treasuries upon the hypothesis that Rs. 10 = £1, and call the totals pounds sterling or rupees, has many inconveniences; and especially obscures the truth as regards the important transactions with which I am now dealing.

In the following table I have collected the facts of the last seven years, and the estimated facts of the present and coming years, as regards these

undertakings, from which the results to the Indian Exchequer have to be ascertained: these facts are, in themselves, well worthy of a place in this review.

Transactions of the Companies upon whose Capital interest is guaranteed from Indian Revenues.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, Original Estimates.	1876-77, Regular Estimates.	1877-78, Original Estimates.
Traffic Earnings ... Rs.	7,05,79,320	7,21,90,590	7,30,57,340	7,51,00,761	8,32,02,792	8,93,11,870	8,96,63,756	8,55,75,000	10,31,73,000	9,27,94,000
Working Expenses ... Rs.	4,12,04,040	4,35,61,240	4,11,74,569	4,64,57,492	4,70,78,350	4,74,87,392	4,70,34,569	4,59,55,000	5,35,43,000	4,84,51,000
Percentage of Working Expenses on Earnings ... Rs.	58·379	60·342	56·359	61·860	56·582	53·170	52·456	53·701	51·896	52·213
Net Traffic Receipts ... Rs.	2,93,75,280	2,86,29,350	3,18,82,771	2,86,43,269	3,61,24,442	4,18,24,478	4,26,29,187	3,96,20,000	4,96,30,000	4,43,43,000
Surplus paid to Companies Rs.	8,13,050	7,09,600	5,95,940	8,53,950	9,15,010	42,75,610	22,72,510	19,50,000	29,94,000	40,00,000
Net Traffic Receipts applicable to relief of Indian Revenues ... Rs.	2,85,62,230	2,79,19,750	3,12,86,831	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,36,000	4,03,43,000
Gross Guaranteed Interest paid in sterling at Home £	4,188,150	4,352,713	4,546,236	4,619,249	4,631,531	4,659,755	4,656,886	4,700,000	4,686,000	4,692,000
Do. do. do. paid in Rupees in India Rs.	4,12,303	4,22,773	4,94,729	4,21,153	3,91,911	3,67,992	3,34,135	3,28,000	2,41,000	2,61,000
Equivalent of total Guaranteed Interest in Rupees, at Contract Rates Rs.	4,54,11,983	4,76,98,609	4,98,34,366	5,41,29,570	5,06,18,932	5,08,96,887	5,08,13,729	4,73,00,000	4,70,83,000	4,71,61,000
Equivalent of total guaranteed interest in Rupees, sterling payments being converted at yearly average rates obtained for Secy. of State's Bills Rs.	4,30,94,883	4,66,37,388	4,78,37,577	4,90,13,122	5,01,33,910	5,06,95,142	5,19,69,307	5,53,51,718	5,49,48,120	5,33,09,326
Net Capital paid in by Companies in India ... Rs.	...	...	...	8,52,330	11,75,020	21,54,820	21,25,840	8,00,000	39,07,000	16,22,000
Net Capital withdrawn by Companies in India ... Rs.	2,63,32,272	1,51,66,000	1,14,86,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The foregoing net Capital converted into pounds at Contract Rates ... £	2,434,128	1,407,359	1,097,811	27,760	75,369	137,307	176,991	50,416	339,092	126,458
The foregoing re-converted into Rupees at yearly average rates of Secretary of State's Bills ... Rs.	2,31,06,596	1,49,42,532	1,14,32,204	2,92,020	8,09,452	14,32,968	19,62,462	5,90,229	39,58,759	14,52,362

From the foregoing table we can deduce the true cost of these undertakings to our Revenues as follows:—

True Cost to the Indian Revenues of the undertakings upon the Capital invested in which Interest is guaranteed.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77, Estimates.	1876-77, Regular Estimates.	1877-78, Estimates.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Guaranteed Interest at the average rates obtained for Secretary of State's Bills	4,30,94,883	4,66,37,388	4,78,37,577	4,90,13,122	5,01,33,910	5,06,95,142	5,19,69,307	5,53,51,718	5,49,48,120	5,33,09,326
Land and Supervision ...	9,13,900	8,29,530	6,61,630	16,10,560	15,24,380	5,53,940	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	7,80,000
Interest on Revenue Balances	2,78,544	2,37,392	2,57,241	2,31,363	2,69,337	3,56,431	3,49,700	3,08,000	3,20,000	9,000
Loss by Contract Rates of Exchange on Capital Transactions...	...	...	...	5,40,310	3,65,568	6,71,952	1,63,378	2,09,771	...	1,69,638
	4,42,87,327	4,77,04,310	4,87,56,448	5,13,95,355	5,22,93,195	5,22,77,365	5,33,15,515	5,67,99,489	5,61,80,120	5,42,67,964
Net Traffic Receipts applicable to relief of Indian Revenues	2,85,62,230	2,79,19,750	3,12,86,831	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,36,000	4,03,43,000
Gain by Contract Rates of Exchange on Capital Account	12,25,674	2,23,468	53,976	...	...	...	...	...	51,759	...
Total sets off	2,97,87,904	2,81,43,218	3,13,40,807	2,77,89,319	3,52,09,432	3,75,48,868	4,03,56,677	3,76,70,000	4,66,87,759	4,03,43,000
Net cost to Revenues ...	1,44,99,423	1,95,61,092	1,74,15,641	2,36,06,036	1,70,83,763	1,47,28,497	1,29,58,838	1,91,29,489	94,92,361	1,39,24,964

The last table which I shall give is the following comparison of the true cost of these undertakings to our Revenues compared with the results shown in our Accounts:—

	Net cost to Indian Revenues according to Finance Accounts.	True net cost.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	1,62,60,914	1,44,99,423	...	17,61,491
1870-71	1,80,96,362	1,95,61,092	14,64,730	
1871-72	1,60,54,291	1,74,15,641	13,61,350	
1872-73	2,00,80,483	2,36,06,036	35,25,553	
1873-74	1,28,32,347	1,70,83,763	42,51,416	
1874-75	97,41,471	1,47,28,497	49,87,026	
1875-76	73,64,320	1,29,58,838	55,94,518	
1876-77, Original ...	1,05,96,870	1,91,29,489	85,32,619	
1876-77, Revised ...	11,82,000	94,92,361	83,10,361	
1877-78	72,89,000	1,39,24,964	66,35,964	

Although the true estimated net cost, this year, of these undertakings thus exceeds the amount shown in our Accounts by Rs. 83,10,361, still it is by far the smallest burden that has resulted from them to our Revenues for many years; and the relief of Rs. 96,37,128 compared with the Original Estimates is most acceptable: the particulars of this improvement are as follows:—

	Better. Rs.
Net traffic *Receipts* applicable to relief of Indian Revenues ...	89,66,000
Exchange on Capital transactions	2,61,530
Reduction of Interest on Capital	4,03,598
Land and supervision	18,000
TOTAL ...	96,49,128
Interest on Revenue Balances, worse	12,000
Net improvement ...	96,37,128

Of the improvement in the Net Traffic Receipts, about 9 lakhs of Rupees is attributed to the Delhi Assemblage, and about 29 lakhs to the Famine; the remainder is said to be due to a great traffic in seeds, wheat, and other produce, corresponding with the increased exports which we shall presently observe: the saving in interest is owing to the discharge of some debentures and to the renewal of others at lower rates.

The fact that the gross traffic earnings are expected, for the first time, to exceed ten crores of Rupees, appears to me to be full of promise, and to be a signal demonstration of the services which these Railways already perform for India: there can be no question that multitudes will owe their lives to them this year. The gross traffic earnings of 1876-77 exceed those of 1869-70 by no less than Rs. 3,25,93,680, or 46 per cent., and the Net Traffic Receipts applicable to the relief of Indian Revenues in 1876-77 exceed the amount so applicable in 1869-70 by Rs. 1,80,73,770, or 46 per cent. The decrease in the percentage of working expenses is highly creditable to the management of these great undertakings, and to the supervision of the Government in the Public Works Department. Altogether, I have found nothing so gratifying in my present review of our finances as the progress of these Railways.

Their net financial result is burdened by the inclusion of the operations of the Madras Irrigation Company, which is, as yet, an absolute failure and a dead weight upon the Revenues, not nearly even paying its way.

The true cost of the Madras Irrigation Company's Works to the Revenues in 1876-77 is estimated to be Rs. 6,77,729, so that the whole cost of the Guaranteed Railway system (5,866 miles) to India in 1876-77 is now estimated at Rs. 88,14,632.

The following is the Net Revenue earned (including Companies' Surplus) by each line:—

	Rs.		Rs.
East Indian	2,34,81,000	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi ...	22,00,000
Great Indian Peninsular	1,43,00,000	Eastern Bengal	18,88,000
Bombay and Baroda ...	28,00,000	Oudh and Rohilkund ...	11,86,000
Madras	28,00,000	South India	9,75,000
		TOTAL ...	4,96,30,000

Public Works Ordinary.—The excess over the Net Grant in the Imperial portion of this Head is Rs. 9,28,000; but savings in the Provincial portion reduce the net excess to Rs. 5,57,000. The following figures show the Imperial expenditure of recent years compared with the present Estimates; they include the Estimates for 1877-78, which I shall presently explain:

	Original Estimate, 1876-77.	Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	Original Estimate, 1877-78.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works	1,22,84,000	1,24,69,000	1,23,19,350	1,33,77,380	1,18,59,260	1,12,29,600
Other Services	27,14,000	29,68,000	32,34,650	33,06,110	30,05,750	29,97,970
Collieries	1,57,000	1,30,000	2,59,000	1,16,[illegible]	1,88,370	2,12,720
Furlough Allowances ...	4,90,000	5,40,000	5,40,000	4,71,960	4,47,750	4,99,940
Royal Civil Engineering College, England	2,30,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,37,650	2,67,190	3,97,690
Miscellaneous payments ...	45,000	40,000	40,000	33,050	25,130	— 21,080
Irrigation Works ...	94,00,000	95,88,000	90,06,000	1,07,02,400	92,56,330	82,40,390
Delhi Assemblage ...	...	2,83,000	...	...	...	...
	2,53,20,000	2,62,58,000	2,56,39,500	2,82,44,820	2,50,44,780	2,35,57,230

The excesses over the Grant are as follows: *Military Works*, Rs. 1,85,000 attributed to expected saving not being realised; *Other Services*, Rs. 2,54,000, of which Rs. 2,00,000 is for the new Government House and other Offices at Simla, and the rest is more than accounted for by the transfer of certain Light Houses from Provincial to Imperial Funds with a grant of Rs. 64,000; *Furlough Allowances*, Rs. 50,000; *Irrigation Works*, Rs. 1,88,000. It has been found necessary to grant, in all, Rs. 3,47,350 for urgent irrigation works not provided for in the Estimates; of this sum, Rs. 1,59,350 is made good by savings on items included in the grant; the excess of Rs. 1,88,000 remains. The only important item remaining is Rs. 2,83,000, which I have included in the Estimate given under the Head of *Political Services* of the total cost of the ceremonies of the 1st January 1877 throughout India.

Public Works Extraordinary.—The Grant was increased in the middle of the year by Rs. 20,00,000; that the excess now expected is only Rs. 4,10,000 is owing to the accidental transfer, at the last, of a payment in England of £128,000 for stores from 1876-77 to 1877-78. Of the whole Grant, Rs. 2,83,00,000 is being spent upon Railways and the rest on Canals.

The Railway expenditure is as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Rajputana ...	13,99,000	Sindhia ...	18,90,000
Western Rajputana	84,000	Northern Bengal ...	42,69,000
Neemuch ...	18,63,000	Tirhoot ...	15,10,000
Holkar ...	15,50,000	Rangoon ...	31,04,000
Wardha Valley ...	7,59,000	Punjab Northern ...	38,59,000
Chatisgarh ...	76,000	Indus Valley ...	1,00,00,000

This completes my review of the Revenue and Expenditure of 1876-77 as now estimated. Compared with the Original Estimates, the general result is that, but for the Famine, the Original Estimates, although they were in some respects more sanguine than is usual, would have been more than made good. In the midst of the gloom that the Famine casts upon the financial situation to-day, we must not forget that this result was, at one time, little expected: in July 1876 the Government was justly so alarmed at the continued fall in the price of silver, that the Viceroy deemed it right to issue a general warning to all authorities throughout India that every possible economy was called for: I am hardly prepared to say that the comparatively favorable results which, apart from the Famine, I have

now set forth, can be directly traced to that warning; but I know that, in some cases, it led to vigorous measures of retrenchment, which have already facilitated certain important financial measures which I shall describe in speaking to the Legislative Council of the arrangements proposed for the coming year.

WAYS AND MEANS, 1876-77.

I must next compare the Regular Estimate of *Ways* and *Means* for 1876-77 with the Original Estimate, using, as before, the abstract tables in Statements IV, V, and VI.

The *Deficit of Imperial Revenue* has grown, as we have seen, from Rs. 3,61,50,000 to Rs. 6,07,83,000. The *Deficit of Provincial and Local Revenue* is now estimated at Rs. 28,77,000, being more than the Estimate by Rs. 1,07,000. The payments on account of the *Military Service Funds* are now estimated at Rs. 27,69,000, being Rs. 89,000 more than we expected. The net *Loans to Native States and Public bodies* are expected to be Rs. 61,30,000 being Rs. 16,50,000 more than was expected.

As these transactions possess considerable interest, I present the following, account of them:—

Loans to Native States and Public bodies.

	Advanced.	Recovered.	Net advances.
1872-73 ...	43,88,360	17,89,690	25,98,670
1873-74 ...	58,08,490	12,36,850	45,71,640
1874-75 ...	80,16,540	19,00,270	61,16,270
1875-76 ...	55,87,980	17,13,110	38,74,870
1876-77 ...	75,10,000	13,80,000	61,30,000
TOTAL ...	3,13,11,370	80,90,920	2,32,91,450

During these five years, the sum of Rs. 2,32,91,450 has been for the most part (the loans to Native States being inconsiderable) invested, by the agency of various public bodies, in works of local improvement. The Grand Total outstanding due to the Government of India on this account, on the 31st of March 1876, was Rs. 5,67,78,790, full details of which are given in the 70th Account appended to the Finance and Revenue Accounts of India for 1875-76. The largest items are Rs. 2,14,75,860, due from the *Bombay Port Trust;* Rs. 92,05,560 from the *Calcutta Municipal Corporation;* Rs. 59,83,420 from the *Calcutta Port Fund and Port Trust;* Rs. 57,51,000 from the *Bombay Municipality;* and Rs. 21,26,670 for the *Hooghly Bridge.*

The Guaranteed Railway Companies were expected to withdraw net Rs. 10,43,000: they will, it is believed, actually withdraw Rs. 1,21,42,000. Deposits and Remittances shew an adverse balance of Rs. 78,00,000, being more than Estimate Rs. 53,70,000. Thus, we now expect to have to provide, otherwise than from the Revenues, Rs. 9,25,01,000, being more than Sir William Muir's Estimate by Rs. 4,19,08,000.

Of this large sum, the Covenanted and Uncovenanted *Civil Funds* will yield Rs. 11,40,000, being more than was estimated by Rs. 2,50,000. *Savings Banks Deposits* are expected to supply Rs. 10,60,000 instead of Rs. 5,00,000.

This item is not important financially; but it has so much interest of its own, that I will state the past figures:—

Savings Banks.

	Deposited. Rs.	Withdrawn. Rs.	Net Deposits. Rs.
1872-73	89,89,940	65,75,820	24,14,120
1873-74	1,17,73,520	91,86,580	25,86,940
1874-75	73,08,730	72,09,370	99,360
1875-76	73,75,390	65,35,180	8,40,210
1876-77	57,60,000	47,00,000	10,60,000
	4,12,07,580	3,42,06,950	70,00,630

The balances in the hands of the Government on the 31st March 1876 are shown in the 65th Account appended to the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1875-76 to have been Rs. 1,83,08,140, of which Rs. 1,45,19,370 were in the

Presidency Savings Banks (Rs. 93,86,040 in Bombay alone); Rs. 17,13,540 were in Regimental Savings Banks; and Rs. 20,75,230 in District Savings Banks. It was ascertained in 1873 that the Presidency Savings' Banks were being used, especially at Bombay, for purposes for which they were not intended; and means were taken to prevent the abuse. The *District Savings Banks* have made some progress during the year, but they are still quite in their infancy.

The net amount borrowed in 1876-77 is Rs. 3,72,40,000, being more by Rs. 74,60,000 than was estimated by Sir William Muir: the excess of £1,960,000 borrowed in England was, so far, neutralised by operations in India, chiefly by the purchase of securities already described.

If some unimportant items are omitted, the rest of our requirements for the year have been supplied from the Balances in our treasuries, which have been reduced by Rs. 5,41,27,937 in India, and raised by £228,200 in England. Sir William Muir calculated upon a reduction of only Rs. 1,76,23,000: he expected the Government of India to reduce its Balances by Rs. 2,69,06,000, and the Secretary of State to increase his Balance by £928,300. I have shown that the Opening Balances proved to be larger by Rs. 88,16,000 (*viz.*, Rs. 70,93,000 in India, and £172,300 in England) than was at that time expected. But making allowances for this, the net reduction amounts to the formidable sum of Rs. 2,54,07,000 in excess of Sir W. Muir's estimate, of which Rs. 2,01,29,000 is in India, and £527,800 in England. I cannot speak for the Secretary of State as regards the Balances in the Home Treasury, but the estimated Balances in India on the 31st March next (Rs. 11,53,97,000) are decidedly too low; and we have only submitted to them under the pressure arising out of the Famine.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS, 1876-77.

The Exports and Imports of Merchandise (including Government stores but excluding treasure) during the ten months from April to January, in the years 1872-73 to 1876-77, were—

April to January.	Exports (including re-exports).	Imports.	Net Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	*43,78,45,284	25,52,53,692	18,25,91,592
1873-74 ...	*43,09,58,722	26,43,52,662	16,66,06,060
1874-75 ...	44,31,72,208	29,42,86,036	14,88,86,172
1875-76 ...	46,30,93,697	30,82,62,938	15,48,30,759
1876-77 ...	48,26,54,961	30,24,29,230	18,02,25,731

* These figures are for private trade only, those for Government Stores not being available.

Including treasure, the Net Exports during the same periods were—

April to January.	Net Exports of Merchandise.	Net Imports of Treasure.	Net Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	18,25,91,592	2,90,97,380	15,34,94,212
1873-74 ...	16,66,06,060	1,15,05,223	15,51,00,837
1874-75 ...	14,88,86,172	5,04,96,376	9,83,89,796
1875-76 ...	15,48,30,759	2,45,25,580	13,03,05,179
1876-77 ...	18,02,25,731	5,21,85,306	12,80,40,425

The Gross Exports of commodities (other than treasure) in the ten months of 1876-77 exceeded those in the corresponding period in 1875-76 by nearly 2 crores, whilst the imports were 58 lakhs less: the Net Imports of treasure in the ten months of 1876-77 were 276 lakhs more than in the corresponding period in 1875-76.

The exports of the principal articles of Indian produce were as follows :—

(Values in Rupees.)

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Coffee ...	(Cwt.)	226,000	234,000	167,000	165,000	169,000
	(Value)	64,72,000	86,17,000	74,04,000	66,23,000	72,25,000
Cotton Goods—						
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	1,529,000	2,009,000	2,143,000	4,587,000	6,817,000
	Value	8,23,000	10,53,000	11,11,000	19,68,000	31,66,000
Manufactures	Value	27,17,000	35,37,000	31,46,000	32,62,000	37,59,000
Indigo ...	(Cwt.)	94,000	88,000	65,000	78,000	83,000
	(Value)	2,83,82,000	2,76,12,000	2,10,75,000	2,03,80,000	2,45,04,000
Rice and Paddy ...	(Cwt.)	17,373,000	13,829,000	10,048,000	13,016,000	11,656,000
	(Value)	4,25,58,000	3,82,53,000	3,15,43,000	3,54,97,000	3,39,77,000
Wheat ...	(Cwt.)	320,000	1,338,000	998,000	2,156,000	4,839,000
	(Value)	13,52,000	61,16,000	45,76,000	77,56,000	1,67,34,000
Hides and Skins	Value	2,30,71,000	2,09,52,000	2,05,66,000	2,37,88,000	2,30,98,000
Jute, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	3,63,27,000	3,06,90,000	2,94,91,000	2,63,96,000	2,89,54,000
Lac	Value	15,65,000	19,44,000	19,24,000	59,36,000	42,53,000
Seeds ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	8,514,000	8,559,000
	Value	1,29,41,000	1,90,73,000	2,45,19,000	4,41,45,000	4,68,86,000
Opium	Chests	69,000	72,000	81,000	73,000	82,000
	Value	9,67,05,000	9,23,48,000	10,18,01,000	9,18,68,000	10,49,10,000
Saltpetre	Cwt.	396,000	390,000	423,000	301,000	370,000
	Value	40,77,000	40,64,000	38,70,000	25,50,000	30,27,000
Silk, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	1,11,61,000	1,08,14,000	87,27,000	53,19,000	80,14,000
Sugar and saccharine produce ...	Value	46,77,000	19,17,000	27,91,000	22,66,000	60,60,000
Tea	lbs.	15,710,000	16,800,000	17,231,000	21,255,000	25,186,000
	Value	1,40,33,000	1,52,02,000	1,59,09,000	1,89,99,000	2,36,18,000
Wood, Teak	Value	32,53,000	33,16,000	26,39,000	35,63,000	27,32,000
Wool, Raw	lbs.	16,344,000	16,062,000	17,924,000	19,507,000	19,845,000
	Value	66,58,000	74,55,000	80,68,000	89,93,000	89,10,000

The export of *Cotton Goods* continues to grow remarkably. There are now, or will immediately be, fifty-two mills at work in India for spinning and weaving cotton, *viz.* :—

	Mills.	Spindles.	Throstles.	Looms.
Bombay ...	*40*	*932,530*	*21,476*	*8,390*
Bengal ...	*4*	*101,194*	*3,352*	*100*
North-Western Provinces	*2*	*27,350*	...	*275*
Madras ...	*3*	*26,800*	...	*44*
Nagpur ...	*1*	*30,000*	...	*450*
Hyderabad ...	*1*	*15,172*	...	*200*
Indore ...	*1*		*No information.*	
Total ...	*52*	*1,133,046*	*24,828*	*9,459*

The increase in exports of *Wheat*, *Seeds*, and *Tea* is very considerable; and, after three years of depression below the amount in 1872-73, the export of *Sugar* in 1876-77 has greatly exceeded that in 1872-73.

The following table of imports of principal articles during the ten months from April to January in 1872-73 to 1876-77 shows a slight improvement in *Cotton Goods* and a material improvement in *Metals*, which two classes of goods form the bulk of the imports. Grey cotton goods, of which the quantities in 1875 declined below the imports in 1874, show an improvement in the ten months, compared with the corresponding period in 1875-76. In the remaining articles there is, on the whole, a falling off in comparison with 1875-76 :—the decline of machinery and mill-work being considerable: woollen manufactures, though less than in 1875-76, are in advance of the corresponding amounts in 1872-73 to 1874-75. I reserve for my Statement in the

Legislative Council the remarks which I have to make regarding the import duties levied on cotton goods.

(Values in Rupees.)

		1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.
Apparel	Value	52,04,000	49,15,000	52,36,000	53,17,000	44,43,000
Coal	Tons	233,000	240,000	220,000	243,000	336,000
	Value	32,69,000	49,62,000	42,17,000	41,60,000	62,67,000
Cotton Goods—						
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	25,642,000	25,358,000	31,708,000	25,924,000	26,692,000
	Value	2,14,09,000	2,16,42,000	2,70,55,000	2,28,61,000	2,23,04,000
Manufactures ...	Value	11,99,17,000	12,76,16,000	13,55,07,000	13,08,42,000	13,03,80,000
Liquors ...	Gallons	28,08,000	33,28,000	38,93,000	32,45,000	49,56,000
	Value	1,23,14,000	1,11,22,000	1,19,68,000	1,19,48,000	1,26,86,000
Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	38,93,000	75,10,000	96,02,000	1,20,04,000	73,06,000
Metals	Value	1,51,23,000	1,30,65,000	2,00,73,000	2,47,22,000	2,77,08,000
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock	Value	44,44,000	93,61,000	80,89,000	1,33,78,000	1,20,26,000
Salt	Tons	239,000	2,39,000	199,000	303,000	256,000
	Value	70,95,000	70,33,000	54,57,000	50,52,000	36,37,000
Silk, Raw and manufactured ...	Value	1,02,30,000	1,13,66,000	1,31,54,000	1,12,68,000	83,27,000
Spices	Value	19,19,000	12,41,000	15,31,000	31,57,000	36,79,000
Sugar and saccharine produce ...	Value	30,75,000	39,08,000	36,16,000	61,88,000	34,98,000
Tea	lbs.	1,961,000	1,233,000	1,364,000	2,268,000	1,537,000
	Value	19,61,000	12,33,000	13,64,000	19,72,000	12,18,000
Woollen Manufactures ...	Value	63,62,000	60,08,000	48,15,000	74,39,000	72,59,000

The Net Imports of gold and silver were as follows :—

April to January.	Net Imports of Gold.	Net Imports of Silver.	Total Net Imports of Treasure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	2,18,65,723	72,31,657	2,90,97,380
1873-74 ...	1,13,64,648	1,40,575	1,15,05,223
1874-75 ...	1,63,00,406	3,41,95,970	5,04,96,376
1875-76 ...	1,48,62,220	96,63,360	2,45,25,580
1876-77 ...	-41,02,337*	5,62,87,643	5,21,85,306

The condition of Trade in 1876-77 is understood to have been flourishing: doubtless the expansion of the Net Imports of Silver and the fact of there having been, for the first time, a Net Export of Gold, are closely connected with the fall in the gold-price of silver, and the consequent depression of the sterling exchange.

The Bank of Bengal's rate of interest on loans payable on demand has varied from 11 per cent. (from the 13th to the 27th April) to 5 per cent. (from 4th August to 21st September). Money has thus been scarce and dear, a fact which may be attributed, partly, to the contraction of the Government Balances and the creation of a separate Government Reserve Treasury, but, to a much greater degree, probably, to the apprehensions felt by banks and capitalists as to the future value of silver. There is reason to believe that much capital was for a time, and may again be, withdrawn from the East in consequence of these apprehensions.

The Government Securities held by the Presidency Banks have fallen from Rs. 2,44,71,000 on the 1st April and (by the latest returns) Rs. 1,64,73,000. The largest amount held by these institutions was at the end of June Rs. 2,69,15,000, since which date they have sold securities for Rs. 1,04,42,000. The following Statistics of the transactions of these Banks at the close of the 8th week (the latest date for which we have complete Statistics) of each calendar year are interesting.

	Assets.					Liabilities.			
	Government Securities held.	Advances on Government Securities.	Mercantile bills discounted.	Cash Balances.	Other Assets.	Reserve Funds.	Public Deposits.	Bank Post bills.	Other deposits and liabilities.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871	151,28,000	128,57,000	351,48,000	995,08,000	58,94,000	25,44,000	624,14,000	21,76,000	677,75,000
1872	145,84,000	424,70,000	432,26,000	945,63,000	35,04,000	25,91,000	1,160,19,000	10,07,000	451,05,000
1873	219,52,000	145,04,000	370,13,000	896,36,000	55,11,000	29,79,000	795,65,000	3,83,000	520,64,000
1874	163,06,000	188,92,000	403,20,000	516,16,000	29,04,000	34,92,000	531,81,000	7,33,000	390,27,000
1875	231,93,000	170,92,000	380,22,000	579,90,000	38,07,000	35,56,000	512,00,000	6,61,000	471,00,000
1876	257,07,000	152,44,000	347,73,000	598,52,000	39,31,000	41,78,000	514,41,000	10,28,000	452,35,000
1877	164,13,000	148,87,000	325,91,000	472,81,000	33,02,000	41,96,000	305,74,000	3,86,000	443,18,000

* Net Exports.

The public Deposits fell at one time (second week of January 1877) to Rs. 2,54,66,000. Their depletion is due to the decrease of the general Balances of the Government, and, latterly, to the demands for money for the operations against the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

The Presidency Banks' Act No. XI of 1876 came into operation on the 1st of May 1876, and is understood to have worked satisfactorily. New agreements have been completed, under this Act, between the Government and the Banks for the conduct of the public business at the Presidency Towns, and at the Branches of the Presidency Banks at country towns; and these agreements, too, have worked smoothly and well.

A Government Reserve Treasury was opened in Calcutta on the 11th May 1876. The largest Balance accumulated in this Treasury was Rs. 1,66,25,677 (*on the 1st November*): this amount rapidly decreased; and, since the middle of December, the contents of the Reserve Treasury have been nominal. Local revenue is not received at this Treasury, which is supplied only by remittances from the Calcutta Mint and from the interior of the country. It is considered important to concentrate the spare resources of the State, as far as possible, in one Government Reserve Treasury, in order that they may be more readily available for use, in case of need, than they would be if they were deposited, as heretofore, in the Presidency Banks and employed in their ordinary business. The Government intends always, in ordinary times, to leave with each Presidency Bank a balance calculated upon a liberal scale with reference to the public transactions at each Bank.

The rates of exchange at which the Secretary of State sold his bills upon the Government of India have ranged from 1*s.* 6·57*d.* the rupee on the 5th July to 1*s.* 10·33*d.* on 24th January, following, of course, the Sterling price of silver: the average rate, as we have seen, is 1*s.* 8½*d.*

The rate fixed for the adjustment during the year of transactions with the Imperial Treasury is 1*s.* 9¾*d*: this rate is fixed once a year, according to the state of the exchanges in London on the date on which the calculation is made: hitherto, no forecast of the probable course of the exchanges during the year has influenced the determination of the rate: this year, the rate has been so much above the market rate that the Treasury has lost heavily by it. The amount to which the rate applies, directly, in 1876-77 (apart from furlough allowances, the proportion of which affected by the rate I cannot exactly calculate) is estimated to be net £1,371,000. At the average rate of the year we should have received in India, in exchange for this sterling sum, Rs. 1,60,52,236; by the operation of the adjusting rate we have received only Rs. 1,51,28,275; the difference (Rs. 9,23,961) is loss to the Indian Treasury arising from the adjusting rate; and perhaps Rs. 1,50,000 may be added for loss on furlough allowances. The furlough allowances of our civil and military officers and the family remittances of military officers are affected by the adjusting rate; and, in so far as the high rate of the year has mitigated the loss sustained from the depreciation of silver, by our military officers and by our poorer civil officers, the Government does not grudge its loss. One consequence of the advantage enjoyed, this year, by these officers is to be observed in the remittance by them to their families through the India Office of £275,000 more than was expected.

The Paper Currency circulation during the first ten months of 1876 was only marked by the ordinary fluctuations due to season: towards the close of the year the circulation was increased by the issue of notes against bullion,—a measure authorised by the law but not hitherto adopted. The lowest point of the circulation, Rs. 10,53,22,945, occurred, as in 1875, in May: the recovery, however, which is observable in the dull season, took place earlier and more rapidly than in 1875: this agrees with the movements of the money-market; in 1875, the highest point of the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount was reached on the 13th May, and the first reduction took place on the 27th May; in 1876, the highest point was reached on the 13th April, and the first reduction took place on the 27th April. At the close of 1876, the amount of the circulation was almost exactly 12 crores of rupees. The largest circulation, Rs. 12,27,36,080, was on the 15th December.

The Money Orders issued by the Government fell to a lower number and amount than has been reached for several years, as follows:—

	No. of Orders issued.	Amount.	Average amount of each Order.	Profit.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1869-70	210,781	1,16,63,338	55 5 4	60,894
1870-71	242,702	1,30,55,924	53 12 8	64,891
1871-72	251,213	1,25,14,115	49 13 5	58,017
1872-73	269,435	1,29,21,632	47 15 4	58,387
1873-74	245,879	1,07,20,240	43 7 3	66,825
1874-75	242,001	1,01,67,465	42 2 3	56,919
1875-76	231,907	91,26,625	39 5 8	55,664

The low average amount of each order is satisfactory, as showing that these orders are being used for the purpose for which they were intended, *viz.*, to make small remittances: the diminishing use of the orders seems to show that the means of remitting money in the interior are becoming cheaper.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended,

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN-PROVINCES LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended,

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY then introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR J. STRACHEY also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE begged leave to make a short statement with reference to the course which the Government proposed to take with the Civil Procedure Code. He said:—"I said nothing on the subject yesterday, because I expected to speak so soon on the subject at large. It has however been suggested to me that that was a mistake, and that it would be more satisfactory if I were to state publicly what would be the course of business. What the Government propose then is, that the list of business for Wednesday, the 28th instant, shall contain notices of motion in my name for taking the reports into consideration and for passing the Bill. If then it is found that this discussion more than exhausts the day, or if amendments are carried which necessitate a careful examination of the draft, there will be time for an adjourned debate, and His Excellency the President will doubtless appoint some convenient day for the purpose.

"I am afraid that it may occasion some inconvenience and hurry to Members of Council, that so large a measure should be debated within so short a time after the last report has been presented. But it is important to pass a

measure which has reached such a stage of maturity as is the case with the Civil Procedure Code; and having regard to the movements of the Government of India, it will be difficult to perform that operation during the present year if it is not performed during the present sittings in Calcutta. Moreover, it will be recollected that a large proportion of the Members of this Council, no less than eight, are also Members of the Select Committee, and they are acquainted with at least the larger details of the Bill. Still there is hurry, but our Secretary is hard at work, preparing the new prints of the Bill, so as to get them into the hands of the Members as early as possible, and I believe that every one will have time to study such portions of the Bill as interest him.

"As regards those who are outside this Council, the case stands thus. The Committee have made many alterations in the current draft, Bill No. IV, but the great bulk of those alterations relates to technical or professional matter, which is not only not interesting to the general public, but which requires a long period of study for anybody to digest and to comment on. In fact there are only two subjects which have attracted anything like general interest, one being the remedies given to creditors against their debtors, and the other being the distribution of business between District Courts and Subordinate Courts.

"On those two subjects some alterations were proposed by Bill No. IV, which have received a great deal of comment adverse and other. But in settling Bill No. V, the Select Committee, with an eye to the passing of the Bill during these sittings, have carefully abstained from widening the field of alteration opened by Bill No. IV. Such alterations as they have made have distinctly narrowed that field of alteration, and have travelled back again in the direction of Bill No. III. There is therefore nothing, so far as regards the two subjects I have mentioned, which is contained in Bill No. V and which was not contained in distinctly greater force in Bill No. IV.

"Now Bill No. IV was published at the end of September last, so that by the time we come to debate it will have been six months before the public. Moreover, it was not published as a rude and undigested mass of details from which each man might pick what suited him if he could find it. It was accompanied by comments proceeding partly from myself and partly from my friend Mr. Cockerell, for the very purpose of calling attention at once to the material alterations, so that those who had comments to offer on them might offer them without loss of time. Surely the time which has passed is sufficient for the purpose. In point of fact we have received some very able and efficient comments on our proposals, and I can hardly think we should get much more if more time were allowed."

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th March 1877.

STATEMENTS.

I. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

[£ 1 reckoned = Rs. 10.]

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,50,50,380	21,38,22,000	20,00,63,000	...	1,37,59,000	20,94,08,000	93,45,000	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions ...	72,61,880	70,00,000	70,50,000	50,000	...	69,79,000	...	71,000
III.—Forest	67,25,280	60,00,000	61,20,000	1,20,000	...	57,92,000	...	3,28,000
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,49,32,320	2,52,50,000	2,48,75,000	...	3,75,000	2,56,17,000	7,42,000	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,100	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
VI.—Customs	2,72,25,330	2,62,00,000	2,46,92,000	...	15,08,000	2,48,69,000	1,77,000	...
VII.—Salt	6,24,44,150	6,30,00,000	6,34,30,000	4,30,000	...	6,34,30,000	...	...
VIII.—Opium	8,47,14,250	8,20,00,000	9,17,68,000	97,68,000	...	8,61,00,000	...	56,68,000
IX.—Stamps	2,83,53,680	2,83,70,000	2,86,40,000	2,70,000	...	2,89,64,000	3,24,000	...
X.—Mint	11,04,890	12,40,000	21,43,000	9,03,000	...	17,50,000	...	3,93,000
XI.—Post Office ...	76,37,650	77,80,000	80,38,000	2,58,000	...	82,59,000	2,21,000	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	30,90,400	29,00,000	33,21,000	4,21,000	...	31,55,000	...	1,66,000
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	79,64,600	84,20,000	80,83,000	...	3,37,000	84,27,000	3,44,000	...
XIV.—Police	8,41,600	5,28,000	6,56,000	1,28,000	...	7,00,000	44,000	...
XV.—Marine	23,04,310	20,04,000	20,86,000	82,000	...	20,19,000	...	67,000
XVI.—Education	10,38,910	10,28,000	10,12,000	...	16,000	10,19,000	7,000	...
XVII.—Interest	56,11,890	50,80,000	51,99,000	1,19,000	...	51,25,000	...	74,000
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	74,91,660	59,40,000	59,68,000	28,000	...	59,74,000	6,000	...
XIX.—Gain by Exchange ...	39,53,650	34,70,000	46,27,000	11,57,000	...	38,79,000	...	7,48,000
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	36,82,710	34,81,000	37,72,000	2,91,000	...	27,93,000	...	9,79,000
Total ...	50,14,34,640	49,35,13,000	49,15,45,000	...	19,68,000	49,42,59,000	27,14,000	...
Army	1,04,56,130	87,80,000	91,06,000	3,26,000	...	89,20,000	...	1,86,000
Public Works Ordinary ...	13,80,053	12,84,000	13,41,000	57,000	...	19,95,000	6,54,000	...
Irrigation	51,77,200	52,70,000	50,07,000	...	2,63,000	55,16,000	5,09,000	...
State Railways	28,95,120	41,50,000	36,96,000	...	4,54,000	67,48,000	30,52,000	...
Provincial Contributions ...	14,81,150	3,07,000	1,85,000	...	1,22,000	41,51,000	39,66,000	...
Balances of Local Governments decreased	23,33,594	16,50,000	11,87,000	...	4,63,000	3,38,000	...	8,49,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,51,57,887	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	...	28,87,000	52,19,27,000	98,60,000	...
Deficit, excluding Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	2,27,83,000	2,42,23,000	...	62,17,000	...	1,65,66,000
Deficit	2,60,17,468	3,61,50,000	6,07,83,000	2,46,33,000	...	4,24,97,000	...	1,82,86,000

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	5,17,81,080	5,36,00,000	5,41,07,000	5,07,000	...	5,64,65,000	23,58,000	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	38,58,600	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000	35,96,000	...	2,65,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	34,63,175	30,49,000	29,10,000	...	1,39,000	30,60,000	1,50,000	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,53,34,500	2,48,79,000	2,50,98,000	2,19,000	...	2,50,66,000	...	32,000
5.—Forest ...	40,36,682	41,74,000	43,89,000	2,15,000	...	41,83,000	...	2,06,000
6.—Excise ...	10,13,231	8,70,000	10,83,000	2,13,000	...	10,71,000	...	12,000
7.—Customs ...	18,67,571	18,92,000	19,51,000	59,000	...	19,33,000	...	18,000
8.—Salt ...	50,75,796	52,60,000	48,65,000	...	3,95,000	51,87,000	3,22,000	...
9.—Opium ...	2,21,85,650	2,20,00,000	2,80,18,000	60,18,000	...	2,36,00,000	...	44,18,000
10.—Stamps ...	10,64,716	10,30,000	9,77,000	...	53,000	9,82,000	5,000	...
11.—Mint ...	10,76,260	9,40,000	12,97,000	3,57,000	...	8,92,000	...	4,05,000
12.—Post Office ...	84,85,035	86,91,000	86,37,000	...	54,000	89,43,000	3,06,000	...
13.—Telegraph ...	49,06,240	48,80,000	49,18,000	38,000	...	49,55,000	37,000	...
14.—Administration ...	1,42,69,076	1,39,40,000	1,45,92,000	6,52,000	...	1,42,32,000	...	3,60,000
15.—Minor Departments ...	34,49,947	31,48,000	31,33,000	...	15,000	32,28,000	95,000	...
16.—Law and Justice ...	3,21,24,471	3,27,46,000	3,25,71,000	...	1,75,000	3,29,44,000	3,73,000	...
17.—Police ...	2,13,00,488	2,10,18,000	2,11,74,000	1,56,000	...	2,09,50,000	...	2,24,000
18.—Marine ...	62,98,671	57,62,000	56,64,000	...	98,000	54,47,000	...	2,17,000
19.—Education ...	75,51,205	77,18,000	73,45,000	...	3,73,000	74,13,000	68,000	...
20.—Ecclesiastical ...	16,21,888	16,63,000	16,63,000	...	...	16,66,000	3,000	...
21.—Medical ...	60,79,717	59,39,000	59,24,000	...	15,000	59,89,000	65,000	...
22.—Stationery and Printing...	43,75,751	36,68,000	40,93,000	4,25,000	...	41,42,000	49,000	...
23.—Political Agencies ...	43,33,370	34,92,000	53,31,000	18,39,000	...	39,60,000	...	13,71,000
24.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,71,37,240	1,69,60,000	1,67,89,000	...	1,71,000	1,67,35,000	...	54,000
25.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances in England ...	22,91,990	22,30,000	24,06,000	1,76,000	...	23,81,000	...	25,000
26.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances ...	1,93,93,050	1,79,60,000	1,80,05,000	45,000	...	1,81,27,000	1,22,000	...
27.—Loss by Exchange ...	1,42,97,220	2,33,20,000	2,13,51,000	...	19,69,000	1,60,00,000	...	53,51,000
28.—Miscellaneous ...	33,06,444	20,12,000	24,27,000	4,15,000	...	20,26,000	...	4,01,000
Famine Relief ...	59,57,793	...	1,91,10,000	1,91,10,000	...	1,42,50,000	...	48,60,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	29,79,36,857	29,67,48,000	32,36,89,000	2,69,41,000	...	30,94,23,000	...	1,42,66,000
Army ...	15,30,84,590	15,97,90,000	16,20,77,000	22,87,000	...	16,23,86,000	3,09,000	...
Public Works Ordinary ...	4,42,72,376	4,03,08,000	4,09,22,000	6,14,000	...	3,96,96,000	...	12,26,000
State Railways ...	21,47,130	29,70,000	26,54,000	...	3,16,000	48,30,000	21,76,000	...
Land and Supervision (Guaranteed Railways) ...	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	...	18,000	7,80,000	...	1,32,000
Guaranteed Interest, less net Traffic Receipts ...	97,53,098	1,26,00,000	41,93,000	...	84,07,000	1,00,00,000	58,07,000	...
Balances of Local Governments increased ...	4,41,884	1,68,000	4,03,000	2,35,000	...	10,29,000	6,26,000	...
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	50,84,69,065	51,35,14,000	53,48,50,000	2,13,36,000	...	52,81,44,000	...	67,06,000
Public Works Extraordinary ..	4,27,06,290	3,75,90,000	3,80,00,000	4,10,000	...	3,62,80,000	...	17,20,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	55,11,75,355	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000	...	56,44,24,000	...	84,26,000
Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary ...	1,66,88,822	14,40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross Guaranteed Interest ...	*4,69,02,996*	*4,73,28,000*	*4,71,01,000*	...	*2,27,000*	*4,71,82,000*	*81,000*	...
Net Traffic Receipts ...	*3,71,49,898*	*3,47,38,000*	*4,29,08,000*	*81,80,009*	...	*3,71,82,000*	...	*57,26,000*
Guaranteed Interest, less net Traffic Receipts ...	*97,53,098*	*1,26,00,000*	*41,93,000*	...	*84,07,000*	*1,00,00,000*	*58,07,000*	...

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

Edwin Kellner,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. Harrison,
Comptroller General.

R. B. Chapman,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

c l

II.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	21,50,50,380	21,38,22,000	20,00,63,000	...	1,37,59,000	20,94,08,000	93,45,000	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions from N. States...	72,61,880	70,00,000	70,50,000	50,000	...	69,79,000	...	71,000
III.—Forest	67,25,280	60,00,000	61,20,000	1,20,000	...	57,92,000	...	3,28,000
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,49,32,320	2,52,50,000	2,48,75,000	...	3,75,000	2,56,17,000	7,42,000	...
V.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,100	...	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	2,000
VI.—Customs	2,72,25,330	2,62,00,000	2,46,92,000	...	15,08,000	2,48,69,000	1,77,000	...
VII.—Salt	6,24,44,150	6,30,00,000	6,34,30,000	4,30,000	...	6,34,30,000	...	...
VIII.—Opium	8,47,14,250	8,20,00,000	9,17,68,000	97,68,000	...	8,61,00,000	...	56,68,300
IX.—Stamps	2,83,53,680	2,83,70,000	2,86,40,000	2,70,000	...	2,89,64,000	3,24,000	...
X.—Mint	11,04,590	12,40,000	21,43,000	9,03,000	...	17,50,000	...	3,93,000
XI.—Post Office ...	76,37,650	77,80,000	80,38,000	2,58,000	...	82,59,000	2,21,000	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	29,19,180	28,15,000	31,72,000	3,57,000	...	30,94,000	...	78,000
XIII.—Law and Justice ...	79,64,600	84,20,000	80,83,000	...	3,37,000	84,27,000	3,44,000	...
XIV.—Police	8,41,600	5,28,000	6,56,000	1,28,000	...	7,00,000	44,000	...
XV.—Marine	22,97,310	20,04,000	20,86,000	82,000	...	20,19,000	...	67,000
XVI.—Education	10,38,910	10,28,000	10,12,000	...	16,000	10,19,000	7,000	...
XVII.—Interest	52,49,160	48,80,000	50,99,000	2,19,000	...	50,25,000	...	74,000
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	65,61,670	50,44,000	50,52,000	8,000	...	50,59,000	7,000	...
XIX.—Gain by Exchange on Transactions with London	39,53,650	34,70,000	46,27,000	11,57,000	...	38,79,000	...	7,48,000
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	34,94,380	32,75,000	33,55,000	80,000	...	26,73,000	...	6,82,000
TOTAL ...	49,97,75,070	49,21,26,000	48,99,63,000	...	21,63,000	49,30,63,000	31,00,000	...
Army	93,84,640	84,08,000	86,30,000	2,22,000	...	84,50,000	...	1,80,000
Public Works Ordinary ...	12,04,543	11,04,000	11,64,000	60,000	...	18,14,000	6,50,000	...
Irrigation	51,74,530	52,70,000	50,07,000	...	2,63,000	55,16,000	5,09,000	...
State Railways	28,95,120	41,50,000	36,96,000	...	4,54,000	67,48,000	30,52,000	...
Provincial Contributions ...	14,81,150	3,07,000	1,85,000	...	1,22,000	41,51,000	39,66,000	...
Balances of Local Governments Decreased	23,33,594	16,50,000	11,87,000	...	4,63,000	3,38,000	...	8,49,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	52,22,48,647	51,30,15,000	50,98,32,000	...	31,83,000	52,00,80,000	1,02,48,000	...

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	3,01,72,530	3,10,64,000	3,10,40,000	...	24,000	3,16,00,000	5,60,000	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	38,53,270	39,07,000	38,61,000	...	46,000	35,96,000	...	2,65,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	34,63,175	30,49,000	29,10,000	...	1,39,000	30,60,000	1,50,000	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,52,91,660	2,48,27,000	2,50,52,000	2,25,000	...	2,50,22,000	...	30,000
5.—Forest	40,11,202	41,49,000	43,63,000	2,14,000	...	41,57,000	...	2,06,000
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	10,13,231	8,70,000	10,62,000	1,92,000	...	10,71,000	9,000	...
7.—Customs	18,66,131	18,92,000	19,50,000	58,000	...	19,33,000	...	17,000
8.—Salt	50,72,996	52,56,000	48,34,000	...	4,22,000	51,87,000	3,53,000	...
9.—Opium	2,21,78,510	2,19,90,000	2,80,18,000	60,28,000	...	2,36,00,000	...	44,18,000
10.—Stamps	7,12,016	7,17,000	7,24,000	7,000	...	7,23,000	...	1,000
11.—Mint	8,22,760	7,90,000	8,84,000	94,000	...	8,60,000	...	24,000
12.—Post Office	78,33,765	78,65,000	78,57,000	...	8,000	79,63,000	1,06,000	...
13.—Telegraph	40,54,620	38,13,000	38,50,000	37,000	...	39,41,000	91,000	...
14.—Administration ...	1,19,39,326	1,17,10,000	1,22,52,000	5,42,000	...	1,19,86,000	...	2,66,000
15.—Minor Departments ...	30,92,067	27,72,000	27,56,000	...	16,000	27,82,000	26,000	...
16.—Law and Justice ...	3,21,09,761	3,27,18,000	3,25,52,000	...	1,66,000	3,28,93,000	3,41,000	...
17.—Police	2,13,00,488	2,10,18,000	2,11,74,000	1,56,000	...	2,09,50,000	...	2,24,000
18.—Marine	43,14,481	40,36,000	38,88,000	...	1,48,000	39,99,000	1,11,000	...
19.—Education	75,48,205	77,12,000	73,36,000	...	3,76,000	74,07,000	71,000	...
20.—Ecclesiastical	16,11,338	16,54,000	16,30,000	...	24,000	16,52,000	22,000	...
21.—Medical	60,79,717	59,39,000	59,24,000	...	15,000	59,89,000	65,000	...
22.—Stationery and Printing...	22,85,431	24,63,000	24,03,000	...	60,000	23,55,000	...	48,000
23.—Political	41,80,440	29,36,000	51,48,000	22,12,000	...	32,65,000	...	18,83,000
24.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,69,43,880	1,67,52,000	1,65,78,000	...	1,74,000	1,65,24,000	...	54,000
25.—Civil Furlough, &c., Allowances	7,680	...	6,000	6,000	...	1,000	...	5,000
26.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	79,87,950	58,60,000	57,45,000	...	1,15,000	57,67,000	22,000	...
27.—Loss by Exchange on Transactions with London ...	1,42,97,220	2,33,20,000	2,13,51,000	...	19,69,000	1,60,00,000	...	53,51,000
28.—Miscellaneous ...	29,22,134	16,82,000	19,87,000	3,05,000	...	16,36,000	...	3,51,000
Famine Relief... ...	59,51,913	...	1,91,10,000	1,91,10,000	...	1,42,50,000	...	48,60,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	25,29,17,897	25,07,61,000	27,62,45,000	2,54,84,000	...	26,01,69,000	...	1,60,76,000
Army	11,72,52,640	11,82,07,000	11,86,00,000	3,93,000	...	12,07,00,000	21,00,000	...
Public Works Ordinary ...	4,33,25,886	3,94,03,000	4,00,08,000	6,05,000	...	3,86,69,000	...	13,39,000
State Railways	21,47,130	29,20,000	26,54,000	...	2,66,000	48,30,000	21,76,000	...
Land and Supervision (Guaranteed Railways)	8,33,130	9,30,000	9,12,000	...	18,000	7,80,000	...	1,32,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	41,64,76,683	41,22,21,000	43,84,19,000	2,61,98,000	...	42,51,48,000	...	1,32,71,000
Public Works Extraordinary ...	3,52,27,210	3,01,59,000	3,14,54,000	12,95,000	...	2,89,35,000	...	25,19,000
Balances of Local Governments Increased	4,41,884	1,68,000	4,03,000	2,35,000		10,29,000	6,26,000	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	45,21,45,777	44,25,48,000	47,02,76,000	2,77,28,000	...	45,51,12,000	...	1,51,64,000

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

II

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AT THE HOME

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with the Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Mint ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Telegraph ...	17,122	8,500	14,900	6,400	...	6,100	...	8,800
XV.—Marine ...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVI.—Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVII.—Interest ...	36,273	20,000	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	...	...
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	92,999	89,600	91,600	2,000	...	91,500	...	100
XX.—Miscellaneous ...	18,833	20,600	41,700	21,100	...	12,000	...	29,700
TOTAL ...	165,957	138,700	158,200	19,500	...	119,600	...	38,600
Army	107,149	37,200	47,600	10,400	...	47,000	...	600
Public Works Ordinary ...	17,551	18,000	17,700	...	300	18,100	400	...
Irrigation	267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	290,924	193,900	223,500	29,600	...	184,700	...	38,800

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

I.

TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

EXPENDITURE.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ...	2,160,855	2,253,600	2,306,700	53,100	...	2,486,500	179,800	...
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Land Revenue ...	4,284	5,200	4,600	...	600	4,400	...	200
5.—Forest	2,548	2,500	2,600	100	...	2,600	...	...
6.—Excise	...	...	2,100	2,100	...	...	...	2,100
7.—Customs	144	...	100	100	...	...	...	100
8.—Salt	280	400	3,100	2,700	...	...	...	3,100
9.—Opium	714	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
10.—Stamps	35,270	31,300	25,300	...	6,000	25,900	600	...
11.—Mint	25,350	15,000	41,300	26,300	...	3,200	...	38,100
12.—Post Office	65,127	82,600	78,000	...	4,600	98,000	20,000	...
13.—Telegraph	85,162	106,700	106,800	100	...	101,400	...	5,400
14.—Administration ...	232,975	223,000	234,000	11,000	...	224,600	...	9,400
15.—Minor Departments ...	35,788	37,600	37,700	100	...	44,600	6,900	...
16.—Law and Justice ...	1,471	2,800	1,900	...	900	5,100	3,200	...
18.—Marine	198,419	172,600	177,600	5,000	...	144,800	...	32,800
19.—Education	300	600	900	300	...	600	...	300
20.—Ecclesiastical	1,055	900	3,300	2,400	...	1,400	...	1,900
22.—Stationery and Printing...	209,032	120,500	169,000	48,500	...	178,700	9,700	...
23.—Political	15,293	55,600	18,300	...	37,300	69,500	51,200	...
24.—Allowance, &c. ...	19,336	20,800	21,100	300	...	21,100	...	...
25.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	228,431	223 000	240,000	17,000	...	238,000	...	2,000
26.—Superannuation, &c. ...	1,140,510	1,210,000	1,226,000	16,000	...	1,236,000	10,000	...
28.—Miscellaneous... ...	38,431	33,000	44,000	11,000	...	39,000	...	5,000
Famine Relief... ...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,501,896	4,598,700	4,744,400	145,700	...	4,925,400	181,000	...
Army	3,583,195	4,158,300	4,347,700	189,400	...	4,168,600	...	179,100
Public Works Ordinary ...	94,649	90,500	91,400	900	...	102,700	11,300	...
State Railways	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	...	...	...
Guaranteed Interest less Net Traffic Receipts	975.310	1,260,000	419,300	...	840,700	1,000,000	580,700	...
Total Ordinary ...	9.155.050	10,112,500	9,602.800	...	509,700	10,196,700	593,900	...
Public Works Extraordinary ...	747,908	743,100	654,600	...	88,500	734,500	79,900	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,902,958	10,855,600	10,257,400	...	598,200	10,931,200	673,800	...

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

IV.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

[£ 1 reckoned = Rs. 10.]

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Opening balance ...	17,97,41,843	16,99,08,000	17,87,24,000	88,16,000	...	12,68,78,000	...	5,18,46,000
II.—Imperial revenue ...	52,51,57,887	51,49,54,000	51,20,67,000	...	28,87,000	52,19,27,000	98,60,000	...
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	8,96,71,083	8,53,02,000	10,31,74,000	1,78,72,000	...	9,27,94,000	...	1,03,80,000
IV.—Local revenue ...	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	4,91,000	...	3,59,03,000	7,04,000	...
V.—Service funds, civil ...	54,41,655	55,00,000	53,40,000	...	1,60,000	53,80,000	40,000	...
VI.—Service funds, military	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Loans to native states, corporations and individuals repaid ...	17,13,110	15,20,000	13,80,000	...	1,40,000	15,80,000	2,00,000	...
VIII.—Savings banks' deposits	73,75,388	70,00,000	57,60,000	...	12,40,000	55,80,000	...	1,80,000
IX.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	12,84,37,471	10,99,30,000	11,52,79,000	53,49,000	...	10,55,33,000	...	97,46,000
X.—Local remittances ...	88,58,810	30,00,000	70,00,000	40,00,000	...	80,00,000	10,00,000	...
XI.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	16,55,32,950	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	...	...	17,00,00,000	...	...
XII.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,30,16,039	1,01,90,000	1,39,90,000	38,00,000	...	1,17,00,000	...	22,90,000
XIII.—Secretary of State's bills on India sold*	12,38,96,130	13,66,00,000	12,75,00,000	...	91,00,000	12,25,00,000	...	50,00,000
XIV.—Sundry obligations incurred ...	60,79,462	50,00,000	55,10,000	5,10,000	...	56,80,000	1,70,000	...
XV.—Public debt incurred*	4,58,53,400	3,47,00,000	5,81,40,000	2,34,40,000	...	7,37,80,000	1,56,40,000	...
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	3,36,96,442	2,37,82,000	2,63,56,000	25,74,000	...	2,15,12,000	...	48,44,000
TOTAL ...	137,56,53,774	131,20,94,000	136,54,19,000	5,33,25,000		130,87,47,000		5,66,72,000

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Imperial expenditure ...	55,11,75,357	55,11,04,000	57,28,50,000	2,17,46,000	...	56,44,24,000	...	84,26,000
2.—Working expenses of guaranteed railways ...	4,70,32,997	4,59,17,000	5,35,44,000	76,27,000	...	4,84,51,000	...	50,93,000
3.—Surplus profits paid to railway companies	22,72,502	19,50,000	29,94,000	10,44,000	...	40,00,000	10,06,000	...
4.—Credited to Government as gain from contract rates of exchange on railway revenue account	32,15,686	27,07,000	37,28,000	10,21,000	...	31,61,000	...	5,67,000
5.—Interest on guaranteed railway capital supplied from surplus earnings...	3,71,49,898	3,47,28,000	4,29,08,000	81,80,000	...	3,71,82,000	...	57,26,000
6.—Local expenditure ...	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	6,86,000	...	3,45,06,000	...	35,70,000
7.—Service funds, civil ...	43,23,184	46,10,000	42,00,000	...	4,10,000	45,70,000	3,70,000	...
8.—Service funds, military ...	41,37,010	26,80,000	27,69,000	89,000	...	28,33,000	64,000	...
9.—Loans advanced to native states, corporations and individuals ...	55,87,986	60,00,000	75,10,000	15,10,000	...	65,80,000	...	9,30,000
10.—Savings banks' deposits withdrawn ...	65,35,182	65,00,000	47,00,000	...	18,00,000	50,80,000	3,80,000	...
11.—Other deposits repaid and advances made ...	12,64,18,933	10,89,78,000	12,01,99,000	1,12,21,000	...	10,97,80,000	...	1,04,19,000
12.—Local remittances ...	72,52,285	30,00,000	80,00,000	50,00,000	...	80,00,000	...	...
13.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	15,81,86,631	17,00,00,000	17,25,00,000	25,00,000	...	17,00,00,000	...	25,00,000
14.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,26,97,260	1,36,60,000	1,66,90,000	30,30,000	...	1,21,62,000	...	45,28,000
15.—Secretary of State's bills on India paid ...	13,08,10,830	13,66,90,000	12,41,80,000	...	1,24,20,000	12,25,00,000	...	16,80,000
16.—Sundry obligations discharged ...	60,43,344	42,40,000	42,95,000	55,000	...	39,25,000	...	3,70,000
17.—Public debt discharged ...	47,58,181	49,20,000	2,09,00,000	1,59,80,000	...	87,80,000	...	1,21,20,000
18.—Credited to Government as gain from contract rates of exchange on railway capital account	3,55,025	3,56,000	5,16,000	1,60,000	...	3,39,000	...	1,77,000
19.—Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	4,37,72,353	2,44,69,000	3,79,82,000	1,35,13,000	...	2,73,62,000	...	1,06,20,000
20.—Closing balance ...	17,87,23,930	15,22,85,000	12,68,78,000	...	2,54,07,000	13,51,12,000	82,34,000	...
TOTAL ...	137,56,53,774	131,20,94,000	136,54,19,000	5,33,25,000	...	130,87,47,000	...	5,66,72,000

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be

Abstract of the above shewing how the Ways and Means are provided.

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.

	Rs.
Savings banks' deposits ...	8,40,206
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	20,18,538
Service funds, civil ...	11,18,471
Sundry obligations ...	36,118
Remittances	23,56,914
Public debt incurred ...	4,10,95,219
Cash balance reduced ...	10,17,913
TOTAL ...	4,84,83,379

	Rs.
Deficit of imperial revenue ...	2,60,17,470
Deficit of local revenue	40,22,930
Service funds, military ...	41,36,267
Loans to native states, corporations and individuals...	38,74,876
Guaranteed Railway Capital withdrawn	1,04,31,836
TOTAL ...	4,84,83,379

REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.

	Rs.
Deficit of imperial revenue ...	6,07,83,000
Deficit of local revenue	28,77,000
Service funds, military ...	27,69,000
Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	61,30,000
Deposits repaid ...	49,20,000
Remittances ...	28,80,000
Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,21,42,000
TOTAL ...	9,25,01,000

	Rs.
Service funds, civil ...	11,40,000
Savings banks' deposits ...	10,60,000
Public debt incurred ...	3,72,40,000
Sundry obligations ...	12,15,000
Cash balance reduced ...	5,18,46,000
TOTAL ...	9,25,01,000

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.

	Rs.
Service funds, civil ...	8,10,000
Surplus of local revenue ...	13,97,000
Savings banks' deposits ...	5,00,000
Sundry obligations ...	17,55,000
Public debt incurred ...	6,50,00,000
TOTAL ...	6,94,62,000

	Rs.
Deficit of imperial revenue ...	4,24,97,000
Service funds, military ...	28,33,000
Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	50,00,000
Deposits repaid and advances made ...	42,47,000
Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	61,89,000
Remittances	4,62,000
Cash balance increased ...	82,34,000
TOTAL ...	6,94,62,000

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

V.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE TREASURIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA.

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
I.—Opening balance ..	15,17,78,143	16,24,32,000	16,95,25,000	70,93,000	...	11,53,97,000	..	5,41,28,000
II.—Imperial revenue ...	52,22,18,647	51,30,15,000	50,98,32,000	...	31,83,000	52,00,80,000	1,02,48,000	...
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	8,96,62,183	8,53,02,000	10,31,74,000	1,78,72,000	...	9,27,94,000	...	1,03,80,000
IV.—Local revenue ...	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	4,91,000	...	3,59,03,000	7,04,000	...
V.—Service funds, civil ...	54,41,655	55,00,000	53,40,000	...	1,60,000	53,80,000	40,000	...
VI.—Service funds, military	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—Loans to native states corporations and individuals repaid ...	17,13,110	15,20,000	13,80,000	...	1,40,000	15,80,000	2,00,000	...
VIII.—Savings banks' deposits	73,75,388	70,00,000	57,60,000	...	12,40,000	55,80,000	...	1,80,000
IX.—Other deposits received & advances recovered	12,81,31,261	10,98,90,000	11,42,08,000	43,18,000	...	10,54,93,000	...	87,15,000
X.—Local remittances ...	88,58,810	30,00,000	70,00,000	40,00,000	...	80,00,000	10,00,000	...
XI.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	16,55,32,950	17,00,00,000	17,00,00,000	...	...	17,00,60,000	...	...
XII.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	1,20,72,130	87,90,000	1,30,70,000	42,80,000	...	1,02,20,000	...	28,50,000
XIII.—Secretary of state's bills on India sold*..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.—Sundry obligations incurred ...	60,79,462	50,00,000	55,10,000	5,10,000	...	56,80,000	1,70,000	...
XV.—Public debt incurred*	3,38,53,400	83,00,000	71,40,000	...	11,60,000	3,62,80,000	2,91,40,000	...
XVI.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	1,68,27,412	1,46,12,000	1,74,19,000	28,07,000	...	1,63,68,000	...	10,51,000
TOTAL ...	119,07,56,664	112,90,69,000	116,45,57,000	3,54,88,000		1,12,87,55,000		3,58,02,000

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Imperial expenditure ...	45,21,45,777	44,25,48,000	47,02,76,000	2,77,28,000	...	45,51,12,000	...	1,51,64,000
2.—Working expenses of guaranteed railways ...	4,70,32,997	4,59,17,000	5,35,44,000	76,27,000	...	4,84,51,000	...	50,93,000
3.—Surplus profits paid to railway companies ...	22,72,502	19,50,000	29,94,000	10,44,000	...	40,00,000	10,06,000	...
4.—Credited to Government as gain from contract rates of exchange on railway revenue account ...	32,15,686	27,07,000	37,28,000	10,21,000	...	31,61,000	...	5,67,000
5.—Interest on guaranteed railway capital supplied from surplus earnings...	3,34,136	3,28,000	2,41,000	...	87,000	2,62,000	21,000	...
6.—Local expenditure ...	4,52,64,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	6,86,000	...	3,45,06,000	...	35,70,000
7.—Service funds, civil ...	43,23,184	46,10,000	42,00,000	...	4,10,000	45,70,000	3,70,000	...
8.—Service funds, military ...	41,37,010	26,80,000	27,69,000	89,000	...	28,33,000	64,000	...
9.—Loans advanced to native states, corporations and individuals ...	55,87,986	60,00,000	75,10,000	15,10,000	...	65,80,000	...	9,30,000
10.—Savings banks' deposits withdrawn ...	65,35,182	65,00,000	47,00,000	...	18,00,000	50,80,000	3,80,000	...
11.—Other deposits repaid and advances made ...	12,63,01,613	10,89,38,000	12,01,59,000	1,12,21,000	...	10,97,40,000	...	1,04,19,000
12.—Local remittances ...	72,52,287	30,00,000	80,00,000	50,00,000	...	80,00,000	...	...
13.—Inter-provincial and inter-departmental transactions ...	15,81,86,631	17,00,00,000	17,25,00,000	25,00,000	...	17,00,00,000	...	25,00,000
14.—Remittance account with the home treasury ...	19,32,580	13,90,000	20,60,000	6,70,000	...	11,70,000	...	8,90,000
15.—Secretary of state's bills on India paid ...	13,08,10,830	13,66,00,000	12,41,80,000	...	1,24,20,000	12,25,00,000	...	16,80,000
16.—Sundry obligations discharged ...	60,43,314	42,40,000	42,95,000	55,000	...	39,25,000	...	3,70,000
17.—Public debt discharged ...	47,58,181	49,20,000	1,59,00,000	1,09,80,000	...	87,80,000	...	71,20,000
18.—Credited to Government as gain from contract rates of exchange on railway capital account	3,55,925	3,56,000	5,16,000	1,60,000	...	3,39,000	...	1,77,000
19.—Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,48,01,573	1,34,69,000	1,35,12,000	43,000	...	1,47,46,000	12,34,000	...
20.—Closing balance ...	16,95,24,940	13,55,26,000	11,53,97,000	...	2,01,29,000	12,50,00,000	96,03,000	...
TOTAL ...	119,07,56,664	112,90,69,000	116,45,57,000	3,54,88,000	...	112,87,55,000	...	3,58,02,000

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

Abstract of the above showing how the Ways and Means are provided.

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.				REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.				BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.			
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Surplus of imperial revenue ...	7,01,02,870	Deficit of local revenue	40,22,930	Surplus of imperial revenue ...	3,95,56,000	Deficit of local revenue	28,77,000	Surplus of imperial revenue ...	6,49,68,000	Service funds, military ...	28,33,000
Guaranteed railway traffic earnings ...	3,68,06,862	Service funds, military ...	41,36,267	Guaranteed railway traffic earnings ...	4,26,67,000	Service funds, military ...	27,69,000	Surplus of local revenue ...	13,97,000	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	50,00,000
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	18,29,648	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	38,74,876	Service funds, civil ...	11,40,000	Loans to native states, corporations and individuals	61,30,000	Guaranteed railway traffic earnings ...	3,69,20,000	Deposits repaid and advances made ...	42,47,000
Service funds, civil ...	11,18,471	Secretary of state's bills paid ...	13,08,10,830	Savings banks' deposits ...	10,60,000	Deposits repaid and advances made ...	59,51,000	Service funds, civil ...	8,10,000	Secretary of state's bills paid ...	12,25,00,000
Savings banks' deposits ...	8,40,206	Cash balance increased ...	1,77,46,797	Remittances ...	75,10,000	Secretary of state's bills paid ...	12,41,80,000	Savings banks' deposits ...	5,00,000	Cash balance increased ...	96,03,000
Remittances ...	1,90,92,392			Sundry obligations ...	12,15,000	Public debt discharged ...	87,60,000	Remittances ...	90,50,000		
Public debt incurred ...	2,90,95,219			Guaranteed railway capital received ...	33,91,000			Sundry obligations ...	17,55,000		
Sundry obligations ...	36,118			Cash balance reduced ...	5,41,28,000			Public debt incurred ...	2,75,00,000		
Guaranteed railway capital received ...	16,69,914							Guaranteed railway capital received... ...	12,83,000		
TOTAL ...	16,05,91,700	TOTAL ...	16,05,91,700	TOTAL ...	15,06,67,000	TOTAL ...	15,06,67,000	TOTAL ...	14,41,83,000	TOTAL ...	14,41,83,000

Fort William;
Financial Department,

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

VI.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE HOME TREASURY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN ENGLAND.

RECEIPTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Opening balance ...	2,796,370	747,600	919,900	172,300	...	1,148,100	228,200	...
II.—Imperial revenue ...	290,924	193,900	223,500	29,600	...	184,700	...	38,800
III.—Traffic earnings of guaranteed railways	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
X.—Other deposits received and advances recovered ...	30,621	4,000	107,100	103,100	...	4,000	...	103,100
XIII.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	94,390	140,000	92,000	...	48,000	148,000	56,000	...
XIV.—Secretary of State's bills on India sold*	12,389,613	13,660,000	12,750,000	...	910,000	12,250,000	...	500,000
XVI.—Public debt incurred*	1,200,000	2,640,000	5,100,000	2,460,000	...	3,750,000	...	1,350,000
XVII.—Guaranteed railway capital received ...	1,686,903	917,000	893,700	...	23,300	514,400	...	379,300
TOTAL ...	18,489,711	18,302,500	20,086,200	1,783,700	...	17,999,200	...	2,087,000

DISBURSEMENTS.	Accounts, 1875-76.	Budget Estimates, 1876-77.	Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimates, 1877-78.	Estimates, 1877-78, compared with Regular Estimates, 1876-77.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Imperial expenditure ...	8,927,648	9,595,600	9,838,100	242,500	...	9,931,200	93,100	...
4.—Interest on guaranteed railway capital supplied from surplus earnings	4,656,886	4,700,000	4,686,000	...	14,000	4,692,000	6,000	...
11.—Other deposits repaid and advances made ...	11,732	4,000	4,000	...	...	4,000	...	...
14.—Remittance account with the Home Treasury ...	1,076,468	1,227,000	1,463,000	236,000	...	1,099,200	...	363,800
17.—Public debt discharged ...	...	...	500,000	500,000	...	...	...	500,000
18.—Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	2,897,078	1,100,000	2,447,000	1,347,000	...	1,261,600	...	1,185,400
20.—Closing balance ...	919,899	1,675,900	1,148,100	...	527,800	1,011,200	...	136,900
TOTAL ...	18,489,711	18,302,500	20,086,200	1,783,700	...	17,999,200	...	2,087,000

* The Estimates in this Statement of the amounts to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by Bills in 1877-78 are the best that can now be made; but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by Bills the exact amount stated; or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year; or that it will be borrowed in India or in England as the case may be.

Abstract of the above showing how the Ways and Means are provided.

ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.				REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.			
	£		£		£		£		£
Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,389,613	Deficit of revenue ...	8,636,724	Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,750,000	Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,250,000	Deficit of revenue ...	9,746,500
Deposits received and advances recovered ...	18,889	Interest on guaranteed railway capital ...	4,655,996	Public debt incurred ...	4,600,000	Public debt incurred ...	3,750,000	Interest on guaranteed railway capital ...	4,692,000
Public debt incurred ...	1,200,000	Remittances ...	982,078	Deposits received and advances recovered ...	103,100	Cash balance reduced ...	136,900	Remittances ...	951,200
Cash balance reduced ...	1,876,471	Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,210,175					Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	747,200
TOTAL ...	15,484,973	TOTAL ...	15,484,973	TOTAL ...	17,453,100	TOTAL ...	16,136,900	TOTAL ...	16,136,900

REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.		BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	
	£		£
Deficit of revenue ...	9,614,600	Secretary of State's bills sold ...	12,250,000
Interest on guaranteed railway capital ...	4,686,000	Public debt incurred ...	3,750,000
Remittances ...	1,371,000	Cash balance reduced ...	136,900
Guaranteed railway capital withdrawn ...	1,553,300		
Cash balance increased ...	228,200		
TOTAL ...	17,453,100	TOTAL ...	16,136,900

Fort William;
Financial Department,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

VII.
LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.
Estimates, 1877-78.

REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, COMPARED WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
OPENING BALANCE ..	2,13,65,750	1,73,42,820	1,73,42,820	...	1,44,65,820	—28,77,000
TAXES, RATES AND CESSES—						
On lands ...	1,90,22,660	2,09,90,570	1,94,24,000	—15,66,570	2,10,12,000	+15,88,000
On houses ...	5,73,820	5,23,380	6,62,000	+ 1,38,620	6,65,000	+ 3,000
Assessed taxes ...	1,85,740	1,75,810	1,77,000	+ 1,190	1,88,000	+ 11,000
Miscellaneous taxes—						
Octroi ...	56,330	87,860	54,000	— 33,860	63,000	+ 9,000
License ...	3,61,900	3,64,810	3,75,000	+ 10,190	3,71,000	— 4,000
Miscellaneous ...	1,83,170	30,160	40,000	+ 9,840	30,000	— 10,000
	2,03,83,620	2,21,72,590	2,07,32,000	—14,40,590	2,23,29,000	+15,97,000
DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS—						
Jails ...	31,030	41,770	52,000	+ 10,230	55,000	+ 3,000
Registration ...	54,640	46,560	93,000	+ 46,440	1,08,000	+ 15,000
Police ...	3,54,030	2,92,850	2,20,000	— 72,850	2,58,000	+ 38,000
Education ...	6,30,380	4,91,990	4,93,000	+ 1,010	5,19,000	+ 26,000
Medical ...	73,830	67,900	76,000	+ 8,100	70,000	— 6,000
Printing ...	730	4,000	4,000	...	...	— 4,000
Marine ...	2,57,900	2,19,240	2,02,000	— 17,240	2,30,000	+ 28,000
	14,02,540	11,64,310	11,40,000	— 24,310	12,40,000	+ 100,000
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—						
Tolls ...	27,55,170	26,47,470	26,71,000	+ 23,530	26,38,000	— 33,000
Port dues ..	8,61,470	7,88,450	7,87,000	— 1,450	8,64,000	+ 77,000
Interest ...	1,13,120	3,31,100	3,83,000	+ 51,900	3,82,000	— 1,000
Rents ...	8,82,680	7,59,180	6,87,000	— 72,180	8,16,000	+ 1,29,000
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	1,96,930	2,45,520	2,17,000	— 28,520	1,42,000	— 75,000
Cattle trespass fines ...	10,19,450	10,18,380	10,88,000	+ 69,620	10,40,000	— 48,000
Miscellaneous fees and fines	7,69,710	8,11,780	7,52,000	— 59,780	7,41,000	— 11,000
Contributions ...	5,02,350	5,29,260	5,77,000	+ 47,740	5,46,000	— 31,000
Sundry receipts ...	23,57,980	7,14,420	16,66,000	+ 9,51,580	9,40,000	— 7,26,000
	94,57,960	78,45,560	88,28,000	+ 9,82,440	81,09,000	— 7,19,000
CONTRIBUTIONS ...	64,33,500	10,00,460	16,43,000	+ 6,42,540	12,40,000	— 4,03,000
PUBLIC WORKS ...	15,64,190	18,67,660	15,63,000	— 3,04,660	14,70,000	— 93,000
TOTAL REVENUE ...	3,92,41,810	3,40,50,580	3,39,06,000	— 1,44,580	3,43,88,000	+ 4,82,000
DEBT ACCOUNTS ..	14,97,680	4,89,420	8,90,000	+ 4,00,580	4,86,000	— 4,04,000
BALANCES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS INCREASED	4,41,880	1,68,000	4,03,000	+ 2,35,000	10,20,000	+ 6,26,000
	4,11,81,370	3,47,08,000	3,51,99,000	+ 4,91,000	3,59,03,000	+ 7,04,000
GRAND TOTAL ... Rs.	6,25,47,120	5,20,50,820	5,25,41,820	+ 4,91,000	5,03,68,820	—21,73,000

EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1875-76.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	REGULAR ESTIMATES, COMPARED WITH BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1876-77.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78.	BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1877-78, COMPARED WITH REGULAR ESTIMATES, 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
REFUNDS ...	6,75,630	1,73,660	4,11,000	+ 2,37,340	1,16,000	— 2,95,000
COLLECTION OF TAXES AND CESSES ...	2,42,880	2,52,790	2,43,000	— 9,790	2,38,000	— 5,000
JAILS ...	30,970	14,700	15,000	+ 300	13,000	— 2,000
REGISTRATION ...	40,250	39,450	45,000	+ 5,550	57,000	+ 12,000
POLICE ...	31,43,680	31,11,350	30,83,000	— 28,350	31,29,000	+ 46,000
EDUCATION ...	29,90,220	32,54,090	33,06,000	+ 51,910	32,59,000	— 47,000
MEDICAL ...	8,43,090	9,92,440	9,38,000	— 54,440	10,05,000	+ 67,000
PRINTING ...	7,200	7,910	12,000	+ 4,090	5,000	— 7,000
MARINE ...	5,26,780	6,96,470	6,54,000	— 42,470	6,95,000	+ 41,000
MINOR ESTABLISHMENTS—						
General management ...	9,23,060	6,56,870	8,91,000	+ 2,37,130	9,03,000	+ 9,000
Model farms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botanical and other public gardens ...	55,880	51,790	52,000	+ 210	51,000	— 1,000
Collection of tolls, rates, rents, &c. ...	1,42,110	1,53,810	1,91,000	+ 37,190	1,64,000	— 27,000
Collection of cattle trespass fines ...	3,56,780	4,13,430	3,82,000	— 31,460	4,31,000	+ 49,000
Cemeteries ...	2,620	2,240	3,000	+ 760	3,000	...
District post ...	5,42,050	5,61,570	5,46,000	— 15,570	5,77,000	+ 31,000
Miscellaneous establishments	55,64,620	58,81,310	52,60,000	— 6,21,310	56,31,000	+ 3,71,000
	75,87,120	77,21,050	73,28,000	— 3,93,050	77,60,000	+ 4,32,000
MISCELLANEOUS ...	42,35,500	10,73,260	22,14,000	+11,40,740	10,17,000	—11,97,000
CONTRIBUTIONS ...	17,61,710	10,71,240	16,23,000	+ 5,51,760	10,97,000	— 5,29,000
	2,20,85,030	1,84,11,410	1,98,75,000	+14,63,590	1,83,91,000	—14,84,000
PUBLIC WORKS ...	1,93,39,740	1,71,31,680	1,66,19,000	— 5,12,680	1,52,27,000	—13,92,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	4,14,24,770	3,55,43,090	3,64,94,000	+ 9,50,910	3,36,18,000	—28,76,000
DEBT ACCOUNTS ...	14,45,940	1,96,910	3,85,000	+ 1,88,090	5,50,000	+ 1,55,000
BALANCES OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS DECREASED	23,33,590	16,50,000	11,87,000	— 4,63,000	3,38,000	— 8,49,000
	4,52,04,300	3,73,90,000	3,80,76,000	+ 6,86,000	3,45,06,000	—35,70,000
CLOSING BALANCE ...	1,73,42,820	1,46,60,820	1,44,65,820	— 1,95,000	1,58,62,820	+ 13,97,000
GRAND TOTAL ... Rs.	6,25,47,120	5,20,50,820	5,25,41,820	+ 4,91,000	5,03,68,820	—21,73,000

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 15th March 1877.

EDWIN KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ABSTRACT

Of the Financial Statement for Electric Telegraph and Press.

Financial Statement by the Honorable Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., published this day.

Accounts, 1875-76: Revenue, £52,515,789; Expenditure, £55,117,536, of which £595,779 for Famine relief, and £4,270,629 for Public Works Extraordinary: Deficit, £2,601,747: Surplus, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, but not famine, £1,668,882.

Regular Estimates, 1876-77: Revenue, £51,206,700; Expenditure, £57,285,000, of which £3,800,000 for Public Works Extraordinary: Deficit, £6,078,300, or, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, £2,278,300: Estimated cost of Famine, including loss of Revenue, £3,100,000: Surplus on Ordinary Account, excluding Famine, £624,800.

Budget Estimates, 1877-78: Revenue, £52,192,700; Expenditure, £56,442,400, of which for Public Works Extraordinary, £3,628,000: Deficit, £4,249,700, reduced to £621,700 if Extraordinary Works be excluded. Estimated cost of Famine, £2,150,000, making £5,250,000 in the two years; Surplus on ordinary account, excluding famine, £928,300.

Net Amount borrowed in 1876-77, £3,724,000.

Loans in 1877-78, £6,500,000, of which £250,000 from Sindhia for Gwalior Railway: of the remaining £6,250,000, the Government of India proposes to raise £2,500,000 in India. Government of India is not authorized to pledge the Secretary of State as to loans in England, but will recommend him to ask Parliament for power to borrow £3,750,000 in England.

No fresh Imperial taxation; but Bengal and the North-Western Provinces required to guarantee £375,000 interest on money spent on Canals and local Railways, which are made over to Provincial management, and for maintenance and completion of which provincial responsibility will be enforced. This will necessitate fresh Provincial taxation, the maximum amount of which is estimated at £325,000, of which £275,000 in Bengal and £50,000 in North-Western Provinces. Measures for raising amount in Bengal not yet actually settled, but extension of existing system of Provincial taxation proposed, and no tax of novel character. For North-Western Provinces light license tax on trades; and authority given to assign for canals and railways ten per cent. of existing local rates. Large extension in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Oudh of system inaugurated by Lord Mayo of making over revenues and expenditure to Provincial uses and management: further development promised in other Provinces hereafter.

Programme for the future: unremunerative public works and famine to be classed as ordinary and provided from revenue; special measures for meeting famine charges under consideration; abolition of Inland Customs Lines and Sugar duties; equalisation and reduction of Salt duties; Government pledged to abolish import duties on Cotton goods with least possible delay. All measures of fiscal relief postponed this year on account of famine. Financial position considered satisfactory and future promising.

Estimated bills upon India in 1877-78, Rs. 13,85,00,000. Present intention of Secretary of State to sell bills for 26½ lakhs a week during April and May.

Estimated Balances at credit of Government of India: at end of 1876-77, £11,539,700; at end of 1877-78, £12,500,000.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

FROM 1st APRIL to 31st JANUARY.

YEAR.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	255,867	2,26,36,933	157,330	1,26,37,665	185,633	91,63,867	75,497	36,61,766	3,563	54,089	25,011	1,13,758	702,901	4,82,68,078
1873-74 ...	246,494	2,18,07,662	161,020	1,29,65,794	188,782	93,23,027	79,828	38,81,486	4,590	67,984	19,733	1,12,236	700,447	4,81,58,189
1874-75 ...	257,171	2,23,74,833	163,249	1,27,16,029	188,862	93,64,638	75,004	36,51,040	4,004	58,569	20,895	1,04,518	709,185	4,82,69,627
1875-76 ...	248,699	2,18,76,907	164,507	1,27,66,204	191,788	95,36,298	81,372	39,64,681	5,458	75,204	28,347	1,36,911	720,171	4,83,56,205
1876-77 ...	253,142	2,20,41,297	172,675	1,33,48,671	189,481	94,29,060	90,864	44,35,799	4,891	67,584	24,821	1,13,763	735,874	4,94,36,174
Average ...	252,275	2,21,47,526	163,756	1,28,86,873	188,909	93,63,378	80,513	39,18,954	4,501	64,686	23,761	1,16,237	713,715	4,84,97,654

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE, (STATISTICAL BRANCH).
Calcutta, 22nd March 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS.

No. 1, dated 18th January 1877.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I forward herewith for the information of Your Excellency in Council copy of a correspondence* between this Office and the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust, from which you will observe that the Trustees are prepared in future to assign a sum of not less than £50 for the return passage of each successful scholar whose passage shall not have been otherwise provided for.

* Letter from India Office, dated 19th August 1876.
Letter from Trustees, Gilchrist Educational Trust, dated 5th December 1876.

2. Your Lordship in Council is aware from the 5th para. of the despatch of the 16th of January, No. 3 of 1868, in the Educational Department, that my predecessor, Sir Stafford Northcote, on the recommendation of Sir John Lawrence's Government, consented to grant the sum of £100 for the return passage of each of those gentlemen who might forfeit his scholarship. I am of opinion that it would not be right to give a larger sum for return passage to an unsuccessful scholar than is given by the Trustees to a successful scholar. I therefore desire that you will announce that the sum to be given in future for return passage to a gentleman who has forfeited his scholarship will be only £50.

Dated 19th August 1876.

From—Sir Louis Mallet, C. B., Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India,
To—The Secretary to the Gilchrist Trust, London.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to invite the attention of the Trustees of the Gilchrist Scholarship to the following facts.

2. The Secretary of State in Council decided in 1868 to grant the sum of £100 for passage to each scholar proceeding to this country. He also, on the suggestion of the Government of India, determined to allow the same sum for return passage to those gentlemen who forfeited their scholarships.

3. Very recently an application has been received from Mr. Prasanna Kumar Roy for a grant of £100 to defray the expense of his return passage to India. In consideration of the remarkable merit of this gentleman, the Secretary of State has, as a special case, acceded to this application.

4. It appears to the Marquis of Salisbury, 1st, that there is something faulty in the present arrangement, as it seems objectionable that a concession should be made to an unsuccessful scholar which is not, as a rule, made to a successful scholar; and, 2nd, that the passages of all scholars to England and the return passages of unsuccessful scholars being paid from the Indian revenues, it would not be just to make any further change in connection with the scholarships on these revenues.

5. I am, therefore, instructed to invite the attention of the Trustees to these facts, and to ask whether it would not be proper that successful scholars should receive their return passages to India from the funds of the trust; or if that be not practicable, whether a deduction should not annually be made from the emoluments of all the scholarships sufficient to defray the expense of the return passages of all the scholars whether successful or unsuccessful.

Dated 5th December 1876.

From—W. B. Carpenter, Esq., Secretary to the Gilchrist Trust,
To—Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for India.

I have the honour to forward to you three packets of papers for the examination to be held for the Gilchrist Scholarships in the second week of January, and have to request that you will cause them to be transmitted by the next post to the three presidential capitals to which they are respectively addressed.

Having duly brought your letter of the 19th August under the consideration of the Gilchrist Trustees, I am directed by them to inform you that they will be prepared to assign a sum not exceeding £50 for the return passage of each successful scholar whose passage shall not have otherwise been provided for.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st JANUARY 1877.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1877. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, c. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zillah.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During Monsoon.	REMARKS.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ... Main Branch, Lower	4·90	2·94	3073·60	155·29	...	...	Gurdáspur...	Wheat ...	76,212	1·40	4·21	There is an increase in the area irrigated as compared with the corresponding period last year of 9,966 acres consisting chiefly of wheat. There was abundant rainfall in the districts watered by the Bari Doab Canal during the month. This has doubtless check'd the irrigation which promised to be very extensive.
2nd Divn. Lahore Branch ...	4·60	2·70		681·49			Amritsar ...	Barley ...	936		...	
	3·00	2·28		419·40			Lahore* ...	Mixed Grains...	5,271	0·72	2·75	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...		Miscellaneous...	26,178			
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...		...	108,597	...	...	
								...	98,628	...	...	
Western Jumna Canals. Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·04		142·05			Umballa ...	Wheat ...	130,770	1·393	2·70	*Western Jumna Canals.* There is an increase in the area irrigated as compared with January 1876 of 99,246 acres. This increase is chiefly due to lighter rains at the close of the season, hence a greater demand for water. The area irrigated up to date of this return compares favorably with the average, and is indeed only 9,467 acres less than that reported in 1874-75, when there was an exceptionally fine rabi crop.
Delhi ...	4·40	3·49		371·72			Karnál ...	Barley ...	821		2·40	
Hánsi ...	8·80	4·66	2546·00	393·50			Delhi ...	Mixed Grains..	11,576		2·30	
,, Bulla Head ...	8·00	4·53		150·16			Rohtak ...	Miscellaneous..	20,963		1·40	
							Hissár ...				...	
							Jhind ...				...	
							Bikánir ...				...	
							Kalsia State				2·70	
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	133,973			164,130	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	172,261			64,884	...	...	
	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...						
Indus-tion Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	Details not available for want of establishment.	...	1·393	1·60	*Inundation Canals.* The entry opposite Multan is very doubtful.
Lower Sutlej and Chinab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...		...		...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multan ...		...		...	
							Dera Gházi Khan ...		...		...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			220,636	...	...	The decrease is due to there having been less rain this year, hence a less area was flooded.
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			188,200	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi ...	Wheat ...	3,250	...	...	
							Gurgáon...	Barley ...	3,500	...	...	
							Rohtak ...	Mixed Grains..	...	...	...	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			6,750	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			12,309	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Perennial Canals—	...	...	...	...	...	...			272,727	...	...	
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Ditto Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...			163,512	...	...	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT ON THE PUBLIC WORKS OF INDIA BY COLONEL SIR ANDREW CLARKE, MADE IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 21st MARCH 1877.

My Lord,—The Budget of last year with a written statement reviewing it, prepared by the Member of Council in charge of the Finances of India, was followed by the publication of a detailed departmental review of the estimates for Public Works for the same period.

This year your Lordship has decided, to have the announcement of the Budget for the coming year reviewed orally in open Council, and with your Excellency's assent I will follow the precedent afforded by former proceedings in this Chamber, and will offer some explanations as to the present phase, the progress and the prospects, of the great interests and resources with which I am personally charged.

Adhering to the form adopted last year, I would first observe that it has not yet been found convenient or practicable to include the grants from Provincial Services and Local funds for public works, nor the estimated receipts and expenses of the Port Trusts at Calcutta and Bombay, nor the Harbour Works at Madras. The expenditure from Municipal funds on public works and on loans to Corporations, and the receipts and expenses of the Light Railways under the Government, North Western Provinces, as also the expenditure on public works by Public Works Officers from contributions, cannot be brought under consideration, because the materials for the purpose are still wanting. Consequently these observations do not embrace the whole field of the operations of the Department. Endeavours will be made to obtain the materials required for a comprehensive summary of the entire receipts and expenditure on public works, whether controlled directly, or supervised indirectly, by the State, in time for the next annual review. I will now confine myself to dealing with the facts and estimates relating to the receipts and expenses from Imperial funds and to Guaranteed undertakings included in the Imperial accounts.

The amounts then to be dealt with are—

	£
The estimate of receipts for 1877-78 which provides for a sum of	11,697,500
And an expenditure amounting to	13,485,160
Making a Grand Total of ...	**25,182,660**
Of the sum shown under receipts the amount expected to be received from rents and other miscellaneous receipts from buildings classed as Imperial, from the Warora Collieries, from fees from students of the Civil Engineering Colleges at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, and from the Press at Roorkee, is	92,100
From water-rates and other miscellaneous receipts of irrigation works, excluding the share of the land revenue ascribed to such works, the receipts are likely to be ...	551,600
The revenue of the Telegraph Department, both Indian and Indo-European, is expected to amount to ...	315,500
And the revenue from State Railways to	674,800
So that the direct Imperial receipts that will be accounted for in the Public Works Department aggregate ...	1,634,000
The credits to Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways by transfer to Revenue are taken at	1,510,200
From the earnings of the several Guaranteed Railways there is expected to be received	8,540,800
And from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	12,500
These several items make up the total of ...	11,697,500

The average Miscellaneous receipts of the three years ending with 1875-76 have been £80,663, for 1876-77 the receipts are estimated to amount to £84,000, and in 1877-78 to £92,100. The anticipated increase in the revenue of 1877-78, as compared with the average receipts of previous years and with the probable income of 1876-77, is chiefly due to the receipts from the Warora Collieries being now taken at £18,100 as against £5,700 in 1876-77. This will just pay the cost of working expenses.

I view the future of these collieries, with iron-ore in their vicinity, as a subject of great importance, and of this the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is keenly sensible.

The sums under this head also include the fees from the students of the Royal Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. These receipts are not sufficient to pay the working expenses of the Institution, on which there is a deficit of £4,300. The expenses, not including first cost and additions to buildings, are £24,000; the receipts £19,700; a deficit of but little importance or significance once admitting that the principle of such an establishment is the right one. The receipts for the Roorkee Press and College are expected to amount to £4,100, of which £600 only is derived from fees of the students; and as the expenses of the College amount to £20,494, the result is a net deficit of £19,894. But the College is mainly kept up for the training of Upper and Lower Subordinates of the Department, and as these classes of students pay no fee for tuition, the College cannot be expected to pay its expenses. The items of income classed as Miscellaneous necessarily vary from year to year in consequence of the fluctuating nature of the source of the income; the receipts realized are commensurate with cost of buildings rented. I may here notice in the case of the receipts from buildings classed as Provincial, the revenue is credited to Provincial Services. The tolls on lines of roads in cases where such tolls are levied, on the Circular Canals and Nuddea Rivers in Bengal and on the East Coast Canals in Madras, and generally on such canals as are used for the sole purpose of navigation, are credited to Local Funds, and are at the disposal of the Local Governments concerned for local works.

The gross direct receipts from Irrigation Works in 1876-77 are expected to amount to £500,700 against an average receipt in the three previous years of £489,880 per annum. In 1877-78 a sum of £551,600 may be realized—so that, as compared with 1876-77, there is likely to be an increase of £50,900. But the receipts in 1876-77 were unduly low in consequence of the favourable rainfall in the Punjab in the winter of 1876, while in Bengal there was some delay in collecting the full assessments. It may be added that no portion of the expected receipts is to be derived from new canals coming into operation during the year.

Of the sum of £315,500 set down as the expected receipts from Telegraph, £241,000 is from the Indian and Ceylon Telegraphs, and the remainder from the Indo-European Telegraph. The average receipts per annum of the three years ending with 1875-76 from the Indian Telegraph Department have been £204,538, the expected receipts of 1876-77 amount to £236,000, so that the estimate for next year provides for an increase of £5,000.

In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph no increase can be expected. The average receipts have been £76,668 per annum, the probable

receipts of 1876-77 £96,100, while those of 1877-78 are £60,285. The decrease is due to exceptional items of receipt on Capital Account in previous years and to the opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay which will probably affect the income of the European Telegraph to the extent of £13,900. A further falling off of £14,215 is due to the payment to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home, and anticipated to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out. In other words the outward messages *viâ* Russia are calculated to be in excess of the inwards due by that route.

In 1877-78 the gross receipts on State Railways are taken at £674,800, the receipts of 1876-77 being £369,600, and the average actual receipts of the three previous years £153,470 per annum. The increase in receipts of 1877-78, as contrasted with those of 1876-77, will be due to the opening of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley, State Railways, from which there will probably be received £209,300 in all.

The balance £95,900 of the increase occurs in the other Railways, *viz.*, £35,000 from the Rajputana, £11,100 from the Punjab Northern, £18,000 from the Holkar State Railway, and £14,700 from the Tirhoot State Railway. The increase in the receipts of the last two Railways is partly owing to a larger extent of line being opened.

At the rate in which the Government accounts are made up, *viz.*, 2 shillings per rupee, the gross traffic receipts from Guaranteed Lines of 1877-78 are expected to amount to £8,540,800, the probable receipts of 1876-77 being £9,492,600, and the average receipts of the three previous years £8,036,172 per annum. The large revenue of the year 1876-77 is due partly to the increase in the traffic caused by the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and greatly to the famine in Madras and Bombay. But the growth of the export trade in seed and grains has also added to the traffic, and this will, I trust, still largely increase and be a permanent source of income to our railways, and of greatly extended prosperity to the whole empire and its peoples.

The scarcity in Madras has improved slightly the income of the Madras Irrigation Company. In 1873-74 the receipts were £4,633 in 1874-75 £4,193, and in 1875-76 £6,620. In 1876-77 they are expected to be £7,000, and in 1877-78 £12,500.

Excluding the items of receipt on Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways which to a great extent have to be deducted from the expenditure side of the account, the total sum due to the operations of the Department and carried to the credit of the Imperial Revenues is £9,915,000, the expected receipts in 1876-77 being £10,786,000, so that there is a decrease of £871,000. The decrease under Guaranteed Railways due chiefly to the operation of the famine is £1,224,100, so that under other heads there is an increase of £353,100. Of this increase £8,100 falls under Revenue Miscellaneous and £50,900 under Revenue Irrigation. Under State Railways the increase is £305,200, and in the receipts from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company £5,500. On the other hand the receipts from Telegraphs show a decrease of £16,600.

Turning to expenditure the aggregate of £13,485,160 is thus made up—

	£
Grant from Ordinary Imperial funds for expenditure on Public Works (exclusive of the portion given to Provincial Services)	2,563,950
Provision for expenditure on Telegraphs	495,500
„ „ „ on State Railways Ordinary, including working expenses	501,110
Provision for land and control for State expenditure on Guaranteed Railways	78,000
The total Ordinary grant is thus ...	3,638,560
Under Extraordinary the provision is	3,628,000
For Capital expenditure of the Guaranteed Railways there is required	1,382,000
And for working expenses of the same Railways there is wanted	4,457,800
It is necessary to provide for payment of surplus profits to Shareholders of the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Eastern Bengal and Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways	367,000
And for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company it is necessary to provide ...	11,800
Making up the total of ...	13,485,160

The grant for Public Works, Ordinary, as contrasted with the Regular Estimate of the current year and the average expenditure of the three previous years is as follows :—

	Budget-Estimate, 1877-78.	Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	Average actual outlay of previous three years ending with 1875-76.
	£	£	£
Military Works	1,231,985	1,246,900	1,215,541
Other Services	431,365	392,800	406,049
Irrigation	900,600	958,800	939,970
Imperial Assemblage at Delhi	...	2,3800	...
	2,563,950	2,626,800	2,561,560

On the whole the grant for expenditure is £62,850 less than of 1876-77, and £2,389 more than the average outlay of the previous 3 years. Of the decrease in 1877-78 as contrasted with 1876-77, £28,300 is due to the exceptional expenditure on the Imperial Assemblage, and £58,200 to a diminution in the grant for Irrigation Works. Under other Services the increase of £38,565 includes the expenditure necessitated on Government of India buildings and water-supply project at Simla.

The grant for next year for Telegraph amounting to £495,500 includes a sum of £14,215 of refunds to the Indo-European Telegraph Company, which ought to be really deducted from Revenue, so that virtually the expenditure provided for amounts to only £481,285, the probable expenditure in 1876-77 being £491,800, and the average expenditure of the three previous

years £444,816. The net charge on the Revenues of the State by the operations of the Telegraph is expected to amount to £180,000 in 1877-78 against an average of £162,632 in the previous 4 years.

The provision for State Railways under the head of Ordinary is £501,110 against a probable charge of £303,650 for 1876-77. Of this sum £18,100 is for outlay on surveys, and the remainder for working expenses of the several State Railways. The increase in the charge on the Ordinary Revenue of £197,460 is more than covered by the increase of £305,200 shown as likely to accrue under receipts.

Of the increase of £197,460 in 1877-78, £169,300 is accounted for by provision having been made for the working expenses of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railways, the receipts from which are expected to aggregate £209,300. A further increase of £48,270 is expected to be incurred on the expenses of the other State Railways, from which an increased income of £95,900 is anticipated. On the other hand the provision for outlay on Capital account of surveys has decreased by £20,110.

The charge for State outlay on Guaranteed Railways is decreasing. The average charge in the three years ending with 1875-76 was £97,048 per annum. In 1876-77 it is expected to be £91,250, while in 1877-78 the provision made is only £78,000.

The total outlay on Extraordinary Works, Irrigation and State Railways, to end of 1877-78 is expected to amount to close upon £28,000,000. The figures are as follows :—

	Irrigation.	State Railways.	Total.
	£	£	£
Actual outlay to end of 1875-76 ...	8,708,195	11,785,492	20,493,687
Probable outlay, 1876-77	1,012,000	2,788,100	3,800,100
„ 1877-78	900,000	2,728,000	3,628,000
	10,620,195	17,301,592	27,921,787

This is called extraordinary outlay, and is all of it treated as being defrayed from borrowed funds, though much of it has been paid out of current revenue.

The actual charge on the Ordinary revenues for interest on this outlay is estimated at £1,174,850, against £1,007,718 in 1876-77, so that there is an increase in charge of £167,132. Of this increase, £138,500 is met by an increase in revenue, so that the net increased charge really incurred on the income of 1877-78 by the construction of Extraordinary Works amounts only to £28,632.

The Revenue expense of the Guaranteed Lines is nearly £460,000 less for 1877-78 than for the current year.

It is expected that there will have to be paid as surplus profits	£
over the guaranteed 5 per cent. rate of interest	367,000
The probable charge in 1876-77 being	274,000
And the average charge per annum of the three previous years ...	226,638

The increase in the charge for next year is due to the large earnings of 1876-77 whereby the surplus profits to be paid in 1877-78 have been considerably augmented.

The provision made for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation Company is £11,800, the probable charge for 1876-77 being £16,400, and the actual charge of the three previous years £16,025.

Excluding the Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways, the total sum included as grants from Imperial Revenue in 1877-78 is £12,103,160, the probable charge in 1876-77 being £12,524,600, so that there is a decrease of £421,440. The net decrease in the working expenses of Guaranteed Railways, caused chiefly by the hope of a cessation of traffic for famine relief, is £462,800, but this may, I am sanguine enough to think, be partially met by the growth of the traffic in wheat for export; especially if our rates of freight can be kept at a minimum, so as to allow of this staple firmly establishing itself in European estimation. The increase under other heads is £41,360. This increase occurs as follows :—

	£	£
Increase in Telegraph charge		8,700
„ in State Railways Ordinary		197,460
„ in provision for surplus profits to be paid to shareholders of certain Guaranteed Railways ...		93,000
		294,160
Less decreases under the following heads :—		
Public Works Ordinary	62,850	
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways ...	13,250	
Public Works Extraordinary	172,100	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	4,600	
		252,800
		41,360

Excluding Madras, Bombay, Rajputana and Burmah, and deducting the construction outlay on Irrigation works not yet brought into operation, the total Capital expenditure to end of 1876-77 for works from which revenue is expected to be realized in 1877-78 is 10,719,537

The gross direct receipts from these works in 1877-78 is expected to be	518,730	
And the working expenses are estimated at ...	333,863	
Leaving the net revenue at	184,867	
The share of land revenue ascribed to these works is ...	203,634	
So that the *net* total revenue is		388,501

and the net return expected to be derived is 3·7 per cent. of the construction cost.

It is desirable to further analyse these figures so as to bring out clearly the sources of the revenue according to the character of the works. Thus there are the two great canals constructed entirely by the British Government, the Ganges Canal and the Baree Doab. Singling out these two as having been in operation for a considerable time, and therefore such as may reasonably be expected to give a fair return, the results are as follows :—

	Ganges Canal.	Baree Doab Canal.	Total.
	£	£	£
Probable Capital outlay to end of 1876-77...	2,921,381	1,545,221	4,466,602
Net direct and indirect return expected in 1877-78	186,252	49,817	236,069
Percentage of latter on former ...	6·4	3·2	5·2

Thus these two permanent canals are calculated to return over 5 per cent. on their construction cost.

The next group of canals, consisting of Orissa Project, Midnapoor Canal, Tidal Canal, Soane Canal, Agra Canal, cannot, according to the experience derived from other canals, be reasonably expected to pay their working expenses in consequence of their having been less than 10 years in operation. The construction outlay on these canals to end of 1876-77 will be £ 5,139,912, and the loss in their working during 1877-78 is anticipated to amount to £20,653, or about ·40 per cent.

The third group of canals consists of the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, the construction outlay on which as recorded in the accounts includes only that portion spent by the British Government, and shows that with a total outlay of £746,129 to end of 1876-77, and an anticipated revenue in 1877-78 of £150,774, the Eastern Jumna Canal will pay 26·3 per cent. and the Western Jumna Canal 20·2. The results for these canals are expected to be as follows :—

	Eastern Jumna.	Western Jumna.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
Expected construction outlay by British Government to end of 1876-77	242,433	503,696	746,129
Expected net direct and indirect revenue in 1877-78 ...	63,822	86,952	150,774
Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay ...	26·3	17·3	20·2

Next come the inundation canals in the Punjab the construction outlay on which to end of 1876-77 is expected to be £124,208, and the net returns in 1877-78, direct and indirect, will probably amount to £12,961 or 10·4 per cent.

Finally, there are the minor works of Irrigation constructed entirely by the British Government, such as the Dun and Rohilkhund Canals, the Bijnour Canals, the Bundlekhund Irrigation Works, the Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works, and the Shahpoor and Shahival Canals. The net return from these works is balanced at £9,350 against a Capital outlay of £242,686, so that the works pay about 3·8 per cent.

Thus the Ganges and Baree Doab Canals are expected to pay 5·2 per cent., the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals 20·2 per cent., the Inundation Canals 10·4 per cent., and certain minor Irrigation Works 3·8 per cent. On the other hand the Orissa, Midnapore and Tidal Canals, the Soane Canal and the Agra Canal having been less than 10 years in operation are to be worked at a loss of ·40 per cent. on construction outlay.

The estimate of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company provides for a net receipt of £700 in 1877-78. The provision for State outlay on Establishment and land for these works is £1,050, and the charge for interest on guaranteed Capital close upon £50,000, so that the operations of the Company are expected to involve a charge on the State in 1877-78 of £50,350. The conditions under which the Government bore the deficit in the working expenses of these canals have now ceased, the Secretary of State having decided that the Government is not to advance funds for such expenses.

The construction outlay, actual and approximate, Ordinary and Extraordinary, on State Railways to end of 1876-77 is £14,895,668, of which

sum £440,380 will have been expended on lines not in operation during the year 1877-78. The construction cost of the lines, the whole or part of which will earn revenue in 1877-78, is thus £14,455,288.

The net receipts from such Railways during the year 1877-78 are expected to be £191,790 and form 1·3 per cent. of the construction outlay of £14,455,288, which includes £1,703,995 of stores, &c., in suspense.

I have thus given a general sketch of our operations, adhering, for the purpose rather of easier comparison than because the form has anything special to recommend it, to the shape the review of these details took last year. I will now allude to our present and proposed expenditure on Military Works, for which in 1877-78 a grant of £1,231,985 is assigned, that for last year being £1,228,400.

Of this grant, 38 per cent. must be spent on repairs, maintenance of buildings, barracks and furniture, and the very heavy proportion of 22 per cent. on Establishment, a proportion apparently inseparable from all Public Works in India, and which is surprising to those acquainted with the subject at Home. It is quite true this supervision is costly, due to some extent to the employment of a highly paid European staff, but still more due to the fact that the practice in India is to charge salaries and wages of overseers, gangers, and leading men—in fact all who are on permanent employment, or paid by the month—to Establishment, whilst in England and the Colonies this would be charged to the work. I believe our practice in India is better, and really exercises a beneficial influence, and tends to keep down unnecessary establishment; but as it is not understood at Home, our supervision has been often commented on as extravagant.

Since 1873-74 there has been a steady increase for Repairs, due for the most part to existing buildings not having been kept in proper repair during several years prior to 1872-73. Repairs were deferred because the efforts of the Department were mainly directed to pushing on new buildings for the additional European force thrown into the country immediately after the mutiny. There is no point on which the Inspector General is now so particular as that of keeping existing buildings in a sound condition, and we have not withheld the necessary funds for this purpose, even though the result has been to decrease the provision for expenditure on new works.

I have in the last two years practically not permitted any new Barracks, with one exception in Madras, to be commenced, but have concentrated the efforts of the officers to complete those that have been already begun; and when I use the word new works, it only applies to works the construction of which had been approved, or the buildings had really been begun, before 1875.

So that, of the provision for works in progress, it is expected that works, the estimates for which aggregate £467,500 will be completed during the year, the grant being £165,868.

The remaining works in progress, the completion of which in 1877-78 is not anticipated, are estimated to cost £245,000, of which £77,500 will have been expended to end of 1876-77, leaving £165,000 to complete. The grant allowed for next year is £62,180, so that these works may reasonably be expected to be finished off in three years.

Of the provision for new works, £49,789 have been allotted for completion by the close of 1877-78. The remaining new works are 27 in number, estimated to cost £167,500 and the grant allowed is £69,630.

Thus, on the whole, works estimated to cost £930,000 will be in hand during the year, the probable expenditure to end of 1876-77 being £405,000. The grant allowed for the coming year is £347,467, so that a further sum of £175,000 will remain to be provided for their completion. These figures exclude the sum of £45,700 allowed for works the probable cost of which is not known as yet.

The grant for Original Works, Military, may be thus further analysed—

	£
Buildings for accommodation of troops ...	215,082
Drainage works	5,575
Protective „	6,000
Water-supply	74,540
Fortifications	12,850
Works for Ordnance Department	38,400
„ for Commissariat Department ...	11,590
„ for Dock-yards	11,200
Military lines of communication	24,400
Miscellaneous works	6,120
Minor Works	94,793
	500,550

The amount allowed for buildings has been applied to some extent to the scheme for completing barrack accommodation on a permanent scale. It cannot be told exactly what that scheme will cost, as the wants of the army vary from time to time. But we have considered every means for reducing the cost, and in this view, amongst other measures, the principle of remodelling old buildings and adapting them to the requirements of the present day has been followed in some cases with much financial advantage. The buildings so remodelled have been found to answer the purpose.

Under the Government of Madras the chief work, for which provision has been made, is for a new set of buildings for European troops at Poonamalee, estimated to cost £37,037, of which it is computed that £4,001 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, the grant allowed for the work is £10,000. The scheme provides for double-storeyed barracks for 200 men to cost £16,807, barracks for 30 families to cost £8,015, and a double-storeyed hospital for 90 patients to cost £10,200.

Another work for which a provision of £5,000 has been made, and to which it is necessary to draw attention, is the scheme for constructing an entire set of new lines for a Regiment of Native Infantry at Pudupetta near Madras. Rendered necessary in consequence of the existing lines occupied by the Regiment having been condemned by several high authorities as inconvenient and unhealthy, the demand has been considered to be an urgent want which should be met as soon as possible and is an excess. The provision made is for purchase of land for the lines. The probable cost of the scheme is not known as yet.

Of the grant allowed for Bombay, £16,000 is for the project for providing additional barrack accommodation at Ghoreporee, estimated to cost £60,680, of which £2,600 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The scheme provides for 12 single-storeyed barracks and one block of quarters for married men.

For troops of the Native Army under the Government of Bombay provision of funds has also been made. Thus a sum of £3,000 has been allowed for improvements to lines of the troops at Boree Bunder. The scheme provides for 2 new rows and for re-erecting 25 rows of sheds, and for providing drainage, the latter to cost £2,943, the total scheme involving an expense of £6,141, of which £3,146 has already been spent.

At Poona two new buildings for a Regiment of Native Infantry are about to be provided at a cost of £6,035, the grant for the year being £ 2,600. The buildings consist of a hospital to cost £3,937, a quarter-guard to cost £766, a school-room costing £873, and sundry small buildings including an Armourer's shop to cost £458.

For the troops of the Native force located at Jacobabad £ 2,100 have been given for improving and providing new hospital accommodation.

Under the orders of Government the troops of the Punjab Frontier Force are provided with quarters at the expense of the State, and a grant of £7,570 has been provided for the purpose for 1877-78. Among the works to be executed are the re-construction of Native Infantry lines at Kohat to cost £5,300, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500. A hospital for the Right Native Infantry lines at Dera Ismael Khan is also to be provided at a cost of £1,360. In the Fort at Dhalipghur the quarters for Native Officers are to be re-constructed at a cost of £970.

At Kamptee, in the Central Provinces, the principle of remodelling existing buildings to suit them to present requirements has been carried out with great success. Following out this principle £7,030 has been provided for remodelling three barracks of European Infantry and one of Artillery. For 24 families of European Infantry at Kamptee accommodation is to be provided at an expense of £6,800, the grant for 1877-78 being £4,000. And at Jubbulpore £3,000 has been allotted for re-roofing three of the barracks of European Infantry.

At Rangoon the scheme of providing new buildings for European Infantry is being gradually carried out. By the end of 1877-78 the first and third sections of the scheme, providing accommodation for 3 Companies and the Band, will have been carried out at a cost of £25,865, the grant for the year being £7,850. The single-storeyed barracks for 80 men and 4 Sergeants in the redoubt at Thayetmyo will also have been finished at a cost of £6,855, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500.

In Central India the only Military Works of importance are at Neemuch and Mhow both occupied by troops of the Bombay Army. At Mhow a provision of £7,000 has been made for commencing the long desired scheme for providing new accommodation for the Artillery. The estimate of the cost of so doing has still to be prepared. At Neemuch auxiliary buildings are still required to complete the new sets of buildings already constructed for the Artillery, and a provision of £ 8,000 has been made for the purpose.

At Hyderabad, Deccan, the great project for providing an entire set of new buildings for a Regiment of European Cavalry at Trimulgherry is approaching completion. The proved unhealthiness of the buildings occupied by that Regiment at Secunderabad rendered it necessary to remove their location to the adjoining Station of Trimulgherry. The scheme is expected to cost £232,500 of which £165,000 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, leaving £67,500 to complete, the grant for 1877-78 being £20,730. The project provides for the accommodation, in four double-storeyed barracks, of all the

single men of a full Regiment of Cavalry and of 50 married men in four block of single-storeyed buildings. A hospital for male patients, to cost £ 8,500 is also provided. Quarters for Officers have also been constructed, the accommodation being given in single-storeyed buildings constructed on the unit system. The usual auxiliary and subsidiary buildings have also been provided.

Turning to the works in charge of the Inspector General of Military Works, the grant allowed for buildings for accommodation for troops for the force located in Bengal, North Western Provinces and the Punjab is only £ 59,250. Of this grant, £24,750 has been allowed for buildings in the hills, and £34,500 for buildings in the plains.

For buildings in the hills £1,400 has been allowed for the completion of quarters for families at Jullapahar, estimated to cost £2,699 and of which £1,259 have already been spent. For providing verandahs to the barracks for single and married men at Cliffden, Murree, £2,000 has been given, £1,000 having been already spent. For the buildings at Ranikhet £3,450 have been allotted. Of this sum, £3,100 has been devoted to a Regimental Hospital which is estimated to cost £ 10,789 and of which £7,689 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. For the buildings at Chukrata £10,500 has been assigned. Of this sum, £3,000 is for barracks for single men, estimated to cost £5,802 and £300 for barracks for married men to cost £2,949. Of this, £2,649 has already been spent. For quarters for Staff Sergeants £ 2,200 has been given.

Of the grant of £34,500 for buildings in the plains, a sum of £10,000 has been devoted to the re-construction of barracks and out-offices at Lucknow, and £10,000 for a similar purpose at Fyzabad. The schemes are estimated to cost, the former £65,760 and the latter £27,692 and provide for the renewal of the old barracks constructed immediately after the mutiny. By this means the expense of constructing new barracks is avoided.

At Nowgong a barrack for the Royal Artillery will be completed at a cost of £5,378 the sum allotted for the purpose for next year being £4,700. Family barracks for Infantry will also be completed for £7,000 at Agra, the grant allowed being £1,500 and the hospital for the left Native Infantry at the same place will be finished at a total cost of £3,838.

The out-offices for barracks for single men of Infantry at Mooltan will be completed next year with a grant of £2,000, £4,000 having already been spent.

For drainage works only £5,575 I am sorry to say, has been assigned, for it is a service in which I wish I could spend more, as I firmly believe that good drainage and well selected sites, with good drinking water, will ever ensure the health of troops. Of this sum, £1,000 has been allotted for the drainage of the Fort at Govindghur, and £1,000 for the drainage of the Cantonment at Lucknow, both being very urgent sanitary works. For the drainage of swamps lying to windward of European Infantry Barracks at Kamptee £1,000 has been allotted, the expenditure incurred to end of 1876-77 having been £504. For the drainage of the lines of the European troops at Meean Meer £300 has been given.

The encroachments of the Indus at Dera Ishmail Khan were so serious that it was necessary to consider whether the Cantonment should not be removed. But by the skill of the Engineers concerned protective works have been constructed during the past and present year.

The serious overflow of the Kanhan River at Kamptee last rains which led to much property, both public and private, being placed in imminent risk of destruction, has forced us to consider what works should be devised for protection from an inundation which may occur at any time. The result has been a scheme estimated to cost about £6,000, and for which the necessary funds have been allowed. It is expected that the work will be done before the next rains.

I cannot over-estimate the importance to the health of the troops of providing a pure system of supply of water, and it has led me to increase the grant for the purpose from £45,900 in 1876-77 to £74,540 in 1877-78. The works provided for are as follows :—

The Ulsoor Water-supply project at Bangalore will be completed by the end of 1877-78 at a cost of £14,162, the grant for 1877-78 being £500, in addition to £1,250 for providing a new filter, and making certain alterations to the work. The project is in addition to the scheme for supplying Bangalore with water, which is being carried out at an expense of £55,000 from Mysore funds.

A small sum of £1,000 has been provided for settling tanks in connection with the water-supply at Poona.

In the Punjab £1,410 have been given for Artesian borings and wells at two of the frontier out-posts.

A sum of £770 has been allotted for sinking wells at Asirgarh.

For water-supply at Trimulgherry and Secunderabad a provision of £4,610 has been made. Of this sum, £4,000 has been reserved for pipes from England for the project for the North water-supply scheme at Trimulgherry, estimated to cost £ 25,000 The balance of the grant for 1877-78 has been devoted to an engine and pump for water-supply to the 2nd European Infantry Regiment.

At Nusseerabad in Rajpootana it is hoped that the scheme for supplying the station with water at a cost of £25,874 will have been completed by end of 1877-78. The expenditure on the work to end of 1876-77 has been £13,807, the grant for next year being £10,900.

The scheme for water-supply at Mhow, for which a grant of £3,000 has been given, has still to be matured. This is now being done.

For the scheme of the water-supply at Umballa £10,000 has been given. The complete project has yet to be matured. Meanwhile a project for a temporary supply of water is under execution at a cost of £6,800, of which £5,000 will be made use of in the permanent project.

Small sums of £500 and £900 respectively have been allotted for water-supply tanks at Darjeeling, and for a filter and storage reservoir at Chukrata.

For water-supply at Meean Meer £13,700 has been allotted. It is expected to cost £16,000, of which £2,100 has already been spent. The scheme provides for a supply of 6 gallons per head per diem to British Troops.

The grant allowed for the water-supply at Peshawar is £25,000. A sum of £25,400 will have been spent by end of 1876-77 on an estimate of £28,752. But the complete project for the work has still to be prepared.

For clearing and repairing the tank at Fort Kangra, £1,000 has been given.

The limited amount of the Public Works grant prevents much being done under the head of Fortification. A provision of £6,000 has been made for improving the defences at Aden, and of £2,000 for keeping in repair the large stock of plant collected for the harbour defences at Bombay. For the inner line of defences at Ferozepoor £2,000 has been given. The estimated cost of this work is £4,250, of which £2,220 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, so that the work will be completed next year. The bomb-proof magazine in the redoubt at Thayetmyo will be finished for £2,762, the grant being £1,650. And sufficient funds have been provided for keeping the existing forts in an efficient state of repair.

The additional buildings for the small-arms factory at Kirkee will be completed by the end of 1877-78, the grant for that year being £4,000, and the computed outlay to end of 1876-77 £10,000. For buildings for 6 incorporating mills in the Gun Powder Factory at Kirkee a provision of £5,000 has been made, the estimated cost being £15,190.

Amongst the measures contemplated for a fortified post and place of refuge at Rawul Pindee the provision of buildings for Magazines and other works of the Ordnance Department found a place. The sum it is expected to spend on the purpose is £83,750 and in furtherance of the scheme a provision of £19,900 has been made in the Budget next year for Store-room, Workshops, Armoury, Offices, Laboratory and Small-arms ammunition magazine. These works are expected to cost £38,041, of which it is expected that £15,800 will have been spent by end of 1876-77.

The alteration to the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgurh the construction of the Powder Magazine in the Fort at Allahabad, and the provision of Workshops in the Arsenal at Ferozepoor are all expected to be finished during the coming year, at a cost of £4,488, £9,183 and £7,464, respectively, the grant allowed for next year being £1,900, £1,000 and £1,200. A grant of £2,200 has also been allowed for the Pebble Powder House at Ishapore.

Some small works for the Commissariat Department will be completed this year at Allahabad.

A small amount has been reserved for urgent works in hand at the Dockyards, but for Bombay, in view of future contingencies, I wish I could say the sum was larger.

For Military roads the grant to Chukrata is £19,900. Of this sum £10,000 is to be devoted to the completion of the bridge over the River Jumna, which is expected to cost £30,545, and of which £20,500 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The balance of the grant has been devoted to completing the earthwork and formation of the road.

The road to Dalhousie will also, it is hoped, be finished during the year at a cost of £68,000, the grant for the purpose for next year being £4,500, the outlay to end of 1876-77 being expected to be £63,500.

A provision of £ 19,500 has been made for improving the roof and making sundry additions to the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Mount Aboo.

Next to nothing has been appropriated for the defences of our ports or arsenals, and literally nothing for strong places; if no change in our policy is made, there is no prospect of anything material being done to remedy these wants which, to repeat former warnings, are becoming more imperative and more essential the more you raise and develope the material wealth and value of this country.

Let me not here be understood to advocate the costly and ponderous defences which it has been the fashion of recent years to elaborate under the idea of converting defences into success over attack, but rather more simple measures which may protect us from insult on the sea-board, and be sufficient to leave in the interior the sick and the helpless in comparative safety. But I regard this subject as one of much more serious importance than is practically recognised by the part assigned to it in the distribution of the resources of the State.

The bulk of the outlay on Civil Buildings and Roads is now drawn from grants made over to Provincial Services. The direct expenditure from Imperial Funds is for Departmental and Government buildings, church, burial grounds, harbour works, civil works, roads, as well as for the Establishments at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, the colliery charges at Warora, and the furlough allowances in England.

The grant for 1877-78 is taken at £ 431,365, or £ 67,500 in excess of that for the previous year, owing to the provision required for the works at Simla.

This sum does not fully represent our wants, and I regret there is but little hope of any great or sensible increase to the sum now set apart.

Under Civil Buildings the grant amounts to £ 139,069, of which one-third is for Repairs. The balance is allowed for Original Works, and distributed among the different departments in the following manner :—

For the Salt works, the sum allotted (£ 5,494) has been fairly divided between Madras and Bombay.

On Opium, the whole grant (£ 14,752), with the exception of a small sum reserved for Oudh, has been fairly apportioned between Bengal and the North Western Provinces.

The greater part of the sum, £ 2,700, allowed for the Mints is needed at Calcutta, and it is most probable that the grant under this head will have to be largely increased for next year.

Of the sum set aside for Postal (£ 13,099), one-half nearly is for the introduction of several small post offices, and the remainder for additions to existing offices throughout India.

Under Telegraph (£ 12,531) allotments have been made for new offices, &c., at Ootacamand, Alipore, Umballa, Gadac, Rajanpur, and Gowhattee, and the amount given to Bombay completes the instalments required for the signallers' quarters. Suitable telegraph and post office accommodation has still to be provided for the Presidency Town of Madras.

The largest sum, £ 21,390, is required for the Government of India Buildings, and includes the cost of additions to the Peterhoff estate, the purchase of houses at Simla, and improvements to the Viceregal buildings generally.

The designs for the Mayo College Buildings at Ajmere by Major Mant, R. E., have been approved, and the grant (£ 6,560) is provided for

the collection of necessary material. The funds (£ 4,194) required for the boarding houses in connection with this College are being found by Native States.

Out of a total of £6,784, sums have been reserved for the completion of the Thuggee Jail at Indore, and for the commencement of a new Jail at Mercara. The Civil Jail at Rewah will probably be constructed from funds supplied by the State of Rewah.

From the amount £4,066 under Churches, &c., the completions of the Bolarum Church and the commencement of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Rawul Pindee have been provided for.

The restoration of the beautiful temple at Ajmere, referred to in the review of 1876-77, has to be continued at an excess on the original estimate, the peculiar nature of the work and the necessity for its extension during the course of reconstruction having led to this result.

The great scheme of restoration and preservation of antiquities in the North Western Provinces is undertaken from Provincial Funds, aided by a grant from Imperial Revenues.

Under Communications the grants allowed are for Provinces to which the Provincial Service arrangements do not apply, *viz.*, Rajpootana, Central India and Coorg. The total £ 64,035 as against £ 69,270 for last year is divided into £ 20,934 for Original Works, and £ 43,102 for Repairs.

The outlay from Imperial funds in the construction of new roads in Rajpootana has practically ceased.

The conditions under which these roads were commenced, *viz.*, that ⅓ths of the outlay on the portions passing through foreign territory would be provided for by Native States, have in some cases been fulfilled, while in others the roads have been made over to the States concerned to complete. The provision £ 10,552 is for the repair of the roads so constructed, and of this sum nearly ¼th is for the portion lying in Foreign Territory.

In Central India also a portion of the outlay on roads has been and is still being met partly from funds supplied by Native States; for in addition to the expenditure (£ 14,050) on the roads from Mhow to Neemuch, Nowgong to Sutna and Dewas to Ashta, the road from Gwalior to Chumbal River receives an allotment of £ 4,800 from a contribution by His Highness the Maharaja Scindiah. Of the total for repairs £ 29,000, more than half is for the Agra and Bombay Road, one-fifth is absorbed between Neemuch and Khandwa, and the balance is distributed over the Gwalior and Jhansee Roads.

The comparatively large grant £ 5,614 to Coorg is to facilitate trade and encourage the export of coffee by opening out new communications; the maintenance of existing roads also is contemplated to an extent of £3,300 from Imperial funds.

Under Miscellaneous Public Improvements £ 35,320 have been set aside, in which £ 5,935 are included for repairs. Three-fourths of the grant is absorbed by the Simla Water-supply Project, for which, exclusive of Establishment, £27,435 has been provided until the arrangements with the Municipality for the provision of funds have been settled.

Under Lighthouses, £ 1,500 have been assigned to Kurrachee for a new Lighthouse with its revolving light.

For the Harbour Works at Kurrachee, the sum appropriated for Maintenance, Conservancy, Dredging, &c., exclusive of Establishment, is but £ 5,000.

The growing importance of this harbour, with the early completion of the Indus Valley Line, make it desirable to leave as little as possible undone which may facilitate and increase the rapidity of our communications between the Punjab and the Sea. The construction of jetties has also to be considered with the necessary sheds for the accommodation of trade. These works should receive early consideration, and the grant now fixed at £5,000 will probably have to be doubled before the close of the year.

The importance of the Warora Colliery Works to the coal industry of India, and their effect on the reduction of Railway working expenses is obvious. The pits are now in working order, and it is expected during the year 36,000 tons of coal will be raised, and be sold for a sum closely approaching the expenses of production.

The exploration for coal in the Central Provinces continues, and the necessary grants have been assigned for the Satpura and Warora Districts.

The Budget-Estimate of the Telegraph Department for 1877-78 as contrasted with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77, and the actual average receipts of the three previous years shows that—

	£
The Receipts were in 1876-77	332,100
The Budget-Estimate of 1877-78 is taken at	315,500
The average of actuals for the last three years being ...	281,200
The Charges were in 1876-77	491,800
The total net charge thus being	159,700
The Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 is taken at	495,500
Making a total net charge of	180,000
The average of actuals for the last three years being ...	444,800
Making a total net charge of	163,600
Thus, on the whole, the expected net charge in 1877-78 as compared with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77 shows a net increase of	20,300
Of this net increase the amount due to an anticipated falling off in the revenue of the Indo-European Telegraph Department caused by the construction of a second line of cable from Bombay to Suez is	13,900
While the payment to the Indo-European Company in England in excess of receipts due to its being anticipated that the messages despatched from Home *vid* Russia will be more than those despatched from India by the same route, is ...	14,215
so that in these two items alone there is a net increase of ...	28,115

Under Receipts the figures for the Budget and Regular Estimate for the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, as compared with the Budget-Estimate of the current year and the average actuals of the three previous years, are as follows :—

The Estimate of 1876-77 is—

Indian Telegraph—

	£
Indian Telegraph	206,700
Ceylon „	8,500
Total ...	215,200
Whilst the Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	74,800
making a Grand Total. ...	290,000

The Regular Estimate for 1876-77 is—

Indian Telegraph—

	£
Indian Telegraph	225,700
Ceylon „	10,300
Total ...	236,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	96,100
making a Grand Total ...	332,100

In the Budget-Estimate of 1877-78, the—

Indian Telegraph—

	£
Indian Telegraph	232,000
Ceylon „	9,000
Total ...	241,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a Total of ...	74,500
making a Grand Total ...	315,500

The average of actuals for the last three years being—

Indian Telegraph—

	£
Indian Telegraph	196,100
Ceylon „	8,400
Total ...	204,500
Indo-European Telegraph ...	76,700
Grand Total ...	281,200

Compared with the Budget-Estimate of the current year, the Regular Estimate for the Indian Telegraph Deppatment shows a gratifying increase of £20,800.

The steady increase in the receipts of the Telegraph Department as shown by the preceding figures justifies the expectation that the receipts for next year may be set down somewhat in excess of those for the current year, and the estimate for 1877-78 has therefore been accepted at £241,000, being £5,000 only more than the Regular Estimate for 1876-77.

In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the Regular Estimate amounts to £21,300 in excess of the Budget-Estimate for 1876-77, of which £6,400 occurs in England, and the balance in India. The increase in England is ascribed to be due to recoveries of revenue earned in the previous year arising from the interruption of the Red Sea route from 15th November 1875 to 3rd February 1876, and to the receipt of £1,986 being an additional instalment of the Persian debt. The increase in India is due to a general increase of receipts on the Government lines due partly to general causes, and partly to the late interruption of the Madras-Penang cable.

	£
For 1877-78 the Budget-Estimate of receipts in India of the Indo-European Telegraph Department amounts to only ...	68,400
The probable receipts of 1876-77 being	81,200
And the actual receipts of 1875-76	76,468

The opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay is expected to affect the income of the Indo-European Telegraph

Department to the extent of £ 13,900, and the estimate for next year has therefore had to be reduced accordingly—

	£
In England the expected receipts of 1877-78 are set down at	6,100
But in the Budget-Estimate of expenditure a sum of ... is included for amount due to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home being expected to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out, so that really the estimate of revenue is for a net charge of	14,215
The expected receipts of 1876-77 being	8,115
And the actual receipts of 1875-76	14,900
	17,122

The Budget charges have been accepted for a sum of £ 411,900 (including £ 13,050 for Ceylon). Of this amount £ 126,900 are for capital outlay, £ 17,350 being for establishment and other charges, £ 21,560 for additional stores, and £ 84,990 for actual construction operations on the following lines of telegraph :—

State Railway Lines.

	£.
Agra to Gwalior	5,440
Reconstruction, Lahore to Jhelum	1,375
Reconstruction and adding wire, Jhelum to Rawul Pindee	2,870
Rutlam to Neemuch	4,680
Works in progress, *viz.*, Northern Bengal State Railway	9,200
Rangoon to Prome	800
Indus Valley	500
	24,365

Guaranteed Railway Lines.

	£.
Due for Stores and Carriage for South Indian Railway—	
Madras to Tanjore	3,700
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	3,500
	7,200

Departmental Lines.

	£
Madura to Ramnad	5,290
Extra wire, Madras to Trichinopoly	4,250
Nynee Tal to Raneekhet	875
Extra wire, Chittagong to Elephant Point, Rangoon	25,710
Works in progress—	
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	300
Calcutta to Chittagong	500
Gowhatti to Debrugurh	1,000
Lahore to Kotree	1,000
Miscellaneous	620
Special—	
Jacobabad to Quetta and Khelat	9,480
	49,025
Minor Works	5,400
Abstract—	
State Railway Lines	24,365
Guaranteed ditto	7,200
Departmental	49,025
Minor Works	5,400
	85,990
Less recoveries	1,000
	84,990

Excluding the sum provided for the completion of the special line to Quetta and Khelat, the whole of the provision made for departmental lines will practically be absorbed by the cost of an additional wire between Chittagong and Elephant Point, and the line Madura to Ramnad with an extra wire from Madura to Trichinopoly. The former will materially improve communication with Burmah, and is rendered necessary by the increased importance of this route in connection with the cable shortly to be laid between Rangoon and Penang, so that it will be necessary to make the line from Calcutta to Rangoon fit for international traffic. On this point the following extract from a letter No. 58, dated 8th June 1876, will show the necessity for the work, the estimate for which has been sanctioned by the Government of India :—

The existing line between Calcutta and Rangoon, although gradually improving with every season's work, is still utterly unfit for international traffic, and incomparably inferior to the line across the Dhunds between Deesa and Hyderabad, respecting which the Indo-European Company have made so many complaints. It consists, moreover, of one wire unequal to the existing traffic, and although a second wire has been sanctioned and is in course of erection, as far as Chittagong, it will be fully taken up by its own local traffic. It will therefore be necessary to add an extra wire throughout, for although we may expect no cable messages so long as the Madras-Penang line is in order, when an accident does occur, and they are diverted *vid* Rangoon, no delays would be tolerated by the Company or by the public.

It may be added that this expenditure has been made the basis of a demand for an increase in the Indian Tariff for all Foreign messages, an increase which cannot be refused and which will add more than £10,000 to the annual revenue of the Telegraph Department.

The latter, that is the line from Madura to Trichinopoly, is needed to strengthen communication between Madras and Ceylon and the south-west coast, by the substitution of an inland line, mainly on a Railway, for the existing precarious sea-coast line between Negapatam and Tuticorin.

The Budget-Estimate for 1876-77 was passed for—

	£
Expenditure	383,000
Receipts	215,200
Net charge	167,800

For 1877-78 the figures are—

	£
Expenditure	411,900
Receipts	241,000
Net charge	170,900

an increased charge, therefore, of £ 2,100 as compared with the Budget for 1876-77. This increase is entirely due to increased capital outlay, and, excluding capital outlay from the figures for both years, 1877-78 shows an improvement of £19,749 over 1876-77.

There has been for several years a progressive reduction in the difference between earnings and revenue charges. This reduction is very marked during 1876-77, and justifies the expectation that but a very short time is needed for the Department to pay not only its working expenses, but also a small dividend on the capital expended.

Net annual loss on revenue account, *i.e.*, the difference between expenditure, excluding capital outlay and receipts, including *pro formâ* charges :—

		£	
1872-73	... ...	73,211	
1873-74	... ...	56,166	
1874-75	... ...	44,837	
1875-76	... ...	42,367	
1876-77	... ... *Under*	10,000	(*partly estimated*).

The capital expended from the commencement is nominally somewhat over £3,000,000. I say nominally, because this amount includes the value of lines and offices abandoned or destroyed in past years.

In the earlier days of Indian telegraphy, lines were hastily constructed of perishable material, requiring frequent renewal, and were abandoned or replaced by others mainly on military and political considerations; but for the sums spent year by year the State received a full equivalent in the assistance, direct and indirect, which the Telegraph afforded in the administration of the country.

Again, contrary to the experience of Europe, in India the Telegraph preceded the Railway, and long before the Railway was more than an idea, the Telegraph had spread over many hundreds of miles. As the Railways extended, it became necessary to re-erect the Telegraph lines within the Railway fences, to secure the advantages of immunity from malicious interference, and the incomparably greater facilities for locomotion, and consequently for inspections and repairs.

In those earlier days professional knowledge was very imperfect, as indeed it was also in Europe, and many mistakes were made, costly it is true, but a cost absolutely inappreciable, when contrasted with the inestimable services rendered by the telegraph during the mutiny alone.

Increased knowledge obtained by experience of climatic difficulties in this country, and by watching the development of electrical discovery in other countries, has led to the adoption of material which, although in the first case expensive, will last for many years to come with ordinary care and supervision.

Practically, then, it may be said that the lines, as they at present stand, have, with few exceptions, been created since 1866, and the amount expended upon them, and the speed and skill with which they have been constructed, compare very favorably, not only with the earlier efforts of the Department, but also with the results obtained in other more favored countries.

The vastly improved quality of the line material and apparatus, and the many improvements of late years introduced in the organization and technical management, have raised the character of the Indian Telegraph system to a deservedly high position. The speed and accuracy with which telegrams are transmitted from end to end of this vast continent appear almost marvellous, when contrasted with the state of things that existed not so very many years back, and these results have been obtained in face of considerable difficulties.

Besides the greater number of our station buildings and a valuable plant of stores and apparatus, we now possess 18,120 miles of lines and cables and 41,000 miles of wire. Of these, upwards of 8,000 miles were erected and are maintained by the Department for Guaranteed and State Railways. In addition, the Department maintains lines and wires, the property of Railway Companies aggregating 3,344 miles, which will, it is expected, be shortly more than trebled by the transfer to the Telegraph Department of the maintenance of all Railway telegraph lines in the country.

I look forward to the early accomplishment of this arrangement, as the result, judging from the experience already gained, cannot be other than satisfactory to us and to the Railway administrations.

The direct and indirect value of the telegraph to the administration of the country in the preservation of order and general development of its

resources is so considerable, and the operations of the Department are necessarily conducted in so great a measure with reference to Imperial requirements, that it would be obviously incorrect to judge of them by a purely commercial standard. The only lines that might be expected to pay commercially are those connecting the Presidency towns; and hampered, as the Department is, by the very great extent of its unproductive lines, and by the necessarily expensive construction of its lines generally, it is gratifying to find that the financial result, bad as it undoubtedly is, is not far worse.

While then it may be admitted that the requirements of the State in the matter of telegraphs are in India more onerous than in most European countries, the fact must not be ignored how very large a portion of the total outlay has been, and continues to be, incurred in the interests of the mercantile community. The costly improvements introduced in late years are, indeed, mainly the outcome of the growing demands of commerce, as what is called domestic traffic is here altogether unimportant.

It is true that the revenue of the Department is largely derived from mercantile telegrams, especially those exchanged between the great centres of commerce; but there can, I think, be no doubt that, considering the enormous distances over which these messages are transmitted, the rates are very inadequate and, considering the gain in time over the Post, proportionately much lower than obtain in any other country.

The average distance by alternative routes* from Calcutta to Bombay, Madras and Kurrachee is 1,875 miles. Extreme distances in India are far greater.

The average distance between the following places in Europe is under 1,800 miles, *viz.*:—

Madrid and St. Petersburg.
Paris and Constantinople.
Lisbon and Berlin.

The average cost of a message of 20 words, *including* address, between those places, is 11 francs = 9·68*s*.

The Indian charge is 2*s*. for 6 words, with a free address which may be taken at an average of 6 words.

We have, therefore, 12 words for 2*s*. in India as compared with 20 words for 9·68*s*. for lesser distances in Europe, or, to bring the comparison nearer,—

IN INDIA.

12 words + address averaging 6 = 18 words for 4*s*.

IN EUROPE.

20 words inclusive ... ... 9·68*s*.

For less extreme distances in Europe, *viz.*,—

Madrid to Vienna,
Vienna to St. Petersburg,
Paris to Constantinople,
Madrid to Berlin,

averaging about 1,400 miles, we find the charge to be 8·48*s*. for a 20-word message against the Indian charge of 4*s*. for a message of 12 words, with free address equal to 6 more, and of 2*s*. for a six word message with the same free address.

* By shortest routes the average is about 1,500 miles.

It is not uncommonly insisted that a reduction of tariff is the only *panacea* for a Telegraph deficit; but it is now, I believe, very generally admitted by all political economists who have given attention to the subject, that, under the most favorable conditions, a reduction of tariff results in a diminution of net proceeds. This has been the experience of many European administrations and also of Great Britain. It is a fallacy to imagine that the measures that have proved in Europe so successful in the case of the Post Office must be equally successful when applied to the Telegraph. Professor Jevons, F.R.S., writing on the subject of the British Postal Telegraphs, says with much force:

"There cannot be a greater contrast than between the rapid Progress of the Postal net revenue and the alarming decrease in the Telegraph net revenue. This comparison entirely bears out the statement of the Treasury Commissioners, that "the Telegraph Branch is not in the position of the Postal Department after the introduction of the penny postage. * * *

"The Post Office stands in an entirely unique position as regards the great increase in traffic, which can be carried on with a small increase of cost.

* * * * *

"A postman, to put the principle as briefly as possible, can carry a hundred letters as easily as one, and a ton of mail-bags can be transmitted by railway almost as easily as a single bag. But it is totally the reverse with the Telegraph, in which each message has to be individually received by a clerk, transmitted, re-transmitted, written out, and finally delivered by a special messenger. In this case every increase of traffic involves an increase of expense in nearly the same ratio as regards many items."

An eminent Belgian authority writing on the subject sums up as follows:—

"The effects of a reduction of tariff are under the most favourable conditions (in the interior of a country itself), the maintenance of the gross receipts by the stimulant of cheapness, and under ordinary conditions, the decrease of the gross receipts, the stimulant being insufficient to compensate for the reduction of the mean product per unit. In either one case or the other, without a single known exception, the net product is diminished."

All experience points to the fact that Telegraph traffic follows, more especially in its augmentation, the fluctuations of trade, and that it is influenced by the tariff only in a very secondary degree.

If these be sound conclusions for countries of limited extent, very populous and very rich, how much more strongly must they apply to a country like India, where the distances are so enormous and the average poverty of the people so conspicuous?

I trust that continued financial improvement in the working of the Telegraph Department may obviate the necessity for any revision of the tariff, but the foregoing observations indicate the direction which such revision must take should it become imperative.

The result of the changes introduced in the tariff for international messages by the Convention of St. Petersburg, has not, so far as the Indian Department is concerned, been altogether successful; for while the number of messages exchanged with foreign countries has materially increased, the increase in their value is only nominal, and there are not wanting indications of even a prospective decrease. To some extent this may be traced to the insufficiency of the Indian share of the total tariff, but it is questionable whether the reduction of the unit charge to one word can prove a financial success, unless the rate per word be proportionately very much higher than the previous rates for the larger units.

There are two points of detail in connection with the rules for foreign messages which have given rise to complaints from the Chambers of Commerce in this country—one referring to gratuitous repetitions of messages which are supposed to have been incorrectly transmitted; the other to the charge made for figure cipher telegrams. Proposals have been made to other States, parties to the Convention, by this Government and by the Postal Telegraph Department of England to modify the rules on these points somewhat in accordance with the wishes of the mercantile community, but these proposals have been rejected, and the grounds of their non-acceptance cannot well be contested.

The real grievance of the Indian public lies in the circumstance that the rules are not strictly enforced in England; but it has been explained that the relaxations have there been carried out by private Telegraph Companies in a spirit of competition and with a view to attract customers (though possibly for the present at a loss to the shareholders); that such a proceeding is one which the manager of a private company dealing with private money subscribed for a special purpose may perhaps adopt with some sort of justification, though in defiance of rule, but that his example cannot be followed by a public agent dealing with public funds for the benefit of a class interest at a further sacrifice to the general community, who have already to bear the loss on an unremunerative undertaking. An opportunity will shortly be afforded of reconsidering the rules in concert with other Administrations, and I venture to hope that some means may be found of amending those which have given rise to so much discussion.

The fact not generally known that the telegraphs are worked at a loss in some of the principal countries in Europe, and an examination of the results obtained in Great Britain, enable some conception to be formed of the difficulties with which State, *i. e.*, cheap, telegraphy has to contend under the most favorable conditions; and it is a fair matter for congratulation that India with all her disadvantages possesses a highly efficient and extensive telegraph system which at no very distant date promises to be self-supporting.

I have dwelt at some length on this subject, for I have felt that it is due to the Chambers of Commerce of the three great centres of Indian trade, with whom we have been in communication, to offer to them here a fuller explanation of our motives and position than I could introduce into ordinary official or business correspondence.

I would add a few words of explanation on the Indo-European Telegraph Department which has charge of the Indian Government lines from Kurrachee to Fao and Teheran. The head-quarters of the Director-in-Chief are in London where there is an office of account adjustment with a small branch office at Constantinople.

The lines of the Department are in two sections: the Persian, which includes the lines in Persia, and the Persian Gulf section, which includes the cables connecting Kurrachee with Bushire and Fao and the land line along the coast of Beloochistan from Kurrachee to Jask.

The Gulf section has its head-quarters at Kurrachee where are the offices of the Deputy Director (who is in charge of the section), and of the traffic manager as well as workshops and a store depôt. A special steamer, the *Amberwitch*, is attached to the service of this section for the repair of cables and conveyance of establishment and stores.

The land line consists of 739 miles of line and 1,478 miles wire. It has, besides the usual maintenance establishments, the aid of a special Political Agency at Gwadur, half the cost of which is borne by the Telegraph Department. Subsidies to the extent of £ 3,128 a year are also paid to Chiefs in Beloochistan for protection of this line.

The cables of the Gulf section are 1,738 miles in length, of which 1,235 miles are of Gutta Percha, and 503 miles of India-rubber core.

The Persian section is under a Director whose head-quarters are at Teheran.. This section contains 792 miles of line and 2,406 of wire. The lines of the Department do not extend beyond Teheran.

The total length of the lines of the Department is 2,754 miles, consisting of 3,884 miles of wire and 1,738 miles of cable.

	£
Excluding the provision for payment to foreign lines of traffic earnings realized in India, the Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 amounts to	95,985
The Regular Estimate of 1876-77 being	102,200
so that there is a decrease of	6,215

which is due to the work of erection of iron poles to replace existing wooden ones, and for which a provision of £ 3,980 was made in current year's Budget, not being required next year. There is also a decrease of £ 850 in the provision for Repairs.

The estimate has been framed for the authorized scale of expenditure for Establishment and Repairs, and there is nothing in it to call for comment, or which can be reduced.

Extraordinary Irrigation.

The total grant for the year 1877-78 from Extraordinary funds for Irrigation amounts to £ 900,000, distributed to the several Provinces as follows. This amount is exclusive of £ 107,500 to be spent from contribution of the Native States for the Sirhind Canal.

	£
Madras	50,000
Bombay	40,000
Bengal	275,000
North Western Provinces	260,000
Punjab	275,000

The works for which this sum is provided were all in progress during the current year (1876-77) in which the aggregate outlay under Extraordinary is expected to amount to £ 1,012,000.

In Madras the improvements to the Godavery and Kistna systems of canals are still the most important works in progress.

In the Godavery system several works for the improvement of irrigation and navigation in the Eastern and Western Deltas were carried out. The widening of the main canal in the Eastern Delta has been finished; the banks of the Coconada, Ingeram and Coringa main canals were raised and improved. The widening of the bank and Coringa Canals was carried on; nine miles of the former were opened out for navigation; one lock was built and four more were completed; and three weirs finished. Ten minor distributaries with an aggregate length of 25 miles were completed, and some improvements made to drainage cuts.

In the Western delta, widening and other improvements were carried on on nine canals; the widening of the main canal above water-line was completed, as also the widening and deepening of the Bank canal for 22½ miles and some masonry works built: on these works about £20,000 were spent during 1876-77. The sum allotted for the coming year is £ 28,561.

In the Kistna delta the works on Ryves's main canal were much retarded by continued outbreaks of cholera; but they will probably be completed early in the coming year. The new supply head, though incomplete, was opened for the admission of water, the volume supplied by the old heads being insufficient owing to the low state of the river caused by the excessive drought.

The alterations to these channels will probably be completed as relief works. The widening of the Masulipatam Canal will also be completed early next year. The grant for the coming year is £ 14,777.

The Streeviguntum Anicut Project, which will supply irrigation to a portion of the Tinnevelly District and water to the town of Tuticorin, was practically finished during the year; only a portion of the revetment of the Korsur Pallam Tank and the raising to full height of the Ooppar Oday dam being incomplete. The grant for the coming year is £ 3,477.

On the Pennair Delta some expenditure was incurred from the Ordinary grant. A sum of £ 3,183 is allotted from the Extraordinary grant for this work during the coming year.

The Sungum Project for the irrigation of the Northern Delta of the Pennair River from storage reservoirs in the river is still under consideration; no work is contemplated on it in the coming year.

The Perryaur Project referred to in last year's Resolution is still under consideration; the works which will consist of a tunnel through the Ghauts in the Madura District leading from a large storage reservoir are estimated to cost £ 602,762; there is no prospect of their being commenced this year.

In Bombay the only work of any magnitude in progress is the Moota Moola Project consisting of a dam across the River Moota 99 feet in height and 3,683 feet long, exclusive of the waste weir which is 1,453 feet long, with channels for the water-supply of Poona and Kirkee and for the irrigation of about 70,000 acres. The total expenditure to the end of the current year amounted to £ 423,372, a grant of £ 31,924 is proposed for the coming year, which will bring the works so far as sanctioned very near completion, the estimated cost of the works being £ 466,448. The right bank canal, which is capable of discharging 414 cubic feet per second, has been extended to a distance of 39 miles from the head out of a sanctioned length of 71 miles, and this portion is now being carried out as a famine relief work; the left bank canal, discharging 38 cubic feet per second, has been almost completed. A gross revenue of £ 7,385 is anticipated from these works during the coming year, and the working expenses are estimated at £ 4,063.

The remainder of the grant will be divided among five projects of less importance. £. 2,674 are set apart for the completion of the Ekruk Tank in Sholapur, at a total cost of £ 97,446; the water is retained in this reservoir by an earthen dam with a maximum height of 78 feet. £. 3,443 are allotted to a small canal called the Hathmatti in Ahmedabad; the work, which is approaching completion, is estimated to cost £ 38,470. £ 1,177 are allotted to the Lakh Canal in Ahmednagar, which is also very near completion, at an estimated cost of £ 25,954. £ 4,800 are allotted to the Mukti Reservoir, and £ 300 to the Palkhed Canal, both of which are nearly complete, at an estimated cost of £ 26,456 and £ 14,029, respectively.

In Bengal the grants for 1877-78 for the works in Orissa and Midnapoor are £ 63,425 and £ 20,503, respectively. These with the Tidal Canal in Hidgellee are separate sections of the Orissa scheme purchased

by Government from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company. They were originally intended to form portions of a connected system, but are now worked as separate projects. About £ 850,000 have been spent on the Tidal and Midnapoor Series of works out of an estimated total of £ 945,803; 248 miles of distributaries are completed and in operation out of a total projected of 320 miles; and during the past kharif season 32,160 acres were irrigated from them. The navigation works on the Midnapoor Series are not quite finished, but by the end of the current year the canal will be complete as a navigation line throughout, with the exception of 4 miles in the second range in which the locks are still under construction.

The Tidal Canal is in full operation.

The portion of the Orissa Section, to which it has been determined to limit expenditure for the present, consists only of the channels in progress and distributaries for the irrigation of 206,172 acres; the total estimated cost is £ 1,929,568, of which about £ 1,740,000 have been expended to the end of the current year (1876-77), the grant for next year being £ 63,425. The principal lines of canals are nearly finished; before the end of the coming year, with the exception of part of the Kendrapara extension, the whole of the navigable canals will be open for traffic throughout their length. Of the distributaries 501¼ miles are completed and in operation out of a total projected length of 547¼ miles.

For the Sone Project the grant for next year is £ 191,071. The cost of this scheme as now limited is estimated at £ 2,710,361, of which about £ 1,770,000 will have been spent up to the close of the current year (1876-77) by which time the Main Western Canal, the Beheea and Doomraon Branch Canals and the Eastern Main Canal will, with their distributaries, be complete. The Arrah Branch, the Buxar Branch Canal, the Chowsa Branch Canal and the Patna Canal will, with their distributaries, be ready for irrigation, and with the exception of some locks and waste weir bridges will be complete throughout. The area irrigable from the completed portions by the end of the year was 443,000 acres. The Arrah Branch has for some months been navigable throughout with exception of the junction with the Ganges at the termination. A cadastral survey of the land commanded by these channels is under execution, and up to the end of the current year about 1,600 square miles out of a total of 2,900 square miles will have been surveyed.

In the North Western Provinces there are three series of works in execution from the Loan funds.

The rectification and completion of the Ganges Canal at an estimated cost of £ 858,843 is the first: up to the end of the current year about £ 387,400, exclusive of value of materials in hand, will have been expended. The grant for the coming year is £ 80,000. The works executed during the past year consisted mainly of protective works to the floorings of the falls in the main canal; the re-construction of two locks and the building of new locks and weirs near Jaoli regulator, Wallipura and Nanoon, with the view of reducing the slope of bed and consequent velocity of the water in the main canal. The completion of the upper portion of the Anoopshahr Branch with an escape into the Ganges, and the preparation of surveys and detailed plans and estimates for some of the new branches and some other minor works. The construction of the new branches will be undertaken shortly.

The Agra Canal is virtually complete, and has been already in operation for two years. The navigation arrangements are nearly complete throughout. A sum of £ 10,000 has been allotted for the current year for expenditure on drainage works and minor distributaries. The total estimated cost, exclusive of plantation, is £ 772,553, of which £ 40,000 are still unspent. The revenue from this canal has so far more than justified the expectations formed regarding it.

The Lower Ganges Canal is the most important work in progress in the North West Provinces. The supply is drawn from the River Ganges by a masonry weir, the closing of which was successfully accomplished during the past year. The grant for expenditure during the coming year is £ 170,000; revised estimates for this project have been submitted, and are now under the consideration of the Government of India, meantime permission has been accorded to proceed with the more urgent works: the first 40 miles of the main canal and the supply branch, 22 miles in length, will be finished by the close of next year. The remaining earth-work of the main canal, as far as its junction with the old Cawnpoor Branch, is also nearly complete. About £ 1,083,000 will have been spent on this canal to the end of 1876-77; the ultimate expenditure will probably considerably exceed £ 2,000,000.

The project for a canal from the River Betwa in Bundelkhund has proved to be too expensive to justify its execution from the Loan funds; further enquiries are being made with a view to substituting, if practicable, a cheaper and less elaborate scheme.

The execution of the project for the Eastern Ganges Canal to water a portion of Rohilkhund has been postponed indefinitely owing to doubts as to the volume of water available from the Ganges after providing for the Lower Ganges Canal.

In the Punjab there are four series of works in progress from Extraordinary funds; two, the Sirhind and Swat River Canal projects, are not yet brought into operation. Indeed the last has only been just begun, and though it gives fair prospect of paying interest on its outlay, it has been accepted rather on political than on material reasons. With this exception it is the only new Irrigation project which has been sanctioned within the last two years, for in my opinion it is desirable to complete those already commenced, and watch their prospects before we commit ourselves to any further great or doubtful operations; the other two consist of improvements and extensions of existing canals—the Bari Doab and the Western Jumna.

The Bari Doab Canal has been yielding revenue since 1860; the estimated cost of the improvements now in progress is £ 333,114, of which about £ 135,000 will have been spent to the end of 1876-77. The grant proposed for the coming year is £ 24,791. The two new branches have been completed, the grant now to be made will be utilised in constructing distributaries. Two new distributaries have been completed on the old portion of the canal. The escape sluices of the weir across the Ravi at the head of the canal suffered severely from the floods again this year, but not to the same extent as in 1875: the protective and training works were also slightly damaged.

The work on the Western Jumna Canal consists of a masonry weir across the Jumna River with regulating heads for both Eastern and Western Jumna Canals; and of new channels in substitution for portions of the main canal and branches. The estimate for works is about £ 730,000; about £ 262,000 will have

been spent up to the end of 1876-77, and the grant for the coming year is £ 74,900. The head-works are approaching completion, land has been acquired for the portions known as the new Main Line and new Delhi Branch, and a considerable quantity of material has been collected, two of the new distributaries have been completed, and another is in hand.

The largest work under construction is the Sirhind Canal, drawing its supply from the Sutlej River for the irrigation of the British Districts of Loodiana and Firozpoor, and the Native States of Patiala, Jheend and Nabha; the entire cost of the works is estimated at £ 3,087,388, of which £ 1,187,000 will be contributed by the Native States. The outlay to the end of 1876-77 will probably aggregate £ 1,485,000, and the grant for the coming year is £ 248,217, of which £ 107,317 will be contributed by the Native States. The head-works and the excavation of the main canal are well in hand, and seven out of the eight bridges are complete. Convict labor has been tried with success on these works. The Abohur Branch and the first and second feeders are well advanced. The third feeder and the Patiala navigation channel are nearly complete, and the excavation of the Choya Branch is complete to the 20th mile. Work on the navigable junction with the Sutlej at Firozpoor was commenced during the year.

The fourth and last work is the Swat River canal in the Eusufzaie valley, at an estimated cost of £ 167,313; a commencement of work has been made, and about £ 10,000 spent. Its chief object is to induce some of the lawless borderers to settle down in British territory, and betake themselves to peaceful pursuits. It will be desirable to push on the works to completion as rapidly as possible; the grant proposed for the coming year is £ 30,484.

Of the Ordinary grant for 1877-78 amounting to £ 900,600, as against £ 958,800 for 1876-77, £ 141,163 will be an addition to the Capital outlay on the works. £ 544,133 provides for the current expenses of works in operation for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, and £ 245,305 are charges debitable to works for which there are no Capital or Revenue accounts.

In Madras the principal works on which Capital expenditure is being partially incurred from the Ordinary Revenues are the Godavery Delta, the Kistna Delta system, the Pennair Delta system and the Chembrumbaukum Tank. For the Madras water-works a grant of £ 2,774 exclusive of establishment is provided in the Budget which will be utilised on embanking the river and left side of supply channel, in extension of weirs in the supply channels and in works of protection from the river floods. The tanks are in good order, and the weir has been raised to full tank level. In the Godavery District a larger extent of cultivation and of revenue is anticipated. In the Tanjore District the high floods towards the end of July breached in the left bank of the Vennaur Tank, and caused considerable damage to the crops. Owing to the prevailing drought the supply in the river has proved insufficient for the irrigation under the river.

The total grant amounts to £ 262,000, the grant for 1876-77 being £ 272,200, and the average outlay of the three previous years £ 266,986. The necessity for increasing the normal Irrigation grant so often urged by Madras owing to the vast revenue at stake and the interests to life and agriculture involved by the efficient maintenance of Irrigation Works, has received consideration and further detailed information has been called for. The large irrigation works already constructed in the Godavery,

Kistna, Pennair, Tanjore, &c., have assisted not only in reducing the extent of the Districts subject to scarcity at exceptional times, but also in increasing production in ordinary years, and in this double capacity they differ from some of the works in Bengal which are more for the prevention of famine only.

Of the grant assigned, £35,999 is for works, and £146,759 for repairs, the balance being devoted to establishment and other charges. Of the grant for works, £3,987 is for Embankments, £3,091 for the Chembrumbaukum Tank Project, and the remainder for sundry minor works.

In the Bombay Presidency there are numerous irrigation works under construction from the ordinary revenues. The Desert canal of Sind which takes its supply from the River Indus to irrigate land both in Khilat and British territory is one of the principal. The estimated cost is £83,481 of which £42,500 have been spent; a grant of £6,100 has been made for expenditure during next year on this canal from which an ultimate net revenue of £7,737 is expected. A grant of £5,362 has been made for the excution of the important series of embankments known as the Kashmor and Begari bunds which are designed to shut out the flood water of the Indus for a distance of 45 miles, and to protect the land on the right bank. The provision now made will, it is expected, suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £72,947. The Begari Canal, 76 miles in length, and yielding a revenue of £17,639 is being enlarged, extended and improved at an estimated cost of £104,942, these improvements are expected to double the area under irrigation, and raise the profits to 15 per cent. on the outlay: this canal will be protected from injury by the Kashmor Bund; a grant of £6,100 is allotted for the coming year. The Sukkur Canal is approaching completion, its supply is derived from the Indus, the main canal is 75 miles long, and is capable of irrigating 88,250 acres, yielding a revenue of £18,400. The estimated cost of the project is £106,892. The grant for the coming year is £2,440. The Eastern Narra system comprises a series of works extending from the Indus at Rohri to the Runn of Cutch. Provision is made for £6,100 for expenditure during the coming year. The Great Marak Canal in the Hyderabad Collectorate has been enlarged at an estimated cost of £17,008. This work promises to yield a good return for the money spent, the grant for the coming year is £400. A grant of £ 1,200 is made for works on the Fuleli Canal chiefly to secure efficient control over the supply of water; the main canal is 95 miles long and the branches aggregate 986 miles. A small provision of £700 is made for the Krishna Canal which is nearly completed, the estimated cost is £62,341, and it already irrigates 4,000 acres: progress on all these canals is much restricted by want of funds.

The total grant assigned is £ 180,000, of which £ 47,365 is for works, £79,465 for repairs, and the remainder for establishment and other charges. Of the provision for new works, £2,387 will be spent in the completion of 12 works, estimated to cost £262,068, and on which it is expected that £248,623 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. For other works in progress, the grants for which will not suffice for completion in 1876-77, £27,604 has been given, the estimated cost being £262,068, and the probable outlay to end of 1876-77 £333,392. The balance of the grant for new works has been devoted to sundry small and minor works.

On Irrigation Works, commenced in view to give employment to the distressed, £225,000 have been spent from famine relief funds, the total estimated cost of these works being £467,500

In Bengal the principal works under investigation, the expenses connected with which are defrayed from the Ordinary revenues, are the Tirhoot irrigation scheme and the Hooghly irrigation scheme; the expenditure during the current year on the former has been £8,148. A very promising scheme of irrigation from the Gunduck River was prepared this year; it consists in diverting a perennial supply from the River Gunduck into some natural beds of streams, which in the ordinary course are dry except in the rainy season.

In the North-West Provinces the expenditure from the Ordinary grant consists almost entirely in Minor Works and Repairs connected with the large canal systems. The subject of drainage has occupied the serious attention of Government, and enquiries have shown that a very large expenditure may prove eventually necessary. During the current year about £ 65,000 were spent on these works, the cost being shared by Extraordinary funds, Imperial revenues and Provincial funds. A project for navigable communication between the Ganges Canal and the Agra Canal at Delhi is under consideration by the North Western Provinces Government.

In the Punjab, the chief items of expenditure from the Ordinary grant are on repairs to the Bari Doab and the Western Jumna Canals; a few Minor Works are in progress and call for no remark.

In Mysore the grant for the current year is £96,800. Irrigation in this part of India is carried on chiefly from tanks and reservoirs. The principal works in progress are the extension of the North Channel, and the completion of the Sereeramdavur dam the Chickdawur Sagar Channel, the Sulikerray Series of tanks, the Hussergutta Series of tanks and various other Minor Works. There is also a scheme for water-supply to the town and station of Bangalore at a cost of £56,925, and for the water-supply of the town of Mysore, at a cost of £41,820.

In British Burmah, the principal works under construction are the Irrawaddy embankments for the protection of the culturable land along the river; one section, 27 miles long, will protect a hundred and twenty thousand acres; £4,500 are entered for expenditure for next year, which will suffice to complete the work, at an estimated cost of £ 12,353. Three other sections previously completed with an aggregate length of 154 miles are to be raised and strengthened at an estimated cost of £30,464, and for these works £ 40,900 have been allotted for expenditure during the coming year. A grant of £1,000 is also made for the reclamation of the Pegu Plain, this sum will suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £24,954, this work is calculated to reclaim 50,000 acres of good land and to afford protection to the canal from inundation; the Pegu and Sittang navigable Canal, executed from Provincial funds at a cost of £118,690, will be completed in the coming year, and will, it is hoped, be open to traffic by April or May 1878.

In Rajpootana, the system of irrigation is from tanks dependent for their supply on local rainfall; the proposed expenditure is on completing and maintaining these tanks, and calls for no special remarks.

The aggregate construction outlay on Irrigation Works, ordinary and extraordinary, throughout India up to the end of the year 1875-76 as booked in the registers of the Public Works Department amounts to £16,554,690, of which the expenditure shown for Madras and Bombay is open to correction, the accounts not having been completely adjusted.

The expenditure in Burmah has been altogether on flood embankments and protective works; the works in Oudh and Central Provinces have been abandoned. In the three Provinces, Bengal, the North-West and Punjab, the aggregate outlay has been £12,348,057, and in these only can a comparison be usefully made of expenditure and returns.

On the financial results of Irrigation Works I have already spoken.

The irrigation from the Orissa, Midnapoor and Tidal Canal is of very slow growth, and it is feared that the income from this source will never, under the present system, yield an adequate return on the Capital that has been invested. The Sone Canal and the Agra Canal have only recently been brought into operation, and there is a fair prospect of their eventually proving profitable undertakings both directly and indirectly; the condition of the Ganges and Eastern and Western Jumna Canals is very prosperous, and the Bari Doab Canal is now yielding a fair income.

It will be premature for me here now to do more than to allude to the proposals for a further localization of Irrigation Works. I have from my arrival in India felt that the success of some, if not of all these works would be better secured if they were the outcome of local sacrifice and self-denial rather than of Government munificence alone, and that local interests and local duties should call this class of improvement into existence. Indeed, without ignoring altogether the responsibilities of the State towards the land, resting on the assurance of those who know India better than I do, and who understand the relations of the landholders to the cultivator, I would wish to see no work of Irrigation commenced till those who expected the benefit had either subscribed the Capital or had given a guarantee for the interest of the work which has to be undertaken from Loan funds. I am inclined to draw a distinction between lands, such as those in Sind, in Burmah, and in Bengal too to some small extent, which need protection from flood. I will not dwell further on this matter, leaving time to thoroughly work out what is needed to effect a change in policy, from which, if care and caution are exercised to give it effect in its earlier stages, I for one believe, infinite benefit will ultimately arise, though for the moment extreme advocates for irrigation may not acquiesce in the chances of very rapid development.

Early in last year with the assent of Lord Northbrook I suggested such a course in reference to a very extensive scheme put forward for the protection of Behar against the recurrence of the disasters of 1874, and for the mitigation of the normal misery of that overcrowded district. The response I received from the then Government of Bengal gave but little hope that any means could be relied upon beyond the usual one of the work being undertaken by the Indian Treasury. I trust that the present Government of Bengal will be able to show that its predecessor was deceived.

I am also now in communication with the Government of the Punjab on a project lately submitted by it, in order to ascertain if the work can be undertaken on the conditions we are now seeking to establish.

The extension to Local Governments of administrative control with a simultaneous increase of their responsibilities cannot fail, if guarantees are taken for the continuity of a fixed and stable policy, (the difficulty of all personal

government subject to a short tenure) to result in greater local efficiency even if it does not secure greater economy and thrift in outlay.

Of the application of the same principle of local management to Railways, I confess I do not myself entertain a favorable opinion unless indeed full powers on questions of principle are reserved in the hands of a central authority; for the essential feature of Railway success—I mean financial success—is an arrangement for the public service at once simple, rapid, certain, and this can only be secured by unity and harmony in administration. To localize entirely the control of Railways would increase their cost in management, and re-introduce the worst features of the early European system, which all Railway administrators are now hoping to see followed by a more automatic system.

I hope to see this principle thoroughly recognised in this country at no distant date, and the whole Railway system of India guided by one authority, whilst the improving and increasing Revenue is devoted to the further development of the system itself.

It is possible perhaps, whilst enlisting the co-operation of the Local Government in aiding the sources and development of Railway traffic, not to weaken Railway administration: if this can be secured, the experiment is however worth a trial.

I have now, My Lord, to ask the Council's attention for a few minutes to the prospect of our State Railways.

The length of State Railways open for traffic, under construction and under survey at the close of 1876 was 2,720 miles, of which 170 miles are either Provincial or the property of foreign States, leaving 2,550 miles chargeable to Imperial Public Works Extraordinary. Of this length about 800 miles are now open for traffic, and 1,100 miles are under construction. On the remainder, construction operations have not yet been commenced.

During the past year the increase to the open mileage has not been large, the additional length permanently opened being only 128 miles, distributed over the Rajpootana, Punjab Northern, Tirhoot, Holkar and Neemuch lines. The Rajpootana line was opened throughout.

On the Indus Valley Railway 110 miles have been temporarily opened between Multan and Chuni Gote for the goods traffic of the Flotilla.

During the ensuing year a much greater addition to the open mileage is expected, which will make up the aggregate length to about 1,500 miles, thus maintaining the projected average of 300 miles a year since the date of first opening. The chief additions will be on the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley lines, on which it is expected that 660 miles will be opened for public traffic.

The total Imperial Extraordinary expenditure up to the close of 1875-76 was £ 11,785,492.

The estimated expenditure during the current year, 1876-77, is £2,788,000, and the estimate for the ensuing year is £ 2,728,000, which will raise the total expenditure at the close of 1877-78 to about £17,300,000.

The grant for the coming year provides for steady progress on the lines already under construction, and for a commencement of the extension of the Punjab Northern Railway to Rawul Pindee, and of the Western Rajpootana Railway.

It has been necessary in the present state of the finances to restrict the grant for the latter to only £ 100,000. And for the same reason, other lines on which a small commencement should be made so as to carry forward the extension of our railways with regularity must, I fear, be postponed.

These are the Chatisgurh line from Nagpore and the Neemuch-Nasirabad link of the Central Indian system. The extension of the Northern Bengal Railway to the foot of the hills—a distance of about 30 miles—is also a work which, I still trust, may be pushed on if our prospects brighten in the coming autumn.

In the course of the last month the earth-works of two railways, the claims of which had already been before the Government, have been authorized as famine relief works. These are the Dhond and Munmar, forming a chord above the Ghâts between the north-east and south-east lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and which if existing would be especially valuable in the present crisis,—and an extension of the Madras Railway from Bellary to Hubli. This last line when carried out will not be complete without an outlet on the western coast.

As in the case of the famine of 1874 when the construction of certain lines had to be anticipated, so now, these lines must be accepted as divergences from the fixed programme of our Railway scheme.

With an annual appropriation of three millions approximately for railways, we ought to be prepared to put in hand about 400 miles of line yearly. As respects future extensions therefore it may be mentioned that we have surveys in progress for lines in Burmah towards the frontier;—from Assam on the east to Tirhoot on the west;—from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur; and from Sukkur towards the western frontier.

The receipts from the open lines are, for the current year, estimated at about £370,000 with a mean open mileage of 742 distributed over eight different lines.

The net receipts are estimated at £105,000.

The State Railway system is burdened with several small detached lines, such as the Nalhati, Calcutta and South-Eastern and Wardah Valley. The last will, it is hoped, prove particularly valuable as a mineral branch. It also serves the cotton mart of Hingunghât. Of others, such as the Punjab Nothern, Holkar, Neemuch, and Tirhoot, small sections only are as yet opened for traffic. The open mileage of these seven lines aggregates only 360 miles. This want of continuity is unavoidable, but so long as it lasts, the traffic cannot be large, and the expenses of working must be disproportionately high.

I have already stated that portions of the Northern Punjab and Indus Valley Railways are now open for traffic, and the rapid development of trade especially on the former, even with the very limited rolling-stock available, already shows net receipts in excess of working expenses which justify these works being classed as Extraordinary.

And this consideration leads me to refer to the change which seems to be proposed in carrying out the policy for Extraordinary works, by which no works so classed will be aided by loan money unless they are likely to be *fully* remunerative, and instead of its being required, as formerly laid down by the Secretary of State, that no loan money spent on a work shall be treated as Extraordinary except where the yield will cover the interest on the *loan*, it will be required that no loan money shall be spent on a work except where the yield will cover the interest on the *whole cost*. Heretofore the policy has really been to combine the employment of Loan Funds with that of surplus ordinary revenue, so as on the one hand to expedite the progress of the works, and on the other to keep down the real interest for borrowed money, in order to avoid burdening the future.

Thus when a work has been considered reasonably certain to pay say 3 per cent. on its total cost, or even 2 per cent., it has been thought proper to allow of its inclusion in the category of Extraordinary works, in expectation that so much of its cost would be defrayed by ordinary revenue, that the remaining portion, defrayed by borrowed money, would have *its* interest covered by the yeild; and this has prevented the progress of the work being retarded to only such a pace as would have been possible from the exclusive employment of the current revenues.

Further it is to be considered that the system of Extraordinary State Railways is mainly a system for constructing Railways by the use of funds raised by Government direct, instead of by the use of funds raised by Guaranteed Companies.

There is no more unsoundness, so far as I can see, in the financial policy that would commit the State to the liability for interest on funds raised by itself, than to the policy that commits it to liability for interest raised by Guaranteed Companies; and I think that no one will venture to deny that the liability so incurred has been fully justified, and that the policy was a sound one.

Next year the gross receipts from a mean open mileage of 1,230, distributed over 11 different lines, are expected to amount to £675,000, and the net receipts to a little over £190,000.

The receipts per mile open per week average about £10 only. This is a small figure compared with the earnings of some of the trunk lines, but its increase depends on the gradual completion of a system.

For example the only State line of considerable length as yet open throughout is the Rajpootana Railway, 400 miles long. The last section of this line was opened in February 1876, and in the same half-year the net receipts from a gross traffic, £13 per mile per week, returned 5 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay.

I have seen it stated that the State lines have been constructed at a much greater cost than the Guaranteed lines, and their average mileage cost has been criticised. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of such a question on this occasion, but the fullest information will be published hereafter. For the present I think it sufficient to say that the comparative outlay on particular works and the several conditions under which they have been undertaken and constructed, can be accounted for, and that their cost compares favorably with the lines of other countries. Whether the sums advanced under the guarantee had been excessive or the reverse, the Companies in India owe their prosperity to the fact that they obtained their capital at a moderate rate of interest in virtue of the Government Guarantee.

It has been more than once asserted that the policy which was inaugurated by Lord Hardinge, and to which Lord Dalhousie gave life and vigour, was a policy which has led to great loss and extravagance. My Lord, such loss and extravagance, if there has been either one or the other, are absolutely insignificant when compared with what has been realised by the Americans, and by other nations who have not enjoyed the credit which India could always command, and who from this want of sufficient means were forced to adopt a cheaper and less durable type of road. The heavier outlay had to be incurred at last, and the final cost of the railroads in those countries will be found to exceed eventually the first and permanent outlay upon our Indian lines.

The special standard gauge of India was, without doubt, an error into which I myself fell when introducing Railways into Australia in 1855 and subsequent years, but I believed then with those who also advised the Government of India that the battle of the gauges would result in a compromise, and that the 5 feet 6 inch gauge would be the universal standard.

The result of this controversy subsequently led in this country to the unfortunate break of gauge by the further adoption of the metre gauge; and although no doubt this latter gives on its first cost a better return than is secured on the outlay on a wider gauge, still I question whether a more extended working will secure as large a proportion of profits as the traffic developes.

Had the early founders of the Indian Railways adopted the 4 feet 8½ inch standard gauge of England, I am confident that our lines would long since have been paying a handsome subsidy to the Indian Treasury, that the extent of our Railway system would have been far greater, and that we should not have been afflicted with the curse of a break of gauge.

The Guaranteed Railway system in India was extended during the year ending 31st December 1876 by the opening of a portion of the South Indian Railway in Madras, and by the completion of a short branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Bombay.

The total number of miles open at the end of 1876 was 5,899 against 5,693 miles at the close of 1875.

Disasters to bridges occurred in Bombay and the Punjab. Twenty-five spans of the Narbada Bridge on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway were swept away by floods, and three spans of the Sutlej Bridge on the Sindh and Punjab line were destroyed, both accidents causing temporary stoppage of traffic upon the damaged sections.

It is estimated that the total capital withdrawals for expenditure on Guaranteed Railway and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Companies to 31st March 1877 will be £95,788,000, which includes a sum of £372,000, the balance of a loan of £600,000 obtained for works by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company from the Secretary of State.

Divided thus—	£
Expenditure in England	42,628,000
„ in India	53,160,000

5. Deducting the capital invested in the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, the net expenditure on Guaranteed Railways will be £94,416,000.

The amount of Capital, which it is estimated will be remaining in the hands of Government, belonging to Guaranteed Railway Companies, on the 31st March 1877, is £420,631, which may be distributed over the various Railways as follows:—

	£
E. I. Railway Main Line at their credit	69,227
„ Jubbulpore Line (debit)	**159,836**
Eastern Bengal Railway („)	**171**
Madras Railway (credit)	132,626
South Indian Railway (debit)	**43,090**
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (debit)	**5,230**
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (debit)	**48,507**
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway (debit)	**101,671**
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway (credit)...	577,283
Total credits to Railways	779,136
Debits	**358,505**
Net credit ...	420,631

Taking into consideration a sum of £514,400, which the Secretary of State estimates will be received on account of Capital during the year 1877-78, it is estimated that, looking at the Guaranteed Railways as a whole, all the funds belonging to them will be exhausted, and a further sum of £343,111 expended.

The details of these figures are :—

	£
E. I. Railway Main Line (debit)	**109,773**
„ Jubbulpore Line (debit)	**152,961**
Eastern Bengal Railway (debit)	**16,471**
Madras Railway (credit)	50,443
South Indian Railway (debit)	**337,840**
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (debit)	**90,230**
Great Indian Peninsula (debit)	**310,524**
Oudh and Rohilkhund (credit)	80,629
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi („)	543,616
Total credits ...	674,688
„ debits ...	**1,017,799**
Net „ ...	**343,111**

It will be seen from the above that some provision of funds will have to be made to meet expenditure.

The gross earnings for 1876-77 were estimated for the Budget at £7,888,000, they are now expected to reach £9,499,000. This large increase is due principally to the following exceptional causes :—

The impetus given to the grain traffic by the famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; the activity in the export trade of grain, created in some measure by the adverse rate of exchange, and further stimulated by the reduction in the rates for long carriage of grain on the East Indian Railway; and the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

The working expenses for the Budget of 1876-77 were estimated at £4,238,000, they are now likely to amount to £4,937,000. The net traffic receipts were estimated at £3,650,000, they will now probably amount to £4,562,000.

The moiety of surplus profits payable to shareholders was reckoned at £179,000 for the Budget-Estimate of 1876-77, it will now amount to £274,000.

The gross interest payable under guarantee is expected to be £4,708,000 against the Budget-Estimate of £4,730,000, from which, if the amount of net traffic receipts, less the moiety re-payable to shareholders, be deducted, the remainder £420,000 will represent the loss to the State for the year against the Budget-Estimate of £1,259,000.

The gross earnings for the Budget year 1877-78 are estimated at £8,553,300, which is less than the amount expected to be realized during 1876-77 by £945,700, owing to the abnormally heavy traffic in food grains going to the famine districts, to the increased exportations by the fall in the rate of exchange, and to the exceptional receipts of the Delhi Assemblage in the latter year.

The gross receipts budgetted for next year amount in the gross to a little more than was put down in the Budget for the current year, and than the actuals for the year 1875-76. If, however, the sums set against each Railway are examined, it will be seen that there is a fair increase expected on all Railways except two, the Great Indian Peninsula and Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways, whose receipts are taken at £434,000 less than 1875-76. The decrease in the former is trifling, but that on the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi amounts to nearly £400,000, the cause being that in the year 1875-76 a large sum which had been debited to Revenue was written back to the debit of Capital, and consequently increased out of all normal proportion the gross earnings. The normal actuals of 1875-76 might, therefore, be considered as about £7,884,000, and the Budget is some £670,000 more than this.

Unfortunately the working expenses are not affected in the same way, but have to be set down for a progressive traffic, and in some cases to provide for the inevitable heavy repairs which must follow the unprecedented rush of grain traffic caused principally by the wants of the famine districts of Bombay and Madras, and partly by the expansion of the export trade of wheat and seeds. If, as may be hoped, this trade becomes a permanent and prosperous one, we may look for considerable and steady enhancement of receipts, but the carrying resources of both the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways have been severely strained, and on the latter Railway it has been determined to build more rolling-stock, to enable them to carry all that is offered.

But building rolling-stock takes time, and probably the coming official year will have run nearly its whole length before the necessary additional carrying accommodation is provided.

A further fact has to be borne in mind, namely, that while, in consequence of the enormous traffic which has been carried during this official year, very large surplus profits in excess of the guaranteed interest have been earned, the payment to the shareholders of the moiety of these heavy surplus profits falls in the next official year, and this tends to put next year's transactions in a comparatively unfavourable light.

The estimated loss to the State during 1877-78 compares as follows :—

	1875-76. £	1876-77. £	1877-78. £
Guaranteed Interest	4,688,000	4,708,000	4,716,000
Deduct—			
Net receipts	3,713,000	4,288,000	3,716,000
Loss	975,000	420,000	1,000,000

But of the sum of £1,000,000 shown as the net charge against the State for 1877-78, an amount of £250,000 may at least be taken as representing the excess moiety of surplus profits earned during the preceding year, but paid to shareholders in that year, so that if each official year could have been made to bear the burden of its own moiety of surplus profits, 1876-77 would have cost the State about £670,000 and 1877-78 about £750,000.

In order to form an opinion of the different undertakings paying or falling short of the guarantee, a table of average receipts per mile per week

and probable ratio of expenses to gross average receipts has been prepared, based upon the Regular Estimate for the year 1876-77 :—

Name of Railways.	Length.	Cost per mile.	Interest at 5 per cent. on Capital cost per mile per week.	Estimated average gross earnings per mile per week.	Probable percentage of expenses to gross earnings.	Probable cost of working.	Probable net profit per mile per week.	Probable profit and loss. Above guarantee.	Probable profit and loss. Below guarantee.	Effect of Government guarantee. Half gains above guarantee.	Effect of Government guarantee. Below guarantee.
	Miles.	Rs.		1876-77. Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line ...	1,279¾	2,32,402	223	520	33	172	348	125	...	41,59,187	...
Ditto Jubbulpore ...	223¾	1,65,774	159	274	47	129	145	...	14	...	1,62,744
Eastern Bengal	158	2,13,695	205	456	57	200	196	...	9	...	73,944
Madras	857¾	1,28,764	124	176	73	129	47	...	77	...	34,35,432
South Indian *	477¼	81,844	78	88	63	55	33	...	45	...	11,18,520
Bombay Baroda and Central India	417¾	2,03,695	196	293	44	129	164	...	32	...	6,95,552
Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,278¼	1,95,572	188	390	43	168	222	34	...	11,34,194	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	542¾	1,04,558	100	119	64	76	43	...	57	...	16,09,452
Sind and Punjab	663¾	1,72,677	166	232	64	149	83	...	83	...	28,61,508
										53,93,331	99,57,152
											53,93,381
								Net deficit			46,63,771
								Exchange = £ ...			420,000

* System still incomplete.

These results are approximate only, because the receipts towards the close of the year are necessarily only estimated, and an analysis of accounts has not been made. But they are sufficiently accurate to show which of the undertakings are profitable, and to which of them attention must be directed to endeavour to foster traffic and produce better results for the future.

There are two methods open for the purpose of producing better financial results on Railways in India, the first by measures to promote traffic, the second by means of more economical working.

These two methods, however, really must work in unison. Cheap working of Railways will induce cheap freight charges, and cheap freight charges will undoubtedly promote traffic; but no economy of this nature can be true, if the efficiency of the Railway is affected by the measures taken to introduce it.

It is only necessary to glance at the table of expenses and receipts to observe that some of the most expensive and efficient lines in India pay the best, but at the same time the fact must not be lost sight of that these lines are the streams of traffic into which the feeders run; and though expensive arrangements may be necessary in the one case, they become superfluous in the other. Efficiency for the extent of traffic is an absolute need and real economy on all Railways.

The promotion of traffic by the lowering of rates and fares within certain limits is, in accordance with the original Railway contracts, in the hands of the Railway Companies, and in some cases it is not always apparent that the interests of the public and of the shareholders are for the time being identical.

The Government of India may be said to have a life interest in the Railways, whilst the shareholders are tenants for a term only, and circumstances may occur, which place reforms and reductions of rates, in the light of too far distant benefits to recompense the present holders of the Railway stock.

In order to promote the most healthy discussion of all matters connected with Railway administration in India, not only as regards the older Guaranteed Railways, but also for the benefit of the new State lines, a Railway Conference was convened during the past year, from which it was hoped substantial results would accrue. The extent of the calamity in Madras and Bombay rendered it necessary however for all Railway men to be at their posts, and for a time this gathering has had to be postponed.

I am pleased, however, to be able to report that one very important enquiry has been satisfactorily completed. I refer to the matter of Military transport by rail. Enquiries have been conducted by Committees of Officers during the past cold seasons, in regard to the capacities of our stock, and the arrangements provided on the Continent for the transport of sick and wounded, &c., have been reported on by an Officer who visited the Exhibition at Brussells in August last for this purpose.

With this information before us it is hoped that steps may be shortly taken to give practical effect to the suggestions that have been offered, so that the full advantage of our Railway system may be realised in the assistance it will give to the Army at all times.

The traffic, both passenger and goods, on lines in India has had an upward tendency of late years, and which I will state in detail—

Year.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Passenger. Passenger carried over one mile of Railway.	Passenger. Average number of passenger per mean mile open.	Goods. Gross tons of goods booked.	Goods. Average tons per mean mile open.	Remarks.
		Millions.				
1872 ...	5,123	1,133¾	221,291	Not obtained.		
1873 ...	5,399	1,243½	230,277	4,016,191	744	
1874 ...	5,604	1,213¾	216,607	5,135,998	916	Famine year.
1875 ...	5,640	1,334½	236,639	4,472,802	795	
1876 ...	5,841	1,382½	236,275	5,766,526	986	Famine year.

Reductions in fares and the increased comfort of travellers will doubtless induce larger traffic receipts, in the same manner that reduced freight rates and a liberal classification, will bring about increased goods traffic; but these reforms must be dependent in a measure upon decreased expenses. Decreased working cost of Railways is dependent upon many causes, but the chief agent in effecting economy, and one with which the Government of this country has greatly to do, is the cost of fuel.

Of late the East Indian Railway coal yield at Kurhurballee has greatly increased, and the expense of getting coal has decreased to, perhaps, a minimum of 5*s.* per ton. The Company has also reduced its carrying charge from one-fifth to one-sixth of a pie per maund per mile, and now the Bengal coal is carried as far north as Lahore, as far west as Jabulpur and Ajmere, and is used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund system of lines.

It is not too much to say that the cost of coal limits, so far as Railway carriage is concerned, the horizon of the paying export of the products of India.

Cheap coal will render possible, long inland carriage of Indian grains to the sea ports, far beyond sea export. The movement of products will produce return trade, and thus the question of the development of the Indian coal industry becomes one of national as well as of Railway importance.

The prime cost of getting coal at the pit's mouth affects the matter but little. Taking the present East Indian Railway ruling rates of 5*s* a ton for getting, and one-sixth of a pie per maund for carriage, it may be assumed that the cost of getting is equal to 100 miles of carriage only, and therefore to distribute coal cheaply throughout India, new coal measures in different parts of the land must be worked, and connecting lines of Railway must be made.

It is an imperative duty to foster this subject. A commencement has been made in the Narbada Valley, and a coal line to the Warrora Collieries has been opened during the past year, and the use of the coal from these fields is extending in Western India.

But much remains to be done—Excellent coal has been found in Assam, which will afford a supply to Northern, and ultimately to North-Eastern, Bengal. Coal has been found in the valley of the Godavery, which may, when connecting lines of Railway have been made, afford a profitable supply to Madras and for the southern portion of the Great Indian Peninsula system of Railways.

The manufacture of iron generally follows the discovery and use of coal in all countries, and India is not an exception of this rule. During the past year an Iron Manufacturing Company in Bengal has assumed a definite form, and good results have been obtained from experiments with ore in England. I am also in hope that we may be able to start iron-works at no distant date in connection with the coal of the Wurdah Valley.

To Railways this industry is as important almost as the discovery and cheap distribution of coal. Maintenance of works as well as original construction will be cheaply carried out, and Government, in giving aid to the Iron Manufacturing Company, has confidence that no truer principles of political economy can be exercised in India than those of supplying Indian wants from Indian markets.

The cessation of all action by State agency in India for the material progress and development is strongly advocated by certain eminent public men. The facts and figures I have given are, My Lord, not exaggerated or cooked, and I think that they tend to show that the administration of these matters by the State has not been wholly mismanaged, and I venture to think that, compared with any number of similar enterprises undertaken solely by private agency and directed by the keenest self-interest, the result will not be given against the Public Works of India.

Not many months ago I saw a very strong attack calling in question the construction of Railways in Southern India, and asserting that it had been premature. It is true that they have not paid as yet the full guaranteed interest, but I venture to think that the part they are at this present moment playing in taking food to the famishing and otherwise perishing millions of Southern India is, in money saving value alone, beyond its debt to the public Treasury of India for arrears, setting aside the preservation of human lives, a view it is possible the authors would not recognise.

Having described the material operations and the financial position of the Public Works in India, I would ask, my Lord, to be permitted to say a few words in reference to those who are entrusted with the control and direction of those operations, the magnitude and variety of which can best be comprehended by the statement—dry and hard although from its very nature it must be—which I have just made.

Of the Officers more directly responsible to Government, I can only say, that I believe them trustworthy, and in every way well qualified for their position. I am confident that no nation in the world possesses a body of more able, conscientious and honourable workers than are the Engineers of India; and my Lord, I should be deceiving myself and deceiving you if I did not here publicly record my thorough conviction that this body has claims to consideration at the hands of the Government and public of India.

From the nature of its original composition and development, the present organization does not tend to timely retirement and to such a rapid flow of promotion as is desirable, and it is under this condition of things, with remedies deferred and incentives to work withheld, that the man is disheartened and his energy damped.

It may be years before the disheartening effect of the prejudicial influences I have noticed is fully felt in the morale and discipline of such a zealous body of men; but where the interests of the Government and country, and the very lives, I may say, of the people, are dependent on the labours of this section of our Indian community, no grievance should be allowed to remain.

There is another subject on which much has been said and written, and that is the employment of Natives and the displacement of Europeans on our Railways. On this point I wish clearly to say that the views of the Government of India, if I understand them aright, are that, without discouraging Europeans, every encouragement will be given to the efficient training of Natives for all kinds of suitable work on our lines; not on the grounds of its being a possibly cheaper course—a matter of minor importance when safety of life or limb is at stake—but on the ground that this system will open up to the Natives of India a means by which they can gain strength and self-reliance, and may supplement, rather than supplant, Europeans.

To show how large has been the field of fresh industrial occupation thus extended to the people of both races, I would, my Lord, call attention to the following facts:—At the end of last September, the length of our open lines aggregated some 6,600 miles. Without taking into consideration the number employed upon the lines under construction, there was engaged in the higher or general administration, such as Agency, Audit, Pay, Stores, Medical, &c., an establishment of 305 Europeans, 240 East Indians, and 8,059 Natives. On Traffic and Telegraphs there were 861 Europeans, 1,038 East Indians, and 22,759 Natives. In the Engineer's Branch, 327 were Europeans, 227 East Indians, and 40,670 were Natives. In the Locomotive and Carriage Establishments, 1,539 Europeans, 1,245 East Indians, and 29,766 Natives. Thus making a total of 3,032 Europeans, 2,750 East Indians, and 1,01,254 Natives, and besides this nearly all of the 784 Railway Stations are in charge of educated Natives as Station Masters. These figures, My Lord, speak for themselves, and testify that on our Railways there is a large field open for the employment of Natives. The advantage to the bulk being in their constant intercourse during daily work with an industrious and painstaking class of the European

community, and to the more fairly educated in habits of order and independence which their duties of more or less responsibility are sure to inculcate.

I have, I fear, gone into such detail that possibly the great characteristics and leading features of Indian Public Works, in which the State has assumed the position that in other countries is taken by private or associated enterprise, may have been lost; and I would venture before concluding the more especially to draw attention to them because this year the wave of our Revenue receipts has topped over that of annual liabilities or expenditure for interest on total outlay. It is possible doubtless that this is due to exceptional circumstances, but I believe that, even giving full credit for those circumstances, the next year and those following it will find these relations unchanged.

In dealing with the Budget for Extraordinary Works the actual proposed outlay is not the point to be considered so much as the state of the revenue and liabilities.

The practical mode of dealing with them is to compare the whole revenue of all remunerative works with the interest on all Extraordinary outlay.

I will state more fully what I mean.

The account stands thus—

	£
The real cost to the State of the Ordinary Public Works Department is	2,105,000
(This is an outlay not of a remunerative character.)	
To this should be added the grant from Imperial to Provincial funds for Public Works	1,400,000
Making the whole cost to the State of Public Works other than those which are meant to be remunerative ...	3,500,000

	£
The interest annually payable on Guaranteed Capital is ...	4,710,000
The interest payable on the up to date capital of extraordinary works is	1,170,000
Total	5,880,000

Against this there is a Total Revenue of £5,985,000, made up as under—

	£	£
Direct Irrigation	5,000	
Railway	3,670,000	5,985,000
Enhanced land in Madras, Bombay, North Western Provinces and Punjab	2,310,000	

In Madras the Irrigation outlay is a Public Works charge, while virtually none of the Revenue due to Irrigation (which is undeniably enormous, at least £2,000,000) is credited to Public Works, but to Land Revenue, leaving a gain to the State of £105,000.

Even supposing that this gain did not exist, that the indirect revenue from Irrigation were less than what we claim it to be, this account shows that the annual outlay of the State for interest on the capital of Guaranteed Railways and of Extraordinary Works is met by the net profits from our remunerative Public Works; and that, therefore, as matters stand at present, these remunerative works are no burden at all on the tax-payer, even though interest is included on outlay which has as yet given no returns, although these returns are certain yet to come.

I think then we may assume that, whatever they may have been in the past, these works can hardly in any sense now be considered as burdens, conferring as they do incalculable benefits upon the country by increasing enormously its prospective wealth and prosperity. In fact in the aggregate they now meet all the annual liabilities we have incurred upon them.

You have, my Lord, in Council already conveyed to Colonel Dickens, the late Secretary of the Public Works Department, a public recognition of his services to the State. But I seize this occasion to acknowledge the great personal obligation I owe to him for the cordial aid and co-operation which he has afforded me, and which with his experience has lightened my labours in connection with the Public Works of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAY.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING *30TH JUNE 1876.*

No. I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Railways.	Mean Mileage open.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	856½	1,009,094*a*	30,87,397	22,46,040	8,41,357
South Indian	399	267,969	9,40,034	5,97,026	3,43,008
Great Indian Peninsula	1,266¼	2,916,457	1,32,40,073	56,27,314	76,12,759
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	430¼	656,6245	42,67,428	18,59,205	24,08,223
East Indian, Main Line	1,279¾	3,291,085	1,67,90,216	56,09,393	1,11,80,823
„ Jabalpur Line	223¾	270,643	12,41,143	5,82,924	6,58,219
Eastern Bengal	158¼	257,152	15,20,235	8,61,023	6,59,212
Oudh and Rohilkhand	548	554,113	18,33,634	11,81,568*c*	6,52,066
Punjab and Delhi	566¾*d*	618,972	42,49,488	27,06,689	15,42,799
Sindh	109¾*e*	124,004			
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	28	21,996	54,442	57,367	— 2,925
Nalhati (State)	27¼	19,963	40,671	36,718	3,953
Rajputana (State)	390½	367,611	13,21,546	7,49,249	5,72,297
Holkar „	57	86,050	2,11,521	1,90,508	21,013
Khamgaon „	8	3,104	30,675	20,752	9,923
Amraoti „	6	2,484	43,861	27,146	16,715
Wardha Valley „ *f*	18	4,237	16,993	19,179	— 2,186
Nizam's „	121	58,758	2,28,779	2,06,502	22,277
Tirhut „	45	34,382	79,022	59,486	19,536
Punjab Northern „	79¼	79,221	2,06,181	1,43,695	62,486
TOTAL ...	6,618½	10,643,919	4,94,03,339	2,27,81,784	2,66,21,555

a.—Exclusive of 46,856 miles run by construction trains for Engineering Department.
b.— Do. 60,678 do. do. do.
c.—This includes Rs. 1,12,945 net value of 63 covered goods wagons to replace condemned steel wagons which it has been decided to charge off to the expenses of the Carriage and Wagon Department during this half-year.
d.—Inclusive of the distance between Ghazeeabad and Delhi, 13 miles.
e.—Inclusive of the Keamaree Branch, 4 miles.
f.—The line was open for public traffic from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which it was closed.

No. II.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

Railways.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam Boat.	Sundries.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	12,76,946	17,07,748	12,027	...	90,676	30,87,397
South Indian	5,75,963	3,20,958	6,840	...	36,273	9,40,034
Great Indian Peninsula	25,20,852	1,04,30,143	20,435	...	2,68,643	1,32,40,073
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	12,11,548	29,37,122	13,844	...	1,04,914	42,67,428
East Indian, Main Line	48,86,796	1,13,75,461	24,798	36,359	4,66,802	1,67,90,216
„ Jabalpur Line	4,65,644	6,32,706	1,979	...	1,40,814	12,41,143
Eastern Bengal	6,37,287	7,04,585	2,961	1,16,940	58,462	15,20,235
Oudh and Rohilkhand	8,20,695	9,26,272	3,949	...	82,718	18,33,634
Punjab and Delhi	12,29,892	13,56,451	7,326	8,19,820	1,03,081	42,49,488
Sindh	66,505	6,53,649			12,764	
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	37,393	15,723	53	...	1,273	54,442
Nalhati (State)	25,378	14,643	557	...	93	40,671
Rajputana (State)	4,11,526	8,79,557	3,214	...	27,249	13,21,546
Holkar „	50,434	1,51,143	710	...	9,234	2,11,521
Khamgaon „	1,284	29,362	...	...	79	30,675
Amraoti „	4,017	39,727	...	...	117	43,861
Wardha Valley „	3,010	13,641	49	...	293	16,993
Nizam's „	1,13,854	1,14,809	334	...	109	2,28,779*a*
Tirhut „	24,375	34,490	890	...	19,267	79,022
Punjab Northern „	1,17,469	85,368	1,860	...	1,484	2,06,181
TOTAL ..	1,44,80,818	3,24,23,558	1,01,826	9,73,119	14,24,345	4,94,03,339

a.—Exclusive of Rs. 327, being the value of 386 spurious Hali Sicca Rupees.

No. III.
DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

Railways.	Passengers. First Class. Mileage fare.	First Class. Number.	First Class. Receipts.	Second Class. Mileage fare.	Second Class. Number.	Second Class. Receipts.	Third Class. Mileage fare.	Third Class. Number.	Third Class. Receipts.	Fourth or lowest Class. Mileage fare.	Fourth or lowest Class. Number.	Fourth or lowest Class. Receipts.	Total. Number.	Total. Receipts.	Season Tickets. Number.	Season Tickets. Receipts.	Miscellaneous including parcels, luggage, &c.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.	Pies.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	15·00	6,808	77,911	6·50	24,609	87,226	3·50	896,776	7,59,606	2·00	479,545	2,03,374	1,407,733	11,28,117	55	1,054	1,47,775	12,76,946	...	12,76,946
South Indian	8·00	3,564	8,986	3·00	30,518	18,019	...	...	...	2·00	1,311,305	5,21,386	1,345,387	5,48,391	2	50	27,522	5,75,963	...	5,75,963
Great Indian Peninsula ...	18·00	18,385	1,90,773	9·00	57,582	2,92,248	4·00	248,417	5,95,891	2·50	1,646,202	11,24,862	1,965,586	22,03,774	442	5,268	3,15,386	25,24,428	3576*a*	25,20,852
Bombay, Baroda and C. India ...	15·00	10,029	28,123	7·00	84,057	66,671	...	...	...	3·00 & 4·00	2,074,417	10,08,528	2,168,503	11,03,322	3,151	21,882	86,344	12,11,548	...	12,11,548
East Indian, Main Line ...	18·00	23,922	2,82,817	9·00	59,268	2,36,952	4·50	213,182	2,31,651	3·00	2,981,073	35,03,139	3,307,445	42,54,559	5,203	24,593	6,07,644	48,86,796	...	48,86,796
„ Jubbulpore Line ...	18·00	2,263	37,977	9·00	8,645	43,449	4·50	2,699	12,327	3·00	142,482	3,11,287	156,089	4,05,040	...	...	60,604	4,65,644	...	4,65,644
Eastern Bengal	12·00	16,305	21,455	6·00	29,325	18,533	4·55	175,300	1,21,551	3·00	692,703	4,04,846	913,633	5,66,385	1,348	7,786	63,116	6,37,287	...	6,37,287
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	9·00	10,472*b*	37,008*b*	...	...	...	2·00	1,316,312*b*	7,13,494*b*	1,326,784	7,50,502	...	...	70,193	8,20,695	...	8,20,695
Punjab and Delhi ...	17·87	9,045	78,844	8·94	20,436	72,539	4·35	10,271	22,983	2·59	1,134,257	9,07,260	1,174,009	10,81,626	...	...	1,48,266	12,29,892	...	12,29,892
Sindh	14·77	849	4,606	7·13	1,445	3,118	3·63	3,380	4,774	2·72	51,566	47,398	57,240	59,896	...	...	6,609	66,505	...	66,505
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	...	...	9·00	1,690*b*	996*b*	...	...	...	2·96	277,877*b*	34,982*b*	279,567	35,978	...	...	1,415*c*	37,393	...	37,393
Nalhati (State)	17·61	445	1,029	5·28	2,805	2,052	...	...	...	3·52	49,460	19,943	52,710	23,024	...	...	2,485*d*	25,509	131*e*	25,378
Rajputana (State) ...	9·86*f*	2,048	9,037	4·11*f*	8,437	14,557	...	...	...	2·02*f*	634,990	3,47,430	645,475	3,71,024	...	...	40,502	4,11,526	...	4,11,526
Holkar „	11·79	595	1,602	4·42	3,194	2,510	...	...	...	2·21	14,167	41,292	114,956	45,404	...	...	5,030	50,434	...	50,434
Khamgaon „	18·00	163	107	9·00	202	70	4·0	1,904	318	2·5	5,551	604	7,820	1,099	...	...	135	1,234	...	1,234
Amraoti „	18·00	196	97	9·00	857	233	4·0	19,698	2,469	2·5	12,345	978	33,096	3,777	...	...	240	4,017	...	4,017
Wardha Valley (State) ...	18·00	90	145	9·00	162	128	4·0	1,021	389	2·5	8,936	2,187	10,209	2,849	...	...	161	3,010	...	3,010
Nizam's (State)	18·00	1,052	7,623	9·00	3,953	12,953	4·0	7,325	14,411	2·5	82,397	64,315	94,727	99,302	...	...	14,552	1,13,854	...	1,13,854
Tirhut „ ...	13·00	551	1,321	6·5	1,058	948	...	...	...	2·4	53,728	20,847	55,337	23,116	...	...	1,277	24,393	18	24,375
Punjab Northern (State) ...	9·47	1,469	4,233	4·72	5,068	6,010	...	...	...	1·76	308,969	93,869	315,506	1,04,112	...	...	13,357	1,17,469	...	1,17,469
Total ...	...	92,774	7,56,686	...	353,783	9,16,220	...	1,609,973	17,66,370	...	13,375,282	93,72,021	15,431,812	1,28,11,297	10,201	60,633	16,12,613	1,44,84,543	3,725	1,44,80,818

a.—Irrecoverable outstandings. | *b.*—Called "Upper Class" and "Lower Class"; but as the fares charged nearly correspond with those charged for 2nd and 4th Classes, they are exhibited under these heads respectively.
c.—Includes Rs. 97, being the receipts from 17 passengers carried by Trolly. | *d.*—Includes Rs. 257, being the receipts from 47 passengers carried by Trolly. | *e.*—This amount was refunded to Postal Department. | *f.*—Average mileage fare.

No. IV.
DETAIL OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	General Merchandise. Ton-miles.	General Merchandise. Receipts.	Military Stores. Ton-miles.	Military Stores. Receipts.	Railway Materials for Construction. Ton-miles.	Railway Materials for Construction. Receipts.	Minerals. Ton-miles.	Minerals. Receipts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	29,348,962	16,34,744	535,585	56,518	65,098	2,214	16,733	709	13,563	17,07,748	...	17,07,748
South Indian	5,580,022	3,04,556	28,039	4,003	384,778	11,352	...	...	1,047	3,20,958	...	3,20,958
Great Indian Peninsula	187,475,431	1,02,23,437	1,073,285	94,332	747,613	34,040	94,658	4,495	84,318	1,04,40,622	10,479*a*	1,04,30,143
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	46,269,669	27,95,551	223,949	23,774	836,004	34,834	124,119	4,296	78,667	29,37,122	...	29,37,122
East Indian, Main Line	220,895,299	96,36,820	3,593,234	3,02,758	247,506	5,240	50,077,369	14,12,986	17,657	1,13,75,461	...	1,13,75,461
„ Jubbulpore Line	11,810,813	6,10,729	127,629	9,981	60	2	478,064	11,619	375	6,32,706	...	6,32,706
Eastern Bengal	13,323,777	6,84,308	16,201	1,148	62,066	1,293	245,794	9,322	8,514	7,04,585	...	7,04,585
Oudh and Rohilkhand	23,549,511	8,72,333	374,898	25,680	1,586,465	23,340	68,627	2,056	2,863	9,26,272	...	9,26,272
Punjab and Delhi	25,002,674	12,69,750	664,384	57,372	664,707	20,771	132,782	4,614	3,944	13,56,451	...	13,56,451
Sindh	9,786,019	6,46,897	80,352	6,488	...	...	...	...	264	6,53,649	...	6,53,649
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	395,286	15,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	15,723	...	15,723
Nalhati (State)	101,254	10,114	...	...	...	...	71,337	4,276	253	14,643	...	14,643
Rajputana (State)	11,381,981	8,69,686	6,494	649	95,487	4,609	33,039	2,108	2,505	8,79,557	...	8,79,557
Holkar „	1,473,861	1,20,070	36,287	3,796	601,322	26,882	...	...	499	1,51,247	104	1,51,143
Khamgaon „	158,607	29,321	2	1	...	...	...	...	40	29,362	...	29,362
Amraoti „	138,728	39,478	73	6	...	...	...	...	243	39,727	...	39,727
Wardha Valley (State)	177,603	12,015	...	...	23,329	1,528	...	...	98	13,641	...	13,641
Nizam's (State)	1,628,512	1,11,359	4,721	806	14,966	546	...	...	2,098	1,14,809	...	1,14,809
Tirhut „	714,552	31,975	...	...	44,061	2,484	1,368	40	43	34,542	52	34,490
Punjab Northern (State)	607,215	44,311	39,157	3,415	894,579	37,269	...	...	373	85,368	...	85,368
Total ...	589,819,776	2,99,62,686	6,804,290	5,90,727	6,268,041	2,06,404	51,343,890	14,56,521	2,17,855	3,24,34,193	10,635	3,24,23,558

a.—Irrecoverable outstandings.

No. V.
SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.	Locomotive expenses.	Carriage and wagon expenses.	Traffic expenses.	General charges.	Steam boat service.	Special and miscellaneous expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	7,20,285	7,53,843	2,03,353	3,22,090	2,24,909	...	21,560	22,46,040
South Indian	33,869	2,80,631	1,56,029	71,012	41,802	...	13,683	5,97,026
Great Indian Peninsula	9,25,884	23,47,000	8,19,607	8,64,090	4,93,293	...	1,77,440	56,27,314
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	5,46,384	5,64,689	1,60,724	3,01,709	2,40,976	...	44,723	18,59,205
East Indian, Main Line	15,14,829	13,28,766	5,94,266	12,22,150	7,31,442	29,537	1,88,403	56,09,393
„ Jabalpur Line	1,85,792	1,50,372	62,253	71,919	63,464	...	49,124	5,82,924
Eastern Bengal	1,73,976	1,64,850	68,602	1,92,728	1,36,065	1,17,080	7,722	8,61,023
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,87,884	3,64,827	2,17,527	2,08,473	1,58,882	...	33,975	11,81,568
Punjab and Delhi	6,16,328	5,02,523	1,39,966	2,69,746	2,61,376	5,10,828	89,232	27,06,689
Sindh	96,746	1,12,049	22,769	75,103			10,023	
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	19,319	16,063	9,492	5,615	6,509	...	369	57,367
Nalhati (State)	10,314	15,000	1,770	4,365	5,162	...	107	36,718
Rajputana „	2,19,797	2,60,377	46,228	1,14,156	97,768	...	10,923	7,49,249
Holkar „	33,512	59,095	19,066	36,103	41,243	...	1,489	1,90,508
Khamgaon „	1,695	Not shewn separately			...	...	...	20,752
Amraoti „	1,372	Not shewn separately			...	...	...	27,146
Wardah Valley (State)	3,132	2,910	2,712	8,220	2,205	...	...	19,179
Nizam's „	64,659	Not shewn separately			...	...	...	2,06,502
Tirhut „	14,295	22,409	2,085	10,419	9,727	...	551	59,486
Punjab Northern „	44,527	42,554	7,737	19,780	28,982	...	115	1,43,695
Total ...	54,14,599	69,87,958	25,34,186	37,97,678	25,53,805	6,57,445	6,49,439	2,27,81,784

No. VI.
DETAIL OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS AND STATIONS.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Maintenance of Permanent way and works.	Other Items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,37,580	5,66,861	15,844	7,20,285	...	7,20,285
South Indian	12,006	25,626	2,567	40,199	6,330 *a*	33,869
Great Indian Peninsula	1,93,283	11,75,222	22,568	13,91,073	4,65,189 *b*	9,25,884
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	85,059	3,70,690	14,903	5,46,384 *c*	...	5,46,384
East Indian, Main Line	2,55,738	14,10,074 *e*	44,437	17,10,249	1,95,420*d*	15,14,829
„ Jabalpur Line	40,620	1,54,025	5,113	1,99,758	13,966 *f*	1,85,792
Eastern Bengal	42,209	1,34,375 *h*	2,569	1,79,153	5,177 *g*	1,73,976
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,01,506	79,683	6,695	1,87,884	...	1,87,884
Punjab and Delhi	89,357	5,22,417	4,769	6,16,543	215 *h*	6,16,328
Sindh	10,306	83,847	2,593	96,746	...	96,746
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	853	18,430	36	19,319	...	19,319
Nalhati (State)...	131	10,053	130	10,314	...	10,314
Rajputana „	59,971	1,57,046	2,780	2,19,797	...	2,19,797
Holkar „	4,567	20,028	8,917	33,512	...	33,512
Khamgaon „	...	1,688	7	1,695	...	1,695
Amraoti „	...	1,255	117	1,372	...	1,372
Wardah Valley (State)	1,061	2,005	66	3,132	...	3,132
Nizam's (State)	25,084	38,170	1,405	64,659	...	64,659
Tirhut „	5,634	8,661	...	14,295	...	14,295
Punjab Northern (State)	3,348	41,078	101	44,527	...	44,527
Total ...	10,68,313	48,21,234	1,35,617	61,00,896	6,86,297	54,14,599

a.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *b.*—Of this Rs. 4,28,917 were charged to Permanent Way Materials Renewal Funds, and Rs. 36,272 to Extraordinary Casualties to Works Funds. | *c.*—This includes Rs. 75,732 reserved on account of reconstruction of Sabarmati bridge and not shown in any of the previous columns | *d.*—Of this Rs. 53,922 were for Gain on Stores, Rs. 81,427 for Value of Stores returned to Stock, Rs. 71 for sum chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund, and Rs. 60,000 for moiety of Rs. 1,20,000 reserved from the net Revenue of the 2nd half-year of 1875 to meet the expenses of the current and succeeding half-years. | *e.*—This includes a sum of Rs. 83,923, being the portion of cost of Ghoga Diversion chargeable to Revenue. | *f.*—Of this Rs. 8,693 were for Gain on Stores and the remainder for Value of Stores returned to Stock. | *g.*—Of this amount Rs. 2,100 were charged to replacement of Ballast and renewals of Sleepers Fund, and the remainder were for value of Stores returned to Stock. | *h.*—This includes Rs. 2,695 on account of compensation paid for damage to crops caused by the Echamattee Cut. | *h.*—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

No. VII.
DETAIL OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, fuelling, cleaning engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	58,393	1,06,977	3,37,241	24,718	2,25,850	164	7,53,843	...	7,53,843
South Indian	20,305	35,052	86,321	7,279	74,791	56,883	2,80,631	...	2,80,631
Great Indian Peninsula	1,35,741	5,26,117	11,26,873	1,14,992	4,41,969	1,308*a*	23,47,000	...	23,47,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	49,797	1,13,383	3,01,125	23,127	77,257	...	5,64,689	...	5,64,689
East Indian, Main Line	1,86,132	4,78,516	2,15,279	92,772	3,22,153	71,120	13,65,972	37,206*b*	13,28,766
„ Jubbulpore Line	15,619	34,337	59,217	9,372	31,829	...	1,50,374	2*c*	1,50,372
Eastern Bengal	25,966	52,978	51,093	7,498	27,312	3	1,64,850	...	1,64,850
Oudh and Rohilkhand	24,541	98,345	1,80,493	31,338	28,686	1,424	3,64,827	...	3,64,827
Punjab and Delhi	43,632	1,24,282	2,57,134	17,395	76,291	4	5,18,738	16,215*d*	5,02,523
Sindh	12,797	19,892	48,044	10,899	48,272	817	1,40,721	28,672*d*	1,12,049
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	2,394	1,675	5,317	1,101	2,776	2,800	16,063	...	16,063
Nalhati (State)	1,445	773	2,641	702	2,413	7,026	15,000	...	15,000
Rajputana „	23,625	68,992	1,11,379	22,480	33,901	...	2,60,377	...	2,60,377
Holkar „	7,891	15,092	15,475	8,555	8,477	3,605	59,095	...	59,095
Khamgaon „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,910	...	2,910
Tirhut „	2,158	7,227	7,116	2,585	3,323	...	22,409	...	22,409
Punjab Northern (State)	2,823	10,103	20,280	4,414	4,934	...	42,554	...	42,554
Total ...	6,13,759	16,93,741	28,25,028	3,79,227	14,10,234	1,45,154	70,70,053	82,095	69,87,958

a.—This charge was incurred on account of conservancy of Byculla Workshop. | *b.*—Of this, Rs. 35,174 were for credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshops, &c., and Rs. 2,032 for sum chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund. | *c.*—Credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshops, &c. | *d.*—Charged to Locomotive Renewal Reserve.

No. VIII.
DETAIL OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles and Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	14,140	1,43,223	23,665	22,325	2,03,353	...	2,03,353
South Indian	2,171	12,901	5,081	1,35,888	1,56,041	12*a*	1,56,029
Great Indian Peninsula	36,732	6,87,019	95,956	...	8,19,707	100*b*	8,19,607
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	15,819	92,193	17,512	...	1,60,724*c*	...	1,60,724
East Indian, Main Line	41,602	5,30,923	29,867	2,201	6,04,593	10,327*d*	5,94,266
„ Jubbulpore Line...	3,169	53,742	5,342	...	62,253	...	62,253
Eastern Bengal	10,419	52,060	6,103	...	68,602	...	68,602
Oudh and Rohilkhand	10,421	1,99,167	9,924	...	2,19,512	1,985*e*	2,17,527
Punjab and Delhi	9,554	1,08,906	21,506	...	1,39,966	...	1,39,966
Sindh	3,547	13,252	5,670	300	22,769	...	22,769
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	60*f*	8,554	878	...	9,492	...	9,492
Nalhati (State)	...	1,346	424	...	1,770	...	1,770
Rajputana „	4,309	33,475	8,444	...	46,228	...	46,228
Holkar „	150	14,310	4,464	142	19,066	...	19,066
Khamgaon „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	2,712	...	2,712
Nizam's (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut „	...	781	1,304	...	2,085	...	2,085
Punjab Northern (State)	...	6,313	1,423	1	7,737	...	7,737
Total ...	1,52,093	19,58,185	2,37,563	1,60,857	25,46,610	12,424	25,34,186

a.—Value of Stores returned to Stock. | *b.*—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *c.*—Includes Rs. 35,200 reserved in advance for renewal of 31 wagons and not shown in any of the previous columns. | *d.*—Credits in adjustment of overcharges for materials issued from workshops, &c. | *e.*—Received from Insurance Fund. | *f.*—Office expense.

No. IX.
DETAIL OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff.	Fuel, lighting, and general stores.	Printing, stationery, and tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of goods.	Payments to other lines for hire of vehicles, mileage of foreign stock, &c.	Other items, including clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	56,641	1,40,710	35,170	60,495	22,305	...	...	7,049	3,22,370	280*a*	3,22,090
South Indian	9,962	41,552	5,642	3,600	5,218	...	3,043	2,077	71,094	82*a*	71,012
Great Indian Peninsula	91,546	3,40,939	2,32,472	1,28,505	30,422	1,721	30,536	7,949	8,64,090	...	8,64,090
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	35,111	1,68,315	24,682	27,831	15,376	12,817	12,417	5,160	3,01,709	...	3,01,709
East Indian, Main Line	1,48,102	7,51,900*b*	1,74,479	66,801	49,794	...	...	31,681	12,22,757	607*c*	12,22,150
„ Jubbulpore Line	3,822	44,363	15,641	3,966	2,972	...	...	1,155	71,919	..	71,919
Eastern Bengal	21,202	1,32,377	18,242	14,650	5,022	...	...	1,235	1,92,728	...	1,92,728
Oudh and Rohilkhand	18,870	1,19,870	26,357	17,003	14,791	824	7,030	3,728	2,08,473	...	2,08,473
Punjab and Delhi	41,976	1,19,707	38,160	28,939	24,137	558	...	16,269	2,69,746	...	2,69,746
Sindh	5,399	26,946	6,987	10,405	3,226	21,679	...	461	75,103	...	75,103
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,161	2,825	558	554	444	...	3	70	5,615	...	5,615
Nalhati (State)	1,143	2,114	387	425	130	...	...	166	4,365	...	4,365
Rajputana (State)	16,359	64,297	15,381	12,550	3,991	...	...	1,578	1,14,156	...	1,14,156
Holkar „	4,728	11,299	5,176	3,822	2,219	...	6,833	2,026	36,103	...	36,103
Khamgaon „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,220	...	8,220
Nizam's „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut (State)	2,461	6,694	470	440	264	...	...	90	10,419	...	10,419
Punjab Northern (State)	4,733	6,691	3,513	1,235	446	1,695	...	1,467	19,780	...	19,780
Total ...	4,63,216	19,80,599	6,03,317	3,81,221	1,80,757	39,294	59,862	82,161	37,98,647	969	37,97,678

a.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. | *b.*—This includes Rs. 1,35,854 paid to Messrs. Bird and Co., and Rs. 1,30,854 to Messrs. Burn and Co., for handling goods.
c.—Value of stores returned to stock. This includes Rs. 3,542 paid to Messrs. Bird and Co., and Rs. 2,422 to Messrs. Burn and Co., for handling goods.

No. X.
DETAIL OF GENERAL CHARGES.

Railways.	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	38,037	1,19,629	14,703	50,956	1,584	2,24,909	...	2,24,909
South Indian	7,305	24,410	508	7,057	2,522	41,802	...	41,802
Great Indian Peninsula	46,116	2,59,118	80,875	1,01,255	5,929	4,93,293	...	4,93,293
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	32,761	1,35,607	38,004	30,421	4,183	2,40,976	...	2,40,976
East Indian, Main Line	73,353	3,93,809	61,577	1,83,915	28,532	7,41,186	9,744*a*	7,31,442
„ Jubbulpore Line...	5,521	28,466	6,560	21,332	1,706	63,585	121*b*	63,464
Eastern Bengal	22,899	75,573	14,084	20,072	3,437	1,36,065	...	1,36,065
Oudh and Rohilkhand	25,973	85,628	12,927	36,183	8,171	1,68,882	...	1,68,882
Punjab and Delhi	37,112	1,64,774	25,530	32,262	1,808	2,61,486	110*b*	2,61,376
Sindh								
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	5,228	405	829	47	6,509	...	6,509
Nalhati (State)	...	4,270	...	512	380	5,162	...	5,162
Rajputana (State)	..	71,280	12,589	13,249	650	97,768	...	97,768
Holkar „	...	24,603	1,753	4,171	10,716	41,243	...	41,243
Khamgaon „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State)	...	2,412	...	—207	...	2,205	...	2,205
Nizam's „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut (State)	...	9,214	62	451	...	9,727	...	9,727
Punjab Northern (State)	...	24,415	...	1,429	3,138	28,982	...	28,982
Total ...	2,89,077	14,28,436	2,69,577	5,03,887	72,803	25,63,780	9,975	25,53,805

a.—Value of stores returned to stock. | *b.*—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 30TH JUNE 1876.

Railways.	Locomotives.	Vehicles. Coaching.	Goods, including Miscellaneous.	Brake-vans.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Madras	128	492*a*	3,040	60	3,592
South Indian	82	246	1,097	48	1,391
Great Indian Peninsula	345	933	6,642	418	7,993
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	85	277	2,708	49	3,034
East Indian, Main Line	473	771	5,627	224	6,622
„ Jabalpur Line	40	86	884	46	1,016
Eastern Bengal	43	154	703	26	883
Oudh and Rohilkhand	62	282	1,258	40	1,580
Punjab and Delhi	131	386	2,197	68	2,651
Sindh	25	59	771	23	853
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	11	70	260	7	337
Nalhati (State)	6	11	18	...	29
Rajputana „	60	161	1,000	44	1,205
Holkar „	29	65	356	9	430
Khamgaon „ *b*	...	....	...	...	...
Amraoti „ *b*	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Valley (State) *b*	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's (State) *b*	..	...	...	...	...
Tirhut „	7	7	145	4	156
Punjab Northern (State)	13	65	238	6	309
TOTAL ...	1,540	4,065	26,944	1,072	32,081

a.—Includes 30 third class carriages with brakes. | *b*.—These lines are worked with the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LII OF 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the period ending 31st December 1875.	For the period ending 31st December 1876.	Total from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1875.	Total from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1876.	Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877 ...	East Indian, Main	5,85,092	8,79,898	2,73,38,170	3,26,29,830	52,91,660	...
24th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	54,607	67,646	20,18,725	25,95,210	5,76,485	...
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	59,092	91,991	29,34,328	33,01,377	3,67,049	...
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	50,617	84,078	27,06,661	33,80,259	6,73,598	...
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,41,242	1,78,000	65,15,966	79,67,128	14,51,162	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,58,131	2,03,212	63,67,218	70,41,636	6,74,418	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian .	48,334	47,038*a*	10,83,926	19,55,683	8,71,757	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ..	4,40,057	5,41,262	2,15,24,577	2,41,16,636	25,92,059	...
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,23,825	1,63,365	63,86,293	66,92,730	3,06,437	...
	TOTAL ...	16,60,997	22,56,490	7,68,75,864	8,96,80,489	1,28,04,625	...
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,476	2,550	1,03,660	98,343	...	5,317
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,490	2,036	80,098	75,200	...	4,898
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	49,251	1,28,719	17,47,860	23,27,943	5,80,083	...
24th Feb. 1877 ...	Holkar ...	8,353	7,626	3,72,301	3,79,532	7,231	...
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	598	627	41,928*b*	32,284*c*	...	9,644
3rd ditto ...	Amraoti ...	796	1,719	59,455	69,495	10,040	...
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	629	924	27,757*d*	20,883*e*	...	6,874
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	9,369	25,113	4,96,676	5,81,739	85,063	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,205	17,218	55,455*f*	1,79,484	1,24,029	...
27th Jan. 1877 ...	Punjab Northern ...	5,287	11,891	1,42,787*g*	4,75,846	3,33,059	...
24th Feb. 1877 ...	Neemuch ...	...	1,187	...	22,569*h*	22,569	...
	TOTAL ...	78,454	1,99,610	31,27,977	42,63,318	11,35,341	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,39,451	24,56,100	8,00,03,841	9,39,43,807	1,39,39,966	...

(*a*) The receipts for the last day of December 1876 were calculated on the basis of those for 3 previous weeks.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June and from 10th to 31st December 1875.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th to 31st December 1876.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th November to 31st December 1875.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June and from 5th to 31st December 1876.
(*f*) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June, and from 1st November to 31st December 1875.
(*g*) Total receipts from 12th April to 31st December 1875.
(*h*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 31st December 1876.

No. I OF 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For the period ending 8th January 1876.	For the period ending 6th January 1877.	Total from 1st January to 8th Jan. 1876.	Total from 1st January to 6th Jan. 1877.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	8,48,471	7,31,280	8,48,471	7,31,280	...	1,17,191
24th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur ..	47,781	1,02,504	47,781	1,02,504	54,723	...
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	75,516	50,129	75,516	50,129	...	25,387
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	68,872	58,243	68,872	58,243	...	10,629
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,61,936	1,64,259	1,61,936	1,64,259	2,323	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,34,031	1,78,034	1,34,031	1,78,034	44,003	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	39,352	38,768	39,352	38,768	...	584
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,95,164	4,89,468	4,95,164	4,89,468	...	5,696
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,19,709	1,28,676	1,19,709	1,28,676	8,967	...
	TOTAL ...	19,90,832	19,41,361	19,90,832	19,41,361	...	49,471
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,083	1,644	2,083	1,644	...	439
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	2,697	2,054	2,697	2,054	...	643
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	58,396	44,654	58,396	44,654	...	13,742
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar ...	7,381	4,813	7,381	4,813	...	2,568
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	708	732	708	732	24	...
3rd ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,613	1,326	1,613	1,326	...	287
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	995	1,041	995	1,041	46	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	10,159	9,114	10,159	9,114	...	1,045
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,585	1,854	1,585	1,854	269	...
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	6,775	8,890	6,775	8,890	2,115	...
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	873	...	873	873	...
	TOTAL ...	92,392	76,995	92,392	76,995	...	15,397
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,83,224	20,18,356	20,83,224	20,18,356	...	64,868

No. II of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		15th Jan. 1876.	13th Jan. 1877.	to 15th Jan. 1876.	to 13th Jan. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,22,396	6,53,161	14,70,867	15,84,441	1,13,574	...
24th ditto ...	Ditto Jabalpur ...	48,982	1,19,588	96,763	2,22,092	1,25,329	...
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	51,090	62,104	1,26,606	1,12,233	...	14,373
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	61,270	69,508	1,30,142	1,27,751	...	2,391
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,59,435	2,44,447	3,21,371	4,08,706	87,335	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,08,081	1,73,507	2,42,113	3,51,541	1,09,428	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	35,621	47,284	74,974	86,053	11,079	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,17,435	6,29,038	9,12,599	11,18,506	2,05,907	...
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,17,918	1,29,480	2,37,627	2,58,157	20,530	...
	TOTAL ...	16,22,228	23,28,117	36,13,062	42,69,480	6,56,418	...
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,951	1,943	4,034	3,586	...	448
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,690	1,336	4,386	3,390	...	996
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	41,655	62,131	1,00,051	1,06,786	6,735	...
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar ...	7,168	5,416	14,549	10,229	...	4,320
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	647	1,610	1,355	2,342	987	...
3rd ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,255	2,451	2,868	3,777	909	...
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	641	1,570	1,636	2,611	975	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,755	10,486	18,914	19,600	686	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,901	1,969	3,486	3,814	328	...
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	7,215	8,715	13,991	17,604	3,613	...
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	928	...	1,801	1,801	...
	TOTAL ...	72,878	98,546	1,65,270	1,75,540	10,270	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,95,106	24,26,663	37,78,332	44,45,020	6,66,688	...

No. III of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		22nd Jan. 1876.	20th Jan. 1877.	to 22nd Jan. 1876.	to 20th Jan. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,33,441	7,97,064	21,04,308	23,81,506	2,77,198	...
24th ditto	Ditto Jabalpur ...	44,162	1,09,863	1,40,925	3,31,955	1,91,030	...
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	52,382	62,932	1,78,988	1,75,165	...	3,823
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	71,581	65,657	2,01,723	1,93,408	...	8,315
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,66,213	1,73,817	4,87,584	5,82,523	94,939	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,12,245	1,89,676	3,54,357	5,41,216	1,86,859	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	31,919	40,839	1,06,893	1,26,892	19,999	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,55,505	6,85,611	13,68,104	18,04,117	4,36,013	...
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,17,918	1,45,444	3,55,545	4,03,601	48,056	...
	TOTAL ...	16,85,366	22,70,903	52,98,427	65,40,383	12,41,956	...
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,215	2,000	6,248	5,586	...	662
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,402	1,450	5,789	4,840	...	949
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	49,728	61,941	1,49,779	1,68,727	18,948	...
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar ...	7,611	7,350	22,159	17,579	...	4,580
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	748	1,362	2,103	3,704	1,601	...
3rd ditto ...	Amraoti ...	1,130	2,232	3,998	6,009	2,011	...
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	824	1,063	2,460	3,674	1,214	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	8,161	11,244	27,076	30,844	3,768	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,396	1,781	4,882	5,595	713	...
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	6,333	9,584	20,323	27,189	6,866	...
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,138	...	2,939	2,939	...
	TOTAL ...	79,548	1,01,145	2,44,817	2,76,686	31,869	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,64,914	23,72,045	55,43,244	68,17,069	12,73,825	...

No. IV of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
		29th Jan. 1876.	27th Jan. 1877.	to 29th Jan. 1876.	to 27th Jan. 1877.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Feb. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	7,08,371	7,90,139	28,12,680	31,71,644	3,58,964	...
24th ditto ...	Ditto, Jabalpur...	44,673	85,128	1,85,598	4,17,083	2,31,485	...
24th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	58,674	70,107	2,37,662	2,45,273	7,611	...
17th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand	62,535	82,833	2,64,258	2,76,241	11,983	...
24th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,65,689	1,66,533	6,53,273	7,49,056	95,783	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,15,480	1,81,824	4,69,837	7,23,041	2,53,204	...
17th ditto ...	South Indian ...	32,707	47,384	1,39,601	1,74,276	34,675	...
24th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,49,030	7,13,243	18,17,134	25,17,360	7,00,226	...
24th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,22,555	1,29,945	4,78,100	5,33,545	55,445	...
	TOTAL ...	17,59,714	22,67,136	70,58,143	88,07,519	17,49,376	...
	State.						
3rd Mar. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,112	2,242	8,361	7,828	...	533
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,984	1,719	7,772	6,559	...	1,213
3rd ditto ...	Rajputana ...	49,450	61,013	1,99,229	2,29,740	30,511	...
24th Feb. 1877	Holkar ...	7,674	5,329	29,833	22,908	...	6,925
3rd ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	921	979	3,024	4,684	1,660	...
3rd ditto ..	Amraoti ...	1,557	1,424	5,555	7,433	1,878	...
3rd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	841	540	3,300	4,214	914	...
3rd ditto ...	Nizam's ...	7,282	14,849	34,357	45,694	11,337	...
17th ditto ...	Tirhut ...	1,639	1,938	6,520	7,533	1,013	...
27th Jan. 1877	Punjab Northern ...	9,512	10,534	29,835	37,723	7,888	...
24th Feb. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	1,167	...	4,106	4,106	...
	TOTAL ...	82,972	1,01,734	3,27,786	3,78,422	50,636	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,42,686	23,68,870	73,89,929	91,85,941	18,00,012	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd MARCH 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th March 1877.

THE relief reports for the week ending 3rd March 1877 are submitted to Government with the usual statements and maps of the districts noted in the margin. No report has been received from the Tinnevelly District.

Nellore.
North Arcot.
Coimbatore.
Madura.
Salem.
Bellary.
Chingleput.
Cuddapah.

2. *Prices.*—In Kistna prices are nearly stationary, but that of ragi has fallen, probably owing to some harvest obtained. The same grain has fallen in the north and north-west of Nellore, where however cholum has risen. From Cuddapah the Madanapalli report is again wanting. Cholum and ragi have fallen in the eastern and northern taluks; and in Bellary the same grains, especially the former, are cheaper generally along the railway line and in the western taluks. Rice is nearly stationary in these districts. Prices in Kurnool are falling, owing to steady importation and to harvest under the irrigation canal. In Chingleput and North Arcot there is scarcely any change, except that in the latter district cholum is cheaper in Kangundi, Gudiattum and Palmanair. In Salem prices have risen in the south, but cholum, ragi and cumboo are reported to have fallen in Dharampuri. In Coimbatore rice is slightly cheaper in the east of the district, but cholum has risen in the south-west. Prices are stationary in Trichinopoly and Madura.

3. *Rainfall.*—There was no rain, except in Kurnool: a shower fell there on the 4th, and seven-tenth's of an inch were registered on the 6th March.

4. *Grants, &c.*—Funds have been placed at the disposal of the Collectors of South Arcot and Malabar—in the former for relief in the northern taluks bordering on Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem, and in Malabar for the relief of the Wynaad coffee estate coolies, chiefly Mysore people, who are thrown out of work and in distress. The taluk report from South Arcot is for the 24th February, when 1,130 persons were employed in deepening wells and ponds, and Rs. 1,554 had been spent. The works in Wynaad have not yet been opened. Including these districts, the grants made for relief purposes to the 3rd March amounted to Rs. 90,99,763; and the total outlay against these grants was Rs. 3,63,764 in the week, and Rs. 81,91,964. The classification of the outlay on works (Abstract No. 4) is as follows for 11 districts:

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New works	1,43,844	32,10,053
Repairs	52,655	8,40,809
TOTAL ...	1,96,499	40,50,862
Irrigation works	19,518	2,98,006
Miscellaneous	31,941	4,77,068
TOTAL ...	2,47,958	48,25,936

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The numbers have again declined, as shown below:

	24th February.	3rd March.		
Kistna	3,078	2,932	—	146
Nellore	42,389	48,289	+	5,900
Cuddapah	67,728	58,207	—	9,521
Bellary	2,74,169	2,39,820	—	34,349
Kurnool	2,03,453	1,94,645	—	8,808
Chingleput	10,556	7,909	—	2,647
North Arcot	18,572	17,896	—	676
South Arcot	1,130	1,130		...
Trichinopoly	489	...		...
Madura	6,794	5,766	—	1,028
Tinnevelly	640	640*		...
Coimbatore	22,900	21,778	—	1,122
Salem	41,966	43,022	+	1,056
	6,93,864	6,42,034	—	51,830
East Coast Canal	23,889	26,576	+	2,687
TOTAL ...	7,17,753	6,68,610	—	49,143

* Last week's number entered.

The decrease is due to a fall in the numbers in the Ceded Districts, especially Bellary. The numbers on the East Coast Canal are reported to be 26,576 against 23,889 on the 24th February; and the totals for the two weeks, including this work, are 7,17,753 and 6,68,610, giving a net decrease of 49,143.

6. The increase in *Nellore*, apart from the East Coast Canal, is explained by a sudden influx in the Kavali Taluk, where the numbers have risen from 4,959 to 10,862. An increase in Udayagiri is nearly balanced by a fall in Gudur. The *Cuddapah* figures compare by taluks, as follows:

	24th February.	3rd March.		
Jammalamadagu	2,778	3,126	+	348
Pulivendla	9,974	6,951	—	3,023
Proddatur	1,288	2,740	+	1,452
Cuddapah	7,339	5,207	—	2,132
Budwail	7,478	5,463	—	2,015
Sidhout	4,468	3,281	—	1,187
Pullampett	8,866	8,837	—	29
Kadiri	2,333	5,033	+	2,700
Royachoti	1,536	3,255	+	1,719
Madanapalli	16,444	9,955	—	6,489
Voilpad	5,224	4,359	—	865
TOTAL ...	67,728	58,207	—	9,521

The decrease in Cuddapah and Sidhout is attributed to reduction of wages and some demand for labour for harvest of crops under wells. That in Madanapalli is not so great as would appear, as the number for the 24th February was 10,622, not 16,444, as entered on estimate. That in Voilpad is due to task-work. The increase in Kadiri is owing to re-opening of works and re-organisation of gangs to repair some improper reductions made by native subordinates, as reported to Government separately.

7. The Bellary figures are as under:

	24th February.	3rd March.		
Adoni	67,984	56,737	—	11,247
Alur	47,830	31,952	—	15,878
Gooty	22,593	15,522	—	7,071
Tadpatri	10,562	10,359	—	203
Anantapur	6,782	9,584	+	2,802
Dharmaveram	4,297	2,511	—	1,786
Pennakonda	2,145	3,168	+	1,023
Hindupur	4,553	1,276	—	3,277
Madaksira	12,867	13,463	+	596
Raidrug	7,785	7,476	—	309
Bellary	42,396	43,936	+	1,540
Hospett	12,261	13,779	+	1,518
Sundur	3,353	3,580	+	227
Kudlighi	13,026	10,875	—	2,151
Harpanhalli	6,466	6,382	—	84
Hadgalli	9,269	9,220	—	49
TOTAL ...	264,169	239,820	—	34,349

The decrease is entirely accounted for by the falling off in Adoni and Alur, where the proportion of persons on the works to population was altogether excessive. It is due to stricter supervision and to strenuous efforts to eliminate improper objects of relief. The further heavy decline in Hindupur is not accounted for, and the reason of the great difference between it and the neighbouring taluk of Madaksira is not apparent. The Collector will be requested to report the cause.

8. The decrease in *Kurnool* is ascribed to improved supervision, emigration to the East Coast Canal, diminished wages, and enforcement of task-work. That in *Chingleput* is not explained, but appears to be due to the suspension or completion of some works or to reports

being wanting. The return from Ramnad in the *Madura* District was not received in time, and hence the decrease. In *North Arcot*, the numbers in Trittany have increased, but in Vellore, Arcot and Wallaja they have fallen, owing to reduction of wages. In parts of Chendragiri the coolies, it is stated, refuse to work at relief rates. The stoppage in *Trichinopoly* is temporary, the coolies being under transfer from a completed work to a fresh one. The reports from the Dharapuram and Collegal Taluks in *Coimbatore* are wanting, and hence the decrease for the district. It is said that numbers would increase, but that destitute persons are alone admitted. The increase in *Salem* occurs in the Ahtur Taluk.

9. *Rates of wages.*—The scale of wages prescribed by the orders of 31st January has been widely enforced. It has been introduced throughout Nellore, except in Podile and parts of Darsi, in the extreme north. It is in force in 8 out of 12 taluks of Bellary for which wages are given; partially in two taluks of Cuddapah; in three taluks of Kurnool; throughout North Arcot, except Punganur; in Trivellore, and partly in Saidapett and Ponneri in Chingleput; in one taluk only of Madura; in five of Coimbatore; and throughout the Salem district wherever piece-work is not in force under arrangements made before the orders were issued. The scale adopted is that for task-work, not less than 50 per cent. everywhere, except in parts of Coimbatore. There is no information worth reproducing here as to the effect on the coolies. The proportions of wages do not appear to be always correctly worked out. Collectors should adopt the gradations given in Board's Proceedings, 5th February 1877, No. 451.

10. *Gratuitous relief.*—The numbers for districts are compared as follows:

Districts.	24th February.	3rd March.		
Kistna	191	160	—	31
Nellore	5,953	4,081	—	1,872
Cuddapah	1,705	1,634	—	71
Bellary	14,829	16,589	+	1,760
Kurnool	3,538	3,651	+	113
Chingleput	4,843	5,102	+	259
North Arcot	557	835	+	278
South Arcot	...	156	+	156
Madura	230	188	—	42
Tinnevelly	138	...	—	138
Coimbatore	1,297	1,309	+	12
Salem	3,056	3,563	+	507
Total ...	36,337	37,268	+	931

The increase in *Bellary* appears in the taluk of that name and in Harpanhalli. In *Nellore* there is a great fall in the numbers in the Atmakur Taluk from some unexplained cause. The variations in other districts are small, but there is a tendency to increase.

11. The outlay on relief in the districts during and up to the week is reported as follows:

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Relief works	3,48,209	79,31,900
Gratuitous relief	15,555	2,60,064
	3,63,764	81,91,964

12. The following statement shows sums advanced from Famine Funds under the Land Improvement Act for the construction of wells:

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Cuddapah	2,580	17,830
Bellary	...	1,270
Nellore	8,741	12,846
	11,321	41,946

13. The following is a statement of special establishments entertained for relief purposes: for districts marked (*) the entries in last week's report are repeated, no statement having been received this week:

	Relief.		Payment of wages.		Accounts.		Total.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cuddapah*	139	5,718	35	486	45	518	219	6,722
Bellary	841	16,294	226	3,172	73	1,508	1,140	20,974
Kurnool*	388	15,665	83	852	63	772	534	17,289
Chingleput	65	1,665	2	24	3	39	70	1,728
North Arcot	183	4,435	...	...	9	138	192	4,573
Trichinopoly*	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	10
Madura	53	1,643	...	...	...	...	53	1,643
Tinnevelly*	19	185	1	10	...	...	20	195
Coimbatore	48	1,245	1	7	4	47	53	1,299
Salem	162	5,406	16	184	56	803	234	6,393
Total ...	1,898	52,256	364	4,735	254	3,835	2,516	60,826

14. The Board have received from the Commissioner of Police statements regarding gratuitous relief in the Town of Madras, from which the following particulars are extracted. The daily average number of persons receiving two meals during the week was 9,740, and of those receiving one meal 10,992. There were 16,060 resident paupers in the relief camps on the 3rd March, of whom 6,876 came from Chingleput, 4,738 from North Arcot, 4,287 from Nellore, and 159 from other districts. There were 569 in hospital and 15 deaths during the week.

15. The usual memorandum of grants sanctioned to 8th March accompanies. The total is Rs. 1,00,60,973.

(True Extract)

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government seers of 80 tolas per rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency, for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd March 1877.

Districts	Rice, 2nd sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	9·16	9·69	19·39	12·44	12·51	31·24	14·17	13·89	38·26	11·84	11·68	37·54	7·77	7·67	13·65	12·60	12·69	28·10	...	1·23	...
Nellore	8·10	8·12	15·60	9·28	9·50	27·89	11·32	10·43	31·15	9·35	9·12	28·02	7·06	7·40	11·93	9·39	8·85	24·78	...	0·33	0·09
Cuddapah	7·47	7·14	12·31	8·99	8·64	24·77	9·57	9·25	26·77	8·00	7·81	24·31	6·52	6·43	12·35	8·38	8·47	26·92	...	0·12	...
Bellary	7·16	7·29	14·43	8·86	8·67	24·65	8·96	8·79	25·57	8·51	8·29	25·64	6·81	6·62	12·29	8·86	8·69	27·37	...	...	...
Kurnool	7·10	6·97	14·90	8·63	8·29	28·43	9·65	9·35	30·69	9·31	9·09	29·23	7·07	6·90	14·44	8·26	8·12	26·64	0·70	...	...
Chingleput	9·38	9·26	16·39	10·98	10·08	...	11·09	10·91	23·24	...	...	...	6·35	6·35	9·91	11·19	11·29	20·69	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·02	7·93	14·60	9·65	9·30	21·40	9·72	9·70	21·91	8·67	8·79	19·93	6·18	6·00	10·56	10·90	10·67	25·04	...	0·06	0·16
Trichinopoly	7·40	7·40	13·77	16·80	16·80	22·75	10·48	10·48	25·15	10·16	10·16	22·99	5·81	5·81	10·03	11·09	11·09	24·49	...	0·04	0·38
Madura	7·78	7·66	14·28	13·28	13·12	34·83	10·27	10·21	30·55	10·68	10·55	29·95	5·45	5·53	9·97	11·76	12·33	26·58	...	0·02	0·59
Tinnevelly	Return not received.																				
Coimbatore	7·80	7·62	12·39	9·33	9·62	20·87	10·20	10·11	23·46	10·61	10·34	23·35	5·44	5·45	9·54	10·46	10·40	23·20	...	0·06	0·16
Salem	7·36	7·57	13·81	9·20	9·11	22·07	9·24	9·30	22·27	9·01	9·09	22·08	6·12	6·25	10·34	10·14	9·79	24·63	...	...	...
Malabar	Return not received.																				

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. Stokes,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna ...	75,000	...	3,429	28,797	41,692	1,344	75	...	...	...	2,932	...	...	...	160
Nellore ...	4,53,000	2,59,606	26,588	4,39,028	4,39,028	32,824	1,930	20,393	21,405	6,491	48,289	...	...	...	4,081
Cuddapah ...	17,20,000	12,94,518	42,975	11,59,202	12,75,683	2,825	268	22,274	29,328	6,605	58,207	374	544	716	1,634
Bellary ...	38,16,000	29,06,603	1,23,956	27,21,773	29,95,701	1,65,640	5,513	91,168	119,905	28,747	239,820	3,602	4,335	8,652	16,589
Kurnool ...	21,21,000	...	1,00,110	25,40,141	25,83,667	16,177	1,759	...	...	...	194,645	...	...	...	3,651
Chingleput ...	1,45,365	1,50,434	4,953	62,924	94,950	15,976	4,022	4,123	3,428	358	7,909	938	1,381	2,783	5,102
North Arcot ...	1,95,450	2,19,228	10,730	1,33,615	1,58,758	675	92	8,234	6,734	2,928	17,896	400	140	295	835
South Arcot ...	15,000	4,118	588	1,554	1,554	36	...	458	527	145	1,130	19	55	82	156
Trichinopoly ...	5,000	1,200	114	2,641	2,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	93,748	82,941	3,372	29,387	34,328	1,531	143	2,238	3,394	134	5,766	72	104	12	188
Tinnevelly ...	44,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	2,00,000	1,80,163	11,770	97,112	1,27,824	763	68	5,860	14,863	1,055	21,778	384	660	265	1,309
Salem ...	2,11,000	5,04,185	19,624	1,50,653	1,76,074	22,363	1,085	19,236	20,437	3,349	43,022	795	1,291	1,477	3,563
Malabar ...	5,000	...	...	...	*Nil.*										
Total ...	90,99,763	...	3,48,209	73,66,827	79,31,900	2,60,064	15,555	...	...	...	641,394	...	...	...	37,268

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. Stokes,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,05,142	2,424	71,190	72,169 836	379	43	1,302	1,290	534	3,126	45	39	25	109
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,335	7,631	95,284	95,336 2,915	...	...	1,658	4,257	1,036	6,951	...	...	...	...
	Prodatur	..	1,16,803	1,044	45,140	48,266 1,332	323	53	1,101	1,335	304	2,740	85	156	27	268
	Cuddapah	...	1,20,825	3,201	72,239	89,045 13,576	...	...	1,924	2,560	723	5,207	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	...	1,04,424	3,146	44,757	44,757 1,305	...	...	2,275	2,550	638	5,463	...	...	...	...
	Sidhout	...	66,217	2,437	40,198	40,258	...	...	1,360	1,613	308	3,281	...	...	...	...
	Pullampett	...	1,04,941	6,109	61,927	62,177 898	...	...	3,681	4,516	640	8,837	...	...	...	...
	Kadari	...	2,22,396	4,213	1,88,586	2,13,605 16,445	334	...	1,933	2,358	742	5,033	57	55	32	144
	Royachoti	...	2,33,435	574	1,02,859	1,09,480 7,011	447	57	1,263	1,622	370	3,255	75	183	463	721
	Madanapalli	...	Not given.	5,045	2,42,097	2,42,097	419	57	3,892	4,988	1,075	9,955	52	79	127	258
	Voilpad	...	Do.	7,151	1,94,925	1,96,295 17,880	923	58	1,885	2,239	235	4,359	60	32	42	134
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,94,518	42,975	11,59,202	12,75,683	2,825	268	22,274	29,328	6,605	58,207	374	544	716	1,634
Bellary.	Adoni	...	9,40,000	27,984	4,08,388	4,08,388	33,176	1,162	23,862	25,782	7,093	56,737	912	832	1,701	3,445
	Alur	...	2,65,141	14,808	2,65,141	2,83,676 255	493	97	12,710	14,267	4,975	31,952	58	85	95	238
	Gooty	...	2,12,347	7,355	2,12,347	2,12,347	14,386	591	4,726	8,755	2,041	15,522	354	537	645	1,536
	Tadpatri	...	1,22,356	5,123	85,631	85,631	3,749	639	2,959	6,904	496	10,359	283	449	829	1,561
	Anantapur	...	1,38,702	4,932	75,612	91,832	716	58	2,333	5,506	1,745	9,584	38	51	28	117
	Dharmaveram	...	1,63,205	2,089	1,02,603	1,33,703	3,894	254	588	1,417	506	2,511	149	131	61	341
	Pennakonda	...	1,17,940	2,799	1,37,295	35,334 70,739	16,458	394	960	1,820	388	3,168	192	246	177	615
	Hindapur	...	30,450	4,055	1,34,669	1,39,572	55,604	246	552	586	138	1,276	162	158	77	397
	Madaksira	...	13,830	6,505	1,59,406	1,59,406	14,992	1,060	4,420	7,804	1,239	13,463	473	625	1,105	2,203
	Raidrug	...	72,613	4,489	90,622	90,622	369	153	2,593	3,279	1,604	7,476	22	41	9	72
	Bellary	...	Not completely given.	17,690	5,53,618	6,10,913 46,709	511	104	20,132	20,616	3,788	43,936	256	280	120	656
	Hospett	...	1,53,182	8,831	1,17,852	1,35,145	7,796	548	4,941	7,623	1,215	13,779	309	359	2,000	2,668
	Sundur	...	24,000	1,909	28,343	28,343	73	38	1,216	1,849	515	3,580	39	54	32	125
	Kudligi	...	3,68,509	5,712	1,38,207	1,41,293	3,070	43	4,242	5,733	900	10,875	21	34	15	70
	Harpanhalli	...	1,32,181	4,069	89,638	95,500 33	5,434 1,033	101	2,505	3,250	627	6,382	113	142	939	1,194
	Hadgally	...	1,52,147	5,606	1,22,401	1,26,260	3,886	25	2,429	5,314	1,477	9,220	221	311	819	1,351
	Total ...	38,16,000	29,06,603	1,23,956	27,21,773	29,95,701	1,65,640	5,513	91,168	119,905	28,747	239,820	3,602	4,335	8,652	16,589
Chingleput.	Madurantakam	...	9,430	878	4,301	5,596	470	37	499	439	75	1,013	15	44	122	181
	Conjeveram	...	16,032	630	4,056	9,789	1,870	189	383	255	30	668	307	337	707	1,351
	Chingleput	...	9,301	175	5,882	7,470	791	123	234	24	5	263	235	177	492	904
	Trivellore	...	49,590	1,025	10,530	14,259	123	17	850	653	29	1,532	9	7	...	16
	Saidapett	...	57,938	1,430	30,759	39,230	12,473	4,236	974	1,238	177	2,389	334	769	1,395	2,498
	Ponneri	...	8,143	815	7,396	18,606	249	20	1,183	819	42	2,044	38	47	67	152
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,50,434	4,953	62,924	94,950	15,976	4,622	4,123	3,428	358	7,909	938	1,381	2,783	5,102
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	22,167	1,305	20,208	20,288 679	...	...	1,338	637	595	2,570	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	7,346	752	3,817	70,904 501	...	...	757	753	24	1,534	...	...	...	...
	Chendragiri	...	11,449	125	3,114	3,672	170	19	213	52	6	271	22	17	...	39
	Gudiattum	...	19,751	319	3,634	3,634 349	1	1	220	278	28	526	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	44,745	2,559	34,001	37,925 1,536	66	7	577	1,895	393	2,865	56	73	68	197
	Arcot	...	26,668	322	19,192	20,489 1,683	300	...	502	534	35	1,071	...	...	...	...
	Wallajah... ...	...	32,385	729	20,975	20,975 85	...	...	528	320	200	1,048	288	...	199	487
	Punganur	...	35,250	3,427	23,798	23,798 349	34	5	2,501	1,189	1,062	4,752	23	37	22	82
	Tiruttany	...	12,500	1,176	4,645	4,645	48	36	1,522	1,026	540	3,088	10	6	3	19
	Tripatty	...	1,748	...	19	19	...	...	59	37	38	134	...	...	...	...
	Maderpaukum	...	200	...	196	196	56	24	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	11
	Arconum	...	5,019	16	16	16	...	...	17	13	7	37	...	...	...	...
	Kangundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,95,450	2,19,228	10,730	1,33,615	1,58,758	675	92	8,234	6,734	2,928	17,896	400	140	295	835
	Trichinopoly	5,000	1,200	114	2,641	2,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura.	Madura	...	17,365	604	4,743	4,743	21	13	623	606	37	1,266	...	...	1	1
	Tirumungalam	...	7,337	361	1,416	4,055	2	2	300	151	70	521	2	...	2	4
	Melur	...	2,329	85	522	522	1	1	86	161	3	250	...	...	...	...
	Dindigul	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	54,640	2,322	21,633	23,935	1,257	127	1,229	2,476	24	3,729	70	104	9	183
	Ramnad	...	...	Not	received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	82,941	3,372	29,387	34,328	1,531	143	2,238	3,394	134	5,766	72	104	12	188

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd March 1877—continued.

Districts.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress. On relief works.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress. Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	40,440	1,610	11,204	26,940 / 1,552	16	16	1,489	1,592	269	3,350	12	45	32	89
	Pulladum	...	33,223	3,581	25,342	32,250	127	13	1,223	3,991	274	5,488	24	35	53	112
	Udumalpetta	...	56,450	2,926	28,157	33,912	325*	...	1,168	4,212	3	5,383	200	400	100	700
	Sattiamangalam	...	13,136	1,129	6,702	7,202 / 61	128	18	482	1,345	168	1,995	131	165	66	362
	Caroor	...	12,800	840	7,007	7,207	...	...	458	1,285	204	1,947	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	12,370	600	9,652	9,652	64	21	549	1,473	131	2,153	17	15	14	46
	Pollachy	...	230	11	119	119	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	11,514	1,073	8,929	8,929	13	...	487	964	6	1,457	...	...	...	...
	Dharapuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not	received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Collegal	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,00,000	1,80,163	11,770	97,112	1,27,824	673	68	5,860	14,863	1,055	21,778	384	660	265	1,309
Salem.	Salem	...	1,08,676	3,961	34,544	36,558	4,390	64	5,808	5,055	937	11,800	77	98	45	220
	Ahthur	...	20,037	814	1,823	1,884	384	29	1,181	1,642	189	3,012	22	15	10	47
	Namkal	...	49,804	1,923	13,811	14,731	1,484	2	1,383	1,366	200	2,949	27	30	13	70
	Trichengode	...	72,368	2,823	17,522	21,338	1,732	36	4,655	3,456	503	8,614	56	84	21	161
	Tripatore...	...	33,740	2,215	6,431	6,451	2,245	174	784	1,008	287	2,079	81	74	67	222
	Uttengiri	...	44,740	1,042	10,821	11,341	3,084	183	1,365	1,681	527	3,573	77	103	111	291
	Darampury	...	51,809	2,297	19,218	24,870 / 1,109	5,359	255	1,562	2,175	259	3,996	369	811	1,163	2,343
	Oossoor	...	67,653	1,992	27,222	33,867 / 755	2,250	310	980	1,580	102	2,662	45	41	30	116
	Kistnagiri	...	55,358	2,557	19,261	23,170	1,435	32	1,518	2,474	345	4,337	41	35	17	93
	Total ...	2,11,000	5,04,185	19,624	1,50,653	1,76,074	22,363	1,085	19,236	20,437	3,349	43,022	795	1,291	1,477	3,563
Nellore.	Gudur	...	36,040	562	24,236	24,236	1,415	...	444	520	168	1,132	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	25,000	542	18,280	18,280	2,223	501	252	142	82	476	44	48	54	146
	Nellore	...	12,746	750	10,645	10,645	1,330	...	728	1,062	186	1,976	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	11,545	3,002	82,789	82,789	14,725	238	2,312	2,524	546	5,382	117	148	348	613
	Kavali	...	29,540	6,456	67,217	67,217	4,957	639	5,428	4,461	973	10,862	224	426	625	1,275
	Udayagiri	...	6,250	5,591	91,386	91,386	563	233	3,748	4,182	1,915	9,845	111	139	128	378
	Kandukur	...	39,525	5,107	77,219	77,219	2,819	...	2,914	3,481	893	7,288	123	109	182	414
	Kanigiri	...	32,000	2,375	28,157	28,157	365	30	2,614	2,534	787	5,935	70	110	220	400
	Ongole	...	12,760	...	153	153	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Addanki Division	...	6,600	308	6,116	6,116	147	18	536	699	173	1,408	15	17	7	39
	Darsi do.	...	8,000	321	5,264	5,264	8	...	394	453	211	1,058	...	...	...	...
	Podile do.	...	5,600	990	3,344	3,344	504	51	546	745	319	1,610	45	68	3	116
	Zemindary Tracts	...	34,000	584	24,222	24,222	2,652	220	477	602	238	1,317	...	...	...	700
	Total ...	4,53,000	2,59,606	26,588	4,39,028	4,39,028	32,824	1,930	20,393	21,405	6,491	48,289	...	...	...	4,081

* Grant-in-aid to private charity.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Road works. New works. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Road works. New works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Road works. New works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Road works. Repairs. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Road works. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Road works. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Irrigation works. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Irrigation works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Irrigation works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Miscellaneous. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Total. Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,429	28,797	...	...	...	...	3,429	28,797
Nellore ...	...	21,099	2,61,347	...	3,029	92,467	...	1,044	59,601	...	1,416	25,613	...	26,588	4,39,028
Cuddapah ...	10,85,095	34,146	9,41,744	53,413	2,445	87,898	88,091	2,768	50,456	67,919	3,616	79,104	12,94,518	42,975	11,59,202
Bellary ...	13,85,755	71,915	17,85,816	10,55,233	38,645	5,93,703	1,58,131	4,928	1,13,865	3,07,484	8,467	2,28,389	29,06,603	1,23,956	27,21,773
Kurnool ...	...	...	Telegraphic summary only received.				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput...	91,749	2,187	35,457	12,000	502	4,385	5,945	483	4,388	40,740	1,781	18,694	1,50,434	4,953	62,924
North Arcot	1,29,200	6,150	83,266	14,860	485	7,269	2,500	...	2,408	72,668	4,095	40,672	2,19,228	10,730	1,33,615
South Arcot*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,188	588	1,554	4,188	588	1,554
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	114	2,641	1,200	114	2,641
Madura ...	47,950	2,246	20,545	...	...	...	18,306	253	4,378	16,685	873	4,464	82,941	3,372	29,387
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore...	48,450	3,045	28,466	95,470	6,122	46,432	6,300	637	6,223	29,943	1,966	15,991	1,80,163	11,770	97,112
Salem ...	97,630	3,056	53,412	39,850	1,427	8,655	1,55,794	5,976	27,890	2,10,911	9,025	59,946	5,04,185	19,484	1,49,903
Malabar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	28,85,829	1,43,844	32,10,053	12,70,826	52,655	8,40,809	4,35,067	19,518	2,98,006	7,51,738	31,941	4,77,068	53,43,460	2,47,959	18,25,936

* For 24th February 1877.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by Board of Revenue on relief works up to 8th March 1877, and expenditure up to 3rd March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay from the commencement of distress up to 3rd March 1877.	
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	41,692	1,344
Nellore	4,53,000	4,39,028	32,824
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12,75,683	2,825
Bellary	38,16,000	29,95,701	1,65,640
Kurnool	30,21,000	25,83,667	16,177
Chingleput	1,45,365	94,950	15,976
North Arcot	2,45,450	1,58,758	675
South Arcot	15,000	1,554	36
Tanjore	10,000	Not received.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,641	...
Madura	93,748	34,328	1,531
Tinnevelly	44,200	Not received.	
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,27,824	673
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	2,11,000	1,76,074	22,363
Malabar	5,000	...	...
Total ...	1,00,60,973	79,31,900	2,60,064

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 9th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1ST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 372, 373, 378 AND 379 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10TH MARCH 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Rice. Best sort.	Rice. Common.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan, &c.*	Gram.	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
Upper Sind Frontier									
Present fortnight.	S. C. S. 19 8 19 0	S. C. S. 15 10 16 6½	S. C. S. ...	S. C. S. ...	S. C. S. ...	S. C. S. 18 0 *19 0 20 0	S. C. S. ...	S. C. S. ...	* 1st Sort.
Past fortnight.	21 8 23	16 6 20	...	...	...	20 0 †21 0 ...	...	...	† 2nd Sort.
Corresponding fortnight of last year.	19 0 21	16 6 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meywar ...									
Present fortnight.	8 10	...	...	...	...	21	2	7 25	
Past fortnight.	8 10	...	...	...	...	22 11	2	8 11	
Corresponding fortnight of last year.	8 10	...	...	...	...	19	2	11 4	
Banswara									
Present fortnight.	7	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	
Past fortnight.	8	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	
Corresponding fortnight of last year.	7	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1877.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murniwa, Nugicel), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murniwa, Nugicel), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murniwa, Nugicel), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	11 8	11 8	16 2	...	...	...	12 1	11 3	17 8	16 3	16 3	26 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	388 8	466 6	388 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	15 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	10 2	10 2	15 2	17 3	16 2	23 8	18 8	18 8	27 7	136 1	136 1	143 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	11 7	11 1	13 5	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	20 8	10 2	10 3	22 0	15 4	16 4	...	14 3	...	...	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery		
	Kistna	10 3	10 3	14 7	...	...	...	9 2	9 7	19 4	9 9	8 10	20 8	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	129 6	129 6	129 3	17 5	17 5	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	6 3	5 8	9 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	14 8	8 0	8 0	16 0	9 6	9 4	25 7	...	...	...	79 4	79 4	79 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	6 6	6 6	11 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	7 9	7 5	12 9	9 5	9 5	22 1	8 7	8 7	25 4	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	16 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	8 6	8 2	15 4	...	...	...	7 5	6 9	10 2	8 1	7 6	13 0	8 5	8 7	20 6	9 9	9 4	22 6	97 2	97 2	97 2	16 1	16 1	16 2	Bellary		
	Kurnool	6 9	6 3	14 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 2	6 8	6 8	15 0	8 6	8 2	27 4	7 8	8 7	28 1	194 4	194 4	226 0	14 8	14 4	16 0	Kurnool		
	Madras	8 4	8 2	11 0	...	...	...	7 1	6 9	11 4	9 1	8 8	12 2	11 9	10 8	19 9	10 6	10 2	17 9	97 6	102 7	92 9	19 0	19 0	18 2	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 4	9 2	13 6	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	187 1	187 1	187 1	16 4	16 4	17 4	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	6 8	...	9 3	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	11 2	7 9	8 5	12 2	9 1	9 5	20 0	8 2	9 1	18 1	231 8	233 3	235 7	19 8	19 8	20 2	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	...	...	9 7	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 2	9 2	8 7	13 6	...	10 1	20 2	9 2	9 6	21 0	194 4	194 4	194 4	17 0	17 0	15 6	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	4 8	4 8	10 3	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	13 7	9 2	8 3	...	11 1	11 1	28 4	10 1	10 1	25 9	157 9	157 9	157 9	16 2	16 2	15 4	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	6 6	6 6	9 2	...	...	...	7 9	7 2	14 4	8 0	7 2	14 9	...	...	17 5	10 3	9 5	20 9	111 8	109 3	97 2	20 6	19 6	18 2	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	4 1	4 3	10 5	...	...	...	7 6	7 3	13 1	8 4	7 9	14 4	...	8 9	25 9	10 3	10 3	29 4	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 5	7 9	9 1	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 8	145 8	121 5	12 7	12 7	14 3	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	8 2	6 6	9 1	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 9	7 7	7 7	11 7	11 3	11 3	19 4	11 1	11 1	23 6	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	5 7	5 7	8 5	...	...	...	7 2	6 4	8 8	7 6	7 2	9 6	10 0	10 0	15 4	9 8	9 1	12 6	151 6	151 6	150 7	14 6	14 6	17 7	Nilgiris		
	Salem	5 5	6 6	10 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 9	7 5	7 5	14 4	9 2	9 5	22 3	8 0	8 7	23 2	85 0	85 0	85 0	16 1* / 15 4†	16 1 / 15 4	15 0	Salem		
	South Canara	8 6	8 6	12 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 0	11 1	9 3	8 8	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	South Canara		
	Malabar	10 1	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	13 2	10 1	10 1	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Malabar		* Bombay Salt. † Goa Salt.
Bombay.	Bombay	9 12	9 12	12 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	6 15	6 15	8 7	10 7	10 7	11 7	11 13	13 12	13 12	20 7	13 0	12 13	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	13 0	13 0	16 8	...	...	20 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	10 0	10 11	11 7	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 7	16 0	16 0	24 0	10 13	5 13	15 20	80 0	80 0	80 0	106 11	17 5	17 5	Kaira		
	Surat	11 6	11 6	11 14	13 6	13 6	14 1	7 0	6 11	7 6	7 14	7 9	11 14	12 5	11 6	17 6	12 5	11 0	14 0	86 8	86 8	100 3	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat		
	Broach	12 5	12 5	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 5	10 0	10 0	10½	10 0	16 0	14 8½	18 13	13 5½	13 5½	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	Tanna	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	8 3	8 15	9 0	10 4	9 6	12 0	11 5	11 5	17 0	10 9	10 9	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna		
	Kolaba	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 0	15 3	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 14	13 10½	15 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	15 0	16 0	27 12	13 5½	14 2	21 15	14 6	15 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Násik	12 14	12 14	18 10	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15	10 6	10 6	13 6	15 6	16 7	28 12	13 5½	14 2	160 10½	106 10½	106 10½	14 4	14 4	14 4	Násik		
	Ahmednagar	11 8	11 8	21 12	...	...	...	7 3	7 6	8 13½	8 5	8 5	9 13½	11 11	12 0	28 8½	11 11	11 11	23 6	76 0	76 0	76 0	15 0	15 0	14 7	Ahmednagar		
	Poona	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	9 13	8 9	8 9	11 0	11 15	11 15	21 12	11 8	11 8	18 6	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Poona		
	Sholapur	10 6	9 15	19 15	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	13 5	9 7	9 7	13 14	9 8	9 14	28 1	10 9	10 9	25 12	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Sholapur		
	Kaládgi	7 1	7 1	19 2	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	11 11	7 0	7 0	12 15	8 3	8 3	28 11	...	...	...	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Kaládgi		
	Satara	9 6	9 6	14 1	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	9 9	9 5	9 5	12 3	11 15	11 10	19 15	10 6	10 6	16 3	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Satara		
	Belgaum	9 2	9 9	16 8	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	15 9	10 0	10 0	21 0	10 6	10 6	16 3	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	8 9	8 0	22 2	...	...	...	7 7	6 14	13 10	8 9	8 0	18 4	10 12	9 10	26 8	11 8	10 4	27 14	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Dharwar		
	Ratnágiri	9 1	9 1	11 10	...	...	...	7 14	7 3	11 8	10 1	10 1	14 7	11 4	11 4	15 0	11 11	11 11	15 9	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Ratnágiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	14 8	16 0	23 0	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	12 7	12 7	20 5	12 7	12 7	25 0	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Aden		
	Asirgarh	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 4	12 0	12 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	9 11	9 9	11 11	14 10	18 0	19 4	8 7	8 11	8 9	10 11	11 0	13 2	17 3	18 4	20 8	13 10	14 1	19 5	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Baroda		
	Disa	13 10	14 4	16 14	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	22 8	24 11	33 9	22 0	21 6	33 8	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Disa		
	Nimach	15 0	15 0	15 8	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Nimach		
	Nasirabad	21 9	22 8	19 0	35 1	36 7½	30 15	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	37 11	40 0	30 0	24 0	24 15	21 0	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	13 0	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	21 4	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	19 0	19 8	21 8	22 0	23 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	24 0	...	32 0	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	12 8	13 10	14 1	20 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received						Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	17 12	17 12	18 0	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	20 0	26 10	26 10	26 8	160 0	106 0	140 0	17 14	17 14	17 14	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parkur	13 13	14 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	160 0	106 12	120 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	Thur and Parkur		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																									*Western Districts.*	Bengal.	
	Burdwan	12 8*a*	18 0	18 0	28 0	27 8	17 8	20 0	19 8	24 8	21 4	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 12	9 0	9 0	Burdwan		
	Bancoorah	14 0*b*	15 0	21 4	20 0	22 0	22 8	25 0	24 0	17 8 to 21 4	30 0	26 0	20 0 to 24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 12	8 12	8 12	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	15 0*c*	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	22 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	15 0*d*	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0 to 11 8	11 0 to 11 8	11 0	18 0	16 0 to 17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																									*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	13 0	14 8	18 0	25 0	25 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	13 0	14 8	16 4	25 0	17 8	24 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	... *e*	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	14 8	13 4	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 12	9 6	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	15 4	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	17 4	16 0	16 0	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 2½	9 2½	9 2½	Nuddea		
	Jessore	... *f*	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	18 13*g*	17 8	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	18 0	17 0	19 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 0 to 9 0	9 0	8 8	Moorshedabad		

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 26 seers, best rice 10 to 11-8 seers, common rice 17 to 18 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers.
b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-8 seers, barley 22-8 to 28 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 17-8 to 17-12 seers.
c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 18 to 21-12 seers, common rice 19 to 24 seers, and gram 16-12 to 27 seers.
d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11-4 to 18 seers, barley 24 to 30 seers, best rice 21 to 26 seers, common rice 26 to 28 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 16 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 26 seers, best rice 18 to 26-4 seers, common rice 23-12 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 30 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 26 seers, and gram 14-8 to 20 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 27 seers, best rice 16 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 27 seers, and gram 22 to 26 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1877—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																											*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore ...	11 0*h*	11 0	14 8	16 0	18 0	22 8	21 0 to 18 0	20 0 to 17 0	20 0 to 20 0	28 0 to 21 0	28 0 to 19 11	25 0 to 26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore ...		
	Rajshahye ...	13 8	13 8 to 15 0	18 12	...	24 0	24 0	18 12	18 0	24 0	24 12	22 8		...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 8	24 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	22 8*i*	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 12	20 0	19 15	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	12 13	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	15 0	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 4	30 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	18 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	18 12*j*	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	22 8	23 4	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	8 0*k*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Jalpáiguri ...	8 0*l*	8 0	11 3	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 2	7 0	6 5	Jalpáiguri ...		
	Eastern Districts.																											*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	13 5*m*	14 4	17 0	53 0	42 8	32 0	17 10	17 8	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	22 8	97 0	97 0	100 0	8 14	9 2	8 14	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	22 0*n*	22 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...*o*	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensingh ...	14 0*p*	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 10	8 14	8 12	Mymensingh ...		
	Tipperah ...	11 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong ...	9 0*q*	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	11 0	11 0	8 5	...	...	...	16 5	16 0	15 0	26 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																											*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	22 0	19 0	31 0	24 0	34 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	25 8	30 0	31 0	40 0	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	34 8	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	16 0*r*	18 0	24 8	28 0	31 0	42 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	22 4	22 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	16 0*s* to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	17 8 to 18 0	17 0 to 18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	25 0 to 26 0	30 0	37 0	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	9 0	Shahabad ...		
	Durbhunga ...	15 4*t*	16 8	20 12	26 8	35 8	35 11	16 8	16 8	17 8	20 12	20 12	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	3 0	29 11	18 12	18 12	28 9	176 0	176 0	176 0	8 12	8 12	7 6	Durbhunga ...		
	Mozufferpore ...	15 0*u*	15 0	21 0	32 0	...	40 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Mozufferpore ...		
	Sarun ...	16 0	18 0	22 0	30 0	31 0	44 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	44 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	39 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	14 0*v*	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	22 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	8 0	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	15 7	15 7	25 2	32 5	36 7	36 7	12 6	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	31 5	126 0	126 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	16 5*w*	16 5	21 8	16 5	18 15	38 9	18 15	20 3	21 8	21 5	22 1	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15	18 15	27 12	157 12	151 9	151 8	8 13	8 13	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	13 0*x* to 14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0 to 16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
	Maldah ...	14 8	14 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 8	22 0	22 8	26 0	26 0	23 8	...	...	...	30 0	25 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	130 0	120 0	170 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18 0*y*	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	45 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																											*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	17 1	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	15 12	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	21 0	17 1	17 1	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	113 0	113 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	90 0	160 0	9 5	9 0	9 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																											*Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazáribágh ...	13 0*z*	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	21 4	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	36 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazáribágh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	10 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	50 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	24 0	26 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 9	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	14 0*z1*	15 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
Assam.																													Assam.	
	Sylhet ...																			16 0	16 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Sylhet ...		
	Cachar ...																			18 0	18 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Cachar ...		
	Goálpárá ...																			24 0	24 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 9	6 8	6 0	Goálpárá ...		
	Gáro Hills ...																			20 0	15 0	18 0	200 0	120 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gáro Hills ...		
	Kámrúp ...																												Kámrúp ...		
	Darrang ...		No return received																	No return received									Darrang ...		
	Nowgong ...																												Nowgong ...		
	Sibságar ...																												Sibságar ...		
	Lakhimpur ...																												Lakhimpur ...		
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills ...																												Khási and Jaintiá Hills ...		
	Nága Hills ...																												Nága Hills ...		
N.-W. Provinces.																													N.-W. Provinces.	
	Dehra Dún ...	21 0	21 8	21 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Dehra Dún ...		
	Saháranpur ...	23 11	23 11	28 8	34 8	34 8	28 8	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	15 9	32 5	32 5	26 15	30 3	30 3	28 0	36 10	36 10	25 14	129 0	129 0	120 0	8 10	8 10	8 6	Saháranpur ...		
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25 13	25 13	23 2	35 3	35 3	33 0	6 9	6 1	5 8	17 10	18 10	17 10	35 3	30 13	27 8	26 6	26 6	24 3	34 10	34 2	26 6	132 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar ...		
	Meerut ...	24 8	25 0	23 4½	38 8	35 0	35 1½	9 8	9 8	8 12	17 0	17 0	18 4	32 0	32 0	29 2	27 0	30 0	30 8	37 0	37 0	28 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Bulandshahr ...	26 0	26 0	25 0	41 0	41 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	42 0	42 8	30 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr ...		
	Aligarh ...	27 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	38 0	39 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	36 0	38 0	38 0	31 0	32 0	37 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh ...		
	Kumaun ...	13 12	13 12	13 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun ...		

h In Roygunge the prices are as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 26 seers, common rice 29 seers, and gram 20 seers.
i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, best rice 13 to 14 seers, common rice 16 to 25 seers, and gram 9 seers.
j In the Serajgunge sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 18 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 12 seers.
k In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 85 seers, best rice 5 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 25 seers, lesser millets 14 to 15 seers, maize 18 to 40 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.
l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 13-3 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 16 to 20 seers, and common rice 21 to 23 seers.
n In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 15 seers, and common rice 20 to 22 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 15 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, paddy 28 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
p In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 14 to 22-13 seers, common rice 22 to 26-10 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 20 seers, and common rice 14 to 23 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, barley 19-8 to 22-5 seers, best rice 12-8 seers, common rice 22 to 24-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.

s In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 15-8 seers, barley 21 to 26-8 seers, best rice 12 to 13 seers, common rice 20-8 to 22 seers, bulrush millet 23 to 29 seers, great millet 25 to 28 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize 25 to 27-8 seers, and gram 21 seers.
t In Tajpore the prices are as follow:—Wheat 15 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 19 seers, murwa 32 seers, maize 32-8 seers, and gram 18 seers.
u In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-12 to 31 seers, barley 21-8 to 40 seers, best rice 13-8 to 27-8 seers, common rice 17 to 30 seers, lesser millets 21 to 45 seers, maize 30 to 50 seers, and gram 17 to 30 seers.
v In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice 14 to 17 seers, common rice 19 to 22-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 45 seers, maize 38 to 50 seers, and gram 19 to 27-8 seers.
w In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, best rice 18 to 24 seers, common rice 21 to 27 seers, lesser millets 40 to 50 seers, and gram 15 to 20 seers.
x In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 23 to 25 seers, common rice 26 to 29 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers.
y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 20 to 26-4 seers, common rice 30 to 31-8 seers, maize 35 to 37-8 seers, and gram 13 seers.
z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 19 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24-8 to 25-8 seers, lesser millets 42-8 to 50 seers, maize 32 to 35 seers, and gram 15 to 16 seers.
z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, best rice 24 to 27-8 seers, common rice 28 to 40 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1877 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurgee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts	Provinces	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Garhwál	... 16 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnor	... 21 6	20 4	20 4	32 10	27 0	30 6	14 10	13 2	14 10	18 0	16 14	16 14	30 6	30 15	25 5	25 5	26 7	25 5	28 2	29 4	25 5	113 8	113 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor	...	
	Moradabad	... 24 1	24 1	23 2	35 0	35 0	39 6	11 14	11 14	8 12	17 8	18 2	20 10	32 8	32 8	33 12	28 2	30 0	33 12	32 8	31 14	32 8	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 10	10 10	10 0	Moradabad	...	
	Budaun	... 21 8	22 3	28 8	34 12	36 0	41 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 12	16 12½	21 0	30 0	30 0	34 11	28 3½	28 3½	32 11	30 0	30 0	30 0	137 8	137 8	125 0	10 0	10 0	9 6	Budaun	...	
	Bareilly	... 20 0	20 0	25 10	33 12	27 8	36 4	6 14	6 14	7 8	17 8	17 8	19 6	26 4	29 11	35 0	25 0	27 3	33 12	31 4	30 0	33 2	155 0	155 0	155 0	9 2	9 4	8 12	Bareilly	...	
	Sháhjahánpur	... 22 4	23 0	31 8	40 0	40 8	51 8	9 0	8 12	8 8	18 8	18 8	25 0	32 8	33 8	44 8	32 4	33 0	43 8	31 4	31 8	31 8	150 0	150 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	Sháhjahánpur	...	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	... 21 4	21 4	23 12	25 0	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	19 8	31 4	28 12	32 8	27 8	27 8	31 4	27 8	28 12	28 2	150 0	150 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	
	Muttra	... 24 8	24 0	25 0	36 0	35 0	34 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	36 0	35 0	33 0	30 0	31 0	32 0	37 0	37 0	33 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra	...	
	Agra	... 23 12	23 12	25 0	33 15	34 4	33 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	27 0	28 0	33 0	34 0	35 0	32 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra	...	
	Farukhabad	... 22 8	22 8	29 4	40 0	40 12	40 12	8 0	8 0	7 12	13 12	15 2	15 2	32 4	33 12	38 5½	32 4	33 12	40 0	34 15½	35 0½	31 4½	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 12	8 12	9 5	Farukhabad	...	
	Mainpuri	... 24 8	24 0	30 0	33 0	32 0	37 0	9 0	8 8	7 0	17 0	16 0	20 8	30 0	31 8	33 0	29 0	31 0	37 8	31 10	31 10	38 14	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	Mainpuri	...	
	Etáwah	... 22 0	22 0	27 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	18 8	18 8	19 8	32 0	32 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	42 0	32 12	30 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etáwah	...	
	Etah	... 25 0	25 0	32 0	32 8	32 0	45 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	37 8	30 0	29 0	37 8	30 0	30 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah	...	
	Jalaun	... 24 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun	...	
	Jhánsi	... 21 1	20 12	22 8	30 0	30 10	38 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	33 4	29 0	29 0	33 13	29 13	30 9	31 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 7	9 0	Jhánsi	...	
	Lalitpur	... 23 4	24 4	21 8	28 0	28 0	32 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	18 0	18 8	16 0	30 4	30 12	32 8	24 0	24 0	25 4	28 8	30 8	30 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Lalitpur	...	
	Cawnpore	... 20 8	20 0	28 0	35 0	37 0	47 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	21 0	32 0	34 0	45 0	28 0	32 0	44 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	140 0	150 0	150 0	9 8	8 0	9 12	Cawnpore	...	
	Fatehpur	... 20 4	20 4	27 8	34 8	36 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 2	Fatehpur	...	
	Bánda	... 18 8	22 0	26 4	32 0	39 0	39 8	9 0	9 8	8 8	17 8	17 0½	22 8	33 0	35 0	42 0	31 0	31 0	41 0	39 0	41 0	41 0	163 0	163 0	163 0	...	...	11 4	Bánda	...	
	Allahabad	... 16 2	16 11	26 12	29 0	30 4	35 4	10 2	10 8	9 14	20 8	20 4	21 0	34 0	33 12	36 0	30 8	31 12	36 0	30 4	30 4	32 10	150 0	137 8	165 0	8 12	8 2	8 0	Allahabad	...	
	Hamírpur	... 21 15	25 5	26 8	33 12	33 12	40 0	14 10	13 12	14 12	15 3	17 6	22 8	36 0	36 9	45 0	29 13	30 6	45 0	36 0	37 2	42 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamírpur	...	
	Jaunpur	... 19 12	19 1	26 13	26 7	25 8	40 15	9 2	8 7	8 7	16 15	16 13	25 6	26 13	25 6	42 6	26 13	23 13	28 4	28 3	28 4	40 15	159 8	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur	...	
	Gorakhpur	... 16 10	15 12	28 0	22 12	28 0	45 8	14 14	14 14	21 0	17 8	17 8	27 2	28 0	24 8	15 8	24 8	...	38 8	19 4	18 6	38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur	...	
	Basti	... 19 6	17 8	30 0	25 0	25 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	18 12	17 8	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	20 0	37 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 2	7 8	7 8	Basti	...	
	Azamgarh	... 15 8	17 11	25 1	22 2	24 6	36 14	10 5	10 5	13 5	17 11	17 11	24 6	31 0	29 8	39 13	...	...	...	22 2	25 1	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh	...	
	Mirzapur	... 16 0	18 0	22 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	130 0	130 0	125 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Mirzapur	...	
	Benares	... 18 8	18 8	23 8	26 1½	27 11½	22 13	15 4	13 13½	...	18 8	20 10½	21 14	27 12	32 10	...	24 11½	24 7	32 13	24 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 6	7 10	7 0	Benares	...	
	Ghazipur	... 16 12	17 6	22 7½	23 3	23 3	33 7½	9 0	9 0	8 6	18 10	18 10	23 3	27 0½	27 0½	34 12	25 12	25 12	32 3	22 8	22 8	33 7½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6½	Ghazipur	...	
Panjab.	Delhi	... 26 0	26 0	24 0	37 0	37 0	33 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	37 0	37 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	40 0	41 0	31 0	80 0	80 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi	...	
	Gurgáon	... 27 0	28 0	20 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	34 0	35 0	25 8	40 0	40 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgáon	...	
	Karnál	... 24 8	24 8	23 0	37 0	37 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	38 8	38 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Karnál	...	
	Hissár	... 25 0	24 0	19 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	41 0	41 0	35 0	45 0	45 0	38 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár	...	
	Rohtak	... 24 8	25 0	21 8	38 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	28 0	43 8	43 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Rohtak	...	
	Sirsa	... 30 0	30 0	19 12	60 0	60 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	15 4	60 0	60 0	50 0	45 0	45 0	39 2	60 0	58 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	46 0	Sirsa	...	
	Umballa	... No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Umballa	...	
	Ludhiána	... 29 8	29 0	23 8	51 0	50 0	35 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	46 0	46 0	46 0	38 0	38 0	34 0	50 0	48 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána	...	
	Simlá	... No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Simlá	...	
	Jullundur	... 27 0	27 0	19 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur	...	
	Hushiárpúr	... 27 0	25 0	20 0	40 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	33 0	30 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	40 0	38 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiárpúr	...	
	Kángra	... 16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra	...	
	Amritsar	... 30 0	29 0	19 0	53 0	53 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	47 0	47 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	54 0	53 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 7	10 7	10 4	Amritsar	...	
	Siálkot	... 28 0	27 0	20 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	39 0	28 0	33 0	34 0	28 0	41 0	42 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	Siálkot	...	
	Gurdáspúr	... 26 0	26 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Gurdáspúr	...	
	Lahore	... 31 0	32 0	19 0	50 0	55 0	29 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	14 0	50 0	52 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	29 0	56 0	52 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore [*a*]	...	[*a*] Barley falling.
	Ferozepore*	... 34 8	35 0	20 8	62 0	62 0	36 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	55 0	51 0	37 0	50 0	50 0	33 0	62 0	61 0	34 0	100 0	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore	...	[*b*] Bajra and Jowár falling.
	Gujránwála	... 29 8	27 8	21 8	52 0	52 0	34 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	37 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	30 0	28 0	48 0	47 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0	10 8	Gujránwála [*b*]	...	[*c*] Jowár rising.
	Ráwalpindi	... 36 0	36 8	28 0	44 0	47 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	46 0	41 0	47 0	48 0	38 0	31 0	33 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	140 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	Ráwalpindi [*c*]	...	[*d*] Barley rising and gram falling.
	Jhelum	... 34 0	34 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	37 0	39 0	34 0	36 0	39 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum	...	[*e*] Barley, bajra and gram rising.
	Gujrát	... 33 8	33 0	23 0	52 0	55 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	43 0	43 0	35 8	40 0	40 0	27 0	135 0	155 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát	...	[*f*] Gram rising.
	Shahpúr	... 32 0	32 0	27 0	42 0	42 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	42 0	42 0	33 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr	...	
	Mooltan	... 23 0	23 8	19 8	34 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 12	10 8	Mooltan	...	
	Jhang	... 28 0	26 8	21 8	40 0	46 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	34 0	28 0	33 0	32 0	27 0	45 8	40 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	Jhang [*d*]	...	
	Montgomery	... 35 0	34 0	19 8	50 0	50 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery	...	
	Muzaffargarh	... 23 0	22 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	32 0	29 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	23 0	31 0	32 8	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh	...	
	Dera Ismail Khán	... 35 0	35 0	33 12	45 0	52 8	45 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	45 0	45 0	45 0	47 8	47 8	40 0	46 4	53 12	40 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán	...	
	Dera Ghazi Khan	... 22 9	22 8	20 10	33 12	33 12	26 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	37 8	40 0	25 10	32 8	32 8	27 8	35 0	33 12	26 4	150 0	150 0	150 0	37 0	37 8	33 12	Dera Ghazi Khán	...	
	Bannú	... 48 12	45 10	41 14	62 8	65 10	60 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	68 12	68 12	62 8	50 0	50 0	50 0	51 4	57 8	45 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [*f*]	...	
	Pesháwar	... No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pesháwar	...	
	Kohát	... 38 14	37 0	31 14	58 8	51 0	38 4	...	...	...	20 6	20 6	16 9	53 8	51 0	43 6	59 15	58 10	45 14	38 4	30 0	29 5	127 0	127 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát	...	
	Hazara	... 34 0	34 0	25 0	60 0	60 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	32 0*	32 0*	28 0*	32 0	30 0	32 0	29 0	29 0	25 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá	...	
Oudh.	Lucknow	... 19 4	20 8	29 8	33 8	34 8	44 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 8	25 0	30 0	33 0	47 0	30 0	32 8	45 0	37 0	37 0	55 0	29 0	30 0	40 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow	Oudh.	* Maize or Indian Corn.
	Unao	... 21 0	21 6	29 0	35 0	35 8	50 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	21 0	27 0	40 0	42 8	50 0	31 0	31 8	45 0	35 0	35 0	49 0	31 0	31 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Unáo	...	
	Bára Banki	... 19 4	20 0	31 0	26 0	28 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	29 0	31 0	39 0	52 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	40 4	45 0	55 0	31 0	32 0	50 0	130 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Bank	...	*Description of Lesser Millets.*
	Sítápur	... 24 10	22 14	35 4	41 0	40 0	57 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	40 0	38 12	53 4	38 0	37 10	47 8	55 0	45 0	...	35 5	34 5	45 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	9 0	9 4	8 12	Sítápur	...	Jawar.
	Hardui	... 21 12	21 9	30 8	39 8	39 6	52 8	7 8	7 8	6 9	17 13	19 6	24 6	35 10	37 8	46 14	34 11	34 11	45 0	...	29 15	48 12	33 12	32 13	43 0	192 0	192 0	192 8	8 0	8 0	8 7	Hardui	...	Do. Choti.
	Kheri	... 24 0	25 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	...	35 0	36 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	7 8	8 0	...	Kheri	...	Sawán.
	Fyzabad	... 19 0	17 12	27 8	29 8	27 12	46 0	12 8	11 4	16 0	17 8	18 0	26 0	34 0	35 0	50 0	25 0	34 0	30 8	...	...	42 8	24 8	28 8	41 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Fyzabad	...	Mukka.
	Bharaich	... 18 0	19 0	36 0	32 0	32 0	64 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	48 0	48 0	62 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	72 0	72 0	80 0	32 0	35 0	50 0	200 0	220 0	220 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich	...	
	Gonda	... 18 9	19 9	28 14	32 8	35 0	44 0	19 0	19 10	25 12	19 14	20 6	26 4	36 15	41 8	54 0	22 0	24 8	32 0	44 10	46 12	65 0	31 1	32 8	43 0	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Gonda	...	Murwa.
	Rái Bareli	... 21 0	20 8	32 8	34 0	34 0	45 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	21 0	21 4	31 0	33 0	34 0	53 0	32 0	33 0	40 0	...	...	57 8	26 0	28 8	44 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Rái Bareli	...	Kodu.
	Sultánpur	... 19 0	18 4	31 0	29 0	29 0	46 0	16 0	16 2	24 0	21 0	22 2	30 5	28 0	28 12	40 10	26 10	28 10	40 10	50 0	50 0	56 0	28 0	27 4	46 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	8 12	Sultánpur	...	Ditto Murwa and Lahra.
	Pratábgarh	... 18 6	20 4	29 13	27 12	29 2	46 11	16 0	16 2	24 0	21 0	22 2	30 5	28 0	28 12	40 10	26 10	28 10	40 10	31 10	29 12	48 3	26 5	26 3	37 0	186 10	166 10	193 5	8 2	8 5	8 0	Pratábgarh	...	Sawan.
																																Mashmot.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1877—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nurlee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	20 4	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	15 0	17 8	25 0	22 0	37 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara ...	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara ...		
	Chanda ...	19 5	20 8	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 7	16 4	27 5	26 2	30 0	...	...	...	25 0	20 0	25 0	440 0	440 0	440 0	9 5	9 0	9 5	Chanda ...		
	Wardha ...	20 0	19 6	26 2	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	13 0	13 9	15 0	22 0	21 8	30 0	...	...	...	22 0	19 5	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Wardha ...		
	Balaghat ...	20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	30 0	480 0	480 0	400 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Balaghat ...		
	Jubbulpore ...	24 8	23 0	29 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	15 8	16 0	19 0	18 8	19 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	40 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Jubbulpore ...		
	Saugor ...	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	16 0	15 0	17 8	...	32 0	...	23 0	24 0	...	31 0	30 0	37 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Saugor ...		
	Damoh ...	24 8	23 12	25 8	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	21 4	20 8	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	30 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Damoh ...		
	Seoni ...	25 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	24 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	28 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Seoni ...		
	Mandla ...	21 0	20 0	29 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	29 0	40 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla ...		
	Betul ...	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	31 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul ...		
	Chindwara ...	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Chindwara ...		
	Hoshangabad ...	17 8	17 8	19 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 8	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	24 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoshangabad ...		
	Narsinghpur ...	21 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	20 0	...	21 0	...	...	35 0	35 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Narsinghpur ...		
	Nimar ...	12 12	12 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 12	13 2	17 8	17 8	28 2	16 14	16 14	26 4	17 8	17 8	24 10	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12	11 14	Nimar ...		
	Raipur ...	56 0	56 0	56 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 0	44 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	48 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Raipur ...		
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 12	26 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	9 8	24 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur ...		
	Bilaspur ...	80 0	80 0	72 0	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	40 0	72 0	72 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	125 0	72 0	72 0	47 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bilaspur ...		
	Upper Godavery ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	24 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Upper Godavery ...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	10 9	10 8	21 0	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	9 3	7 5	7 7	13 7	12 5	12 2	27 0	11 9	11 5	29 0	14 3	13 1	13 6	12 6	12 1	26 9	150 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	11 0	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
	Bolarum ...	11 8	10 7	20 5	...	...	...	6 7	6 6	9 0	7 6	7 1	12 4	11 9	11 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	3 0	24 5	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	10 2	10 6	Bolarum ...		
	Chudderghat ...	8 5	8 0	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	7 2	7 0	10 5	11 5	11 5	23 0	11 2	11 0	25 0	...	...	...	12 5	1 2	25 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 5	10 0	Chudderghat ...		
	Oomraotee ...	13 0	13 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	6 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee ...		
	Akola ...	13 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	7 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola ...		
	Elichpur ...	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	4 0	23 9	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Elichpur ...		
	Buldana ...	13 0	13 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	44 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	7 0	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana ...		
	Woon ...	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	44 0	15 0	15 0	33 0	...	...	...	20 0	0 0	28 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon ...		
	Bassim ...	14 0	14 0	23 5	12 0	12 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	28 0	29 0	49 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	11 3	11 3	24 0	22 0	12 0	26 0	161 0	161 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	8 5	Bassim ...		
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	7 7	7 5	12 0	8 5	7 5	11 5	6 7	6 5	9 7	7 5	7 5	10 2	10 2	9 7	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 7	21 7	8 5	8 5	22 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 7	Bangalore { Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg.	
	Retail ...	7 0	7 0	11 5	8 0	7 2	11 0	6 5	6 2	9 2	7 0	7 2	9 7	9 7	9 2	23 5	...	...	...	9 5	9 0	20 7	8 0	8 2	21 5	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 2	Retail ...		
	Kolar ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 3	7 2	8 0	12 0	7 3	8 1	11 9	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	21 9	8 5	8 5	27 7	...	...	...	15 7	14 6	14 9	Kolar ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	10 1	7 0	7 8	11 8	7 0	7 8	11 6	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	21 6	8 3	8 3	27 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	15 4	14 3	14 6	Retail ...		
	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale	7 5	7 5	10 5	5 5	5 5	11 0	6 5	6 5	10 5	7 0	7 8	11 0	8 5	9 0	17 0	8 5	8 0	...	8 2	8 2	31 0	7 5	8 0	21 0	122 0	120 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	12 5	Túmkúr ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	7 0	7 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 5	6 5	10 5	8 0	8 0	16 0	8 0	7 5	...	7 5	7 5	29 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 5	10 5	12 0	Retail ...		
	Mysore ... { Wholesale	6 2	6 2	10 4	...	...	...	6 3	6 1	10 0	6 4	6 4	10 4	8 7	8 7	21 0	...	...	...	9 2	9 3	17 7	8 3	8 5	22 1	75 0	75 0	75 0	9 4	9 4	11 4	Mysore ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	6 0	6 0	10 2	...	...	...	6 1	6 0	9 6	6 2	6 2	10 2	8 5	8 5	20 0	...	...	...	9 1	9 2	17 3	8 1	8 3	21 4	72 0	72 0	72 0	9 2	9 2	11 0	Retail ...		
	Hassan ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	6 2	6 2	10 0	6 7	6 7	11 0	6 2	6 2	11 0	6 7	6 7	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 2	21 0	7 2	7 2	16 2	120 0	150 0	150 0	8 7	8 7	10 5	Retail ...		
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	5 2	5 2	11 5	6 2	6 2	12 5	5 7	5 7	11 5	7 2	7 5	15 5	7 2	8 5	21 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	25 0	7 5	7 5	21 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	7 5	7 2	11 5	Retail ...		
	Kadur ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 5	11 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Retail ...		
	Chitaldroog { Wholesale	6 0	6 0	12 4	7 0	7 0	13 5	6 2	6 0	10 8	7 0	7 0	12 1	8 2	8 0	24 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	27 1	6 0	6 0	19 3	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	Chital- { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	5 0	5 0	12 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	5 5	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 5	7 5	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	5 5	5 5	17 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	droog. { Retail ...		
	Coorg ... { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale		
	Retail ...	6 7	6 7	8 3	6 5	6 6	9 0	6 1	6 1	9 9	7 9	7 9	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 5	18 7	7 3	7 5	16 6	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 2	9 1	10 5	Retail ...		
Rajpootana.	Jaipur																															Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
	Kishengurh ...	19 0	20 0	...	27 8	29 0	...	8 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	31 0	32 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	....	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
	Alwar ...	23 0	22 8	...	33 0	32 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	37 0	36 0	...	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	39 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	...	Alwar ...		
	Bharatpur (City) ...	24 8	25 0	21 8	36 0	35 0	33 8	8 0	8 0	8 12	12 0	12 0	12 8	37 0	38 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...	40 0	39 0	33 0	...	...	...	26 8	27 0	26 0	Bharatpur (City) ...		
	Kerowli (City) ...	24 4	...	23 0	32 8	...	35 8	8 4	...	8 0	11 0	...	10 0	32 0	...	30 0	25 0	...	...	33 4	34 8	...	32 8	...	29 0	160 0	...	110 0	28 0	...	29 0	Kerowli (City) ...		
	Ajmir ...	20 5	20 10	20 0	30 0	30 10	33 12	15 10	15 10	15 0	16 14	16 14	16 4	27 0	28 12	31 4	23 7	25 0	26 4	30 0	30 10	28 12	30 10	30 10	29 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	33 2	35 0	Ajmir ...		
	Deolie Cantonment ...	20 8	22 2	16 12	33 5	33 13	26 10	7 10	6 6	7 8	12 8	11 4	12 8	33 13	37 13	26 4	27 7	28 14	21 6	...	...	...	40 11	40 2	23 8	85 0	85 0	80 0	43 8	42 0	37 8	Deolie Cantonment ...		
	Erinpura ...	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Erinpura ...		
	Sirohi ...	20 0	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 0	43 0	25 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirohi ...		
	Aboo ...	19 0	20 8	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	...	35 0	32 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	42 0	44 0	Aboo ...		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	No return received																		...	...	...	23 9	23 9	23 9	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
	Meywar ...	15 10	15 10	15 10	20 5	20 5	21 14	8 3½	8 10	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received									Meywar ...		
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	15 8	14 8	22 8	...	...	...	6 4	7 8	8 12	13 12	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	23 7	23 7	26 9	Meywar ...		
	Partabgarh „	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	31 4	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 8	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
	Marwar ...																			...	...	...	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	Partabgarh „		
	Bikaneer ...																															Marwar ...		
	Bundi ...																															Bikaneer ...		
	Kota ...	No return received																								No return received						Bundi ...		
	Tonk ...																															Kota ...		
	Jhallawar ...																															Tonk ...		
	Shahpoora ...																															Jhallawar ...		
																																Shahpoora ...		
Central India.	Indore ...	13 5	13 11	15 0	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	10 14	10 0	10 14	12 0	18 3	17 7	21 0	16 8	16 8	24 0	...	...	...	16 8	17 2	22 13	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 10	10 14	9 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
	Gwalior ...	16 11	17 5	17 2	23 5	21 15	...	7 13	7 13	7 13	10 1	10 1	10 1	22 7	23 5	26 4	21 8	22 7	25 13	...	...	...	23 8	22 5	21 15	91 4	91 4	100 6	13 15	13 11	13 11	Gwalior ...		
	Goona ...	21 8	22 0	18 8	20 0	17 0	20 0	12 0	12 8	10 0	14 0	14 8	11 8	28 0	28 0	32 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	24 4	...	200 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	Goona ...		
	Rutlam ...	No return received																		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Rutlam ...		
	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...	24 0	24 8	26 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	34 0	36 0	28 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	35 0	...	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	Baghelkhund (Sutna) ...		

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XVIII regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 16th March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Works in progress.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 13th and 14th March 1877.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Number of people employed: Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorised in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the present week.	Average rainfall, i.e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
										Rs.	Rs.					
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	646,944	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	Slight importations of grain; small-pox prevalent.	2,616	3,338	·32	2,41,233	1,14,271	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	36½ 28½	34½ 28½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	729,252	250,000	Ditto ...	Grain supply abundant ...	10,959	14,400	1·97	4,39,931	1,63,457	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 26	32 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,650	773,988	677,376	Ditto ...	Grain imports enough; slight emigration continues; 7 deaths from cholera.	13,618	17,025	2·19	5,41,780	3,10,329	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	25½ 24	25½ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	907,235	318,601	Ditto ...	Grain importation continues. A few cholera cases in Bhimthari.	38,500	31,300	3·44	9,97,196	5,34,202	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	22⅝ 22¼	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034	Ditto ...	Grain supply good; slight cholera in the district.	46,857	48,554	6·76	14,43,432	9,07,308	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	21 ...	21 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	1,064,002	461,000	Ditto ...	Grain supply good; 42 deaths from cholera.	20,578	27,387	2·57	5,71,338	2,56,390	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 20	20 20½	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	816,037	816,037	Ditto ...	Grain supply abundant; migratory movements decreasing; 88 deaths from cholera.	33,413	28,514	3·49	7,91,031	3,64,605	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17½ 17½	17¼ 17	22·43	6·13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	938,750	501,600	Ditto ...	Grain supply plentiful, but scarcity of water felt; 233 deaths from cholera.	27,446	25,000	2·66	5,71,070	2,56,549	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	19 20	18 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	988,037	630,000	Ditto ...	Grain supply abundant; water scarce; 533 deaths from cholera.	27,785	28,245	2·85	8,49,004	3,13,087	Jowari 43	18	17½	26·39	13·81
Total ...	54,355	34,183	7,963,927	5,018,992			221,772	223,763	2·8	64,46,015	32,20,288					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A column has been added to the foregoing table showing the percentage of the labourers upon relief works to the population of the respective districts. This percentage varies from 6·76 in Sholapur to ·32 in Khandesh, and averages 2·8.

There is a slight rise in the price of grain throughout the three Southern Mahratta Country Collectorates of Kaládgi, Belgaum and Dharwar. Prices have also slightly risen in Khandesh and declined in Poona.

The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 223,763 against 221,772 last week; and there are also 8,078 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara.

From this it appears that the larger number of those who absented themselves during the late Holi holidays have not yet returned.

There is nothing in the reports received from the different districts to indicate that the general condition of the people is becoming such as to give cause for any increased anxiety.

2. A very interesting account has been received from the President of the Belgaum Private Charitable Relief Committee (Mr. Shaw) regarding the operations of their kitchen, where food is provided, without the exaction of work, for the helpless poor. It appears that the average cost of the daily ration provided by the Committee, including every item of expenditure, such as cooks, cooking utensils and firewood, is 9·9 pie. The ration consists of jowari cakes varying in number with the sex and age of the recipients, with the addition of a certain quantity of dall, &c., providing the requisite nitrogenous matter, and the Committee have no doubt, after four months' experience, that the allowance has amply satisfied each recipient.

3. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. It will be noticed that on the 3rd March, the latest date for which complete information is available, the number of people upon works under civil agency had again decreased, and amounted only to 37,060, while the number upon works under the agency of the Public Works Department was 174,415. Only about one-sixth of the labourers were, therefore, upon civil works during that week.

4. Maps of the affected districts are forwarded with this Summary, although there is very little fresh to record that can be exhibited in this form.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government during the week ending 3rd March upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:

Districts.	Collectors' discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of Women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh ...	55	16	534	686†	65†	439†
Násik ...	*	*	184	3,600	564	3,176
Ahmednagar ...	668	80	5,983	2,644	265	2,003
Poona ...	3,042	1,952	10,269	12,649	1,271	14,515
Sholapur ...	727	531	15,291	9,063	786	4,339
Satara ...	40	31	1,235	†	†	4,626†
Kaládgi ...	411	229	1,157	1,526	125	1,363
Belgaum ...	605	209	2,256	1,636	172	822
Dharwar ...	587	380	3,285	399	64	94
Total ...	6,135	3,428	40,194	32,203	3,312	31,377

* No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector.
† Return from the Executive Engineer for Irrigation not received.

6. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

7. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 3,701 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 7th March, and during the same week 3,137 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 6,838 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 7th of March to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 7th of March was 1,94,884 tons :—

FOOD-GRAINS SENT TO	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March (up to 7th.)	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Country ...	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	3,701	77,450
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	4,334	99,477
North-Eastern line, from Nasik to Bhosawul ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	891	17,957
TOTAL ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	8,926	194,884

8. On the whole, the condition of the grain supply continues satisfactory, and the increase in the number of labourers upon relief works is slight.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

NATIVE STATES.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Number of people employed.			Allotments Granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee.		
						During the past week.	During the pre-sent week.	Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Rs.	Rs.	Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the pre-sent week.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,990	1,373,938	6,20,482	Cholera continues; and, out of 337 cases, 181 proved fatal.	18,461	14,888	1·08	3,18,721	2,43,750	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18½ 19½	18⅓ 19¼
Akalkot ...	498	373	73,222	58,000	No change	1,807	2,024	2·58	29,601	26,315	Jowari 61	20¼	21
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,628	Ditto	1,425	...†	...	26,283	21,180	Jowari 63	17⅝	17¾
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	Ditto	464	...†	...	15,400	6,270	Jowari 54	...†	29⅜
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	190,814	...	Grain slightly dearer. Importations and exportations are very small. Cholera in two villages.	122	194	·1	615	298	Nachani55	29	27¾
Savanur ...	70	18	15,767	2,020	Report not received	115	98	·62	10,000	280	Jowari61¼	...†	...†
TOTAL ...	8,161	4,666	1,781,865	809,254		22,394			4,00,620	2,98,093			

NATIVE STATES.	Works in progress.	Reports from Political Agents.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	Roads ... ... Tanks ... ... Miscellaneous*	Cholera continues; and, out of 337 cases, 181 proved fatal.
Akalkot ...	Ditto ...	No change ... ...
Jath ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ... ...
Phaltan ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ... ...
Sawant Wari ...	Ditto ...	Grain slightly dearer. Importations and exportations are very small. Cholera in two villages.
Savanur ...	Ditto ...	Report not received ... ...

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c. † Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVIII.)

Districts.	For the Week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the Week ending 30th December 1876.		For the Week ending 6th January 1877.		For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the Week ending 20th January 1877.		For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.		For the Week ending 24th February 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd March 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	* 322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233
Násik	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986
Ahmednagar	16,782	20,561	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861
Poona	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787
Sholápur	48,981	33,218	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304
Satara	947	11,724	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396	377	20,272
Kaládgi	5,849	1,195	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,051	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361
Belgaum	899	8,412	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468
Dharwar	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143
Total ...	86,214	113,616	104,604	129,253	111,402	146,195	116,454	172,093	120,809	172,284	120,024	184,437	136,629	194,818	130,645	202,612	100,661	179,347	79,577	184,051	63,659	183,045	47,613	176,549	39,680	184,318	37,060	174,415
Grand Total ...	199,830		233,857		257,597		288,547		293,093		304,461		331,447		333,257		280,008		263,628		246,704		224,162		223,998		211,475	
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	381	255	1,379	323	996	497	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503
Kanara	...	...	...	...	524	176	1,533	167	1,781	219	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85
Total ...	...	...	...	...	905	431	2,912	490	2,777	716	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,176	588
	...		...		1,336		3,402		3,493		4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560		1,764	
Grand Total of the 11 Districts ...	199,830		233,857		258,933		291,949		296,586		309,079		336,386		339,439		286,849		269,773		218,695		227,086		227,558		213,239	

* These are last week's figures, as the report of the 17th February has been returned for correction.

B.

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure, and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XVIII.)

Week ending	Civil Agency.					Public Works Department Agency.					Grand Total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
1876.															
2nd December ...	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	31,386	126,672	6,80,686	86,927	81,323	31,386	199,836
9th December ...	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	104,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	36,496	146,393	8,67,839	101,858	96,468	36,496	233,857
16th December ...	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	111,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	40,441	164,318	10,52,971	111,649	106,462	40,441	257,597
23rd December ...	4,68,861	51,865	45,870	17,130	116,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	48,502	193,183	12,51,333	124,478	117,947	48,502	288,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	120,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	46,234	190,630	14,77,348	123,429	123,389	46,234	293,093
1877.															
6th January ...	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,092	120,024	10,20,974	75,804	79,256	47,550	202,610	16,86,037	126,130	128,952	47,550	304,461
13th January ...	7,42,703	58,666	58,122	19,851	136,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	50,477	214,539	18,43,802	138,937	141,903	50,477	331,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,068	130,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	52,343	222,780	21,51,052	137,249	143,865	52,343	333,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	100,661	13,93,419	73,912	77,090	43,252	194,254	23,20,955	116,032	120,724	43,252	280,008
3rd February ...	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	74,533	80,063	41,072	195,668	24,81,077	107,509	115,120	41,072	263,628
10th February ...	10,44,050	26,594	27,735	9,330	63,659	16,70,401	72,562	80,644	39,169	191,375	27,14,451	99,156	108,379	39,169	246,704
17th February ...	10,54,664	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	71,297	78,411	33,915	183,623	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	224,162
24th February ...	11,18,019	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	74,518	81,918	33,919	190,355	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	223,998
3rd March ...	11,46,343	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	72,589	76,051	31,207	179,847	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	211,475

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd MARCH 1877.

General Remarks.—Rain, in many places amounting to upwards of an inch, and in some to as much as two inches, is reported from all the districts of Madras, except Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore; the numbers on relief works are 658,000, about 1,000 less than the (revised) total of last week; there is an increase of 9,400 in Bellary, 4,400 in Chingleput, and 1,100 in Salem: a decrease of 13,800 in Nellore, 1,200 in Cuddapah and 1,000 in Coimbatore. From Mysore also general heavy showers are reported, but the rain is said to have been insufficient to effect much good. In Bombay there has been a little rain in Sholapur and Khandesh: in Sind there have been hail-storms with some damage to crops. In the Central Provinces rain and hail are reported from 11 out of the 19 districts: some damage has been done, but prospects are generally good. Hail has done some injury to the poppy crop in Central India. In Rajputana, prospects are good. No rain has fallen in Berar. In Bengal, there has been almost general slight rain; hail has injured the crops slightly in a few places, but prospects are generally very favourable, and the spring crops are yielding well. Rain and hail are also reported from several districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the damage has been slight. Rain fell in all the districts of the Punjab, except Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan; prospects are very good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna	(Mar. 19th) ·17 at Masulipatam, ·70 at Repalli, ·80 at Bezwada and Nandigama, ·50 at Tirur, 1·60 at Gudiwada, 1·80 at Bapatla, 1·35 at Guntur, 1·0 at Narsarowpet, 3·10 at Palnad.	General rainfall on night of 15th; standing crops under wells good; *raggi* outturn full; *dalwa* paddy suffering from blight; prices risen in 8 taluks; cholera seizures 390, deaths 176; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in some taluks; markets fairly supplied; 3,391 on relief works; 1,073 fed *gratis*; seers of 80 rupees weight—rice 8·63, *cholum* 11 78, *raggi* 14·27, *cumboo* 11·59; imports by sea—rice 126·58 tons, *raggi* 1·7.
Kurnool	(„ 20th) ·61 at Markapur. 1·10 at Cumbum, besides that reported on 16th, 18th, and 19th.	In Sirwell and Ramulkota *cholum* and paddy crops in good condition under wells and spring channels; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevalent; cattle dying, a few being fed on prickly pear in Kurnool; second sort rice 7·14, *cholum* 8·91, *cumboo* 9·31, *raggi* 9·89, seers per rupee; number on relief works 192,028; gratuitously fed 31 577; Government grain imported 278 tons; emigration to East Coast Canal commencing.
Cuddapah	(„ 20th) Average rain in all taluks 1·03.	Average prices, seers per rupee, in present week—second sort rice 7·45, *cholum* 5·86, *raggi* 10·75, *cumboo* 8·59; people on relief works 57,027, gratuitously fed 3,088; deaths from cholera 625; number of cattle died for want of fodder and disease 1,545.
Bellary	(„ 20th) ·8 at Hindupur; ·5 at Pennukonda; ·6 at Anantapur; ·3 at Gooty; 1·4 at Tadpatry.	Average price, second sort rice 7·29, *cholum* or great millet 8·86, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 10·82, *raggi* or lesser millet 8·96, *cumboo* 8·31 seers of 80 tolahs; import—tons 4,342, accounts from three railway stations only; 225,936 persons on relief works; increase as compared with revised return for previous week 9,482; this is owing to more coolies having come from different villages in some taluks, and to the admission of coolies from Dharwar and Nizam's territory in the Hadgally taluk; 21,181 gratuitously fed; increase as compared with revised return for previous week 3,829; this is chiefly owing to the admission of children of coolies on relief works in some taluks, and to some more infirm persons in need of relief having been fed in others; 3,387 gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in 14 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, but not exhausted.

N. B.—In the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, March 17, 1877, page 487, opposite Kurnool, for "*sajja* or *cumboo* 9·91," read "*sajja* or *cumboo* 9·29, *raggi* 9·91"; and opposite Bellary, for "*cholum* or great millet 8·3, read "8·83;" and for "*raggi* or lesser millet 8·37" read "*raggi* or lesser millet 8·92, *cumboo* 8·37."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Nellore (Mar. 20th)	·25 in Gudur, ·95 at Rapur, ·25 at Nellore, 1·0 at Atmakur, ·32 at Kavali, 1·0 at Udayagiri, 1·5 at Kanigiri, ·35 at Darsi.	Second sort rice 7·80, *cholum* 10·3, *raggi* 11·96, *cumboo* 9·52 seers per rupee; 90 tons of Government rice and 377 tons of private rice imported; number on relief works 70,580, including canal coolies, decrease result of reduced wages, task-work, and non-employment of able-bodied persons on way to canal or refusing to go there; gratuitously fed 5,935, decrease due to stricter supervision; 230 deaths from cholera; small-pox, dysentery, cholera, and fever prevalent throughout the district, first particularly so in 5 taluks; fresh in Pennair on 16th; water supply in villages near river improved; large numbers of cattle died for want of fodder.
Chingleput („ 20th)	*Nil*	Prices, second sort rice 9·39, *raggi* 11·04, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 10·42; import of grain 133 tons; number on relief works 10,996, gratuitously fed 5,705; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevail; pasture *nil*; water very scarce.
North Arcot („ 20th)	Average rainfall of 5 stations 0·86.	For week ending 16th March, average prices in Government seers, second sort rice, per rupee, 8·1, *cholum* 9·5, *raggi* 9·7, *cumboo* 8·6, wheat 5·9; relief works, coolies 15,374; gratuitously fed 1,712; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; pasture scarce; cattle are dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 20th)	...	Rice, second sort, 9 seers, *cumboo* and *raggi* 11 seers each, *cholum* 12 seers; rice imported 25½ tons; number employed 621; gratuitously fed 45; cholera, deaths reported 252 out of 344 seizures; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
Salem („ 20th)	1·18	Prices of grain, seers of eighty tolahs, rice $7\frac{3}{16}$, *raggi* $8\frac{3}{4}$, *cumboo* $8\frac{7}{16}$, *cholum* $8\frac{3}{4}$; import of all grains 1,230; number on relief works 47,850; number gratuitously fed 3,310; ditto private 920; cholera in all taluks.
Coimbatore („ 20th)	2·40 at Bhowany, 2·0 in some villages of Sattiamangalum; slight in every other taluk—·14, ·15, ·16—general average ·46.	Prices in most taluks stationary; slight rise in rice in Calligal and Erode; in *cholum* in Erode, Coimbatore, Caroor, and Dharapuram; in *raggi* in Calligal and Sattiamangalum districts; average, second sort rice 7·86, *cholum* 9·38, *raggi* 9·97, *cumboo* 10·48; imports of rice estimated 366 tons, other grains 229; cholera prevalent in all taluks, 570 attacks, 355 deaths; cattle poor; 1,000 deaths from insufficient fodder and disease on Burghoor range of hills, losses also on Hassanoor hills; fodder scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 23,489; gratuitously fed 1,746; the tahsildar of Sattiamangalum reports that the pariahs, chucklers, and weavers have lost flesh and strength; the division officer reports the same in reference to North Bhowany; Mr. Cook at Oodoomulpetta reports no apparent detioration since last report.
Tanjore („ 20th)	*Nil*	Price, seers, rice $8\frac{7}{8}$, *raggi* $11\frac{7}{8}$, *cumboo* $10\frac{5}{8}$, *cholum* 11; imports of rice 2,402 tons; relief works none; 239 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 21st)	Average 1·09 ·47 at Madura, ·75 at Tirumangalam, 1·35 at Melur ·85 at Dindigul. 2·00 at Palany. 2·20 at Periakalum.	A few tanks received small supplies; rice $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee *cholum* $10\frac{1}{16}$, *raggi* and *cumboo* almost stationary; import of rice 846 tons, other grains 94; number on relief works 8,040; charitable relief 746; people continue to emigrate to other places; cholera and small-pox not abated, 319 deaths; condition of cattle unaltered; cattle disease continues generally.
Trichinopoly („ 21st)	0·85	Second sort rice 7 $\frac{9}{16}$ seers, *cholum* $16\frac{4}{8}$, *raggi* $10\frac{3}{4}$, *cumboo* $10\frac{1}{4}$; import of grain for week ending Saturday, 77 tons; no relief work, all coolies having struck; gratuitously fed on 17th by public subscription 1,379; 252 attacks of cholera, 129 deaths; small-pox, 379 seizures, 35 deaths; condition of cattle and pasture same as last week.
Tinnevelly („ 20th)	...	Good rain throughout the district on night of 16th; moderate freshes in rivers, and some tanks received partial supplies; no abatement in cholera; cattle disease still prevalent, with slight mortality; prices almost stationary; average prices per rupee, second sort rice 8 seers of 80 tolahs, *cholum* 9, *cumboo* $10\frac{3}{4}$, and *raggi* 11; imports of grain, rice 2,031, *cholum* 2, and *cumboo* 24 tons; number on relief works 1,685; number gratuitously fed 260; decrease in number on relief works owing partly to recent rainfall and partly to non-receipt of accounts from two divisions in Ottapidar am taluk.
Malabar („ 20th)	Average under 1·0	Showers in north-east, south-east and south; markets well supplied; imports by sea and land, rice 3,366, *raggi* 215, *cholum* 321 tons; exports, rice 875, *raggi* 348 tons; prices of rice slightly risen in Cochin and Ponani, fallen in three taluks, stationary in others; highest $7\frac{7}{8}$ Indian seers in *Wynaad*, lowest $10\frac{3}{8}$ in Calicut; average $9\frac{5}{12}$ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* $11\frac{1}{4}$ Indian seers per rupee in *Wynaad*; cholera in six taluks, deaths 144; small-pox in seven taluks; cattle healthy, pasture failing; fruit trees suffering severely; 1,089 coolies on Kolathur roads; general prospects still unchanged; exports of grain from Madras by rail approximately 7,500 tons up to Saturday, 17th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—		
Sind (Mar. 21st).		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 12th 5 feet 6 inches, being 7 inches higher than on same date last year; 58 cases of small-pox recovering; in Kurrachee on 11th 7 fresh cases; no deaths reported since 4th, when one occurred; crops in Dádú and Tatta talukas attacked by *rati* (blight); great storms at Keti on 6th, 10th and 13th; property worth Rs. 17,181 destroyed.
Shikárpur	...	Preparations for *pehrus* crops being made; rain and hail fell in western portion of the collectorate.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather warm, with dust storms; hail-storm near Thul, slight damage; cattle disease in Ghutt reported.
Guzerat (Mar. 21st).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Kaira ...	...	*Rabi* crops harvested; cotton-picking continues.
Surat ...	...	No change; cotton being picked.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik (Mar. 21st).		
Khandesh ...	...	Rain in Jamner taluka; fever and small-pox continue in some talukas.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan (Mar. 21st).		
Tanna ...	...	Land being prepared for next monsoon crops; small-pox continues in Wara, Bhiwandi and Bassein talukas; one death from it in Bhiwandi.
Deccan (Mar. 21st).		
Poona ...	...	Small-pox as last reported; few cholera cases in three and cattle disease in two talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in one taluka, cases 7, deaths 3.
Sholapur ...	·11	Slight cholera in Mádha taluka.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox in Satara and Khatan talukas; 55 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar. 21st).		
Belgaum ...	...	Deaths from cholera 353.
Dharwar ...	...	Deaths from cholera 472.
Kanara ...	...	Deaths from cholera 98.
Kaládgi ...	...	Deaths from cholera 90.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 21st).		
Rájkot ...	...	Small-pox in Nawánagar and Rajkot talukas; general health good; weather hot.
Wadhwán ...	...	Weather getting warm; measles slightly in two talukas.
Baroda ...	...	Few cases of small-pox in Baroda; cotton-picking over.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox continues in Sind and cholera in Southern Mahratta Country; *rabi* harvests approaching completion in Guzerat; no material change from last week.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonably warm; the cold weather crops promise well, and the seedlings of the *pania aous* are germinating; cholera has almost abated.
Noakholly ...	·05	Weather becoming much warmer; slight rain fell on the 10th and 11th instant; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing fairly; ploughing for the early rice is going on actively everywhere; cholera has abated considerably throughout the district, except in the low parts of the Begumgunge station.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather cool and pleasant in the morning and hot at noon; the cutting of *jooms* for the purpose of cultivation is progressing; the tobacco plants are thriving well and the prospects are good; cholera has again broken out at Bandarbán, and is prevalent in many parts of the district.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·40	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy; rain on the night of the 12th instant, accompanied by hail-storm; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Backergunge ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but getting hotter daily; the state of the crops is reported good; there is a great improvement in the health of the people; sporadic cases of cholera still occur in some places, but the disease in an epidemic form is said to have ceased; the cattle are healthy everywhere in the district.
Furreedpóre ...	·17 1·71 at Goalundo and ·7 at Madareepore.	Weather now fair and cool; the state of the crops is satisfactory; an outbreak of cholera is reported from a village in the sudder subdivision.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Dacca ...	·29	Particulars not furnished.
Mymensingh ...	·07	Weather cloudy and unsettled; occasional showers of rain; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, rainy, and hot for the time of the year; the spring rice is thriving well, and there are no other crops of importance on the ground at present.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·57 Previous week ·03	Weather, days hot and nights cool; a little rain fell on the 16th instant; lands are being prepared for the spring sowings; public health is generally good; only a few cases of cholera reported from the Baraset and Barripore sub-divisions.
Jessore ...	·89	Weather fine, with occasional thunder and showers; the harvesting of the cold weather crops is nearly over; the tapping of date trees is closed or closing; wheat is being cut; the ploughing for, and the sowing of, early rice and indigo are going on; all prospects are good.
Nuddea ...	·17	Weather cloudy and close; there was a slight storm on the night of the 16th instant, which has cleared up the air; the harvest is progressing favourably, and the weather has hitherto been most favourable for the preparation of the rice-fields.
Moorshedabad ...	·11	Drizzling rain on the 15th and 16th instant; the weather seems to be clearing; there is hardly any change to report; the *rabi* crops are being reaped, and the outturn is generally expected to be favourable; *boro dhan* is still being sown, and land being prepared for *aous dhan;* general health is good.
Pubna ...	·98	Weather variable; there was a severe hail-storm on the 10th instant; state and prospects of the crops continue to be generally satisfactory, although the hail is reported to have damaged some of the standing crops and the mango blossoms.
Rajshahye ...	·21	In the commencement of the week the weather was hot, but for the last few days it has been cloudy and cool, and slight rain fell on the 15th and 16th instant; the *rabi* harvest has commenced; the autumn rice and *til* (*sesamum*) are being sown, and transplantation of the spring rice is nearly completed.
Bogra ...	·16	Weather very hot at the beginning of the week, afterwards wet and foggy; the crops are all very good.
Dinagepore ...	·19	Weather cloudy; the *rabi* crops are being harvested with large outturn.
Rungpore ...	·30	Weather seasonable; there was a little rain on the 11th instant, and the 16th was rainy; the outturn of the *rabi* crops will be good.
Cooch Behar ...	1·03 ·32 at Mátabhánga and 1·00 at Dinháta.	Weather getting warmer, cloudy at times, and one heavy storm with thunder and hail; the sowings of *bitri dhan* and jute have commenced under favourable weather; general health is good.
Jalpáiguri ...	·28	Weather cool; the tobacco crop is being cut, and is likely to yield a good outturn, though the rain and hail of this week have to some extent injured the leaves in the southern part of the district; the land is in good condition for being ploughed for the autumn rice.
Darjeeling ...	·54	Weather milder; there has been a good deal of wind, with occasional showers of rain, during the week; wheat and barley are progressing favourably; potato and *bhootta* and *kaonee* (millets) are now being sown.
Midnapore ...	·19	Weather cooler of late; storm and rain on Friday night at headquarters; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	·90	Weather, a heavy storm of hail and rain on Friday night; there are no crops on the ground to be injured by the hailstorm.
Hooghly ...	·24	Weather warm, cloudy in the evening and slight rain on the night of the 16th instant; barley and wheat are being harvested; the rice lands are still being ploughed; there is sporadic cholera in the district.
Burdwan ...	·21 ·01 at Raneegunge.	The *rabi* crops are being harvested; cholera is reported to be prevalent in Culna, Sudder, Jehanabad, and Raneegunge subdivisions.
Bankoora ...	·44	Weather cloudy and threatening, with a little rain towards the end of the week; the rain, though slight, has been beneficial to the indigo and cotton crops.
Beerbhoom ...	·40	Weather damp and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil* ·8 at Deoghur, and a few drops at Rajmehal.	Weather, slight showers on the 15th and 16th instant, which have reduced the temperature; the harvesting of wheat and barley has commenced in parts of the district; the *mohwa* season is beginning, and promises to be a good one.
Bhágalpur ...	·38	Weather pleasant; north and east winds prevailing; the *rabi* crops are ripening fast, and harvesting has already commenced, general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received	Weather fair; the *rabi* harvest is going on, and the outturn, as expected, is good.
Purneah ...	·19 ·63 at Kissengunge.	Weather cloudy and stormy during the week, cool and clear, with west wind, on the 17th instant; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Maldah ...	·23	The weather, which was getting daily warmer during the first four days of the week, has been cooled by the slight rains on the 15th and 16th instant, attended with south-easterly and north-westerly winds; it was generally fair; the crops are all as good as before; fifteen deaths from cholera reported.
Durbhunga ...	·02	Weather cloudy; mornings cool; the state of the crops is quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather seasonably warm; the prospects of the *rabi* crops are excellent; the prices of food-grains are stationary; public health is good.
Sarun ...	·37 ·06 at Sewan.	Weather very hot and threatening at the commencement of the week; there was a dust-storm on the night of the 12th instant, and a thunder-storm accompanied with rain on the morning of the 16th; the wind has now veered to the west, and the weather is beautiful; the *rabi* harvest is going on; the late rain must have slightly injured the *rabi* crops, opium, and indigo newly sown; the usual imports have fallen off, probably owing to the drain caused by the famine, and consequently the prices have generally risen; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; it drizzled for a short time on the 15th instant; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, and the outturn is over the average.
Patna ...	·18	Weather daily getting warmer, slight rain fell in the early part of the week; the harvesting of *rabi* crops is in fair progress; sporadic cholera and small-pox exist here and there in the district.
Gya ...	·10	Weather cloudy, with rain, and cold for this time of the year; no change in the prospects of the crops, which are satisfactory.
Shahabad ...	·05	Weather cloudy and rainy at the beginning of the week; peas and *musoor* pulse are being gathered; other crops continue promising.
Hazáribágh ...	2·89	Weather unseasonably damp and wet; there has been a heavy thunder-storm accompanied with rain; the rain has done a good deal of damage to wheat, barley, and gram, which are now on the ground remaining uncut; but much of these crops damaged will be recovered if there is no more rain; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	·70 ·25 at Palamow.	Weather fair and cloudy alternately till Friday, the 16th instant, when two very heavy falls of hail took place, which must have injured the *mohwa* crop, which is now ripening, also the wheat, *rahar*, *musoor*, barley, and gram, which are all now about to be harvested; the mango is now in flower, and must have suffered too; all these crops gave full promise before; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	·41	Weather pleasant but somewhat unseasonable; the only crops now on the ground are a little sugarcane, wheat, barley, and garden produce; the rain will possibly injure the *mohwa*, but as rice is cheap, this will not be of much consequence.
Singbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; no crops to report; health of the district is good.
Balasore ...	·24	Weather generally fine and dry; the ploughing progresses; sporadic cholera is frequent, chiefly along the pilgrim route.
Cuttack ...	·05	Weather hot and dry; most of the *rabi* crops are gathered with good outturn; cotton, sugarcane, and *dalua* rice require some rain now.
Pooree ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the crops generally are progressing well, except the mango, which was injured when in blossom; some of the *dalua* paddy has begun to ripen; ploughing is going on; prices of rice and other food grains are almost stationary; shipment of rice is brisk; cholera is very rife, both in the city and the district.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in most places during the week; in some places it was attended with storm and hail, causing damage to the standing cold weather crops; these crops are being harvested, and the outturn is generally good; the spring rice is doing well; the preparations for autumn rice, indigo, and jute are in fair progress.
N. W. Provinces—		
(Mar. 21st)		
Benares (Mar. 19th)	·5	Prospects favourable.
Allahabad („ 21st)	...	Prospects good; certain amount of damage done by hail in a few localities.
Agra („ 21st)	From ·15 to ·8 notches.	Hail in five parganas, causing some damage, especially in Jalesar; weather still threatening.
Meerut („ 21st)	...	Rain and slight hail on 14th; no damage.
Bareilly („ 21st)	1·0	Crops damaged to some extent by hail-storm in some parts; weather cloudy.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 21st)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable.
Sitapur („ 21st)	·11	Week's rain did much good to sugarcane; harvesting commenced.
Punjab— (Mar. 21st)		
Delhi ...	·5	Crops have not suffered; health good.
Hissar ...	2·0	Weather still cloudy; crops ripening fast; excellent harvest expected, but there were some damages by hail.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—continued.		
Umballa ...	·5	Health and crops good.
Jullundur ...	1·3	
Lahore ...	3·0	
Ráwalpindi ...	1·0	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Moultan ...	*Nil*	Harvest prospects and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	*Nil*	Health and harvest good.
Pesháwar ...	·5	Agricultural prospects and health of district good. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects still continue good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 17th)	·27	Cloudy; *rabi* threshing continues, yield about half the average; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Cloudy; ploughing continues; cholera prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	·75	*Rabi* crops injured by recent rains; fever and small-pox continue; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·73	*Rabi* damaged by rain; few cases of cholera; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	...	Clear; days hot, nights cool; wheat slightly injured by blight; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	·22	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Mar. 18th)	·20	Cloudy; standing crops injured by hail; threshing continues, cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 19th)	·79	*Rabi* crops damaged by hail; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára („ 20th)	...	Clear; threshing of *rabi* continues; cold below average; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 21st)	·47	*Rabi* gathered and being threshed; measles slightly prevalent; prices steady.
Wardha ...	...	Clear; health good.
Nimár ...	...	Days warm, nights cool; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad ...	·12	Prospects exceedingly good; prices easy.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Wheat and gram injured by rain and hail; health good; prices slightly risen.
Jubbulpore ...	1·77	Slight hail; no injury reported; *rabi* excellent; reaping continues; health good.
Saugor (Mar. 22nd)	...	Hail in places; no damages reported; wheat and gram reaping.
Seoni ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; slight cholera.
Damoh ...	·8	Prospects good; prices easy.
Mandla ...	2·26	*Rabi* good, except *masur*, which has been injured by recent rains; fever and measles continue; prices falling. *General Remarks.*—In spite of damage by hail, prospects remain good.
British Burma— *Arracan Division* (*Mar. 22nd*)	...	Eighteen deaths from cholera in Akyab Town; a few cases in Naaf, Rathaidoung, and Membya townships, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in portions of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Slight cholera in district, otherwise public health good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; one case cholera at Maoobin.
Bassein ...	...	One case cholera in town; 4 in Kindat; slight cattle disease in Zaygyoung.
Henzada ...	...	Slight cattle disease and small-pox in Mengyee, Tahpoon, and Myanoung townships, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	16 deaths from cholera in Prome, in Mahathaman 7; small-pox in Prome 17 cases, no deaths.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health generally good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; public health fair; cholera in Moulmein; small-pox in Mergui and Shwegyeen.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 22nd)	·81 Slight showers on 16th, 17th, and 21st.	Hot and oppressive at beginning of week; *asu* cultivation commenced; public health good.
Sylhet („ 22nd)	0·44	Spring rice promises well.
Mysore and Coorg— **(Mar. 22nd)**	·65 at Bangalore.	Heavy showers have fallen generally; rain not sufficient to effect much good; prices not affected, similar to last week; cholera unabated; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved according to condition; statement last tabulated are— Bangalore district, including town ... 12,978 and 19,454. Kolar ... ... 1,616 „ 1,831. Túmkúr ... ... 7,786 „ 10,030. Mysore, including town ... 1,828 „ 2,979. Hassan ... ... 3,545 „ 364. Shimoga ... ... 675 „ 503. Kadur ... ... 877 „ 515. Chitaldroog ... ... 5,295 „ 1,685. TOTAL ... 36,600 and 37,361 irrespective of those employed by public works agency, daily average of which is 30,794.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 22nd)	...	Cholera in Akolá and Basim Districts in mild form at present.
Central India—		
Indore (Mar. 21st)	1·13	Prospects are generally good, though the poppy has in places suffered heavily from hailstorm.
Gwalior („ 21st)		
Neemuch („ 21st)		
Ratlam („ 21st)		
Sarna („ 21st)		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 22nd)	...	Complaints of damage by hail, nothing serious apparently, except in individual villages.
Jeypore („ 22nd)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 17th)	·3	Health and crops good.
Touk („ 17th)		
Kota („ 17th)	*Nil*	
Shapura („ 17th)		
Bhurtpore („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; health good; prospects of crops fair.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd MARCH 1877.

DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	CONDITION OF DISTRICTS AS REPORTED.	No. AND DESCRIPTION OF WORKS IN PROGRESS UNDER REVENUE OFFICERS.			
						Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Bangalore ...	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	Markets well supplied by importation, except at Anekal, where ragi was scarce owing to prevalence of cholera. Sugarcane, irrigated ragi, javari and Bengal-gram were sown in Hoskote, Nelmangala and Anekal taluks wherever water was available. Sugarcane mills at work in some of the taluks; no rain; cholera and small-pox prevail. Cattle suffer from want of fodder and from murrain. Emigrants towards the Malnad are returning, and flocking into Bangalore. Prices of rice and ragi have risen slightly. Bengal-gram and javari are drying. Potatoes and other garden produce under wells in tolerably good condition.	56	57	180	293
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	Markets fairly supplied. Prices have risen owing to delay in the transport by rail of grain from Madras to Kolar. In the Gumnayakanpalya and Gudibanda taluks importation of grain is slack owing to cholera. No rain. Sugarcane cultivation is carried on in the Malur and Gumnayakanpalya taluks; in Goribidnur rabi paddy was sown under wells. Javari and Bengal-gram, sown in beds of tanks, are doing well; in some places such crops have been harvested. Cholera prevails more or less in all taluks, but in Malur it is very severe. Murrain also among the cattle here and there.	40	186	72	298
Túmkúr ...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	Markets well supplied, except in the Maddagiri taluk, where cholera prevents sufficient importation of food-grains. No rain. Javari was sown in the Túmkúr taluk. The standing crops, javari, Bengal-gram and rabi paddy, are promising. In Chiknayakanhalli taluk cocoanut and areca-nut trees are withering for want of moisture. Emigration to the coffee districts continues though some are returning. Cholera prevails more or less throughout the district. Scarcity of water is felt in many places. Prices stationary. Forage is imported from the Hassan District to the Honnavalli taluk and sold at high prices.	67	208	34	309
Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	Markets sufficiently supplied by importation. No export or import in Yedatore owing to prevalence of cholera; no rain; javari was sown during the week under report in Chamrajnagar taluk; sugarcane and cotton crops are withering in the Malvalli and Gundlupet taluks. Bengal-gram, sown in beds of tanks, is thriving; there is cholera in every taluk, and murrain among cattle, and water scarce; many head of cattle were taken to the jungles. The pasture in the jungles of the Gundlupet taluk is reported to have been destroyed by fire. Emigrants are returning. Prices have slightly fallen.	25	15	23	63
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	Markets fairly supplied, except in the Arkalgúd and Harnhalli taluks, where more is required. No rain. The standing crops, javari and sugarcane, are in tolerably good condition. Bengal-gram in the bed of the Channaraypatna tank is withering; a peculiar blight has been observed on some paddy called Kodebhatta. Cholera and small-pox in the town of Hassan, and Cholera in other parts of the district.	17	35	40	92
Shimoga ...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	Markets moderately supplied. Sugarcane, Rabi paddy and Bengal-gram are in tolerably good condition. The latter withered in some parts of the Channagiri taluk. Cholera prevails to a limited extent in some of the taluks. Scarcity of water is much felt in the Channagiri and Honnali taluks.	10	11	47	68
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	Markets fairly supplied. All the crops are withering in Tarikere. Sugarcane, Bengal-gram and javari are *being harvested*. A slight rise in prices in the Tarikere taluk. Cholera prevails.	16	24	79	119
Chitaldroog ...	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	Markets fairly supplied. Importation into the Budihal taluk is slack on account of cholera. The standing crops are in fair condition, except in the Kankuppa taluk, where javari crops in the beds of tanks have withered. Emigrants are returning to their houses. Cholera prevails throughout the district, but not in an epedemic form. On the whole, there has not been much change in the condition of the district.	25	63	175	263
Total ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145		256	599	650	1,505

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WORKS OF ALL KINDS IN PROGRESS UNDER REVE. OFFICERS.		Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Mysore Department Public Works.	Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works of all kinds in progress under Revenue Officers.	Expenditure from these grants known up to date.	PARTICULARS REGARDING GRATUITOUS RELIEF.			PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN LBS. PER RUPEE.						Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876, up to 24th February 1877.	Rainfall during the present week in inches.	Remarks.
During the week last reported upon.	During the week under report.				Daily average number of persons relieved by kitchens	Amount sanctioned up to date for gratuitous relief from Government Grants.	Expenditure up to date from above grant.	Ordinary prices.		Prices during the week last reported upon.		Prices during the present week.					
								2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice.	Ragi.	2nd sort rice	Ragi.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
6,922	8,071	7,564	1,58,416	72,719	14,253	26,615	29,238	24	60	15	16 to 18	13	18	35	16		
6,874	5,794	3,778	1,32,191	81,197	511	7,345	3,958	32	80	14	14 to 19	13	17	25·4	14·9		
14,219	9,119*	3,077	1,71,568	92,507	2,471	10,872	8,584	28	106	12	15 to 16	12	16	27·4	15·9		
4,678	1 929*	5,567	54,376	30,004	3,274	21,471	8,952	24	70	12 to 14	18 to 24	13	20	24·3	20·8		
2,636	3,060	4,358	48,316	26,888	405	880	688	32	76	13	16 to 18	13	16	34·4	15·8		
639	640	2,507	42,307*	20,162	398	450	183	30	76	14	18	13	18	38·4	18·3		
1,301	975	2,455	42,062	19,217*	512	590	1,130	30	64	14	16 to 18	13	16	35·7	19·6		
3,841	3,925	1,488	1,72.266	78,504	1,471	2,069	677	24	88	12	14 to 18	13	16	23·5	9·5		
41,110	33,513	30,794	8,21,502	4,21,198	23,295	70,292	53,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

See next page for General remarks.

* Explanation called for regarding these figures which shew a decrease as compared with those of previous week.

Note.—The expenditure entered in column 15 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions, as well as the Government grant-in-aid thereto. Column 14 shows only the Government grant, and not the private subscriptions. Orders have been issued to the District Officers to show the subscriptions separately from the Government grants in future returns.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The area and population of the affected tracts remain practically unaltered. Instructions to Divisional Commissioners on the point have been sent, with a view to their possible correction if necessary. The daily average number of persons employed on works carried out by the Revenue Officers shows a decrease from last week of 7,597 chiefly in the Mysore and Túmkúr districts; there is possibly some mistake, and explanation has been called for, but cholera has separated gangs, and prevented others from attending; the operation too of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 11381 of the 9th February last, regarding house-to-house visitation, has probably led to a transfer to the relief kitchens, of some of those on relief works, who were in a physically unfit condition to do even moderate work. Regarding this gratuitous relief, clear rules are being laid down: (1) for a well-considered scale of diet for general adoption throughout the province, in our kitchens; (2) for systematic supervision over the expenditure; and (3) for an accurate audit of the accounts under the different forms of relief. If cholera and small-pox be excluded, the public health has been fairly good. But the deaths from the former disease which is of a virulent type are very large. For seven districts they were as below:—

Bangalore	373
Kolar	703
Túmkúr	464
Mysore	459
Hassan	310
Shimoga	4
Kadur	51
TOTAL ..	2,364

The return from Chitaldroog was not received. The Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr sends in a statement shewing totals of those attacked, and the deaths therefrom, from 1st January to the 8th March inclusive; the numbers are respectively 3,127 and 2,237. It is to be hoped that the tip of the wave of this visitation has been reached, and that future returns may be more favorable. The Commissioner of the Nundydroog Division describes the panic resulting from the terrible scourge to have a worse effect than the famine itself. The coolies employed on relief works are said to be doing fair work, and District Officers are cheerfully doing all in their power to mitigate the distress in its varied form. It has been reported that a large number of persons who had hitherto found employment in the frontier zillah of Bellary have returned to this province, as work was no longer available for them there on easy terms. The fact that large numbers of coolies had been attracted, by the prospect of good pay to the above zillah, to the Wynad, and to other districts of the Madras Presidency, has formed the subject of correspondence between the Government of Madras and this Administration. By request of the former, an Assistant Commissioner has been deputed to arrange for the removal to their taluks of all emigrated Mysoreans who may be receiving State aid in the taluks of Madaksira, Hindupur and Pennakonda. Similar arrangements will be made elsewhere if necessary. As regards the question of the temporary maintenance of such emigrants in the neighbouring presidency; at the cost of the Mysore State, it was pointed out—(1) that the migration was not desired or encouraged, (2) that the inducements to migrate to obtain gratuitous relief were unduly great, (3) that ample relief works were open for them on the condition of task work within the province, and (4) that there was no lack of grain supplies. They have now for some time past been returning in gangs, and are being provided for in their taluks.

The following weight of grain was received during the week, chiefly from Madras and Beypore:—

	Tons.
At terminal station	1,756
At Kolar Road	225
TOTAL ...	1,981

a falling off as compared with the preceding week. The notification regarding the equalization of rates from Nagapatam was received only on the 8th. The merchants are fully alive to the advantages of this alternative route, and results will be reported hereafter. The supply from the Western Coast may be expected to cease entirely in the early part of May, but the port of Negapatam will continue open till October. Local markets are in some instances slightly depressed, but prices are generally steady, and there is every present indication that sufficient for our requirements will be imported through the agency of private trade; due provision, however, in this respect is carefully exercised. On the 1st March a scale showing the minimum amount of food that each working adult and child should have daily, was published, *viz.*:—

	A.	P.	
A. For a man, 60 tolas of ragi, the *present value* being	1	6	
Extra in cash for condiments		6	
			2 as.
B.—For a woman, 40 tolas	1	3	
Extra in cash		3	
			1 6
C.—For children from 7 to 14 years, 30 tolas ...		9	
Extra in cash		3	
			1—0

D. For children above 14, scale A or B according to sex.

It was at the same time enjoined on district officers (1) that grain payments should not be made unless under exceptional circumstances, (2) that the most able-bodied men and women should be employed by the professional department, (3) that task or piece work should be exacted, (4) that on relief works under Revenue Officers, the rate of 1 anna 6 pies per cubic yard for earth-work should only *very exceptionally* be exceeded, (5) that a just discretion must be exercised, and (6) should grain become dearer, *pro rata*, money payments should be made to allow a laborer to earn sufficient to purchase the quantity and quality of grain, &c., laid down in the tentative scale.

Colonel Hay, the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, states (1) that except in Maudya, Periypatna, Yedatore and Harnhalli Taluks there is no actual famine; (2) that importation of rice *viâ* Madras is temporarily suspended, as home grown grain is procurable, as well as that imported from the Malnad and from Mangalore; (3) that kitchens have been established on the main lines of road from Coorg and the Wynad, where special officers dispense charity to destitute coolies returning from the coffee estates; (4) that special relief officers have been appointed for each taluk (this is general throughout the province) to superintend village relief; (5) that two special officers have been appointed to arrange for the economical distribution of fodder to the herds of cattle brought to the forest tracts from the plains, (Colonel Pearse also reports the care taken in this way by owners of their better kind of cattle); (6) that on the Biligirirangam Range of Hills 99 herds containing 8,900 head of cattle, of which about 5,300 belong to a neighbouring zillah of the Madras Presidency, find fair pasturage, that about 7,000 cattle and 2,000 sheep are pastured in the remaining jungles of the Mysore District, and that many others procure subsistence in the Malnad taluks of the Hassan District. Colonel Hay adds that half of the Government demand in some taluks, and one-fourth in others has been realized, and that steps have been taken to remove the erroneous impression that migration from the province would ensure remission of the demand. From close personal observation Colonel Hay remarks that the employés on relief works were not only working well, but looked well-cared for, an that many of them appeared to have resorted to the works not as a last resource, but with the laudable object of earning a little money for future requirements. Commissioners of Divisions have been asked to submit bi-monthly reports in this narrative form, to supplement the weekly statistical information. These will be printed for submission to Government periodically, with a brief provincial report, the first, *viz.*, those from the 1st to 15th current to contain a brief resumé of the rise and progress of the scarcity from July last to date. Cheerful co-operation by all the Officers of the Administration is a characteristic of this time of difficulty.

In his report, dated 27th February last, on the Ainur-Bennavalli road in the Shimoga Division, the Superintending Engineer, Roads and Buildings' Branch, reports that the collection of gravel is now giving employment to some 200 coolies, who all looked fat and well, and that there was no scarcity of grain. Of the 200 persons so employed most of them came from the Bellary District.

J. PUCKLE,

Register of Rain-fall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore, for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	RAIN-FALL—INCHES AND CENTS. 1874. I.	1874. C.	1875. I.	1875. C.	1876. I.	1876. C.	1877. I.	1877. C.	REMARKS FOR 1877.
1st ...	January.	..	...	...	...	...	...			
2nd ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
3rd ...		..	...	...	...	...	...			
4th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
5th ...	February.	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
7th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
8th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
9th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
10th ...		...	...		...	...	...			
11th ...	March.	...	...	...	...	...	50			
12th ...		..	...	...	86	...	7			
13th ...		...	..:	1	56	...	47			
14th ...		...	...	...	31	...	...			
15th ...		...	14	...	...	...	47			
16th ...	April.	...	...	...	...	...	5			
17th ...		...	45	...	15	...	...			
18th ...		...	13	...	...	1	37			
19th ...		6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th ...	May.	1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st ...		3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd ...		4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd ...		...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th ...	June.	...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th ...		...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th ...		...	30	...	14	...	67	Nil	Nil	
27th ...		...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th ...		...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th ...	July.	3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th ...		2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st ...		...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd ...	August.	2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd ...		1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th ...		1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th ...		1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th ...		4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th ...	Sep.	4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th ...		3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th ...		2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th ...		2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st ...	October.	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd ...		1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd ...		2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th ...		1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th ...	Nov.	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th ...		...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th ...		...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th ...		...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th ...	Dec.	...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd ...		...	...	...	...	...	...			
		56	54	22	6	17	34	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	155,077	8,25,447	4,511	23,578	...	...	159,588	8,49,025
„ Paddy	...	...	256	875	23,071	83,533	...	...	23,327	84,408
„ Other Grains	...	...	20,090	88,501	...	...	...	...	20,090	88,501
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	56,864	3,10,672	...	...	...	...	56,864	3,10,672
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	...	10,065	13,619	81,447	...	...	...	...	23,684	1,40,174
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	291	1,294	...	...	2,841	16,060	3,132	17,354
Cochin—Rice	...	...	35,506	1,66,617	2,965	15,175	...	...	38,471	1,81,792
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	5,523	31,683	1,455	3,733	6,978	35,416
„ Other Grains	...	...	630	1,722	...	...	...	...	630	1,722
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	21,808	1,14,268	...	...	142	998	21,950	1,15,266
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	2,613	538	2,613
Calicut—Rice	...	...	30,964	1,67,802	...	...	...	...	30,964	1,67,802
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	6,679	357	1,730	...	...	...	...	7,036	35,072
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	86	472	...	...	...	...	86	472
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	1,447	7,410	...	...	...	...	1,447	7,410
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	1,671	334	1,671
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	10,065	315,371	16,74,135	7,476	38,753	142	998	333,054	17,72,613
„ Paddy	...	...	256	875	28,594	1,15,216	1,455	3,733	30,305	1,19,824
„ Other Grains	...	6,679	21,368	93,247	...	...	3,713	20,344	31,760	1,46,933

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st MARCH 1877.

Ports to which exported.	From Bengal.										From British Burma.										Total.	
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.*		Balasore.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.*		Moulmein.		Kyouk-phyoo.			
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras Paddy	101,110	3,29,623	...	...	13,997	57,156	...	...	18,435	52,580	64,060	1,11,956	1,471	4,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	133,542	4,30,359
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	272	925	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,036	16,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	925
Bimlipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	35,986	1,46,866	56,430	92,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,986	1,46,866
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,212	36,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,169	2,98,064
Tuticorin	83,169	2,98,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin Paddy	21,393	75,283	64,207	1,02,407	...	...	...	...	6,940	18,928	...	...	929	3,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,333	94,211
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,022	24,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,146	341,458
Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	97,146	3,41,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Paddy	3,944	13,418	...	...	12,030	44,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,233	13,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,974	58,396
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,533	43,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,533	43,022
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports Paddy	2,351	9,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,288	3,092	4,901	8,250	15	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,639	12,375
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	1,021	...	...	22,082	39,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,026	1,021
	345,099	12,13,995	...	...	26,299	1,03,059	...	...	27,689	75,621	189,598	3,15,612	93,546	1,81,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	399,087	13,92,675

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17th MARCH 1877.

	Tons.
1. Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul and intermediate stations	... 715
2. Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur and intermediate stations	... 2,377

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

MINUTES AND MEMORANDA FROM SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 16, dated 23rd March 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE enclose, for Your Lordship's information, copies of Minutes and Memoranda which we have received from Sir Richard Temple during the past week, referring to the following subjects:—

1st.—The utilization of the Negapatam port and route for the supply of grain to Bangalore and the Mysore country.
2nd.—The employment of weavers on some light work suitable to their physical condition.
3rd.—The expediency of making some concession to the caste-feelings of the people in the arrangements of the relief camps.
4th.—The present condition of the districts of Coimbatore and Salem.
5th.—The condition of persons on relief works and receiving gratuitous relief recently inspected by him.
6th.—The question of the sufficiency of the reduced rate of wages.
7th.—The relief operations in the taluks of Alur and Tádpatri in the Bellary district.
8th.—The need for maintaining a steady and sufficient importation of northern grains into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.
9th.—The causes which led to the enormous influx of persons to the works in the Ceded Districts during the earlier months of the present famine.
10th.—The expediency* of employing European and Native officers and privates of the Madras Army on the relief works.
11th.—The relief camps at the Red Hills and Palaveram.
12th.—The taluks and zemindaris in the Madras Presidency inspected by Sir Richard Temple between the 14th January and 14th March.

2. We also submit a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, forwarding a report on the present condition of those districts in the Nizam's country which are more or less affected by scarcity, and the measures which have been taken for the relief of distress.

3. None of these papers call for lengthened remarks from us; but in all of Sir Richard Temple's Minutes suggestions are made, which appear to us to merit, and which we have no doubt are receiving, the careful attention of the Government of Madras. The question which still causes us the greatest anxiety is that of the transport of grain by railway into the Ceded Districts both from the north-west and from Madras. Every effort is being made in the Railway Branch of our Public Works Department to overcome the difficulties which at present impede the transport, with sufficient rapidity, of the supplies which are considered to be necessary; but at least six heavy goods engines are needed, in addition to those at present available in this country, to meet the requirements of the grain traffic. We have requested Your Lordship by telegraph to arrange for this number of engines being sent to Bombay by way of the Suez Canal with as little delay as possible.

* The original of this Minute appears to have miscarried in the post. The copy which reached us on the 22nd instant is a duplicate.

4. The facts stated and considerations urged by Sir Richard Temple in his Minute of the 18th instant, regarding the causes which led to the enormous influx of persons to the relief works in the Ceded Districts and in Kurnool in the earlier months of the famine, indicate the urgent necessity of so arranging the works as to render them as little attractive as possible to those who are not in absolute need. Sir Richard Temple shows that whereas in December the number on the relief works in those districts amounted to 950,000, it has now been reduced to 493,000. The relief works were close to the homes of the people; the work was light and easy; the wages were more than sufficient to afford a bare subsistence; all-comers were admitted, without any question as to whether they were able to sustain themselves, and the consequence was that thousands and thousands of powerful men, representing what might be called a fine peasantry, whose physical condition was excellent, and who were really in no need of relief, received State wages as relief labourers. This was the state of things in January. The reduction in the numbers which has since taken place is mainly attributable to the relief works having been so re-arranged as to render them more distant from the homes of the work-people, and to augmenting the task. Sir Richard Temple states that "instance after instance has occurred of gangs, some thousands strong, being told that the road on which they were engaged was sufficiently finished, and that they must march on to another road ten miles or even five miles off, and their melting away or never mustering again; or being told that they must do such and such a task, and rejoining that they did not like this, as it would involve so many hours a day, and then ceasing to appear." Other causes which have contributed to the diminution of numbers are the reduction of the wage and the discharge of persons who seemed able to sustain themselves; but, in Sir Richard Temple's opinion, the main causes were the re-arrangement of the works and the enforcement of heavier tasks. Both these remedies, he considers, should be still further enforced in the three districts abovementioned, and if combined with petty relief works with light tasks for weakly persons, from which able-bodied labourers should be excluded, and by a searching house-to-house visitation systematically arranged, there need be no apprehension of the distress being inadequately dealt with.'

5. We enclose a copy of a telegram which we received on the 18th instant from the Government of Madras with reference to the instructions conveyed, and the suggestion offered, in our letter of the 9th instant, regarding the stock of grain now in the hands of the Government in that Presidency, to which allusion was made in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of our despatch of the same date. Copies of a telegram which we have addressed to the Government of Madras calling for further information on certain points, and of a letter expressing our acquiescence, under the circumstances, in the decision arrived at by the Local Government, not to sell for the present the reserve of grain now in their hands at Madras, are also enclosed. Your Lordship will observe that in suggesting the sale to the highest bidders of the stock of Government grain now at Madras, in moderate specified quantities, at specified intervals, our object was to confirm the confidence of the mercantile community in our policy of non-interference with private trade, and to remove the standing menace to the trade which seemed to be involved in the existence of a stock of grain in the hands of the Government, liable to be despatched into the distressed districts or to be thrown into the market at any time, to the serious derangement of the calculations of private traders. From the enquiries which we have been able to make here, we find that at Calcutta there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject, although some of the leading merchants consider that the sales contemplated would tend to remove the uncertainty and distrust which have been felt regarding the action of the Government, and that if conducted in the manner and at the intervals proposed, they would not be of sufficient importance to have any serious effect upon prices. At Madras, however, the preponderance of mercantile opinion appears to be adverse to the measure; and as it appears that His Grace the Governor in Council has given a public pledge that the grain shall be retained in reserve to meet future emergencies, and will not be utilised so

long as private trade meets the requirements of the distressed districts, we have not deemed it advisable to press our suggestion further. We have desired, however, that the reserve shall not be moved or utilised in any way without the permission of the Government of India, which, in case of necessity, may be applied for by telegraph, with a full explanation of the nature of the necessity.

6. We have much satisfaction in reporting that there has been a good fall of rain in several of the distressed districts, including Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. It has also extended to Mysore. The particulars have not yet reached us.

7. Sir Richard Temple telegraphs as follows on the 21st instant:—

I have during past week visited districts of Sholapur and Kaládgi in Bombay Presidency, and inspected in these districts 19,000 relief labourers, most of whom employed on task-work, professionally supervised and measured up. Physical condition generally satisfactory. Gangs under civil officers much diminished in numbers. Efforts to prevent waste or abuse very creditable to local authorities. System of relief strict. Some doubt whether village relief and house-to-house visitation sufficiently effective. General impression of Bombay management favourable. Comparison between Madras and Bombay Presidencies thus: Principles now the same in both; but in Madras the management more indulgent to people, relief more freely allowed, and expense more liberal. In Bombay the management is more rigid, the system more exact, the economy more complete. In neither Presidency is there enough visitation from village to village to search out individual cases of distress.

8. There has been a slight decrease in the numbers on the relief works in Madras and an increase in Bombay. In Madras the number according to the latest return was 656,997 against 657,365, the number for the previous week. In Bombay the corresponding numbers were 226,841 and 223,865. The net increase in the two Presidencies was 2,608. There was, however, in Bombay a decrease of 11,947 children under seven years of age and of women taking care of them, the number having been reduced from 44,150 to 32,203.

In the number of persons charitably relieved there was a large increase amounting to 23,750 persons in Madras, the number having risen from 58,317 to 82,067. In Bombay the corresponding numbers were 6,135 and 5,566, showing a decrease of 569.

In Mysore the number on the relief works was 36,600, in addition to 30,794 employed by Public Works agency, and 37,361 charitably relieved, making a total of 104,755 against 99,699, the corresponding numbers for last week.

9. It will be seen from the Resident's letter, and from the papers appended to it, the opinion expressed in Sir Richard Temple's Minute on the condition of Hyderabad, which was enclosed in our despatch of the 9th ultimo, that the distress in that State was likely to be less than was at first apprehended, has so far been justified by the event. The condition of the rabi harvest, now in course of being gathered, is generally fairly favourable, and no further extension of the area in which distress has hitherto prevailed is apprehended. The maximum number of persons likely to be on the relief works is estimated at 43,000. The Resident bears testimony to the judgment with which Sir Salar Jung has dealt with the matter.

No. 115, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him in regard to the utilization of the Negapatam port and route for the supply of grain to Bangalore and the Mysore Country. The desirability of working this route first attracted the notice of His Grace the Governor, and it was in accordance with His Grace's suggestion that Captain Bisset was deputed to look into the facts on the spot. It is believed that steps have already been or are now being taken, under the orders of His Grace the Governor in Council, to meet some of the requirements noticed in the appended Minute.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

When recording my Minute of the 19th February, upon the adoption of the Negapatam route for the supply of grain to Bangalore, I was under the impression that the rates for the carriage of grain from Negapatam to Bangalore had already been lowered, and that the effect would by this time have been apparent in considerable despatches of grain to Bangalore by this route.

2. It was hoped that the augmented stock of engines would, by the 1st of March, have put the Madras Railway in a position to despatch grain from Madras up to the full extent of the carrying power of the single line between Madras and Arconum, and in addition to this to carry to Bangalore all the grain despatched from Beypore or Negapatam. And I look forward with much anxiety to the early attainment of this object.

3. With the large amount of grain now on the Madras beach, the immediate importance of the fullest possible despatches of grain from Madras is manifest. But I am advised that with the best arrangements the despatches of grain by the single line of rail from Madras to Arconum are not likely to exceed 45,000 tons a month; while the requirements in all the distressed districts from Madras and other sources of supply may rise even to 90,000 tons a month; and I have therefore invited attention to the great importance of the subsidiary sources of supply, namely, Raichore, Beypore and Negapatam.

4. Captain Bisset has now visited Negapatam and Bangalore, and in the record of his observations he shows that, even at present, 200 tons a day can be landed at Negapatam and forwarded to Bangalore; and that, with improved landing facilities at Negapatam and increased transhipping accommodation at Trichinopoly, a daily supply of 300 tons may be obtained at Bangalore by this route. He has noted, also, that the demand for grain in Bangalore is now put at over 500 tons a day, or nearly 100 tons a day above previous estimates.

5. On account of this growing demand, and because the progress of the doubling of the line of railway from Madras to Arconum is so much slower than I was led to expect when recommending this measure, the arrangements for developing traffic *viâ* Negapatam become even more important than before; and I would invite attention to the several suggestions offered in Captain Bisset's narrative, and would make the following recommendations:—

I.—That increased landing facilities be provided at Negapatam to meet a traffic, which, on the closing of the western ports by the monsoon, will become of vital importance to the country.

II.—That the necessary measures be taken to avoid delays in the supply of wagons at Negapatam, and in the transhipment of grain at Trichinopoly.

III.—That the system of wagon-interchange at Erode be adopted as suggested by Captain Bisset.

IV.—That every publicity be given to the orders for the reduction of grain rates from Negapatam to Bangalore, and that a similar reduction be made in the rates from Negapatam to Kolar Road, a station from which large supplies are sent to the northern parts of Mysore and the southern talukas of Bellary.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Note by Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., *on the probabilities of landing grain at Negapatam and delivering it at Erode Junction for conveyance to Bangalore.*

At Negapatam cargo is unloaded, not on the beach as at Madras, but at a quay on the banks of a river, at the entrance to which there is a bar, which for two hours out of six is impassable to the heavy boats in ordinary use. The quay, or river bank, where goods are ordinarily landed, is within 400 yards of the railway station. From the difficulties at the bar, and from the distance at which the ships lie, the boats which draw 3 feet of water with their ordinary load of 4 tons, are prevented from making more than one trip a day, but they occasionally accomplish two trips a day from steamers, which lie nearer the shore than ships, and also from grain ships to which the boatmen appear partial.

Negapatam port.

2. Although there are ninety boats on the license register, many are at present out of repair,—some seriously so;—and there are only 53 of them available for work. The Master Attendant has power to withdraw the license from any boat not kept in repair, and he hopes that the knowledge of this power, and the prospect of regular work, may induce the owners to put more boats in working order; but he does not think it likely that many boats from the neighbouring ports will come in to supplement the numbers, even if good prospects of regular work were held out.

3. Allowing for some increase in the number of boats, and for increased delivery from steamers, it appears safe to reckon on landing at Negapatam 300 tons a day of grain and general cargo.

4. During the month of March there are expected to arrive at Negapatam, (1) three ships (already overdue), with a total load of 2,600 tons of stores for the South Indian Railway; (2), forty native craft with rice from Akyab, and also (3), the weekly steamers of the British India Company, which are now bringing grain from Negapatam. If the delivery by these native craft is taken, as I am told it may be taken, at 8,000 tons, and by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers at 1,000 tons by the four steamers during the month, there will be ample work for all the boats available, and there will be every inducement for more to get ready for work, by the latter part of the month.

5. The following particulars learnt at Negapatam may be interesting.

A ship with a cargo of 1,700 tons of coal has been 46 days unloading; another ship with 1,300 tons on board has just discharged her cargo in 28 days.

When steamers call with cargo from Negapatam, the boats leave the ships and native craft, and concentrate all their energies on the steamer's cargo, frequently making two trips a day in place of their ordinary single trip.

6. The boats would be able to do more work but for the detention caused by the bar; whether any temporary improvement in the channel could be effected or not is a point on which, without special experience of works on the Madras coast, I would not venture an opinion. If, however, it is desired to work a large traffic at Negapatam, this way of increasing the landing power of the boats will doubtless be considered along with others.

7. If now it is assumed that the special aid given to the conveyance of grain from Negapatam to Bangalore will change the natural current of trade, which at present flows from Negapatam and the Tanjore district towards Madura and the south, it remains to consider what amount of traffic can be worked over the two portions of the South Indian Railway, *viz.* the narrow-gauge line from Negapatam to Trichinopoly and the broad-gauge line from Trichinopoly (after transhipment to Erode). It is confidently stated by the Agent and Officers of the South Indian Railway that there are sufficient narrow-gauge engines and rolling stock to work from Negapatam to Trichinopoly all the grain which the broad-gauge railway stock can work away; and as the whole of the existing traffic is conveyed by day trains, it is evident that many more trains can, if necessary, be worked over the line. Any restrictions imposed by Government on working trains over an unfenced line at night will probably be withdrawn in view of the necessities of the country, and moreover these restrictions do not affect directly the train service between Negapatam and Trichinopoly where the line is fenced.

8. Up to Trichinopoly there need be no limit stated, but at this point the break of gauge necessitates transhipment. The Traffic Manager, in whose department this work lies, is of opinion that, with the present transhipment accommodation, he cannot undertake to tranship more than 30 wagons or about 190 tons a day in each direction. And although I am surprised at the moderate estimate of the work considered practicable with the existing accommodation, it is possible that the less active habits and the smaller physical powers of the loading coolies at Trichinopoly present difficulties which I am not accustomed to consider. The Traffic Manager considers an additional transhipment-platform necessary, and with this, which it is possible to provide within a fortnight, he is prepared to work up to the powers of the broad-gauge engines and rolling stock.

9. Next to the landing powers at Negapatam, the capacity of the broad-gauge section of the South Indian Railway fixes the limit to the traffic from Negapatam to Bangalore. There are altogether ten broad-gauge engines, suitable when in good repair for running trains; but of these five are now undergoing heavy repair. In ten days' time (say the 10th March) one engine of the five now running must go in for repairs, and it will be replaced by a larger one of which the repairs are nearly completed.

After an interval of about three weeks another engine will be turned out after repairs, and another after a similar interval.

The Locomotive Superintendent, with these prospects, considers himself in a position to carry after the 10th March 40 grain wagons a day or 250 tons, and after 1st April 60 grain wagons a day or 375 tons, to Erode.

10. The engine-power being sufficient for the probable landing powers at the port of Negapatam even after allowing for a large increase, it remains to consider the sufficiency of the wagon stock. The stock of about 200 wagons of all sorts, including ballast wagons, would be enough to work about 60 wagons a day between Trichinopoly and Erode; but the through-booked grain will most advantageously and most expeditiously be carried on to Bangalore in the same wagons, and the wagon stock of the South Indian Railway Company will not suffice for this purpose.

11. To work to the best advantage, a system of wagon interchange not now in force would have to be established at Erode Junction; *i. e.*, for every loaded wagon sent off from the South Indian Railway, an empty wagon should, if required, be made over by the Madras Railway Company. In this way the stock of both lines may be worked with more effective results than is otherwise possible. And this joint service will not occupy the wagon stock of either railway longer than is proper to the respective distances on each line.

12. But the distance from Erode to Bangalore is so little shorter than that from Madras to Bangalore, that little, if any, advantage of economy of the engine-power and rolling-stock of the Madras Railway can be claimed for this route. And although from the recently increased number of engines, and from more regular working, an increased delivery of grain may confidently be expected from Madras, it does not seem likely that the Madras-Arconum line

will for some time yet be overworked, or that the engines can be more profitably employed elsewhere.

13. But with regard to the possibilities of working traffic from Negapatam to Bangalore, I am of opinion that, making allowances for all the difficulties in the way of working a large traffic *viâ* Negapatam, it is possible, by bringing into use the power of the South of India Railway, and by an expenditure of the power of the Madras Railway equal to, or perhaps a little less than is required to work the same traffic from Madras, to carry from Negapatam to Bangalore about 200 tons of grain a day during March, and up to 300 tons a day in April and subsequent months, if more landing power can be provided at Negapatam, and that along with a disturbance of the natural current of trade from Negapatam to Madura and the south, there are some incidental advantages in drawing, even at present, a portion of the food-supply of Bangalore from Negapatam.

But I consider that until the Madras-Arconum section of the Madras Railway is worked so as to feed to the fullest extent of its powers all the portions of the north-west and south-west lines, which are with the least expenditure of carrying power supplied from Madras, there is no material advantage to be gained by the use of the Negapatam route.

14. But as changes in trade routes cannot be made suddenly, it is worth while noting that, if traders begin now to arrange for consignments *viâ* Negapatam, their consignments may be expected to arrive there about April, or just at the time when the greatest strain on the Madras-Arconum section is likely to occur, and when it is to be hoped that this section will be worked to its full power. And it is further to be considered that, before the end of the month of May, the Beypore traffic will probably be stopped by the monsoon, and that the Negapatam traffic, which will be practicable all through the rainy season, will then become of great importance to the country.

BANGALORE;
2nd March 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET,
On special duty.

Memorandum by Captain W. S. S. BISSET, R.E., *on the carriage of grain for Bangalore, viâ Negapatam.*

I HAVE now visited Negapatam and ascertained by observation and personal enquiry the present and prospective possibilities of landing grain at Negapatam, forwarding it thence to Trichinopoly, transhipping it there to the broad-gauge wagons, delivering it by the South Indian Railway broad-gauge line to Erode on the Madras Railway for conveyance thence to Bangalore.

2. Yesterday, through the courtesy of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, I had an opportunity of seeing the chief traders here, and of explaining to them the fears that are entertained that the amount of grain required at Bangalore cannot be supplied by the Madras route.

3. I learnt that the merchants were obliged to refuse heavy orders for grain from the interior, and that they could easily sell 100 to 150 tons a day in addition to the present supplies, which have amounted to 330 tons a day in November, 375 tons a day in December and January, and 390* tons a day up to the 22nd February. I endeavoured to explain the advantages which they could have in drawing from Negapatam as much of their supply as could find carriage by that route, and I informed them that I had just been to Negapatam, and that I had ascertained as follows:—

* These figures are for the Bangalore station only. Kolar and other stations in Mysore on the Bangalore branch takes about 16 per cent. (or say 60 tons a day) on the Bangalore receipts.

1st.—That grain sent to Negapatam can be landed easily to the extent of 200 tons a day after allowing for the landing of other general cargo.

2nd.—That the boats can take the grain bags direct from the ship to the river bank which is within 400 yards of the railway station.

3rd.—That by the order of His Grace the Governor of Madras, the rates for the carriage of grain from Negapatam to Bangalore have been made the same as the rates from Madras to Bangalore.

4th.—That the Agent and officers of the South Indian Railway are prepared† to carry from Negapatam during March 40 wagons or 250 tons, and during April and subsequent months 60 wagons or 375 tons a day, and that they can certainly carry at once 200 tons a day.

† For the free working of this traffic some transhipment arrangements are required and can be readily made if considered necessary.

5th.—That fears are entertained that, with equally urgent demands from other distressed districts, the carrying powers of the railway from Madras to Arconum will be unequal to the pressure, and that if additional supplies are required for Bangalore it will be necessary to draw them from another source than Madras.

6th.—That grain can be landed at Negapatam throughout May, June and July, while the western ports will be closed by the burst of monsoon early in May.

4. The authoritative announcement of the reduction of rates had not then, and has not yet, reached the Chief Commissioner, the Railway Station Master or the traders, and my statement on this matter was with difficulty accepted. I assured the meeting that the orders had been received at Negapatam on Monday the 26th February, and that they would find on enquiry that my statement was correct.

5. The merchants said they would at once enquire and instruct their agents to send some of their grain *viâ* Negapatam, so that they might get as much as possible by using all routes.

They evidently had misgivings about the supply of wagons at Negapatam and Trichinopoly, and some of them said they had already been getting a few wagons from Negapatam, and that they had actually experienced this difficulty, and that their grain was much delayed in transit. I referred to the assurance given to me by the Railway officers, and as regards delay I suggested that a few days' delay on the way was less objectionable than long detention on the Madras beach. Another merchant objected that he could get no *raggi* at Negapatam, and that *raggi* could only be got at Beypore, where it comes down the coast from the north. No answer could be given to this, for, as far as I am aware, *raggi* is not to be bought on the eastern side of India. But I endeavoured to explain that the object of my visit was not to desire them to use Negapatam port to the exclusion of other sources of supply, but to inform them of the means which were at their disposal for drawing supplementary supplies from Negapatam and of the reduction of railway rates, which His Grace the Governor of Madras had been pleased to authorise, in addition to the abolition of port dues at Negapatam on any vessels carrying a fourth part of their cargo in grain.

6. I am permitted to record that the officers of the Mysore Administration* who were present at the meeting concur with me in believing that the native traders understood the explanations given, and that they intended to take advantage of the facilities offered.

* Major T. Clarke, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
Colonel Pearse, Commissioner.
Colonel Puckle, Deputy Commissioner.

7. I conclude by mentioning an incidental advantage which would arise if any considerable supply of dry grain were to be sent from Calcutta or other port to Negapatam. Karur or Caroor, the head-quarters of the taluk of that name in the Coimbatore district, draws about 100 tons of cholum a day from Beypore. If the landing powers at Negapatam were increased, this supply could be taken to Karur in addition to the supply for Bangalore; for the gradients between Trichinopoly and Karur are easy, and those from Karur to Erode heavy. It may be objected that the supply to Bangalore will diminish the supply to Madura; but Madura can be more easily supplied with sea-borne grain from Tuticorin, and there are, as far as I have learnt, no objections to sending grain there.

8. I would suggest further, that a corresponding reduction of rate be granted on grain consigned from Negapatam to Kolar road.

BANGALORE;
3rd March 1877.

W. S. S. BISSET,
On Special duty.

No. 119, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—*Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,*
To—*The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him suggesting the employment of weavers in the Madras Presidency, who may be thrown upon the hands of Government, on some light employment suitable to their physical condition.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

I DESIRE to invite attention to the advisability of establishing some light labour test for the many thousands of weavers and spinners who are now coming upon the hands of Government in several of the famine-stricken districts of the Madras Presidency. It was proposed, as I understand, some months ago by some of the Madras authorities, that Government should advance money to enable destitute weavers to buy material and carry on their trade. For several reasons it was then thought the plan might be deferred. But I submit that the time has come when this proposal might, with such modification as may be required by local circumstances, be resuscitated and carried into effect.

2. Near Bangalore, on a tank, I saw a special gang of poor weavers, who were allowed a higher rate for their piece-work than ordinary relief labourers, because their habits and the condition of their hands and fingers prevented their doing a full day's work. Some similar arrangements are, I believe, carried out in several places in the Madras Presidency also. And such arrangements may suffice for those weavers who make the coarser fabrics at Adoni, at Bellary, and other places.

3. But there are many weavers who work in silk or who do the finer kinds of cotton weaving; and such people might, if put upon tank or road works, become physically unfitted, for a time at any rate, to return to their usual employment after the end of the famine. Yet many of these poor people are undoubtedly in great straits; they can get no market for their products, and they can get no credit wherewith to buy materials. Yet they are many of them quite ready to work to the best of their power, in return for such relief as the State may give them. At Salem, for instance, I learnt that the silk weavers had reduced themselves to some extremity sooner than go on relief works, and at present they are subsisting on an organised private charity. Similar instances will ere long occur in Vellore, even if they are not already occurring.

4. In parts of Bengal (Burdwan and other places), during the famine of 1874, advances were made to weavers, and their manufactures were taken over by Government officers in return for the advances and for their support. At some of the relief houses also weavers were employed in making cotton and silk fabrics. The stores of such manufactures were kept till after the famine, and these were sold to the best advantage; and in the end the loss was not very large. I suggest that the Madras Government might see fit to authorize its officers to

make similar arrangements at towns or in tracts where there is a large population of weavers who make the finer kinds of cotton or silk cloth. The Collectors, with the assistance and advice of Native officers and non-official Native gentlemen, would be able to carry out arrangements such as are now suggested with the least possible loss to the State, and with much advantage to a deserving and industrious class of the people.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 121, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Revenue Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him suggesting the relaxation of certain rules at relief camps, and the retention, in part at any rate, of the present system of giving gratuitous relief in the Ceded Districts.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

In the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency below the ghauts there have been established relief camps for the reception and treatment of destitute persons who are unfit for labour on relief works. These camps consist of sheds erected in rows within large enclosures. They afford accommodation which is really good: indeed their accommodation ought not to be better than it is, otherwise a standard of comfort would be set up far superior to anything that could be obtained in the villages. They are organised and managed in a way that is most creditable to the officers concerned. Provided that the people were taken care of, their diseases treated and their necessities relieved, it was undoubtedly desirable at the outset that sojourners in these relief camps should not be made so agreeable and attentive as to lead to the pauperisation of the people. And so far the object has been attained.

2. But as the season advances, it is evident that these camps are not so largely resorted to as might be expected under the circumstances of the people. There seems to be some prejudice against them among the poorest classes. And there is actually reason to fear that destitute persons may shrink from going to relief camps for so long that meanwhile they may drift into dangerous distress. It is noticed that in some cases people will not resort to the camps, and paupers who are taken there run away for a few days only to return in a worse condition than ever. It may therefore become necessary for officers in charge of relief camps to make their camps somewhat more popular than they are now.

3. After consulting various Native gentlemen of experience, I think that some concession might be made in relief camps to the caste feeling of the people. For the very poor classes, who in this Presidency are often said to belong to no caste, the present system of public cooks in the camps might suffice. But for those who have grown up with caste feeling, some relaxation of the present arrangements might be permitted. Inmates might be allowed to cook their own food either for themselves or for self-arranged gangs, and they might be allowed to eat their meals apart and free from observation. In most of the camps there would be ample space for the enjoyment of such concessions. Then again, the sheds might be set apart for the principal castes; the casteless, or very low caste, people, would in such case have sufficient shed accommodation for themselves. In most cases it would be possible to make these not very great (but still to Natives acceptable) concessions without any considerable increase of expenditure. If such concessions could be given, the relief camps would certainly become more efficient as safeguards against dangerous distress.

4. While the relief camp system has generally been adopted below the ghauts, different arrangements have been made for giving gratuitous relief in the Ceded Districts. In those districts out-door relief, in the shape of cooked food, is distributed to ticket holders and to orphan children at relief houses. Ordinarily there is one such relief house at the head-quarters of each taluk, and five or six other subordinate relief houses in the interior of the taluk. Each such relief house is under the superintendence of a selected village official, or of a revenue inspector. At the outset there may have been, indeed in some cases there certainly were, abuses at relief houses of this kind; and gratuitous relief was occasionally given with undue liberality at towns, where arrangements, begun from private charity, were afterwards taken over by Government Officers. But now that adequate supervision has been or is being provided for every distressed taluk, these relief houses are inspected once or oftener in each week; abuses will be prevented, and the numbers on charitable relief are by no means excessive.

5. The sad prevalence of cholera, and the practical* difficulties in the way of effective sanitation may prove obstacles to the extension of the relief camp system to the Ceded Districts. And under all the circumstances of the case, I would therefore *now* recommend that in those districts the present system of giving gratuitous relief be allowed to remain; and that the regular systematic inspection of all relief houses be enforced. One or two relief camps only in central places in the Ceded Districts might suffice.

* NOTE.—Persons of the sweeper caste are not readily procurable in the Ceded Districts.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 124, dated Madras, 12th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with a Memorandum on his visit to the Coimbatore and Salem districts.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

IN forwarding the accompanying Memorandum of my visit to the districts of Salem and Coimbatore, a few brief remarks from me will suffice.

2. There can be no doubt of the heavy losses suffered in the eastern and north-eastern part of the Coimbatore district, and of the serious distress among the labouring classes.

3. The relief has been confined as yet to those classes and has not yet been extended to the purely cultivating classes. Some portions of these classes are no doubt straitened, and had the relief system been at all lax, many of these would by this time have been in receipt of State charity. But the district authorities are very justly alive to the importance of keeping the peasant proprietory off State charity as long as possible.

4. My inspection of the various gangs of relief labourers, about 7,500 persons in all, was highly satisfactory, that is to say, the men and women were almost all of the sort which one would expect to find properly on relief; very few were persons who seemed able to sustain themselves, very few were in a physically reduced condition; task-work was rigorously exacted; there were many signs of system and organisation. About each person, singly, whose appearance seemed at all reduced, special enquiries were made. The local authorities were confident that the village headmen do understand and act upon the Government orders about searching for every individual case of distress throughout the district.

5. It is very satisfactory to find that the Collector does not anticipate any large increase of numbers on relief. This must, however, greatly depend on the weather.

6. On the whole, I consider the Coimbatore gangs to be the most satisfactory gangs which I have yet inspected anywhere. My impression regarding the carefulness, vigilance and economy exercised by the Collector, Mr. Wedderburn, is very favourable. He is manifestly a thoughtful and experienced officer. The same watchfulness on his part which guards against waste or demoralisation will also ensure that no case of real distress will escape unrelieved His assistant and Sub-Collector, Mr. MacWalters, is an excellent manager; indeed, he is one of the very best relief officers whom I have met in this Presidency.

7. My visit in the Salem district was cut short by the necessity of proceeding to Madras to confer with the Government on certain points. But I had the advantage of carefully examining the Collector, Mr Longley, regarding the relief operations of the district in the presence of Mr. Puckle of the Board of Revenue. Here also I have formed a very favourable impression of the care and management of the Collector. He seems to me to be exacting task-work more strictly and completely than in any other district in this Presidency. Considering the undoubted distress in the northern portion of his district, I think that his numbers on relief are moderate, though I fear they must increase. He is most thoughtful too about searching for individual misery in every village. I have not met any officer yet in this Presidency with sounder ideas on this important matter than Mr. Longley.

8. I have the pleasure to express my unqualified satisfaction with the result of the proceedings of the Collectors of Salem and Coimbatore, and my belief that in both these districts the Madras Government is thoroughly well served.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on Sir Richard Temple's visit to Coimbatore and Salem on 6th, 7th and 8th March.

IN the district of Coimbatore, on the 6th and 7th March, Sir Richard Temple met Mr. MacWalters, the Sub-Collector, the officer in charge of the relief works in the interior, the tahsildars of Bhowany, Parundoray, Pelladum and Coimbatore. He observed on both days the aspects of the country between Erode and Coimbatore, which comprises the tracts that have most suffered from drought. At Coimbatore itself he stayed with Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector, from whom he learnt that on the 6th March there were on relief works 22,351 labourers, the number the week previous having been 22,900. The number of persons fed gratuitously was stated to be 1,312, of whom 600 were at Oodamalapetta, some at Suttyamangulum, and some at Bhowany. He thought now that the numbers would not rise above 30,000 at the worst time. The labourers are only paid for 6 days in the week, and task-work is enforced at the rate of 10 cubic yards for the rupee.

2. All the markets in the district are well supplied, trade is extraordinarily active; Coimbatore itself is full of grain. The imports by sea all come from the west coast (Beypore). Cholum and ragi are imported largely from Bombay, and even Bengal rice comes round to Beypore. Last week 322 tons of rice were brought in, and 299 tons of dry grains. The price of grain has not varied greatly since last December. About the end of October and beginning of November prices ran up suddenly, in consequence of the demand for Mysore. The ordinary and present prices of food may be thus compared—in Madras measures for a rupee,—

	Ordinary.	Present.
Rice	12·50	7·80
Cholum	20·50	9·33
Ragi	23·50	10·20
Cumboo	24	10·60

The Collector regards the stationary prices of food grain since November as evidence of the existence of old stocks in the district. In his opinion, generally, one or one-and-a-half year's supply is kept in hand, though he has no means of gauging the amount accurately. And the fact of any quantity of rice being available at the rate of 7·80 seers the rupee, he thinks, keeps down the prices of the other grains; rice is only consumed by the upper classes as a rule.

3. The harvest just reaped has averaged about 3 or 4 annas throughout the district. The rice crop from the wet lands is nearly all cut, and the outturn will be a half crop. For 2 or 3 months no field-work or agriculture is expected.

The Collector anticipates no necessity to make any remissions of land revenue in the Coimbatore taluk. Of the five lakhs assessment on "wet" land, where there has been a half crop, he expects to have to remit one lakh, and four lakhs out of the 19 lakhs assessment on the "dry" land.

5. The estimated expenditure sanctioned for the district is Rs. 4,68,346, of which, up to date, Rs. 1,40,860 have been spent.

6. During the week there were 1,158 attacks of cholera and 748 deaths.

7. On his way to Coimbatore, Sir Richard inspected collections of relief labourers, amounting to more than 5,500, at the stations of Perandoorg, Ootakally, Loonanoor and Coimbatore, and on the return journey about 2,800 more at Avenashy Road and Erode. Their condition struck him as middling, though sufficiently good with some few exceptions. Very few seemed to be able to sustain themselves without relief. Most of them belonged to the poorest and lowest classes. The velalars or cultivating classes were but slightly represented in these gangs, and these were either field labourers or cultivators of the poorest class. On the whole, the gangs comprised persons who need relief and hardly any others. There were no signs of waste or abuses, and many signs of care, system, and organisation. As relief labourers, these people appeared to be in a satisfactory condition, just in the sort of condition we should reasonably expect to find. At Coimbatore itself a number of weavers presented themselves, and complained that they had to work at the rate of 10 cubic yards the rupee, which was beyond their power. They had struck work in consequence. The Collector had under consideration the lowering of the task for these people.

8. At Salem, on the 8th, Sir Richard Temple met Mr. R. Puckle, Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Longley, the Collector, and the Native Deputy Collector. He inspected the relief camp near the head-quarters of the district, and inspected one gang of relief labourers, who were in very fair condition. He examined some of the wells in the highly cultivated plain near Salem, and found most of them dry although water might be reached by deepening them: these seemed cases for advances being made by Government. He again questioned Mr. Longley carefully on all the points comprised in the memorandum of the 25th January. Mr. Longley had just returned from a careful inspection of the most distressed taluk in the district, namely, Dhurumpuri. Its condition, by all accounts, is very bad—as bad as that of any taluk in the presidency; but the relief operations have been carefully inspected by the Collector, and he is confident of their success and sufficiency. Undoubtedly, those portions of the district which, geographically, form a part of the Mysore plateau must suffer severely. For the other part of the district there is not much anxiety. The Collector's answers to all questions in detail were highly satisfactory. Sir Richard Temple was himself about to visit the Dhurumpuri taluk when he was summoned to Madras on important financial business. He is bound to say that from no Collector in the presidency has he received more sound and explicit replies to all questions regarding relief than from Mr. Longley. The Collector is most strict and zealous in enforcing a full performance of work by the gangs, and most anxious that all cases of misery should be dealt with under the village relief system. He is in some difficulty in regard to finding suitable work for the silk-weavers, who are as a class much distressed. He also regrets that the excellent relief camp is not more largely attended. On the day of Sir Richard Temple's visit, the number of relief labourers was taken to be somewhat below 25,000: the question of this number remaining stationary or rising depended on the falling of the spring showers. In this district, as in Coimbatore, the relief comprises only the poorest and lowest castes, and the poorest stratum of the agriculturists. The numbers on charitable relief were now under 10,000, but these will probably increase. The Collector quite understands the importance of instructing the village headmen to seek out and care for all cases of distress.

9. Sir Richard Temple had the advantage of verifying all these matters with Mr. Puckle, who most forcibly drew attention to the drought and uncertainty of season caused by the rapid denudation of the hill sides once so richly clothed with forests.

MADRAS,
The 12th March 1877.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 128, dated Madras, 13th March 1877.

From—*The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,*
To—*The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with the appended statement of persons on relief works and gratuitous relief inspected by him between the 24th ultimo and 8th current.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 12th March 1877.*

In continuation of my Minute dated 24th February, and the statement thereto appended, I desire to submit a further statement of the numbers of relief labourers and recipients of gratuitous relief inspected by me between the 24th February and the 8th March, and some persons of the poorest classes, for the most part in the districts of North Arcot, Nellore, Cuddapah and Coimbatore.

2. These inspections were conducted in the manner previously described. The analysis of the numbers shows that the physical condition of 14,330, 17,069, 2,428 and 1,300 may be considered as having been good, middling, indifferent and bad respectively.

3. I wish to take this opportunity of correcting the description given of the physical condition of the gangs of 500 and 2,000 relief labourers and recipients of gratuitous relief, inspected by me on the 26th and 27th of January at Madras and at Red Hills. Instead of the word "indifferent" I should have used the word "bad." It had been my wish to avoid minute distinctions and to group the gangs into broad classes, which would be readily numbered. But on reflection I think that the gangs mentioned were so inferior in physical condition to any other collection of such persons I have seen, that the word "bad" would have been more appropriately used to describe them.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Statement shewing the classification of persons on relief work and recipients of gratuitous relief inspected by Sir Richard Temple between 24th February and 8th March 1877.

Date of inspection.	District.	Place.	Number.	Physical condition.
24th February 1877	North Arcot	Tripati	1,000	Middling.
25th „	„	Chandragiri	300	„
„ „	„	„	58	Indifferent.
26th „	„	Trituni	600	Middling.
„ „	„	Puthoor	950	„
„ „	„	Kalustri	600	Bad.
27th „	Nellore	Goodoor	200	Middling.
„ „	„	„	650	„
28th „	„	East Coast Canal. Maipad	1,000	Good.
„ „	„	East Coast Canal. Korutoor	5,000	„
„ „	„	East Coast Canal. North of Maipad	2,000	Middling.
„ „	„	Anicut at Nellore	870	Indifferent.
1st March	„	Nellurpalem (Atmakoor)	4,560	Good.
„ „	„	Nandeveram	950	Middling.
„ „	„	Murripad	1,300	Indifferent.
2nd „	Cuddapah	Sidhout and Budr	850	Good.
„ „	„	*En route*	700	Middling.
4th „	North Arcot	Ranipett (relief camp)	300	Bad.
„ „	„	„	500	Middling.
„ „	„	Arni	500	„
„ „	„	„	1,000	Good.
5th „	„	Near Keniembady pass	500	„
„ „	„	Vellore	600	Middling.
„ „	„	„ (relief camp)	200	Bad.
6th „	Coimbatore	Perandooray	963	Middling.
„ „	„	Ootakally	1,456	„
„ „	„	Somanoor	2,000	„
„ „	„	Coimbatore	1,100	Good.
7th „	„	„	200	Indifft. (on strike).
„ „	„	Avenashy road	2,400	Middling.
„ „	„	Erode	1,300	„
8th „	Salem	Salem	300	Good.
„ „	„	„ (relief camp)	200	Bad.
		Total	35,127	

ANALYSIS.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

Good.	Middling.	Indifferent.	Bad.
14,330	17,069	2,428	1,300

MADRAS;
The 12th March 1877.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secy. to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 131, dated Sholapur, 16th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to submit a Minute recorded by Sir Richard Temple regarding the need for maintaining a steady and sufficient importation of northern grains into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

2. Sir Richard Temple has directed Captain Bisset, of the Railway Department, who is attached to his staff, to visit Bombay and the Nagpore section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, with a view to consulting with the Consulting Engineer of the Bombay Government, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway authorities as to the best means of securing the result to which Sir Richard Temple attaches such great importance.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras,* 13*th March* 1877.

I DESIRE to invite the attention of the Government of Bombay to the following remarks regarding the grain trade from (and through) the Bombay Presidency into the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

2. In the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, where the recent failure of harvests has been extreme, cholum (or jowari) is the staple food of the people. During the month of December, cholum was, in those districts, selling, at times, as dear as 7½ seers (15 lbs) per rupee, or even at still dearer rates. At that time the Madras Railway was not able to dispose promptly of all the grain which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway delivered at Raichore. During January much improvement was effected in this respect; and throughout the month of February an average of 105 wagons (about 683 tons) of cholum was daily carried from Raichore into the Madras Presidency. One result of this large and steady importation of food was that the price of white (*i. e.*, northern) cholum became much cheaper in the Ceded Districts, and was ruling at 10½ to 12 seers (21 to 24 lbs) in the markets close to the railway.

3. During the last ten days, however, the smaller despatches of grain through Raichore have attracted attention. And one consequence of this decrease in the importations is that the price of cholum is already beginning to grow dearer. The decrease in the importation is not due to any shortcomings on the part of the Madras Railway, for that Company is now carrying away promptly all the grain wagons which it receives from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It was at first conjectured that the fall in prices at Bellary and Adoni might have left no margin of profit for importers. But on the other hand the excellent spring harvests, now coming under the sickle in Northern India, will throw an immense quantity of food into the market. And I am assured that there are still large stocks of jowari, rice and wheat in the districts known as the Nagpore section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that the dealers there would send off much more jowari (as much as ever), if only they could get wagons to carry it.

4. The season of greatest pressure in the famine-stricken districts of Madras is now approaching. The best estimate I have been able to make shows that from 75,000 to 90,000 tons of imported grain per month may be wanted by those districts during the worst time. And it will be quite impossible to maintain that rate of supply if the grain traffic from the west should remain at an average of 85* wagons (550 tons) a day. I consider that for the due safety of the country the grain imports from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway should not permanently fall below 130 wagons a day, while they ought at the worst time to reach 150 wagons a day.

* This is the average number of grain wagons taken out of Raichore during the first ten days of March.

5. I am aware that there may at the present time be much pressure on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to carry cotton, seeds and other commodities down to Bombay for export by sea. But I am confident that the Governments of India and Bombay will be pleased to approve of the view that the safety of the lives of the people, and the food-supply which secure that safety, is of paramount importance. And I would urge that such steps as the Government of Bombay may deem right be taken to secure that sufficient wagons be allotted to the grain traffic as will secure the delivery of at least 120 wagons of grain (on the average) daily at Raichore, so long as dealers may be ready to send food-grains into the distressed districts of Madras. If it should hereafter appear that dealers do not come forward to fill with grain all the wagons allotted to the Madras grain traffic, then the position can be reconsidered. But so long as grain dealers are ready to send their grain, a sufficient number of wagons ought in my judgment to be allotted to the grain traffic for the Madras districts. The contingency must be kept in view, that hereafter the average requirement of 130 wagons may have to be raised to an average of 150 wagons per diem.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 133, dated Madras, 14th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute recorded by him reviewing Dr. Cornish's objections to the reduced scale of wages.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras,* 14*th March* 1877.

IN my minute dated 6th March, I refrained from commenting on the scientific argument used by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, Dr. Cornish; but having since had the opportunity of making some enquiry on the subject, I have to make the following remarks.

2. Dr. Cornish's scientific propositions are as follow:—

That (paragraph 4) the carboniferous and nitrogenous principles of food should be in the proportion of 3 of the former to 1 of the latter.

That (paragraph 6) according to all scientific investigators, 140 to 180 grains of nitrogen are required, in a state of rest, to oil the human machine, so to speak, while it is not working.

That in ordinary labour 300, and under great physical exertions 500 to 600, grains of nitrogen will be necessary.

That if such quantities are not provided under the corresponding circumstances, "the body must prey on its own tissues so long as any remain to be preyed upon."

That (paragraph 13) "in regard to this question of a pound of grain being enough or not enough we should never know the result until the mischiefs resulting from a deficient supply of nitrogenous food have gone so far that a retracing of our steps would be powerless to save life."

3. This last statement is made with much confidence. From its nature it can hardly be disproved, but it seems to me that it may be regarded as a mere expression of opinion, if we can show that Dr. Cornish's other propositions given with equal precision and arguable, perhaps, in theory, are not applicable, or but very partially applicable, to the circumstances of native life and native diets.

4. In the Madras Manual of Hygiene, compiled under the orders of Government and published in 1875, the main parts of Dr. Cornish's theories are adopted. It is stated, page 96,—"The unavoidable internal work of the body of an adult human being, that is, the movements necessary for respiration, circulation, and digestion, require a minimum of 138 grains of nitrogen in 24 hours for their maintenance. In a state of idleness of mind and body, *the least amount compatible with health* may be stated as 200 grains for a man and 180 for a woman. In the ordinary circumstances of the soldier, the artizan, the field-labourer, and the prisoner in most of our jails, 300 grains will be a fair minimum. Very great physical exertion will demand 500 grains or even more."

5. Sir Robert Christison's theory, founded, as I understand, on careful experiment on Scotch labourers, and possibly applicable to them, is therefore adopted in its entirety by the Sanitary Commissioner and by the author of the Madras Manual of Hygiene as applicable to the natives of Southern India. It is on this assumption that Dr. Cornish's whole argument is based, and in the Manual it is expressly applied on the "prisoners in most of our jails." Its application, in fact and in practice, has now to be considered.

6. The opinion, that one pound a day of grain might suffice for a relief labourer, together with some allowance for condiments and the like, or some nutritious substance, was not, indeed, based on scientific theory. It was founded rather on probabilities practically deduced from the condition of the poorer classes in ordinary times, and in the results of general experience. It was not put forth with absolute confidence. It was to be subjected to trial, not by theoretical data, but by the observation of its actual results.

7. Dr. Cornish protests against this opinion as "in direct contradiction to the accumulated testimony of scientific observers in every country in which this question of the quantity and variety of food essential to keep a labouring man in health and strength, has been the subject of investigation."

8. Certainly this opinion was not based on so called scientific evidence, apparently taken as proved on the strength of experiments made on men of different race and habits, living under different circumstances, in an altogether different climate, and probably exceeding by a third in average weight the people to whom the results of the experiments are with such confidence applied. For administrative and financial purposes I should not base my recommendations on such data, inasmuch as the question must be one extremely difficult of scientific ascertainment, and in respect to which even the best conducted experiments, if made in different parts of the world, might lead to varying results. And in order to show how little these data can be accepted for these purposes, it is sufficient for me to refer to the Madras Manual of Hygiene itself.

9. In an appendix from pages 361 to 380 are given the whole range of Madras dietaries for soldiers, sepoys, and prisoners, military and civil, under various circumstances, in sickness and in health. The quantity of each food is given, together with an elaborate analysis of its composition and the proportion of each of the physiologically essential elements,— one column showing the amount of nitrogen, another the quantity of carbon in each diet.

10. Had those quantities corresponded to, or even approximated to, the amounts so authoritatively declared to be necessary, it would still have been open to me to say that the dietaries have been decided by European committees by the advice, and with the assistance of, Sanitary Commissioners; that they are intended for persons from whom full work is demanded and who receive in return not a subsistence allowance, but a full ration; that rations are avowedly fixed on a liberal scale so as to suffice for persons who consume more than the average; that it is matter of common reproach, both in this country and in England, that prisoners are better fed than paupers, whose poverty is their only crime; and that it is absurd to suppose that the poorer classes in this or any country get as much to eat as prisoners or soldiers, or that they cannot live on much less.

11. All these arguments might, however, be set aside, for an examination of the dietaries in the book itself prove conclusively not only that the theories advanced by the Sanitary Commissioner have very little application in practice, but that the reduced scale of wages suffices to

supply the relief labourer with more than sufficient nitrogen and carbon to keep him in health. They prove first that, as regards natives of this country, the carboniferous bear to the nitrogenous elements of food the ratio of about 7 to 1 instead of 3 to 1 as in the English dietaries [in the ration of the sepoy on foreign service, the proportion is 10 to 1, 26·70 oz. to 2·68 (page 3791)]; and as the absolute weight of food taken daily by natives and Europeans is probably about the same, it follows that the amount of nitrogen required by natives must be much less than that required by Europeans; and when the diets are examined this is found to be the case. The Madras sepoy, when ordered on foreign service, during which he may be, and often is called upon to undergo severe physical exertion, receives a full ration from Government. According to the theory he requires a minimum of 300 grains of nitrogen when performing ordinary duties, but when marching or undergoing severe labour, he needs 500 or 600 grains. As a matter of fact, he gets (page 379) only 178 grains, little more than half the minimum required, and only about a third of what is declared necessary to support him when called upon to do strenuous work. According to this theory, then, the Madras sepoy would be undergoing starvation at the hands of the Government which employs him. But, in fact, he is not so reduced physically, nor does he fail that Government when it calls on him for exertions compared to which the labour demanded from most of our relief labourers is as nothing. This case, I submit, makes very strongly against Dr. Cornish's theory, but a still stronger one yet remains behind.

12. The British soldier, to whom if to any one the theory should apply, requiring, like the sepoy, 300 to 600 grains under like circumstances, receives 242 grains of nitrogen in his full ration, that is, 25 per cent. less than the minimum required to keep him in health when in garrison, and less than half what he ought to have when marching or on service. But this is not all, for when his ordinary work is not demanded of him, as when he is in prison or at sea, he receives only a reduced ration, and singularly enough, though the details of the two rations are altogether different (Madras Manual, pages 364 and 369), The amount of nitrogen contained in each is identical, namely, 155 grains—about half of the amount declared to be the minimum necessary to maintain him in health—a quarter of what he should have when on service, and considerably less than the *least amount compatible with health* in a state of rest of mind and body, as laid down in the quotation from the Madras Manual already cited. According to this theory, we should have to imagine that the British soldier is half starved on boardship, or that he is landed in India in a reduced condition physically, or in a state of health which could hardly be restored by subsequent nutrition. The actual fact is, of course, the reverse.

13. This instance appears to be a crucial one. This *British* soldier is not reduced by a diet containing 155 grains of nitrogen. His average weight is probably a third greater than that of the average relief labourer, and it would seem to follow that the relief labourer could be maintained in health by the same proportion, *i. e.*, two-thirds of the absolute quantity of nitrogen required by the European soldier. But one pound of cholum contains, according to Dr. Cornish (paragraph 7), 100 grains of nitrogen, therefore, a pound of cholum should suffice to keep him in moderate condition when something in the way of condiments and nutritious substance is added.

14. I need not press the argument so far, however. The labourer's allowance is not a pound of cholum, but pound a of grain *plus* half an anna, or in practice 1½ annas, in cash. Taking grain at an anna a pound (it is 25 per cent. cheaper in many places), he can buy with this amount as much nitrogenous food as is allowed to the British soldier on boardship. According to the facts furnished by the Madras Manual (but not its theories), the above allowance would appear sufficient to keep him from starvation.

15. With regard to the carbonaceous element of food, the result is the same. The Manual lays down (page 98) that 3,500 grains of carbon are required in a state of rest, and that 5,000 "may be safely taken as a maximum under any circumstances of exertion." The dietaries show that the European soldier gets 4,307 grains in his full ration, and 2,986 when on boardship, while sepoys get 6,659 when on foreign service, and native prisoners 5,616, or rather less, according to the particular constituents of their diet. A pound of cholum contains 2,764 grains (page 376), so that on a pound a day the relief labourer gets much more in proportion to his weight than the soldier on boardship; and can purchase with the wages given him almost as much as the soldier gets in his full ration.

16. These statements and estimates of the chemical constituents of the military rations, both for European and Native troops, are not (be it remembered) made by me, but they have been furnished by the Madras Manual of Hygiene; they are put in the simplest possible form, and can be verified by any one though he may not be versed in the chemistry of food, or the data on which the calculations are made. And I submit that they prove conclusively that the theories enunciated by English authorities, however eminent, and apparently adopted without additional experiments by the Manual, do not apply to natives of this country; only, in fact, apply in the most general way to Englishmen themselves, and cannot be at all accepted as valid reasons why Government should desist from a trial suggested by experience, which, if successful, will conduce to saving the people on the one hand, and to preventing unnecessary expenditure on the other.

17. I should not have discussed this matter at all had not the scientific theory been propounded with so much precision and with so strongly-worded remonstrance against the disregard of it. But we see that the theory is not applicable and cannot be implicitly accepted. If, as stated in my Minute of the 6th current, it is found on a deliberate and dispassionate trial that the new scale *is* insufficient, and that the labourers do not maintain their health, it can, of course, be revised. I have sufficiently shown that this is a matter which may be left to careful observation of the condition of the people, and not deduced, *à priori*, from theoretical considerations which break down when subjected to plain criticism, and are shown to be inapplicable to the case in hand.

18. Though constrained to demur to the manner in which the Sanitary Commissioner applies certain theories to the proposed practice in our relief operations, I am fully conscious of the benevolent and charitable motives by which Dr. Cornish is actuated, and of his meritorious labours for the welfare of the people in this Presidency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 136, dated Sholapur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

In continuation of my letter No. 95, dated 1st March 1877, I have the honour, by direction of Sir Richard Temple, to submit a Memorandum on the relief operations in the Alur and Tadpatri taluks. This Memorandum will take the place of the two notes which were withdrawn by my letter No. 95 of 1st instant.

Memorandum on the condition of the Alur and Tadpatri Taluks of the Bellary District in the latter part of February 1877.

About the middle of February, Sir Richard Temple was much struck with the excessively large numbers of relief labourers in the taluk of Alur in the Bellary District, in which 47,000 persons were receiving relief out of a total population of 95,000. He had a conversation with Mr. Glenny, the Sub-Collector, who stated that the number was apparently much too high, but that Mr. Maltby, the Relief Officer, and the Tahsildar, would endeavour to reduce the number, and to limit relief to those who really needed it. Sir Richard accordingly made enquiry from Mr. Maltby and the Mamlatdar, and ascertained the following facts.

2. There had been no rainfall in the taluk since last July, only a few showers; many of the cattle were dying. There was plenty of grain throughout the taluk, and no need to import any in behalf of Government. There were stocks in the country, though the amount could not be stated. Every market-day some 50 cart-loads of rice and cholum are brought in. The price of cholum was 8 seers (of 80 tolas) the rupee; on market-day 9 seers. Rice was 7¼ seers the rupee; on market-day 7½ seers. The ordinary food of the people is cholum.

Alur.

3. On the 10th February the then last returns showed 46,643 on the relief works out of a population of 94,995, *viz.*, 19,206 men, 20,277 women, and 7,160 children, distributed on six roads thus: (I) Alur-Bellary, 6,117; (II) Alur-Auspri, 8,264; (III) Alur-Goondakul, 14,212; (IV) Alur-Adoni, 4,599; (V) Alur-Sirgoopa, 4,803; (VI) Adoni-Sirgoopa 8,648. The road from Auspri to Alur had lately been closed under orders from the Sub-Collector, who had directed that only two roads should be open in the taluk, *viz.*, (I) from Alur to Goondakul, and (II) from Alur to Sirgoopa (*vid* Raveri on the Haggari river). About 1,500 relief labourers on the Auspri-Alur road had lately 'struck': they were inhabitants of neighbouring villages, and said that they could not go to the Goondakul road. On the Goondakul road there were at that time from 15,000 to 16,000 labourers, chiefly of the Chukla, Bhoya and Pariah castes, most of whom had been for three or four months on the works, and were said to have improved in appearance during that time. The daily wage had lately been reduced from 2 annas, 1 anna 6 pie and 9 pie, to 1 anna 6 pie, 1 anna, and 6 pie for a man, woman and child, respectively. The numbers were gradually diminishing on account of the closing of all but two roads. Orders had some time before been received in the taluka to turn off coolies who had got landed interests, ornaments or grain. Orders to admit no new labourers, except those who appeared to be really in need, had also reached the Tahsildar.

4. The numbers on relief works had risen from 20th to 27th January from 38,528 to 49,257 in consequence of the transfer from the Adoni Taluk of labourers on the Adoni-Sirgoopa road, which took place on the 15th January, but was then first brought into account.

5. The sum of Rs. 2,49,268 had been spent on relief works, and Rs. 347 on gratuitous relief up to date. Task-work was not exacted. Government tools were supplied, but apparently not in sufficient quantities.

6. For famine relief work the Tahsildar had under him one sheristadar, three famine inspectors, one revenue gomashta, five paymasters, and throughout the taluk 132 mistries (gangmen) at Rs. 8 a month and 1,015 kolkars at 4 annas a day. The coolies were paid twice a week, and did no work and received no pay on Sundays. They were supposed to work from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., stopping for an hour during the day. They declined to bivouac out at night. Cases were known of people going 20 to 25 miles to work, and the refusal of the labourers on the Auspri-Alur road was recognised as a sign of their being in no great want. Two months before orders had been received to stop the small works, such as the small tanks and wells; also the orders to make the labourers bivouac near the roads had reached the Tahsildar.

7. No death from starvation had been heard of. One hospital assistant had been specially sent, and there was previously one hospital assistant. There was no cholera prevalent, and very little small-pox. There had only been eight cases of cholera since the 20th January.

8. Gratuitous relief was being given at seven places in the taluk, *viz.*, Hoolagundy, Teddahotoor, Auspri, Alur, Nuggurdroog, Santicooloor, Halhuroy, each of them the centre of a circle containing about 20 villages. There was a reddi in charge of each poor-house. The Alur poor-house had been open some two months; the others had recently been opened.

There were altogether on gratuitous relief perhaps 150 persons, of whom some 75 were in Alur. The orders of Government to the effect that the village authorities were responsible for relieving any person found to be in a badly reduced condition had been received in the taluk two months before, and the reddies were said to be aware of their duties.

9. There had been no dacoities since last September, and crime hardly existed. The people were quiet, as the road-works were open: if they had not been opened, there would have been many crimes.

10. On the whole, looking at all the facts, Sir Richard Temple was of opinion that the numbers in this taluk were excessive, as compared with any standard of relief that had been allowed in the Madras Presidency; that the excess was calculated to demoralise the peasantry of the taluk; that the main causes were the non-exaction of anything like real task-work, and the employment of the people too near to their homes, they being employed on lines of road running through their own villages; that the judicious orders given by the Sub-Collector, Mr. Glenny, had not been carried out by the Tahsildar: and Mr. Maltby, though willing to do his best, was not sufficiently experienced to be able to keep the Tahsildar in order; that Mr. Glenny was himself aware of these defects, and would doubtless take the earliest opportunity of rectifying them after personal visitation.

11. At Tadputri Sir Richard Temple ascertained the following facts. The population of the Tadputri taluk is 115,000. About 12,000 persons were on the relief works, and 1,565 in receipt of gratuitous relief. On the 17th February there were 10,501 on relief works; on the 19th there were 11,600: the increase had taken place on the Yadaki and Bellary roads, under the orders of Mr. Sharkey, the Deputy Collector, and two Road Superintendents. On the Tahsildar's roads—those to Cuddapah and Anantipur—there had been no increase. Two months previous there were 13,000 persons on the works. On the 2nd February orders were received to turn off all respectable people, pattadars, those with ornaments, on which 2,000 had been rejected.

Tadputri.

12. On each of the Anantipur and Cuddapah roads there were about 2,500 relief labourers, for the most part engaged in stone-breaking, as they sat in gangs under the trees, while a number of them collected the stones from the fields. There was a Kolhar in charge of each gang. Since the 17th of February the men had been receiving 1 anna 6 pie, the women 1 anna, the children 6 pie, instead of the 2 annas, 1 anna and 6 pie, and 9 pie they obtained formerly. On the Cuddapah road there had been 4,000 labourers in January. The gangmen had been directed to take on nobody without the Tahsildar's orders. No child was admitted to the works under seven years' old, nor to the poor-house if they had parents alive. Up to the 19th February Rs. 2,500 had been spent on gratuitous relief and Rs. 80,000 on works in the taluk. There were 351 recipients of gratuitous relief.

13. There was plenty of grain in the markets in the taluk. Jowari was at 9½ to 10 seers the rupee. In November it was at 7 seers (never less), and the owners were disposed to hold their stocks; but importations made them produce the grain, and the prices fell. There were no crops on the dry land, and not more than four annas on the wet. There were two inches of rain in August and one inch last September.

14. Under the Tahsildar there were four revenue inspectors and four paymasters in the taluk, one for each road, the four roads being (1) to Anantipur, (2) to Cuddapah, (3) to Bellary, (4) to Yadaker.

15. The Tahsildar was aware of the necessity of simultaneously enforcing their responsibility for the villages on the reddies, and he expressed himself as able to manage the people without difficulty.

16. On the whole, Sir Richard Temple was of opinion that the Tahsildar's proceedings were fairly satisfactory, but that Mr. Glenny might with advantage enquire why the number increased on Mr. Sharkey's road when there was no increase on the Tahsildar's road. This might have occurred through Mr. Sharkey's want of local experience.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 140, dated Sholapur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a minute recorded by him, with annexure, regarding the Mysore grain supply. Sir Richard Temple has asked the special attention of Mr. Saunders to the suggestions offered in the last paragraph of his minute.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, *dated Sholapur, 16th March 1877.*

When I was at Madras this week, His Excellency the Governor expressed anxiety as to the requirements of and the supply of grain to the province of Mysore. His Grace was apprehensive lest, if any accident should temporarily arrest the daily supply of railway-borne grain to Mysore, the demand of the Mysore population might cause sudden depletion and dearness in the bordering districts of the Madras Presidency. His Grace therefore asked me to let him know whether Mysore had any accumulation of imported grain and to review my calculation on the Mysore supply question, and to consider whether that calculation was ample, and whether it was within the power of the railways according to the practical working thereof, at the time when the western ports shall have been closed by the monsoon.

2. I have caused the appended memorandum to be drawn up, stating in detail how matters are, according to the latest available information, believed to stand. I do not think there is in Mysore any considerable accumulation of imported grain. Such grain as comes to the railway stations is either consumed or despatched into the interior. I estimate the outside Mysore requirement at about 570 tons of imported grain per diem; and I believe that the railways can maintain this supply together with sufficient supplies for the Madras districts, even after the western ports are closed, provided:—

(1.) That the Negapatam route is fully worked.

(2.) That six additional goods engines can be borrowed and placed upon the Madras Railway.

Regarding these two provisoes, I have recorded separate minutes, and I therefore need not dwell upon them again.

3. A copy of this minute will be laid before the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, with my recommendation that his Government should investigate the accuracy of the estimates offered in the enclosed memorandum; should watch the importations closely so as to take steps in case they decrease, and should urge very strongly on Bangalore dealers the need for employing the Negapatam route.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on the points raised by His Grace the Governor of Madras respecting Mysore grain supply.

According to the best computation that we can make, the Mysore country ought to get and actually requires * 500 tons of grain a day at stations on the Bangalore branch. This quantity will suffice for the wants of the Mysore districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and part of Chitaldroog; containing about 2¼ millions of people. Part of the Chitaldroog district with a population of perhaps 350,000 persons will and now does draw its supplies of foreign grain from Bellary. But then, as a compensation the taluks of Pennekonda, Hindupore, and part of Madaksirra in the Bellary district now get, and will continue to get their supplies from Bangalore. The population of these two taluks and part of the third may be about 200,000 persons. The districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur, with a population of 1½ millions, are said to be living on their own produce, eked out by food imported from the western coast. Shimoga and Hassan, with a population of 1,170,000 between them, had an 8-anna and 9-anna harvest. Kadur had only a four-anna harvest. When the monsoon closes the ports on the western coast, then these three last districts cannot draw supplies from the sea-board, and we do not know how far the stocks of Canara and Malabar can afford to contribute to the support of Western Mysore. Looking to the Board's returns of grain imports into the western ports and to the large railway despatches from Beypore, we cannot think that any very large quantity of grain from beyond the sea has hitherto regularly found its way into Western Mysore. Much of the import shewn in the margin goes to Coorg and the Mulnaad coffee districts. We should not put the demand of these districts for foreign grain at above 1,500 to 2,000 tons a month, or say about 50 tons a day. But of course this estimate is little else than a guess, and may be beyond the truth.

* *Note*—Hitherto the daily deliveries have averaged about 440 tons during the last six weeks.

Rice importations into West Coast ports other than Beypore and Calicut—

September 1876	... 2,000 tons.
October „	... 3,800 „
November „	... 4,'60 „
December „	... 2,800 „
January 1877	... 7,000 „

2. According to the estimate in the foregoing paragraph, the demand of Mysore may be summarised thus,—

Bangalore branch demand	500 tons of grain daily.	
Western Mysore demand which, after the 15th May, may have to be drawn through Bangalore	50	ditto.
Chittaldroog demand on Bellary for 350,000 people, less the Bellary supply for 200,000 people now drawn from Bangalore	20	ditto.
Total ...	570	ditto.

3. His Grace the Governor asks for an opinion whether there is in Mysore any accumulation of imported grain, sufficient to enable the province to tide over a short interruption of imports such as any accident might cause. To this question we can give no precise reply. But we note the following points as bearing upon the subject: the Bangalore traders told Sir Richard Temple early in February that their demands would continue constant until next crop came in; they told Captain Bisset that they now had to refuse grain orders from the interior, because they could not get enough grain from Madras; and they said they could take 100 tons a day more than they now receive, if only it could be carried to them from Madras by railway. On the other hand there are certainly considerable stocks in the country, which will begin to come out into the market as soon as the tanks fill and next season's crop is tolerably secure. The net result is that there is not, so far as we believe, any considerable accumulation of imported grain in the Mysore markets. And a daily supply nearly equal to the total given at paragraph 2 ought to be regularly carried into Mysore.

4. The question then arises whether this full supply of* 570 tons can or cannot be maintained. And the answer to this question involves the general question of the demand of, and supply to, all the Madras famine districts. We think that for the purposes of the present question we may reckon that the districts of Nellore, Chingleput,† South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, part of Kurnool, and Tinnevelly will get what foreign grain they may require without throwing any work on the Madras Railway. There remain, then—

*500 tons from East coast
50 do. West do.
20 do. Bellary.

† *Note*—Parts of Chingleput may perhaps draw their supplies from the railway. But then parts of North Arcot may be supplied from the sea.

Class A.

	Population.
Bellary	3,800,000
Cuddapah	
Kurnool (⅗th of)	

Class B.

Coimbatore	5,500,000
Salem	
North Arcot	

According to the estimate made in the memorandum of the 27th January, the districts in class A will require :—

	Tons.
Imported food for two-thirds of their population, or per diem ...	1,040
While the districts in class B will require imported food for one-half their population, or per diem	1,100
Add the Mysore demand as previously worked out	570
	2,710

5. This total quantity is, so far as we are able to judge, the largest quantity which will be required, and we believe that this quantity can and will (if the grain comes forward) be carried by the railway. The subjoined table of Captain Bisset's explains this :—

	Number of wagons despatched daily.	
	Present working.	Probable or promised working.
From Madras to North-Western Line ...	73	90
to South-Western Line ...	68	90
From Raichore South-East ward	104	140
From Beypore	45	0
Negapatum and Erode	0	60
Total ...	290 wagons.	380 wagons.
or in tons a day ...	2,030 tons.	2,660 tons.

6. Thus the Madras Railway can, if it works well, send into the distressed districts daily the full amount of grain which they could according to our estimate require. But it is to be noted that the famine districts have as yet never received, and presumably have not absolutely required the full amount of grain shown in the estimate. The spring crops in irrigated lands of Kurnool, Cuddapah and North Arcot do, no doubt, to some extent supply the wants of their immediate neighbourhoods. And perhaps the full demand shewn in our estimate, may be required only for a very short time, if at all.

7. The statement in paragraph 5 (above) provides for working to their full power all the 18 borrowed engines, but does not reckon on the ten new engines ordered by the Madras Railway, coming into work before the 15th June. Also, it does not reckon on the Madras to Arconum length being doubled before the 15th June. The doubling of the line to Avady, 13 miles from Madras, may however be done by the 1st April, and will considerably facilitate the grain traffic on the Arconum section. Still if our estimate of the possible demand be accepted, then it seems necessary to have some reserve of engine power available. For this purpose it will be necessary either to borrow, or to have power to borrow, six heavy engines able to draw trains of 30 wagons each on the Arconum section.

C. BERNARD.
W. S. S. BISSET.

MADRAS,
14th March 1877.

P. S.—We have not discused in detail the way in which the Negapatam and Erode route ought to take the place of the Beypore route when the monsoon breaks, because Captain Bisset's Negapatam Notes and Sir Richard Temple's Minute thereon go fully into that question.

No. 142, dated Sholápur, 15th March 1877.

From—C. E. BUCKLAND, Esq., *Private Secy. to* SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—*The Additional Secy. to the Government of India.*

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the list of taluks and zemindaris visited by Sir Richard Temple in the districts of the Madras Presidency and in the Mysore State between the 14th January and the 14th March.

List of the taluks and zemindaris visited by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *in the Districts of the Madras Presidency and of the Mysore State.*

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.	Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	In the Karnool District (8 taluks).	
January ...	Ramalkota Taluk ...	Relief works excessive and beyond control, but being brought under. Tehsildar and Deputy Collector moderate in ability.
February ...	Pattikonda ,, ...	Relief works in fair order; Tehsildar of good ability.
	In the Bellary District (15 taluks, 1 zemindari).	
January ...	Gooty Taluk ...	Relief work not well in hand.
Ditto & February	Bellary ,,	Relief work open to objection during my first visit; better during my second visit.
February ...	Alur ,, ...	Relief work not under control; great want of discrimination; Tehsildar indifferent.
Ditto ...	Adoni ,, ...	Relief work excessive and uncontrolled; but reform being introduced by Mr. Glenny, c.s., and Captain Hamilton; Tehsildar pretty good.
Ditto ...	Hospett ,, ...	Relief operations in fair order; Native Deputy Collector and Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Tadputri ,, ...	Ditto ditto; Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Anantapur ,, ...	Ditto ditto; Native Deputy Collector and Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Dharmaveram ,, ...	No particular remarks.
Ditto ...	Pennekonda ,, ...	Under Mr. Ross, c.s.; relief operations had been much out of control, but were improving.
Ditto ...	Hindupore ,, ...	Relief operations not well in hand; Tehsildar very indifferent.
Ditto ...	Sundoor Zemindari ...	Under Mr. Macarthy; relief works fairly under control.

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.	Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	In the Cuddapah District (11 taluks).	
January ...	Cuddapah Taluk	Relief operations had been somewhat out of hand, but were improving.
March ...	Sedhout „	Relief works under control; Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Budnail „	Relief works appear to be in control.
February ...	Madnapalli „	Under Mr. Gribble, c.s.; relief operations had been out of hand, but were fast improving.
	In the Nellore District (9 taluks, 4 zemindaris).	
February ...	Nellore Taluk ...	Relief operations chiefly confined to East Coast Canal.
March ...	Atmakur „	Relief works fairly under control; Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Udayagiri „	Under Mr. Underwood, c.s.; signs of poverty; doubtful whether village relief sufficient.
February ...	Goodoor „	Tehsildar moderately good; doubt about sufficiency of village relief.
Ditto ...	Venkatagiri Zemindari ...	Relief apparently not sufficient; 3 zemindars not doing enough.
	In the North Arcot District (9 taluks and 13 zemindaris).	
February ...	Chandragiri Taluk ...	In good case, save one corner which was bad but under relief; Tehsildar good.
January ...	Chittore „	No particular remark.
Ditto ...	Palmanair „	No particular remark; Tehsildar good.
February ...	Gouriattam „	Not in bad case.
January ...	Wallajah „	No particular remark.
Ditto ...	Arcot „	Tehsildar good.
Ditto ...	Vellore „	Town relief in a doubtful condition.
Ditto ...	Poonganoor Zemindari ...	Relief operations well under control; zemindar good.
February ...	Carvátnagar „ ...	Western part pretty good; eastern part bad.
Ditto ...	Kalustri „ ...	One of the worst parts; relief insufficient, but further orders issued by Collector.
March ...	Arni „ ...	No particular remark.

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.	Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	In the Chingleput District (6 taluks.)	
January ...	Sydapet Taluk	Village relief apparently not adequate.
Ditto ...	Chingleput „	No particular remark.
Ditto ...	Conjeveram „	Ditto ditto.
	In the Trichinopoly District (5 taluks).	
January ...	Trichinopoly Taluk ...	No particular remark.
Ditto ...	Kullitalel „ ...	Ditto ditto.
	In the Madura District (6 taluks, 26 Zemindaris).	
January ...	Dindigul Taluk	Drought; some relief operations.
Ditto ...	Madura „	Drought; relief kept down, as not yet needed.
Ditto ...	Tiroomungalum Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.
	In the Tinnevelly District (9 taluks, 22 zemindaris).	
January ...	Tinnevelly Taluk... ...	Drought; but relief very moderate.
Ditto ...	Ottapadaram „	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Suttoor „	Ditto ditto.
	In the Coimbatore District (10 taluks).	
March ...	Perundoria Taluk ...	Relief work satisfactory good Tehsildar.
Ditto ...	Palladum „	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Coimbatore „	Ditto ditto.
January ...	Kunoor „	No particular remark.

	Taluks.	Zemindaris.
In the ten districts named there are	88	66*
Sir Richard Temple has visited	42	6†

* Many of these are petty.
† The visited are all large and important.

Month.	From 14th January to 14th March 1877.	Condition of affairs at time of visit, as observed by Sir Richard Temple.
	IN THE MYSORE STATE.	
	In the Bangalore District.	
February ...	Bangalore Taluk	Relief works well under control; doubt only about village relief.
Ditto ...	Dooda Bullubpore Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.
	In the Kolar District.	
February ...	Chik Bullubpore Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.
Ditto ...	Baggapally Taluk ...	Ditto ditto.

Grand total of 46 taluks ... } Visited by Sir Richard Temple.
" 6 zemindaris }

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.

No. 144, dated Sholapur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him recommending the necessity of borrowing six of the most powerful goods engines and placing them at the disposal of the Madras Railway Company. Captain Bisset's Memorandum referred to in the Minute is also submitted.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 14th March 1877.*

THE amount of sea-borne grain remaining in Madras is so great, and the existence of large surplus stocks of food-grains in the Berars and in Hindustan is so well known, that no anxiety exists about the sufficiency of the distant markets to provide the necessary supplies.

2. But while well-founded hopes exist that with an absolutely regular traffic the necessary amount of food may be carried to the people, it cannot be forgotten that both from variations in prices and from irregularities or mishaps on the railways themselves, this perfect regularity cannot be attained.

3. To provide against these irregularities, a reserve of power is absolutely necessary. And on the Madras Railway the condition of much of the engine stock is doubtful, and the number of engines, and particularly of goods engines, is small, so that even after receipt of the 18 borrowed engines there is no such reserve of power.

4. The accompanying Memorandum by Captain Bisset, which has been prepared under my instructions, embodies the result of his enquiries into the present state of the engine stock of the Madras Railway, and into the amount of grain which these engines, with the 18 already borrowed, can carry from all sources into the distressed districts.

5. A consideration of the facts and opinions recorded in this Memorandum leads me to recommend earnestly that arrangements be made by the Government of India for borrowing and placing at the disposal of the Madras Railway Company six of the most powerful goods engines which can be found in India.

6. Since recording the above remarks I have had the advantage of discussing the question of railway carriage with His Grace the Governor of Madras, and of ascertaining that the foregoing recommendation meets the views which His Grace had already taken of the further requirements of the Madras Railway.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum on the present state of the engine stock of the Madras Railway, dated Madras, 13th March 1877.

I HAVE to-day learnt from the Consulting Engineer for Railways the following about the engine-drivers and the engines of the Madras Railway.

2. Ten engine-drivers have been engaged in England and are expected to reach Madras by the 29th March. Thirty-four engines now running are expected to require repairs during the year. Of these eleven must be taken off work in the course of the month of March, and the others at intervals which cannot be specified.

3. Of the engines now undergoing repairs, seven will be sent out in March, one in April, and two or three in the following months. Of those to be sent out in March one is a shunting engine.

4. Twelve of the borrowed engines have arrived, and are probably now at work, but the six engines got from the East Indian Railway Company are old and are expected to need frequent repairs.

5. Colonel Shaw-Stewart believes that an application has been made on behalf of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the use of the six State Railway engines which have yet to be received from Bombay.

6. On these points I would submit the following observations:—

There is already a clear gain of about seven engines, and it may reasonably be expected that when the remaining six engines arrive, the clear gain will remain at from ten to twelve engines.

7. As far as engine power is concerned, the estimate submitted with my note of the 7th March can be worked up to almost at once, and certainly after the arrival of the engine drivers on the 29th March.

Statement shewing in parallel columns the present working (week ending 3rd March), and that which is possible with the additional engines.

Despatched from		Present number of wagons a day.	Probable number of wagons a day.
Madras ...	to North-West line ...	73	90
	to South-West line ...	68	90
Raichore		104	140
Beypore		45	60
Erode		.....	
Total ...		290	380
or total tons a day ...		2,030	2,660

8. With reference to the supposed proposal to divert the six engines from Madras for the use of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, I have already represented that, while the engines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are worked very hard, the work on that railway is not, as on the Madras Railway, almost entirely grain traffic for the prevention of famine, and that even with the six engines there will be no more than sufficient power to carry the requisite amount of grain, even if the daily supply from all sources remains uniformly up to the full amount of the estimate.

9. It is true that ten powerful engines have been ordered by the Madras Railway Company from England, but these cannot be expected to be at work here till the end of June at the earliest.

And up to that time, to be really secure against the fluctuations in traffic which leave trains empty one week and crowd them in the next, it is necessary in my opinion to have six powerful goods engines in addition to those already arrived and the six daily expected.

And the explanation of the need for these is as follows:—

The heavy goods engines now on the line are nearly all fully occupied on the numerous severe gradients on the north-west and the south-west lines, and on the Bangalore branch. And there are but a few of them left to work the trains on the Madras to Arconum section. It is only in Madras that stocks of grain exist large enough and near enough to the affected districts to meet a sudden demand, and until the line from Madras to Arconum is doubled (which I cannot consider possible before the 15th of June), it is only by running heavier trains on this section that supplies to the famine country can be largely increased. There is not the same immediate necessity for additional wagon stock, but if the supplies of grain in through wagons at Raichore are not more fully maintained, it will not improbably be necessary hereafter to borrow wagons also.

W. S. S. BISSET.

No. 146, dated Sholrpur, 17th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to submit copy of a Minute recorded by Sir Richard Temple after his inspection of the Red Hills and Palaveram relief camps.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Madras, 14th March 1877.*

HAVING inspected the relief camps at the Red Hills at Yerroocancherry and at Palaveram I desire to record the following observations.

2. The improvement in the appearance and physical condition of the inmates of the Red Hills camp, since my first visit at the end of January, is very marked. On the day of my visit about 2,000 of these poor people were so far recovered as to be able to work, and were about to be drafted on the relief works in the neighbourhood.

3. Among the new arrivals I observed some from the north-east portions of the North Arcot district, especially the zemindaris of Kalustri and the eastern part of Karvátnagar, and from the Nellore district, especially the zemindari of Venkutgiri. This circumstance affords additional proof of the necessity of the increased precaution for ensuring house-to-house visitation, village to village, which necessity was mentioned in my Minutes of the 5th March and the 6th March regarding those districts, and which is, I believe, now practically recognized and acted upon by the district authorities themselves.

3. Though the same facilities for such visitation exist in the zemindaris as in the regular ryotwari tracts, yet my visit to those zemindaris compels me to report to the Madras Government that the zemindars are either not able or not prepared to do all that is needful, unless further pressure be put upon them. I have suggested that in such zemindaris the Collector should depute some trustworthy and experienced official, European or Native, to see that this visitation is so conducted that all persons in distress are really brought forward for relief. If this were done, then these wandering poor would not be straying away from their homes, and finding their weary way to the relief camps near Madras itself. So long as new arrivals at the Red Hills camp are people of the Chingleput district in which the camp is situate, there is no occasion for remark; but when they hail from North Arcot or from Nellore, then occasion arises for enquiring as to how and why they left their homes, and why they were not picked up near their own villages, or cared for in their own districts. The occurrence of such cases is calculated to throw doubt on the arrangements for charitable relief in those districts. I trust, however, that it will be found that recently these arrangements have been so far perfected in both these districts, that no more people will come from there, at least no appreciable numbers, to the relief camps near Madras.

4. At the Yerroocancherry camp I observed a system of housing and lodging different from that in the other relief camps. In those camps the people are accommodated in long barrack-like rows of huts. In this camp, however, there are separate huts for each group of two or three families. And there was an air of cheerfulness about the inmates, several hundreds of whom were paraded for my inspection, very different from the air which is generally to be perceived in those camps. Evidently this sort of camp is much more popular with the poorest classes than the other camps. And the cause appears to lie in the plan of having separate family huts. Inasmuch as the rendering the relief camp less distasteful than they now are to the poorest classes and to the destitute wanderers,— who still have some pride of caste remaining—is one of the problems in the organisation of charitable relief, I would commend the practice of the Yerroocancherry camp to the consideration of the Government of Madras.

5. The Palaveram camp appeared to me to be in very fair order, and the separation of those who have caste from those who are pariahs and below caste, was more complete than in some of the camps which have been visited, though even here the arrangements might in this respect be improved.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 148, dated Sholapur, the 18th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit a Minute recorded by him containing his remarks on the labour test and the wage test.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Sholapur, 18th March 1877.*

I DESIRE to offer certain remarks on the labour test and the wage test, which remarks are suggested by my experience of two months spent amidst the thick of the relief operations in the Madras Presidency.

2. At the outset of the affair, that is, in the last week of December and the first week of January, there was an extraordinarily large number of persons of both sexes on relief works in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah; about 950,000* persons out of a population of four millions, or about one-fourth of the whole people. No doubt the failure in 1876 of the south-east or later monsoon, following a failure of the south-west or earlier monsoon, did cause distress to come on with unusual rapidity, and, as it were, precipitated the outbreak of famine. Still, in reference to the early period of the season, to the length of time which had to run before the next coming rains of 1877, the accession of such great numbers was calculated to excite surprise and alarm. If these districts, it may be asked, shewed as many as 950,000 persons in the first or second week of January, what would they be showing in March, and still worse, what might they show in May?

* Bellary	...	420,000
Kurnool	...	320,000
Cuddapah	...	210,000
Total	...	950,000

3. At the beginning of January 1874, the relief works in the worst districts of Bengal-Behar—shewed hardly more than a few hundreds, or at the most but a very few thousands. The numbers remained low till the middle of March. They reached their culminating point hardly before the end of April. If then Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah had nearly a million by the middle of January, what, it was anxiously enquired, would be the enormous muster roll of April and May? No doubt there is a difference of at least one month of season between these districts and Bengal, which difference might bring on the outbreak of famine a month earlier in these districts than in Bengal. Still this would not fully account for the remarkable haste with which the famine seemed to be approaching in the Madras Presidency. There must have been something in the system, which had begun to be pursued, to encourage people to resort to the relief works.

As a matter of fact, the numbers on relief works in these three districts have fortunately not gone on rising and rising in the manner which was to have been feared: on the contrary, they have been falling and falling. The necessity of additional precautions was immediately represented to the Madras Government, who promptly took various measures accordingly. The execution of these measures has since been diligently watched. The total for the three districts is now under 500,000, thus—

Bellary	...	...	... 240,000
Kurnool	...	...	... 195,000
Cuddapah	...	...	... 58,000

And it may now be said (though with various qualifications), that the relief works in these three districts are on the whole supervised tolerably well; and that the numbers are reduced in a manner partly in some degree (though far from exactly) proportionate to the dimensions of actual distress. So far the Madras Government may be congratulated on the result. But the ideas in the minds of the people, which produced the original excess in numbers, are still existing, and would again burst into activity, if vigilance were to be relaxed even for a moment. It is therefore practically useful to consider what those causes were, and how they have been or are to be remedied.

5. The causes were—

offering of work close to the homes of the people;
rendering the work light and easy;
making the wages worth having irrespective of bare subsistence;
admitting all comers, without any question as to whether they were able to sustain themselves for a time;
allowing all applications for employment without exception.

These several concessions are deemed by the rural country-people to be considerable advantages.

6. The remedy has been, withholding these advantages, making the scene of work more distant from home, causing the labour to be more hard and irksome, rendering the wage less advantageous, and besides, rejecting all those who appeared able to support themselves for a time at least.

7. It was at the outset held in the Madras Presidency that the wage offered, though liberal enough in ordinary times, would be thought low in reference to the high prices of scarcity time, and that the rural and agricultural classes would not resort to the works under such circumstances unless really pressed by want. It was doubtless hoped that the works would be so distributed as not to be too near and handy to the relief labourers, and that task-work would by degrees be enforced. It was probably difficult under the pressure of last December to fulfil this hope. At all events, from one cause or other, it was not fulfilled: the works were easily accessible, and the task-work was nominal.

8. Then an important circumstance became observable, namely this, that rural classes who are not yet pressed by want, who are able to sustain themselves, and to live without Government aid, will largely resort to relief work so long as those works are close at home, as the labour is easy and the wage worth having, and in the rural classes, I include not only the menial servants in the villages, the beggars who subsist on village charity, the professional workpeople, the field labourer, the feudal serfs; but also the "pattadar" ryots (technically so termed), that is, the peasant proprietors, ryots having a beneficiary interest in the soil under the ryotwari settlement, and paying land revenue to Government. In some populous tract it came to this, that relief road ran through the middle of the villages, and the peasantry living on either side of the line within sight of it sauntered leisurely on to the works.

9. On or about the 1st of January there were some persons in all these classes who, even at that early date, really needed relief, and would have submitted to much trouble in order to obtain it. There were, however, many who would gladly take relief if they could get it without trouble, but who would prefer to dispense with it rather than submit to such trouble. There were thousands and thousands of powerful men, representing what would be termed a fine peasantry, whose physical condition would be called splendid, who thus got State wages for some few weeks, under the name of relief, though to them it really was gain. This has been indeed checked. But that this should be the view taken by so many of the peasant proprietory (as it was actually taken by tens of thousands of them) is a circumstance to arouse reflection.

10. It was natural enough, indeed, that such a view should be taken by the rural classes. A man and his family are not in actual want: they are not prepared to interrupt their domestic arrangments or to undergo severe toil; they are not willing to encamp out, perhaps to bivouac, to be on the work all day in inclement weather; still the times are hard and may become harder, their ordinary work is slack, they have nothing in particular to do, they would be glad to make a little money, which would come in usefully, would replace dead cattle, would help to pay for deepening the well for irrigation, would reduce the debt to the village banker, and so on. And at that time (January) a man might have thus earned Rs. 3¾, his wife Rs. 2¾, and say his two elder children Rs. 3½ more, in all Rs. 10 in a month: in four months (probable duration of distress) Rs. 40 would be obtained, which is really a consideration to a rustic family. If, then, the relief works suit this idea, they afford a temptation to tens, even to hundreds of thousands. Thus it is that resorting to relief works is *not* necessarily a test of distress. Thus it is that State charity becomes indiscriminate and superinduces a certain sort of demoralization. That some demoralization was beginning to creep into the rural community in these districts, I distinctly apprehended, though we may now trust it has been checked. And the State—however much it may be bound to save life and to prevent extreme distress—is not bound to allow this; on the contrary, is bound to set its face against everything of the sort.

11. When, therefore, the numbers on the relief works became so much reduced during February, the main causes were the distribution of the works so as to render them more distant from the homes of the work-people and the augmenting of the task. Instance after instance has occurred of gangs, some thousands strong, being told that the road on which they were engaged was sufficiently finished, and that they must march on to another road ten miles, even five miles off, and then melting away or never mustering again; or being told that they must do such and such a task, and rejoining that they did not like this as it would involve so many hours a day, and then ceasing to appear. This is not, of course, the demeanour of persons who are in real need. And yet it has been exactly the demeanour of a large part of the million of relief labourers in these three districts during January.

12. When, therefore, it is sometimes asked how such large numbers were turned off during February, the answer is that for the most part they turned themselves off, and that they chose to be at rest on finding that they could not get relief on their own terms.

13. A certain number no doubt were picked out to be discharged, under the rule that those were to be rejected who seemed able to sustain themselves for a time at least.

14. The reducing the wage, also, is calculated to keep people away from the works by diminishing the inducement, but it has not been long enough in operation to produce any marked effect.

15. As a remarkable example in a district adjoining these three districts, I may cite the case of the East Coast Canal, an excellent work under professional supervision. Labour is sorely needed for this work. The district all around it (Nellore) is much distressed and might well send, say 30,000 labourers to it (in addition to the few thousands already sent). But the rural poor of Nellore were at the outset comforted by convenient village works, and they refuse to leave these works to go to the Canal; if pressed to go they strike work and decline relief altogether on such terms. Similar efforts were made, under stringent orders of the Madras

Government, in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah to induce relief labourers to go to the Canal, but with very little success.

16. I distinctly apprehend that thousands and thousands of stalwart relief labourers in these several districts will leave the little village works and refuse relief altogether sooner than go to the Canal to or any large public work under professional supervision, at any, even a moderate, distance from their homes. I should even fear that they will undergo some distress and privation before they will yield, if indeed they ever do yield. It is indeed manifest enough that people who thus behave cannot be in severe want, nevertheless, the test of going away from home ought to be persistently applied to able-bodied applicants for relief. This can be done by concentrating operations as much as possible on larger works which have been or may yet be suggested. In my Minute of the 14th February was said all that then occurred to me regarding these larger public works in the Madras Presidency.

17. I have never been insensible to the objection that these larger public works might cause extra expense in one particular way, namely this, that professional labourers might be engaged for them on account of their skill and efficiency, who might not be in absolute need, or who might have been able to obtain private employment,—for experience shows that even in the distressed districts the practised and efficient labourers can generally find work for themselves; it is rather the inferior labourers, and they are legion, who suffer. But when a work of this description is opened, not primarily for the sake of material improvement, but for the purpose of relief, it is easy and necessary to order that no person shall be employed who is believed to be in any way able to sustain himself, for a time at least, or who lives so near that his attendance only shows that he is making a convenience of the work in order to earn a little money. And when this is ordered, then the only objection, which exists to these works being undertaken for relief, is removed.

18. On the other hand, the advantages of these professionally-controlled public works for purposes of relief are absolute. These works being at some distance from the homes of the people, involving some hardship and exposure, requiring people to camp out or to bivouac, exacting labour under engineering supervision, which cannot be cheated or evaded, restricting remuneration to work done according to "task" or "piece" and "measured up" professionally—supply a labour test, which assays the character of the relief-seeking classes, just as money is assayed at a mint. Those who are really in need must submit to all this. Those who are not in such need, but who would be glad enough to avail themselves of relief, that is, of State charity, if easily and conveniently obtained, will not submit. In the Madras presidency the process of examining gangs of relief labourers, rejecting those who are well-to-do, and retaining those who are not, is described by an expressive phrase, "shroffing," in allusion to the manner by which a "shroff," or money-changer, tests the intrinsic value of the coins presented to him. The simple order to the able-bodied among the relief gang to proceed to one of the larger public works at a distance has immediately caused thousands of thousands to "shroff" themselves, that is, to take their discharge from the relief department altogether. And I apprehend that a similar order, if given even now, to many of the strongest gangs in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah would cause tens of thousands more to do the same. If indiscriminate charity by the State is to be avoided, if the charity is to be truly discriminating, relieving only those who are in want, and doing that effectually, then these larger public works afford a self acting test.

19. The primary importance, therefore, of having large public works of this description ready beforehand for all districts where scarcity or famine is to be expected, becomes manifest. Even at this comparatively advanced season the plan may be still further worked with much effect in the Kurnool and Bellary districts especially.

20. It is to be remembered, of course, that there are many classes among the distressed poor who could not labour on these larger public works. For the employment of these people petty works must be provided close to their homes, and with but a very light task. But such works should be begun sparingly and as slowly and cautiously as possible,—they should not be scattered all over distressed tracts until the famine has pronounced itself and the season of trouble has advanced, and none should be admitted to them who could be reasonably expected to resort to the larger public works. The excess which occurred in Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, and which in the middle of January threatened, if not checked, to be overwhelming, arose because easy works close at home were opened all over these districts at the very commencement of the scarcity, and because there were hardly any large public works ready to which the able-bodied applicants for relief could be sent, under penalty of being discharged from relief if they should refuse to go.

21. Besides the petty relief works in the villages, there is the charitable relief to be administered by searching out every distressed person (even those who may fail to complain) by a house-to-house visitation throughout the country. But this important topic need not be pursued here.

22. Most or all of the considerations set forth in this Minute are doubtless already known to the Government of India and to the Government of Madras. But the experience gained recently in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, affords such striking confirmation of the view, that I have deemed it my duty to record that experience while it is still fresh.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 71, dated Camp Bellary, the 16th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

BY direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute, in which he recommends the deputation of European and Native officers from the Madras Army for employment on relief operations.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Camp Bellary, the 16th February 1877.*

THE time has now come when the few civil officers and engineers in the interior of the country are unable properly to control and employ all the hundreds of thousands of relief labourers that are upon the hands of Government. Some few civil, military, and engineering officers have been sent from the Bengal Presidency by the Government of India to work under the Collector of the more distressed districts. I would now recommend that a certain number of European officers, Native officers, and selected privates from the Madras Army should, if His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were pleased to spare them, be made available for controlling relief operations.

2. During the Bengal famine, by the kindness of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, some scores of European officers, and some hundreds of Native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Bengal Army were deputed to North Behar and North Bengal for relief work. It was found that the Native officers and men were, from their habits of discipline and order, specially fitted to control and to direct the employment of large numbers of relief labourers. Many of these Native officers and men gained for themselves honourable mention, which redounded to the credit of their service. The position of such officers in the Army makes them less likely to succumb to temptations, such as are sometimes too strong for the honesty of temporary Native officials on small salary. I trust that selected Native officers and men of the Madras Army would prove themselves as able and energetic as their brethern in Bengal. And I would recommend that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief be asked temporarily to depute, for the assistance of the Civil Government in this time of sore need,—

20 European officers.
60 selected Native officers, commissioned and non-commissioned.
40 selected men.

These officers and men, if His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were pleased to spare their services, might perhaps be allowed by His Grace the Governor to draw deputation allowances at the rates allowed to their brethren of the Bengal Army in the Behar famine of 1874.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 766R., dated 14th March 1877.

Memo. from—The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

THE undersigned is directed to forward copy of a Note, dated 13th February 1877, by Lieutenant D. A. Scott, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway, together with copies of letters addressed to the Government of Bombay and to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta on the subject, Nos. 727 and 728R. of the 13th March 1877.

Note by LIEUTENANT D. A. SCOTT, R.E., *Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway.*

ON the 25th January I visited the stations between Howrah and Sahibgunge.

I found the platforms of most of the stations between Burdwan and Sahibgunge covered with bags of rice waiting to be carried to Howrah.

At each of these stations a register is kept, in which the dates of the receipt and despatch of consignments are entered. The consignments are despatched strictly in accordance with the place they occupy on this register.

2. The following statement gives the quantity of grain waiting despatch at the principal stations on the Loop Line on the dates on which I visited them.

In column 2 of this statement is given an approximate estimate of the amount of rice stored in the adjacent bazars for export. This estimate can only be a very rough one; but it will serve to give one an idea of the enormous quantity of rice still remaining to be carried away by the railway from this district alone.

In the 3rd column will be found the number of maunds despatched to Howrah during the week previous to my visit, *viz.*, from the 18th to the 24th January inclusive.

Approximate quantity of grain for despatch at the principal stations and adjacent bazars on the Loop Line.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	GRAIN FOR DESPATCH		Quantity despatched from 18th to 24th January inclusive.	REMARKS.
	At stations.	In bazars.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	
Gooshkharah	8,000	19,000	4,159	(*a*) On the 25th January 1877.
Bhulpore	15,000	90,000	10,588	
Amoodpore	16,000	2,000	3,906	(*b*) On the 26th January 1877.
Cynthea	20,000	30,000	8,038	
Mullarpore	11,000	1,000	(*a*) 4,747	
Rampore Haut	7,000	19,000	6,776	
Nalhati	53,000	21,000	10,456	
Moorarooe	50,000	30,000	5,364	
Pakour	12,000	38,000	4,300	
Sahibgunge ...	11,000	5,000	23,113	
Bhaugulpore	15,000	...	(*b*) 8,164	A very lage quantity for export in the bazar, merchants despatching goods by boats.
Colgong	15,000	15,000	4,283	
TOTAL ...	2,38,000	2,55,000	93,894	

3. Approximately, there were 5,00,000 maunds of rice at the stations and in the bazars waiting to be taken away, and the amount removed during the seven days given in the statement is a little short of 1,00,000 maunds. At this rate it would take five weeks to clear off the grain accumulated on this part of the line.

From a letter which I received from Mr. Hime, the Collector of the Beerbhoom District (see Appendix), it appears that no heavy export of rice need be expected after this rush, so that by the end of this month it may fairly be supposed that the Railway Company will have carried off nearly the whole of this large rice traffic.

The country about the stations on this district has been invaded by a number of foreign merchants from different parts of India, who have been attracted to these parts by the unusually good harvest and the high prices obtainable in Calcutta.

4. The most noticeable accumulations of grain were at Bhulpore and Nalhati.

At Bhulpore bags of rice were heaped up on both sides of the road leading to the station for about a quarter of a mile. There had been a fall of rain two or three days previous to my arrival, and some damage had been done to the rice, but the loss sustained by the merchants could not have exceeded one per cent.

At Nalhati, where the State Railway joins the East Indian Railway, great discontent prevailed amongst the merchants owing to the right of preference to through goods from the State Railway having been abolished. I learnt from Mr. Hoyle, out-door traffic Inspector of the Loop Line, who accompanied me over his district, that it was customary to give priority of despatch to through goods; but that owing to several merchants of Nalhati having booked their consignments to Azimgunge and then re-booked them through to Howrah, in order to reap the advantage of this preference, the traffic manager had put a stop to the arrangement. Through goods are now treated as local goods, and are registered accordingly.

Major Luard, who visited Nalhati on duty some few days after I was there, and who had more leisure to enquire into the actual circumstances of the case, has written a note on the subject, so that it is unnecessary for me to say more than this, that I think, before taking any decisive steps in the case, the matter should have been referred to the Agent for his consideration, and also that timely notice of the change should have been given to the Manager of the Nalhati line; for, however fair this action may have been to the majority of the local merchants of Nalhati, it was hardly fair on the State Railway, which is responsible for the through consignments lying at Nalhati Station.

At Burdwan, the whole station compound was filled with bags of rice. The actual amount registered on the 25th January was 58,000 maunds, and consignments were still being brought in. The total amount of rice carried away from the 18th to 24th January was 11,000 maunds; but the register was only cleared off as far back as the 4th December 1876.

5. On the 27th January I met Mr. Hudson, District Traffic Superintendent, at Dinapore. He informed me that in his district (which extends from Nawadi to Mogulserai) he was receiving no empty wagons, and he was able to work off the outwards traffic with the wagons which brought in the inwards traffic. There were no noticeable accumulations of grain in this district, but the station-masters at almost all the stations told me that merchants were not sending their goods to the stations because there was so much delay in procuring wagons.

6. Between Mogulserai and Allahabad the stations were pretty free from accumulations of grain. At Mirzapore, on the 29th January, there were 30 wagon loads of seeds, sugar, &c., waiting despatch. The seeds were for Howrah and Bombay for export, and the rice for Howrah. The station-master informed me that in former years the rice traffic had been inwards coming from Bengal, but this year, owing to the extraordinary demand in Howrah, merchants were exporting it. There was a large quantity of seeds for despatch in the bazar.

7. On the 30th January, at Cawnpore, I found an enormous accumulation of grain. There were on the ground 100,000 bags, or 2,50,000 maunds, of grain for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway alone, but only a small quantity for Howrah. The gates of the station-yard had been closed since the 15th of the month, but they were to be opened again on the 31st, when 100,000 bags of wheat and seeds for Howrah were actually registered for admission. No more consignments were being sent to the Great Indian Peninsula line on account of the block of loaded wagons at Jubbulpore; but as soon as this block was removed, through booking would be resumed.

8. From the 1st to the 29th January the total weight of grain sent from Cawnpore to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was 2,66,750 maunds, and to the Main Line during the same time 2,73,400 maunds. The average number of loaded wagons despatched per day during these days was 89.

9. Mr. Carter, the Deputy Traffic Manager, informed me that here and at all stations in his district the strictest impartiality was observed in the despatch of consignments, and that preference was not even given to English Firms, who brought some lakhs of rupees to the Company yearly.

10. The principal accumulations in the district, which extends from Cawnpore to Delhi were at Etawah and Delhi.

At Etawah station there were 6,000 maunds of grain, cotton and ghee for Howrah, and outside the station about 50 wagon-loads of wheat for Howrah, and other grains for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

At Delhi, there were in all 180 wagon-loads of goods lying inside the station-yard, 400 wagon loads outside the station-yard, in the serai, and a very large quantity in the bazar. From this district the number of loaded wagons sent to Howrah and stations below Cawnpore during January was 2,222, and to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway 568.

11. On the Jubbulpore line there were very large quantities of grain accumulated at the four stations next Jubbulpore, namely, at Kutnee, Sleemanabad, Sehora Road, and Deoree.

The following statement gives the quantity of goods registered at these stations, with an approximate estimate of goods stored in the bazar and outside the station compound for export.

Statement shewing quantity of outwards goods on hand at some of the stations on the Jubbulpore Line, 5th February 1877.

NAME OF STATION.	Quantity of goods at station.	Description.	Where for.	Approximate quantity of goods in the bazar.	Number of wagons supplied in December 1876.	Number of wagons supplied in January. 1877.
Kutnee	5,000 mds.	Rice, wheat, seed, and mowha flower.	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	40,000 bags, or about 110,000 maunds.	194	135
Sleemanabad	7,000 „	Grain, seeds, and mowha flower.	Ditto ...	8,000 mds.	53	45
Sehora Road	25,000 „	Rice, wheat, teel-seed and lin-seed.	Ditto ...	10,000 „	66	61
Deoree	42,000 „	Wheat, seeds, rice, &c.	Ditto ...	12,000 „	95	67

12. At Jubbulpore, on the 4th February, there were 26,000 bags or 65,000 maunds of grain, &c., waiting despatch. Goods registered so far back as the end of November last were only then being sent off. I was told that there were about 20,000 bags of grain for export in the bazar.

On this date (4th February) there were 227 loaded East Indian Railway wagons waiting to be taken away by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A statement is given in the appendix showing the number of East Indian Railway wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during January; also the number of East Indian Railway wagons detained at Jubbulpore daily, &c. From this statement it will be seen that—

the daily average number of East Indian Railway wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during January was	...	727		
Ditto	ditto	sent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway ...	...	93	
Ditto	ditto	returned loaded ...	...	7	81
Ditto	ditto	ditto unloaded ...	...	74	
Ditto	ditto	detained at Jubbulpore	...	192	

13. Thus, during this great rush of down traffic, the East Indian Railway has lost the use of a large number of wagons, for which (I was informed by the Deputy Traffic Manager) they get no return from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Considering that the stock of wagons on the East Indian Railway is insufficient to meet the present requirements of the traffic, this large withdrawal of wagons prevents the Company from working off the enormous accumulation of goods at some of their stations, which otherwise they might relieve to a very great extent.

14. The station-master at Jubbulpore informed me that lately the Great Indian Peninsula Railway had cut down their number of outwards trains from 10 to 6 on account of a deficiency of brake-vans. They had, however, borrowed some from the East Indian Railway.

He also said that in calculating the loads of their trains, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway took two of the East Indian Railway wagons as equivalent to three of their own; so that 20 wagons only were carried away by a Great Indian Peninsula train out of the usual East Indian Railway train load of 30 wagons. The reason of this is, that the carrying capacity of an East Indian Railway wagon is 10 tons, that of the Great Indian Peninsula wagon being only six tons.

15. Altogether it is clear that the inability of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to work off the rush of traffic brought down upon them has caused great loss and inconvenience to the East Indian Railway.

Another matter was brought to my notice at Jubbulpore which deserves attention.

The wagon mileage rate on both lines is the same, the carrying capacity of the East Indian Railway wagons being 10 tons, whilst those of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are most of them 6 tons.

16. On the 26th January I met the Traffic Manager at Jamalpore. He assured me that there had been no undue detention of East Indian Railway wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that they were all (with perhaps one or two exceptions) returned within the allotted time. This seems to me to be a very liberal allowance, since the average detention of each wagon is about 10 days.

The following figures give an idea of the present enormous down traffic on the E. I. R.:

Goods carried to Howrah during December 1876.

	Tons.
Rice	30,000
Wheat	16,000
Other grains	13,000
Pulses	500
TOTAL ...	59,500

To the G. I. P. Railway during the same month.

	Tons.
Wheat	7,370
Rice	7,120
Pulses	5,700
Other grains	1,470
TOTAL ...	21,660

The traffic to the Madras Line from the E. I. R. is merely nominal. Out of a daily average of nearly 800 tons of grain booked through on to the G. I. P. Railway during December, not more than 30 tons went on to the Madras Line.

The average number of miles run per day (including those run on foreign lines) by covered goods wagons, open-sided wagons, and goods brake-vans during November 1876, as compared with November 1875, is as follows :—

	November 1876. Miles.	November 1875. Miles.
Covered goods wagons	115¼	96¾
Open-side wagons	62¼	41¾
Goods brake-vans	118¼	102½
The average for the whole stock is	90¼	74

17. In conclusion, I may add that this heavy traffic on the E. I. R. is being conducted with regularity, and consignments are despatched with the strictest impartiality.

At each station a register of goods is kept, in which the dates of receipt and despatch of consignments are shown. This register is strictly adhered to. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the goods rolling-stock is inadequate to meet this heavy rush of traffic. At all the stations I visited (and I visited all the stations, except those on the Chord and some of the Branch lines), I do not think that there was a single station at which the station-master did not inform me that he was in want of wagons.

In the appendix will be found two letters from the Traffic Manager, E. I. R., to the Agent of the Company, concerning the traffic to the G. I P. Railway. It will be seen from the latter paragraph of his letter dated 22nd January 1877, that he repudiates the notion that more favour has been shown to the down traffic to Howrah than to the traffic to the G. I. P. Railway.

Indeed, it is evident from paragraphs 12 to 15 of this report, that the E. I. R. has not only given the G. I. P. Railway more traffic than it can deal with, but has also given it a large number of wagons, the use of which it could ill afford to lose.

DOUGLAS A. SCOTT, *Lieut., R. E.,*
Offg. Depy. Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India

The 13th February 1877.

APPENDIX.

No. 826, dated 9th February 1877.

From—The Collector of Beerbhoom,
To—The Deputy Consulting Engineer, Government of India.

REFERRING to your demi-official of 29th ultimo, I have the honour to state that there are, exclusive of about 80,000 maunds of rice awaiting despatch at the different railway stations of this district, about 80,000 maunds in depôt ready for export. I do not anticipate any heavy export after the amount on hand has been cleared; the principal block is at the Bulpore railway station, where there are about 50,000 maunds accumulated, and despatch has been suspended for some days owing to want of carriage.

2. Prices have been sensibly affected by the export having risen since 1st November last from 27 seers 5 chittacks, to 21 seers 12 chittacks the rupee.

No. 438, dated 22nd January 1877.

From—The Traffic Manager, Jumalpore,
To—The Agent, Calcutta.

BLOCK OF GOODS AT JUBBULPORE.

ON 20th instant there were 400 of our wagons laden with goods for and *viâ* G. I. P. standing at Jubbulpore for want of engine-power; the yard was blocked, and we had to stop wagons on the Jubbulpore line.

On hearing this, I at once (17-0 on 20th) wired the Deputy Traffic Manager and District Traffic Superintendent, Toondla, to stop booking through, and also advised the Traffic Manager, G. I. Peninsula and his Superintendent at Jubbulpore that our wagons detained at Jubbulpore must be unloaded and contents made over to that Company, if they could not be cleared.

Mr. Conder replies 21st, 9-0 A M.

"There are 330 of your wagons only under load for G. I. P. at Jubbulpore; these will be worked out by Monday; if you will delay sending more until then, stoppage of through booking from your line *viâ* Jubbulpore and unloaded there not necessary; please withdraw early."

I need hardly point out that this is very vague, indeed.

Mr. Conder promises to clear our wagons out if we send no more, and at the same time asks me to withdraw all restrictions on through booking.

At 18-30, on 21st, there were still 272 wagons on hand, and I see no prospect of the G. I. P. being able to push our wagons *on to destination* and return them in due time unless we give them breathing time, so I have left the restriction in force.

I wired the District Traffic Superintendent, Howrah, and Burn & Co. to-day to be prepared for a heavy rush into Howrah and included your name that you might have early advice.

If the G. I. P. Railway clear off to-day the wagons we tendered them on Saturday, they will have from 1,200 to 1,300 of our wagons on their line.

No. 441, dated 22nd January 1877.

From—The Traffic Manager, Jumalpore,
To—The Agent, Calcutta.

WAGONS SENT TO G. I. P.

IN reference to my No. 438 of date as to block of wagons at Jubbulpore, and the steps taken in consequence, it may be as well to give you a sample of what we have been doing for the traffic in that direction of late.

I take Cawnpore exports for a fortnight (*i. e.*, the 15 days from 6th to 20th of this month), and find that of 1,359 wagons despatched from that station under load, no less than 635 were sent to and *viâ* Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that the daily average stood thus,—

To Great Indian Peninsula	42
To East Indian Railway	38
To all other stations	9
TOTAL ...	89

This is exclusive of through traffic from Oudh and Rohilkhund in their wagons, and it will serve as an illustration, and will show that we have not lost sight of the importance of the traffic to Western India at this crisis, even though the diversion of so many wagons has been a serious detriment to our own local traffic, delay to which is, and has been, causing most serious and well-grounded complaint, as you are aware.

Traffic Statement, Jubbulpore.

DATE.	1 East Indian Railway wagons (Main and Jubbulpore Lines) on Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Number of wagons.	2 Wagons on hand at 6 P.M., daily waiting despatch. Number of wagons.	3 Through wagons loaded for Great Indian Peninsula Railway cut off and detained at Sutna, owing to block of wagons at Jubbulpore. Number of wagons.	4 East Indian Railway wagons sent to Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Number of wagons.	5 Great Indian Peninsula Railway wagons received by East Indian Railway. Loaded.	5 Empty.	6 Wagons received at Jubbulpore for loading in the direction of Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Number of wagons.	7 Goods on hand each day at 6 P.M. Number of maunds.
1st January 1877 ...	529	170	.....	22	4	11	8	138,463
2nd " " ...	547	130	.....	114	.....	7	8	138,463
3rd " " ...	626	131	.....	84	3	91	9	138,135
4th " " ...	690	154	.....	102	8	23	10	138,017
5th " " ...	733	140	.....	120	14	100	8	137,651
6th " " ...	708	88	.....	126	4	133	2	137,231
7th " " ...	649	121	.....	47	8	120	23	137,231
8th " " ...	653	112	.....	99	8	55	5	135,322
9th " " ...	645	116	.....	78	6	58	7	135,322
10th " " ...	680	93	.....	97	5	68	16	134,659
11th " " ...	709	99	.....	80	9	90	25	132,996
12th " " ...	705	90	.....	74	7	77	18	131,783
13th " " ...	638	107	.....	101	6	138	37	130,930
14th " " ...	589	295	.....	88	7	117	37	128,538
15th " " ...	574	239	.....	119	11	64	39	125,427
16th " " ...	598	313	.....	117	.....	61	22	122,584
17th " " ...	649	366	.....	148	11	78	27	118,808
18th " " ...	728	399	.....	107	9	74	20	115,525
19th " " ...	770	342	.....	109	4	104	22	115,098
20th " " ...	762	332	.....	108	9	60	27	112,310
21st " " ...	823	316	80	65	5	55	36	110,740
22nd " " ...	865	209	162	112	6	41	57	106,708
23rd " " ...	878	126	177	87	9	143	47	98,431
24th " " ...	825	66	112	58	2	40	18	93,720
25th " " ...	859	124	99	76	5	73	42	91,633
26th " " ...	889	174	4	70	8	44	36	87,939
27th " " ...	827	250	2	87	10	98	39	83,820
28th " " ...	840	251	.....	69	6	72	19	80,773
29th " " ...	855	155	.....	102	9	80	22	79,601
30th " " ...	841	255	.....	103	4	49	25	77,322
31st " " ...	917	184	.....	158	14	74	9	76,818
TOTAL ...	22,646	5,955	636	2,877	205	2,298	720*	3,591,948
AVERAGE PER DAY ...	727·3	192·1	20·5	92·8	6·6	74·1	23·2	115,869

* Of this number, 226 were for goods transhipped, leaving 494 for the grains and seeds traffic; and of the 494, 174 were coaching vehicles carrying 3 tons of goods only a-piece.

No. 727R., dated 13th March 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (Railway).

REFERRING to your No. 121 of 29th January and telegrams of 2nd and 3rd February 1877, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Bombay, copy of a note, dated 13th February 1877, on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway.

2. It is evident that up to the date of this report the East Indian Railway was tendering to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Jubbulpore more wagons than the latter could take away. So long as this continues to be the case, there can be no ground for intervention on behalf of the Great Indian Peninsula Company and its traffic in the manner desired by the Traffic authorities of that line. The East Indian Railway meantime finds full use for its stock in transporting grain to the sea-board for export, and there is no apparent ground for the idea that this traffic has been favoured at the sacrifice of that to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. To lock up an indefinite number of wagons at Jubbulpore waiting on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway would reduce, in this emergency, the useful effect of the East Indian Railway, as a whole, very materially.

3. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company returns the East Indian wagons within the limit provided in the working agreement.

4. For the accumulation at Jubbulpore and the long delay in clearing that station (paragraph 12) the Great Indian Peninsula is responsible.

5. The Government of Bombay will observe that it is reported that the strictest impartiality was being exercised in the despatch of consignments for the several stations of the East Indian Railway.

No. 728R., dated 13th March 1877.

From—The Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

To—The Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your No. 440 of 23rd February 1877, submitting a note on the accumulation of grain at stations on the East Indian Railway.

2. It is evident that up to the date of this report the East Indian Railway was tendering to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Jubbulpore more wagons than the latter could take away. So long as this continues to be the case, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company can have no just ground of complaint that its traffic is not fairly dealt with. The East Indian Railway meantime finds the fullest use for its stock in transporting grain to the sea-board for export, and there is no apparent ground for the idea that this traffic has been favored at the sacrifice of that to the Great Indian Peninsula Railways. To lock up an indefinite number of wagons at Jubbulpore waiting on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway would reduce, in this emergency, the useful effect of the East Indian Railway, as a whole, very materially.

3. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company returns the East Indian wagons within the limit provided in the working agreements, and it has been confirmed from Madras that very few East Indian wagons have passed on to the Madras Railways. On the 21st January it had 21.

4. The accumulation of grain at Cawnpore, both for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and for Howrah, was very large. At Atawa and Delhi also there were large accumulations. Goods registered at Jubbulpore so far back as the end of November were being sent off on February 4th; and at Jubbulpore, as also at the four adjacent stations of the Jubbulpore line of the East Indian Railway, there were large accumulations. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is apparently entirely responsible for the state of affairs at Jubbulpore.

5. It is reported that the heavy traffic on the East Indian Railway is being conducted with regularity, and that the strictest impartiality is being observed in the despatch of consignments from the several stations individually. This is satisfactory. It is presumed that the claims of all stations receive fair consideration in turn, even though, in the case of some, this may involve a very short lead.

6. The wagon mileage rate (paragraph 15) on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula lines is irrespective of the capacity of the wagons. This point was reserved for consideration at the Conference, but should probably receive earlier attention.

7. The accumulations on the loop line are considerable. The Nulhatti State Railway appears to have been subjected to summary, if not arbitrary, treatment in the matter of its through booked consignments.

No. 66, dated Hyderabad Residency, 13th March 1877.

From—Colonel SIR R. J. MEADE, K. C. S. I., *the Resident at Hyderabad,*

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I HAVE the honour to forward for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, a summary of information furnished to me by the Nizam's Government on the state of affairs in those portions of the Hyderabad territory which are more or less affected by scarcity, together with a memorandum embodying the same.

2. It will be seen from these papers that the want in His Highness' dominions has never risen to a condition of actual famine, and that the area within which it prevails is much more circumscribed than was thought to be the case when the apprehensions of Government and the public were first excited on the subject.

3. So far as I can judge from the information now submitted, and from that I have from time to time verbally received from the Minister, there appears to be every reason to believe that the measures adopted by His Highness' government for the relief of those needing assistance from the State are well adapted to the object in view, and will prove fairly efficacious.

4. His Excellency in Council will be gratified to learn from the enclosures that the condition of the rabi harvest, now in course of being gathered, is generally fairly favourable, though there is more or less failure of the spring crops in all the affected taluks, and that no further extension of the area in which distress has hitherto prevailed is apprehended.

5. The maximum number of persons for whom it is estimated that relief will be required from the State during the remaining period of the scarcity, is confidently limited to 43,000 per diem, and for that number the sanctioned relief works will probably provide ample employment.

6. The supplies of grain in the country are described as fully equal to all probable requirements for a lengthened period, and these will be largely supplemented by the outturn of the present harvest.

7. The water supply is already very short in many parts of the country to which the scarcity of food-grains has not extended, or in which its effects are only felt from the great rise in prices of food that has taken place more or less throughout Hyderabad, and there is a good deal of anxiety as to how it may be further affected by the coming hot season.

8. Lastly, while there is, no doubt, a great want of fodder for the cattle in the taluks in which the monsoon failed, and it is deficient and high priced generally throughout the territory, the Government does not appear to entertain any serious apprehension as to the effect of this want or deficiency on the agricultural stock of the country.

9. It only remains for me to state for the information of His Excellency in Council, that the views and measures of His Highness' government in connection with the subject under report, so far as they have come to my knowledge, since the alarm of pending scarcity and famine was first raised, have been based on sound and liberal principles and have been directed with energy and judgment.

10. In all his proceedings on this occasion, the able Minister, Sir Salar Jung, has acted in accordance with the principles enunciated by the British Government, as those by which its own officers should be guided in times of scarcity, and though, fortunately, the calamity has only extended to the districts under his administration in a comparatively mild and mitigated form, His Excellency is, I venture to think, entitled to every credit for the measures that have been actually adopted, and for the manner in which His Highness' government was prepared to grapple with the difficulties of the case if they had assumed the serious character that was at one time anticipated.

11. It is but right that I should add that the Central Committee and the State officials employed in the affected districts appear to have carried out the duties entrusted to them with much zeal and energy, and to have laboured earnestly to give full effect to the Minister's wishes and instructions. I have every reason to believe that Sir Salar Jung is well pleased with their conduct generally in this respect.

Summary of information regarding famine and measures of relief adopted in the Nizam's territory as gathered from papers furnished by the Minister.

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from Minister.
1	A rough map showing the area affected by the failure of the crops, with information as to the degree of such failure, as total, 12 annas, 8 annas, 6 annas, 4 annas or 2 annas; and also the estimated population of each taluka or sub-taluka or other sub-division so affected.	A map showing the talukas in which anything like famine may be said to exist is annexed. The area and population of the talukas thus affected with an estimate of the failure of crops are given below—

No.	Name of taluk.	Name of zillah.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Estimated failure of crops.
					As.
1	Alampur	Raichur ...	252	26,152	2
2	Kustaghi	Lingsugur ...	771	99,980	10
3	Sindhnur	Do. ...	484	52,552	6
4	Indola	Shorapur ...	512	61,105	12
5	Dewa Kunda	Nalgunda ...	544	40,248	10
6	Parainda	Do. ...	416	40,080	4
7	Ashti	Bheer ...	454	40,219	6
		TOTAL ...	3,433	360,256	Average. 7¼

Besides the above talukas, there are a few others in which the prices of grain run high, but there is no actual famine.

2	List of relief works started in each locality, with brief description of them, the amount sanctioned for them, and the number of people employed on them. Whether such works are carried out by task or not, and what the wage allowed is to men, women and children working on them.	The following statement affords the information required in an abstract form up to 30th Isfunder (6th February 1877)—			

Name of district in which relief work is started.	Nature of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Number of people engaged. Average per day for week ending 6th February.	Number of people engaged. Total of people from commencement.
		Rs.		
Raichur district ...	Repairing Munslapur tank ...	7,416	41	60,853
	Road from Lingsugur to Raichur ...	67,418	7,619	136,554
	Repairing road from Raichur town to Custom-house.	767	...	3,186
	Allampur road	28,000	4,045	154,456
	Repairing Kaitoor tank... ...	...	1,344	28,139
	Kootkoor tank	...	362	2,531
		1,03,601	131	385,719
Gulburgah district ...	Restoring Bosgah tank	68,745	2,099	106,913
Shorapur ...	Road from Shorapur to Yadgerry station.	9,370	1,971	55,157
Lingsugur ...	Road from Lingsugur to Raichur ...	20,580	1,107	89,114
Nagar Kurnul ...	Repairing Dunwada tank ...	5,000	52	16,529
	Do. Murdepett do. ...	1,322	112	2,157
	Repairing Donapur do. ...	4,000	107	3,326
	„ Murkul do. ...	10,000	322	8,770
	„ road from Mur to Narrianpett	6,300	...	5,795
	„ Narianpett to Sydapur ...	6,900	568	8,096
	„ Palmur to Nagar Kurnul ...	9,000	539	6,369
	„ „ to Kosgee ...	8,700	550	9,689
	„ Pongul Tank	8,100	224	4,766
	„ Palmur Petta Tank ...	4,954	...	5,693
	Total ...	64,285	2,474	71,190
Nuldroog	Constructing road from Nuldroog to Wassee.	8,400	...	...
	Constructing road from Nuldroog to Tandalwadi.	6,810	...	...
	Total ...	15,210	...	...
Bheer	Constructing road from Jamkker to Ahmednagar.	3,024	718	26,349½
	Constructing Pimpilaswar Tank ...	4,633	1,308	43,009
	Clearing drain in Ashti ...	100	...	141
	„ Doda well in Ashti ...	...	...	93½
	„ Owsa well	112	...	...
	Preparing chunam	...	4	407½
	Constructing road from Ashti to Mirajgaon.	2,125	...	...
	3 wells in Ashti	249	14	100
	Road from Jowla to Ullpur ...	1,625	425	4,526½
	Repairing Shunker Bowdi (well) ...	80	38	505½
	Constructing well at Nundung ...	175	31	427½
	Total ...	12,129	2,538	75,560

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from the Minister.

Name of district in which relief work is started.	Nature of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Number of people engaged. Average per day for week ending 6th February.	Number of people engaged. Total of people from commencement.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nulgunda	Repairing Kunkanapully Tank ...	4,818	...	14,670
	„ Lingotum Tank ...	2,196	319	12,289
	„ Mukundapur Tank ...	6,372	...	11,237
	„ Amangul Tank ...	2,799	...	3,869
	„ Anantawarum Tank ...	3,923	366	12,075
	„ Dacharla „ ...	1,140	88	4,976
	„ Kookadum „ ...	1,799	119	7,010
	„ Davulpully „ small	5,661	...	6,999
	„ Kothapully „ ...	1,247	...	1,123
	Road from Nulgunda to Tipati ...	4,200	25	5,563
	„ Nulgunda to Davurconda ...	12,600	...	7,215
	„ to Chittial ...	4,200	42	3,906
	Repairing Masulipatam Road ...	18,092	750	31,344½
	„ Bongheer „ ...	7,272	284	7,055
	„ Pujjur Peddachern (well)	6,824	...	2,981
	„ Buckthalapoor Tank ...	180	...	1,177
	„ Munkuntla Tank ...	6,000	...	1,086
	Sinking Dacharum well ...	135	32	1,307
	Repairing Gudepully feeder ...	283	...	270
	„ Davurconda feeder ...	500	...	225
	„ Jomadum Tank ...	1,067	...	990
	„ Nagalpad „ ...	6,721	...	8,663
	„ Todla Mulkapur Tank ..	2,920	..	572
	„ Gudipully Tank ..	9,849	...	4,314
	Additions to Sooriapett rest-house...	655	..	724
	Repairing Chirupalli Tank ...	2,159	...	706
	Do. Chintampalli Tank ...	4,226	...	534
	Do. Pujjoor Garroo Cherroo ..	2,617	..	1,342
	Do. Mirialgudum Tank ..	3,514	...	2,883
	Do. Buktalapurum well ...	168	85	710
		1,28,107	2,058	1,57,724½
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,22,021	26,558	9,41,377½

* Equivalent in Government coin,
Rs. A. P. Cents.
0 1 8 53
0 1 3 39
0 0 10 26

Of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 1,17,808 were spent up to the 6th February 1877 on works which are now being carried out by task; but some of those which were sanctioned in the latter part of 1876 and the commencement of 1877 were executed by contract. The wage allowed for a man is 9 (2¼ annas), for a woman 6 (1½ anna) and for a child 4 (1 anna) dubs.* The commencement of some of the famine works above detailed was premature as they were sanctioned on the spur of the first alarm caused by reports of scarcity and distress in districts where on further enquiry no actual famine appeared to exist.

The following statement gives the number of labourers employed, and the sum expended in each district for the week ending 6th February 1877.

Districts.	Total number of labourers on work up to week ending 6th February 1877.	Amount paid on labour.	Amount of contingencies including tools and establishment.	Grand total.	Number of labourers employed during the week ending 6th February 1877.	Amount of relief given during the week.
	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.
Nuldroog ...	...	5,134 14 4	...	5,134 14 4	...	...
Lingsugur ...	89,114	9,854 13 6	217 6 6	10,072 4 0	7,751	768 14 6
Gulburgah ...	1,06,913	14,691 0 5	1,715 0 0	16,406 0 5	20,999	2,941 8 9
Shorapur ...	55,157	5,377 10 8	664 9 1	6,042 3 9	13,794	1,296 3 3
Nagar Kurnool	71,190	8,999 5 3	2,826 14 8	11,786 3 11	17,322	2,052 10 9
Bheer ...	75,560	8,973 4 4	580 7 2	9,533 11 6	17,761½	2,054 1 7
Raichur ...	3,85,719	33,147 2 10	206 6 1	33,355 8 1	93,879	7,229 3 7
Nulgunda ...	1,57,744½	19,268 5 9	1,320 14 9	20,479 4 6	14,406	2,190 8 1
Total ...	9,41,377½	1,10,396 9 1	7,411 10 3	1,17,808 3 4	1,85,912½	18,483 2 6

3	Arrangements for transporting food to the affected localities, estimated quantity so supplied, and nature and condition of the general trade in grain.	Government does not interfere with trade; grain dealers import grain and carry it to the stricken localities by the usual modes of transit, *viz.*, carts and Brinjara bullocks; there has been no complaint anywhere of any shortness of supply. The Secretary to the Central Relief Committee, after a tour of inspection along the line of Railway from Hyderabad to Gulburgah, and from Gulburgah to Raichur, reported that the crops in that direction were found to be of an average quality, and that there is no apprehension of famine there, while food grains are so abundant that from the Southern Railway stations alone, in His Highness' dominions, *viz.*, Gulburgah and Raichur, &c., no less than 367,635* pullahs of food grains were exported within five months, and there were still at the Gulburgah station a large quantity awaiting exportation.

* Equal to 11,02,905 mds. or nearly 40,000 tons.

No idea can be given of the quantity of grain thrown into each of the affected taluks. It may here be stated that during the four months from Aban to Bahman (12th September to 7th December 1876) the import and export of the country are thus contrasted with those of last year :—

Year.	Export. Pullahs 120 seers.	Import. Pullahs 120 seers.
1285 (1875) ...	640,803	251,785
1286 (1876) ...	14,38,450	473,028
Increase ...	7,97,647	2,21,243

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from Minister.
		It is worthy of remark that the exports are found for the most part to have been from the districts, while the imports found their way largely into the capital.
4	Quantity of food that can be procured for the wages allowed on the relief work.	An adult can purchase about a seer of jowari for the wages he gets for his day's labour.
5	Measures taken to relieve the helpless poor who cannot work.	Hitherto the "helpless poor" have been permitted to resort to the works and receive wages. Private efforts are also being made in some localities to relieve distress of a pressing nature, but these have no connection with Government. It is also in contemplation to establish poor houses on the part of Government, aided by private subscription, where the helpless poor will be fed and looked after, and light labour taken from them.
6	Steps taken to save the lives of the best of the agricultural cattle by sending them away to localities where there is forage.	No special action has been found to be called for hitherto with respect to the preservation of cattle. It is generally found that the people are able to take care of the best of their cattle, and efforts are being made to teach them the use of the prickly pear as forage. Whenever the cultivators are very hard pressed for forage, they drive their cattle to such of the adjoining districts as are better favoured in this respect.
7	Water-supply.	There is no specific information as to the state of the water-supply, but sadr talukdars and talukdars are empowered to sanction annually estimates, amounting to Rs. 7,500 and 4,000, respectively, for works including the clearing and sinking of wells and the repairing of tanks and canals (*vide* rules 12 and 13 of rules regarding famine relief works in His Highness the Nizam's territory). It is also enjoined that in each camp of work people employed on relief works, one or more wells should be dug and also along roads. The work to be considered as part of relief works, and the officer in charge to undertake the same at his discretion (*vide* supplement to above rules under wells).
8	Measures on the relief works with reference to disease and epidemics.	A few cases of cholera were reported from Lingasugur, and a medical man was deputed to look after the camp there. But no complaints have arrived since medical assistance was made available for the labourers on the works at Maslapur, Lingasugur, Anpur, and Bansgah, and the appointment of a dresser has been applied for for the relief of labourers engaged on the works between Gulburgah and Seram among whom small-pox is reported to have broken out. To provide for medical aid and sanitation in famine-striken districts, the following rules have been laid down:— "On every work employing 2,000 or more coolies, one dresser should reside, provided with a sufficient supply of medicines. It is proposed that two hakeems (in addition to the ordinary district doctor) be employed in each district where famine relief works are going on, specially to be in medical charge of such work. All details connected with the medical officers and their arrangements are left entirely to the Superintendent of the Medical School, Hyderabad; but beyond these, the dressers attached to the camps should act under the instructions of the officer in charge. "In case of the outbreak of an epidemic, a shed will be constructed for the reception of patients, with mud walls and a chupper-roof; the shed will be erected to leeward of the works and camp, at a distance of not less than 200 yards. "The medical officer will be allowed coolies to attend on the sick in the proportion of one coolie to every 2 patients when the number of sick exceeds three. These coolies will be placed at the disposal of the medical officer by the officer in charge of the works, and they will be paid double the pay of those employed upon the works; those on the sick list receiving half their ordinary day's pay and hospital diet. "Cholera medicines should be supplied to all supervisors and overseers with orders to administer them at once to persons attacked, in accordance with printed instructions furnished. "In case of deaths, the bodies are to be immediately interred at the cost of Government in graves 6½ feet long by 4½ feet deep at least, at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works and camp. The clothes of persons who may have died of cholera must be burnt immediately. "A sufficient number of latrines will be provided in each camp, located as far as possible from the huts, and with due regard to the prevailing wind. The system will be that of trenches with soil heaped alongside, so that it may be thrown back into the trench when thought proper, and a fresh trench will then be dug. The walls to be of bamboo sticks and mats. Their construction will form part of the relief work, and sketches will be sent to district officers. "The Police should be instructed to take into custody any person found satisfying the calls of nature within a distance of 500 yards of any part of the camp or work elsewhere than in the latrines. The offender being handed over to the overseer to be fined ¼ day's pay."
9	Rules regarding the employment of the poor on the relief works.	The following rules are in force on this subject:— If found deserving of relief, the name of the applicant, father's name, village, age, and other particulars, will be entered in a book kept for that purpose. The applicant will be given a metal ticket with a number on it corresponding to the number against his or her name in the register abovementioned, and the applicant will be known upon the work by the number so given. Great discretion must be exercised by the revenue authorities in forwarding for employment only those who really require relief, as the funds sanctioned by Government for expenditure on relief work must be economised as much as possible, as they will have to extend over the whole period that the distress lasts. The revenue officer should, in forming his opinion as to whether applicants are deserving of relief, be guided by his personal knowledge of them or of the districts whence they come, their appearance, &c.; in the event of their being possessed of jewels, ornaments or superfluous property of any kind, they should not be admitted on to the relief works.

No.	Points noted by the Resident.	Information received from Minister.
10	Emigration into and from British territory.	The latest return received gives the following figures:—

	Cultivators.	Labourers and others.	Total.
Number of men who left His Highness' for British territory up to 30th Isfunder (6th February 1877)	849	8,675	9,524
Number of men who left British for Nizam's territory up to 30th Isfunder (6th February 1877)...	6,669	22,059	28,728

The number of British subjects employed on relief works in His Highness' territory during the weeks ending 29th January and 6th February 1877, is thus shewn:—

Week ending 29th January 1877	1,663
Ditto 6th February 1877	11,149

11	Rates of food at the chief places in Hyderabad, as the Capital, Gulburgah, Aurungabad, Jalna and other towns, and the general results of harvest and supplies of food, forage and water in the unaffected talukas.	The rates of food in the several districts will be seen from the following statement, with the total rainfall in each district.

Districts.	Price of Rice.		Price of Jowari.		Rainfall.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
	Seers per rupee.		Seers per rupee.		I. C.	I. C.
Gulburgah	11	5	26	9½	27 25	12 38
Shorapur	12	5½	28	7½	22 43	7 55
Raichore	12½	5½	25	7½	29 6	13 13
Lingsugur	11	5	28	7	12 57	5 24
Kammum	12	7½	26½	9½	29 88	29 9
Nulgunda	14½	6½	32	12	28 89	13 9
Nagar Kurnool	16	7	28	10	27 21	13 74
Bider	12	10	27	10	25 4	14 39
Nuldroog	9½	5½	30	10	25 15	14 35
Nandair	20	7½	48	16½	34 91	23 3
Meduk	17½	7½	22½	9½	24 33	21 40
Indore	20	9½	30	16½	22 84	26 65
Elgundul	...	...	...	...	14 22	18 31
Sirpur Tandur	15	12	30	24	...	...
Aurungabad	...	...	...	...	40 62	18 37
Bheer	11½	5½	37	12½	38 15	17 94
Parbani	...	...	...	...	22 26	23 46

The imports of grain into Hyderabad on the 25th February 1877 (11th Safar 1294) were 1,171 pullahs, of which 552 were rice, 273 wheat, 276 jowari and 70 chenna (Bengal gram).

The prices in the city of Hyderabad, of—

Rice varied, 1st sort, from Rs. 26 to 24 per pullah.
2nd ditto „ 21 to 19½ ditto.
3rd ditto „ 19½ to 17 ditto.
Wheat varied, 1st ditto „ 17 to 15½ ditto.
2nd ditto „ 15½ to 13½ ditto.
3rd ditto „ 13½ to 12½ ditto.
Jowari, white ditto „ 12½ to 12½ ditto.
Ditto, yellow ditto „ 12 to 11½ ditto.

Outside the city.

Rice ... 1st sort, from Rs. 26 to 22 per pullah.
2nd ditto „ 21 to 18½ ditto.
3rd ditto „ 18½ to 16 ditto.
Wheat ... 1st ditto „ 17 to 16 ditto.
2nd ditto „ 14½ to 13 ditto.
Jowari, white, from Rs. 13 to 12 per pullah.
Ditto, yellow, „ „ 11½ to 10½ ditto.
Bajri Rs. 12 per pullah.

The appended statement (A) gives the general condition of the seasons and supplies of food, forage and water, in all the districts in the Nizam's territory.

It is remarked in conclusion, that the result of the enquiries conducted by the six officers selected for special duty from the Departments of Revenue and Public Works is, that the distress is neither so wide-spread, nor so alarming as was at first supposed, and that with the exception of the districts named in the first portion of this memorandum, famine does not exist in any part of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

NOTE.—The map referred to above is being copied in Public Works Office and will follow immediately.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
The 13th March 1877.

C. B. EVAN SMITH,
First Assistant Resident.

A.

Statement shewing extent of Famine and Number of Famine-stricken persons in the Nizam's Territory.

Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Estimate of famine-stricken persons requiring relief.	Remarks.
Southern Division	Gulburgah ...	3,456	198,023	...	There is no famine in this district. State of crops generally fair.
Ditto ...	Shorapur ...	2,112	272,345	6,000	Distress in this district is confined to the western portion of it.
Ditto ...	East Raichur ...	2,752	295,848	10,000	Famine exists only in the Alpur taluk prices high in other taluks.
Ditto ...	Western Lingsugur...	2,264	251,911	12,000	Crops scanty in taluks Sindnur and Kushtagi. Ryots and others suffering from famine.
Eastern Division	Khamam ...	7,808	270,250	...	Neither famine nor distress at present exists.
Ditto ...	Nulgunda ...	7,424	226,619	5,000	Crops scanty in taluk Nalgunda, cultivators suffering. Grass, either green or dry, for cattle scarcely to be had.
Ditto ...	Nagar Kurnool ...	5,184	157,184	...	In none of the taluks in this district is there distress from famine, but high prices of grain prevail.
Western Division	Beder	4,288	212,001	...	The rabi crops in good condition. The kharif crops above the average, and the cultivators considerably benefited.
Ditto ...	Nuldroog ...	3,420	267,180	10,000	In taluk Nelinga, the rabi season is good and the kharif also good, and according to expectations. In taluk Tuljapur, there is distress from scarcity of water, but no famine. In taluk Wasi, there is a scarcity of forage for cattle from want of rain. In taluk Nuldroog, season very favourable. In Dharasco, grain plentiful, but cattle suffering. In Parenda, owing to an almost total failure of rain, distress is felt from want of water, but there is sufficient supply of grain.
Northern Division	Nandair ...	3,456	347,612	...	No famine. State of rabi and kharif crops fair.
Ditto ...	Meduck ...	4,032	156,086	...	No famine. Season good.
Ditto ...	Indore	3,328	243,298	...	State of agriculture very satisfactory, but apprehension entertained of high prices from exportations of grain and possible occurrence of famine. The state of this district, however, is better than all others.
Ditto ...	Yelgundal ...	6,400	460,610	...	No cause of complaint whatever. Grain plentiful.
Ditto ...	Sirpur Tandore ...	Not given.	147,973	...	Crops flourishing.
North-Western Division.	Aurungabad ...	5,824	331,702	...	In some villages of taluks Baizapur and Kanhar, crops failed from drought, but on the whole, famine does not exist, though high prices of grain prevail.
Ditto ...	Beer	4,096	258,338	...	Famine does not exist in any of the taluks of this district; but in taluk Ashti, distress is apprehended from failure of crops. There is, however, a sufficient quantity of grain in this taluk.
Ditto ...	Parbhani ...	3,520	276,620	...	No cause of complaint whatever.
		69,364	4,373,594	43,000	

C. B. EVAN SMITH,
1st Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.

Memorandum concerning the scarcity in His Highness the Nizam's Territory.

His Highness the Nizam's territory is divided into seventeen districts (*vide* accompanying map*) of which a list is given in the margin.† The pressure of want has been felt in seven taluks only of the districts, number 1 to 5. In four very severely, namely,—

(1).—Alumpur in Raichur, south.
(2.)—Sindnur in Lingsugur, south.
(3).—Parainda in Nulgunda, east.
(4).—Ashti in Bheer, north-west.

And in three partially, namely,

(1).—Kustagi in Lingsugur, south.
(2).—Indola, in Shorapur, south.
(3).—Dewar Konda in Nulgunda, east.

In the first-named four taluks, the average crop was one of 4½ annas, while in Alumpur it was of 2 annas only. In the last-named three taluks the average crop was as high as 10½ annas. Over the rest of the country the harvests for last year were fair, and though the partial failure of the monsoon may cause some distress during the ensuing hot season, there can be no doubt that, with the exception of the taluks above specified, no other part of His Highness' dominions has any cause to dread scarcity of a nature likely to cause serious distress.

* Will follow.

†1 Raichur.
2 Lingsugur.
3 Shorapur.
4 Nulgunda.
5 Bheer.
} Affected districts.
6 Gulburgah.
7 Khanram.
8 Nagar Kurnool.
9 Beder.
10 Nuldrug.
11 Nandair.
12 Meduck.
13 Indore.
14 Elgundal.
15 Sirpur Tandur.
16 Aurungabad.
17 Parbani.

Note.—The relief works in progress are shewn on the map by red lines.

The total area of the districts affected by the scarcity may be roughly calculated at 3,400 square miles with a population of 360,000, or about 106 human beings to the square mile.

When the first reports of an approaching famine began to spread some six months ago, considerable alarm was manifested in the city and at the head-quarters of the Government, and relief measures were authorised, that have since, under the guidance of experience and a more intimate knowledge of the facts, been considerably modified. The whole of the relief proceedings are now entrusted to and directed by a central committee established at Hyderabad under the presidency of the Revenue Minister, Nawab Mukarrum-ud-Dowlah, nephew to Sir Salar Jung. This committee is composed of men of all classes, creeds, and professions. It receives periodical reports of what is going on in the famine districts, and takes measures and issues orders accordingly. Its proceedings up to the present time appear to have been conducted with prudence and judgment, and to have inspired a general feeling of confidence.

The measures which the committee has principally addressed itself to have been the institution of relief works and the necessary arrrangements for the supply, in connection therewith, of a sufficient quantity of grain to feed the distressed and suffering poor seeking employment on these works.

Of actual starvation, no case has been reported to the capital, and it may be hoped that, however distressing the suffering inevitable from the high price of grain, death from sheer want of food will be warded off.

The relief works have been divided into two main heads, *viz.*—

(1) The construction of roads and the repairing of tanks and canals, and
(2) the construction of new or the repair of old wells.

The total amount sanctioned for expenditure on relief works up to the 6th February 1877 was 4,22,021 H. S. Rupees. The central relief committee is, however, authorised to recommend that an increase should be made to this grant if found necessary.

Of the above sum, close on 1,20,000 H. S. Rupees had been spent up to the 6th February, the total number of persons relieved being 941,377. The Minister's report only gives the daily average number relieved for the one week ending 6th February 1877, when it amounted to 26,558.

The wage allotted at the relief work is as follows per diem—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Cts.	
A man 9 dubs = ...	0	1	8	55/100	Government Coin.
A woman 6 dubs = ...	0	1	3	39/100	,,
A child 4 ,, = ...	0	0	10	26/100	,,

A male adult can purchase at the works about 1 seer of jawari with his day's wage as above.

The Government has not up to the present interfered in any way with the grain trade, and it is not probable that it will be called upon to do so. The trade in all species of grain is particularly lively. From the Southern Railway Station, between Gulburga and Raichur, in His Highness' dominions, no less than 40,000 tons of grain were exported within the five months up to February 1877, and those and the other stations along the line are still crammed with grain waiting to be removed. During the four months immediately preceding the commencement of the present year, the grain exports were 4,79,483 maunds against 1,57,676 maunds imports, while for the preceding year the figures shew for the same period 2,13,601 maunds exports and 83,926 maunds imports, or less than half the quantities that have lately been transported under pressure of the existing partial scarcity. The grain, it may be mentioned, has up to the present time found its way into the affected districts by the ordinary modes of transit, carts and brinjarah bullocks. The only complaints that have been made have had reference to the delays that have unavoidably taken place on the railway, and these complaints the railway authorities have ever done their best to rectify.

The system of transport by brinjarah bullocks works well, and will doubtless continue to do so should the very scanty fall of rain in many parts of the country not render the main lines of communication impracticable to beasts of burden from want of water.

The Government has not considered it necessary to issue any special instructions with the object of endeavouring to save the best of the stock of agricultural cattle in the affected localities. It is found that precautionary measures are generally taken by the owners themselves in behalf of the more valuable animals, and that Government interference is not needed. The value of the prickly pear, as an article of fodder, has however been made known as widely as possible.

The state of the water supply in the various districts has not received the special attention of Government, beyond the issue of injunctions to the district officials to have wells dug and to improve the appliances at command for increasing the supply of water wherever feasible, and they have been authorised to spend money as required for this purpose at their discretion.

The measures taken for the preservation of health at the various relief works appear to be as satisfactory as circumstances will admit of; some few cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported, but there has been nothing like an epidemic, and the rules in force for the prevention of the spread of disease are satisfactory, and will doubtless prove effective if properly carried out.

Much care is now enjoined by the rules that have been laid down to obviate any individuals finding employment on the relief works who are not in actual want. The distribution of relief from private sources is as yet very limited, but may be expected to increase as the season advances.

His Highness' Government proposes, with the help of private aid, to establish generally throughout the affected districts poor-houses where relief may be distributed locally to such sufferers as are either unable to reach, or are not fit for employment on, the relief works, but from whom light labour will be taken, when found practicable.

On a rough estimate it is calculated that up to the 6th February 1877 the total number of the Nizam's subjects that had passed from Hyderabad territory into British limits aggregated about some 10,000 persons, and that this efflux was counterbalanced by an influx of no less than 29,000 emigrants from British territory, while it is also represented, that over 11,000 of the latter were employed on the relief works in His Highness' territory during the week ending 6th ultimo. The extraordinary rise in the number of this class of persons from 1663 in the week ending 29th January to 11,149 during that ending 6th February is worthy* of attention. It should, however, be added that it is acknowledged by His Highness' officials that these figures cannot be depended on, and that nothing in the nature of a complaint regarding the advent of immigrants from the British Districts in search of employment has been made by His Highness' Government.

* *Note.* Enquiry has been made on this point.

In the parts of His Highness' territories most affected by the famine, the prospects of the crops now in the ground are generally good; and in some few places unusually so; and it may, indeed, be stated generally, that the grave apprehensions of famine in His Highness' dominions which so generally existed some months ago have not been realized, either as to the intensity or extent of the threatened severity. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that there is far more than sufficient grain in the country to meet any want that the Government is now likely to have to deal with. The scarcity is in fact well in hand, and the Government entertains, it is believed, a well-founded confidence that the measures that have been organized will suffice to stand the strain that may be put upon them, and that these measures are meeting the difficulty in as efficacious a manner as could have been looked for. The estimate of the maximum number that may have to be provided for on the relief works during the coming hot season does not exceed a daily average of 43,000 persons, and His Highness' Government appears to be satisfied that that estimate may be accepted as reliable.

The accompanying abstract statements of information supplied by His Highness' Government give full information on the several points briefly touched on above. They also include a list of the various prices of grain ruling in the capital and the districts.

No. 276, dated 9th March 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to communicate the following remarks with reference to the stock of grain purchased by the Government of Madras, a considerable portion of which is retained as a reserve.

2. The Madras Government are doubtless aware of the distrust which is felt by members of the mercantile community both at Madras and at Calcutta, and it is believed also at Rangoon, in connection with the purchases of grain made by the Madras Government some time ago. This feeling has found expression from time to time in letters in the newspapers, and it is evident from information which has reached the Government of India from other quarters that there still exists an impression among persons interested in the grain trade that the relations between the Madras Government and the firm which it employed to make its purchases have not entirely ceased, and that there is a danger of other similar purchases being made and disarranging the calculations of the trade. Some colour has unfortunately been given to the impression in question by the delay which occurred in notifying to the district officials at Bellary and to the public generally the termination of the appointment of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. as Government brokers for the purchase of grain; and from proceedings of the Madras Government which have recently been received, it would appear that Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. were employed a few weeks ago in issuing supplies of rice from the Government reserve and in replacing in the reserve an equal quantity, which, apparently, was supplied by them to the Government. In one of Sir Richard Temple's recent minutes the same firm are alluded to under the designation of the Government grain agents.

3. The Governor-General in Council is aware that the Madras Government have no intention of entering into further purchases of grain similar to those made by them in November last; but it is so important that there should be no grounds whatever for misapprehension, either as to the action or intentions of the Government, that His Excellency in Council deems it necessary to request that the Madras Government will lose no time in publicly notifying the quantity of grain now in its hands, both at Madras itself and in the distressed districts, and its resolution to make no further purchases of grain outside of the distressed districts, unless it is satisfied that the trade is unable to supply the wants of those districts, in which case the grounds of that conclusion, and the exact intentions of the Government, will be publicly made known before action is taken.

4. This resolution should apply not only to additions to the reserve of grain now stored at Madras, but also to purchases made with the view of supplying the place of issues made from the reserve. It should also be notified that even in the distressed districts the Government will abstain from making purchases except for the relief of localities which the trade is unable to reach, that all Government grain now in those districts will be removed to places at least sixty miles from the railway, and that no more Government grain will be sent to them from Madras so long as private trade is able to supply them. I am to request that these instructions may be carried out with as little delay as possible.

5. In regard to the reserve of Government grain now at Madras, which, according to the latest information furnished to the Government of India, amounted to 26,000 tons, I am to suggest, for the consideration of His Grace in Council, the expediency of disposing of this reserve by public sale to the trade. With reference to the large quantity of grain which appears to have accumulated at Madras, belonging to private traders, the retention of a Government reserve would seem to be unnecessary, and its existence is certainly calculated to keep alive the erroneous impressions which have taken possession of the public mind in regard to the probability of the Government again interfering with the grain market. What the Government of India would suggest is that the reserve should be sold to the highest bidders in specified lots of, say, 5,000 tons each, at intervals of a fortnight, previous notification being given of the quantities to be sold, and of the dates on which the sales will take place.

Telegram, dated 17th March 1877.

From—Madras,
From—Revenue Addl. Secretary,
To—Calcutta,
To—Revenue Addl. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT consider it imprudent to vary distribution of reserve grain at well-considered places. Suggested sale of grain now remaining in Madras would necessarily interfere with trade, and would be a breach of faith after public pledge that it was strictly held for emergencies. Government, therefore, cannot accept either of these suggestions, and have announced this decision, as publication of suggestion in *Gazette* has much unsettled trade. Your announcement of this decision to Calcutta and Burma will be useful to re-assure trade.

Telegram, dated 21st March 1877.

From—Calcutta,
From—Revenue Additional Secretary.
To—Madras,
To—Revenue Additional Secretary.

YOUR telegram regarding grain reserve. Have you made the public notification requested in paragraphs 3 and 4 of our letter of the 9th instant, except that relating to the removal of Government grain to places 60 miles from railway. If not, please explain why? With regard to distribution of reserve grain, we request you to inform us as soon as possible what are the places less than 60 miles from the railway where reserve of Government grain are stored; what is the quantity so stored in each such place; and what your reasons for retaining it in a locality which, *primâ facie*, ought to be easily reached by private trade. Telegraphic answer to these enquiries and early written reply to our letter of 9th instant are requested. The Government of India also request that all important announcements made, or decisions arrived at, by the Madras Government regarding the famine may be promptly telegraphed to Supreme Government. The public announcement, that the Government would hold the stock of grain at Madras in reserve, was not communicated to us at the time.

No. 309.—COPY by post.

No. 313, dated 23rd March 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your telegram of the 17th instant, in answer to my letter No. 276 of the 9th instant.

2. In reply, I am directed to state that before coming to a final decision on the subject of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th paragraphs of that letter, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will await the result of the further reference which was made to the Government of Madras by telegraph yesterday.

3. The proposal in paragraph 5, that the reserve of grain now held by the Madras Government should be gradually sold off in small quantities at fixed intervals, was, I am to explain, intended to relieve the mercantile community from the standing menace which seemed to be involved in the existence of a stock of grain in the hands of the Government, liable to be despatched into the distressed districts, or to be thrown on the market at any time. From such enquiries as the Government of India have been able to make, it appears that at Calcutta there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject; although some of the leading merchants consider that the sales contemplated would tend to confirm the confidence of the mercantile community in our policy of non-interference with private trade, and that if conducted in the manner, and at the intervals, proposed, they would not be of sufficient importance to have any serious effect upon prices. As, however, the general opinion of the trade at Madras appears to be adverse to the measure, and as His Excellency the Governor in Council has given a public pledge that the grain shall be retained in reserve to meet future emergencies, the Government of India will not press its suggestion further. I am, however, to add that the reserve should not be moved or utilised in any way without the permission of the Government of India, which, in case of necessity, may be applied for by telegraph, with a full explanation of the necessity of the case.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10th MARCH 1877.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 16th March 1877.

The usual relief reports, with maps and statements for the week ending 10th March, will be submitted to Government. No report has been received from South Arcot, and telegrams only from Kurnool and Kistna. Maps showing the works in progress in North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Cuddapah, Nellore, Bellary and Madura are herewith forwarded.

2. Prices of all grains shew a slight rise in Kistna, but a tendency to further fall in Kurnool; there is a somewhat sharp rise in Salem. In other districts, there is little change to notice. In Nellore, prices are more nearly equalized than before; there is a tendency to rise in the north of the district, but the inferior grains have become cheaper in the south. Ragi and cholum have fallen in Pullumpett and the northern Taluqs of Cuddapah, owing, no doubt, to harvest of crops under wells. In Bellary prices are nearly stationary, but there is extraordinary difference in the price of ragi at stations on the railway line and in the remoter taluqs, which points to extensive importation. While indigenous cholum is quoted at 8·76 seers, Raichore and Jubbulpur cholum are sold at Bellary at 9·27 and 10·3 seers respectively. The continued fall in Kurnool is attributed, as in last week, to importation and harvest of crops under the canal. Prices are almost stationary everywhere in Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly. The rise of price in the Salem average already noticed results from a very great increase in the Dhorampuri taluq, which is the most distressed in the district. The quotations in this taluq for this and for last week are given in the margin. The attention of the Collector is called to the great enhancement of price, and he is requested to report to what it is to be ascribed.

	Seers.
Madaksira ...	7·28
Hurpanhulli ...	7·76
Bellary ...	10·19
Tadpatri ...	11·40
Adoni ...	11·88

	3rd March. Seers.	10th March. Seers.
Rice ...	7·03	5·35
Cholam ...	10·11	6·03
Ragi ...	8·97	5·98
Cumboo ...	9·19	5·80

3. *Rainfall.*—There was no rain during the week except in the Kadiri Taluq of Cuddapah, where one-tenth of an inch was registered.

4. *Grants, &c.*—The grants made for general relief purposes to the 10th March amounted to Rs. 1,00,49,763. The grant for the Nellore District has been exceeded, and further sums will be placed at the Collector's disposal. Against the grants, the outlay to date is approximately Rs. 84,70,935 upon works, and Rs. 2,81,738 on gratuitous relief. The following shows the distribution of the outlay on works in progress (statement 4), the districts of Kurnool and South Arcot being excepted :—

	In the week. Rs.	Up to the week. Rs.
Roads—		
New Works	1,58,232	34,44,020
Repairs	45,046	6,78,883
TOTAL ...	2,03,278	41,22,903
Irrigation Works	23,073	3,32,199
Miscellaneous	35,864	4,29,168
TOTAL ...	2,62,215	48,84,270

The relief works in Malabar have not yet commenced. Distress has shewn itself among the hill tribes in parts of the Nilgiris, and a small grant has been sanctioned, but relief operations have not yet commenced.

5. *Numbers on relief works.*—The total numbers on the works in the several districts are compared below :—

	3rd March.	10th March.		Population.	Present No. of percentage of population.
Kistna	2,932	2,755	— 177	308,154*	·90
Nellore	48,289	54,546	+ 6,257	1,376,811	6·13‖
Cuddapah	58,207	57,231	— 976	1,351,194	4·23
Bellary	2,39,820	2,18,319	— 21,501	1,668,006	13·09
Kurnool	1,94,645	1,91,546	— 3,099	959,640	19·96
Chingleput ...	7,999	7,308	— 601	938,184	·78
North Arcot ...	17,896	15,109	— 2,787	2,015,278	·75
South „ ...	1,130	.....	— 1,130	640,519†	...
Trichinopoly ...	.....	.....	...	76,530‡	...
Madura	5,766	6,784	+ 1,018	2,266,615	·30
Tinnevelly ...	653	1,561	+ 908	990,288§	·16
Coimbatore ...	21,778	24,418	+ 2,640	1,763,274	2·30
Salem	43,022	45,346	+ 2,324	1,966,995	3·83
TOTAL ...	6,42,047	6,24,923	— 17,124	16,321,488	4·01
East Coast Canal ...	26,576	29,879	+ 3,303		
	6,68,623	6,54,802	— 13,821		

* Bunder Bapatla only.
† Tindivanam, Trinomalai and Villaperam.
‡ Trichinopoly town only.
§ Odapidaram, Sankaramainarkooil, Stivilliputteri, Satur Nanguneri.
‖ Including those on East Coast Canal.

6. *Makellore.*—Notwithstanding the increase in the numbers on the canal and the general introduction of the new scale of wages, the numbers on district works have increased. The rise has occurred chiefly in Gudur and Kavali, and the Collector will report the cause in the latter taluk. The numbers there are excessive and demand enquiry.

	3rd March.	10th March.	
Gudur ...	1,132	2,555	+ 1,423
Kavali ...	10,862	15,587	+ 4,725

7. The numbers in *Cuddapah* are very nearly the same as in last week. They have fallen in Jammalamadagu and Madanapalli, but risen in Pallampett and Voilpad. They are nearly stationary in other taluks. The proportion of present numbers to populaton in each taluk is given in the margin.

	Per cent.
Jammalamadagu ...	2·01
Pulivendla ...	7·45
Proddatur ...	2·38
Cuddapah ...	2·85
Budwail ...	7·76
Sidhout ...	3·30
Pallampett ...	6·46
Kadiri ...	3 48
Royachoti ...	2·72
Madanapalli ...	5·05
Voilpad ...	3·65
	4·23

8. The Bellary figures compare by taluks as follows :—

	3rd March.	10th March.		Present number per cent. of population.
Adoni	56,737	51,776	— 4,961	28·5
Alur	31,952	21,914	— 10,038	22·3
Ghooty	15,522	13,513	— 2,009	9·4
Tadpatry	10,359	8,985	— 1,374	7·7
Anantapur	9,584	8,083	— 1,501	7·9
Dharmaveram	2,511	3,031	+ 520	2·5
Pennakonda	3,168	2,698	— 470	3·0
Hindupur	1,276	1,408	+ 132	1·6
Madaksera	13,463	7,880	— 5,583	9·9
Raidrug	7,476	8,721	+ 1,245	9·9
Bellary	43,936	47,116	+ 3,180	25·8
Hospett	13,779	13,513	— 266	18·1
Sundur	3,580	1,843	— 2,237	9·0
Kudlighi	10,875	10,856	— 19	11·7
Harpenhalli	6,582	11,298	+ 4,916	12·6
Hadgulli	9,220	6,184	— 3,036	7 8
TOTAL ...	239,820	218,319	— 21,501	13·1

There is a satisfactory further decrease in Alur and Adoni, owing to improved supervision. The other cases of decrease are attributed generally to the reduction of wages, weeding of gangs and in a few cases to outbreaks of cholera. The Board regret to notice a considerable increase in the Bellary taluk as to which no explanation is given. The numbers there were already excessive.

9. The small decrease in *Kurnool* is ascribed to improved supervision and weeding. The decrease in *Chingliput* is in the Saidapett Taluk, where the coolies on some of the works referred to accept the new wages. In *North Arcot* decrease is general, but it is most marked in Punganur. Works are stopped in *Trichinopoly* town, as the coolies refused the reduced rates. The increase in *Tinnevelly* is ascribed to returned emigrants seeking work, but it is more probably due to increase of wages under the new scale which will be noticed below. The increase in *Madura* is not explained. That in *Coimbatore* is partly nominal, the Dharapura taluk report having been wanting last week. It is said that persons from the Palui taluk are now seeking work in Udumulapettah, and the attention of the Collector of Madura is called to this. In *Salem* there is a great increase (from 3,996 to 6,798) in Dharampuri, and also increase in Namakul and Ahtur.

10. Rates of wages.—The scale of wages has not yet been revised in the sub-division of *Cuddapah* or in part of Budwail taluk. Grain and money are given in Prodatur. The new rates are paid in other taluks with reference to the lower scale of task work, and apparently also the price of rice. In *Nellore*, except in part of the Darsi division, the new scale is in force. It is on the higher scale of task on some works in Kanigiri, but elsewhere on the lower. Rice seems the regulating grain, but the adjustment to reported prices does not seem very close. Wages are reported for 12 taluks in *Bellary*. In Hindupur, Hadjalli and part of Kudligi the old scale is in force. In the remaining taluks wages have apparently been regulated, with reference to the price of rice in* Adoni, Alur, Dhurmavaram, Bellary, elsewhere with reference to that of inferior grain. The higher scale of task appears in Harpanhalli. The Collector of *Kurnool* telegraphs that the new scale is in force in Ramulacotta, Patticonda, Cumbum and Koileuntla, and he believes in the others also. The old rates are in force in Madurantakum and part of Saidapet in the *Chingleput* district; the new scale in the rest of Saidapett, Trivellore, and Ponneri for half task and on the price of rice. Wages according to task work is said to be given in Conjevaram and Chingleput. There is evidently a misapprehension, and the Collector should explain to the Sub-Collector the orders on the subject. In *Salem*, half task rates, computed with reference to the average price of rice, are given. In *Coimbatore*, full task rates are given in Caroor, Pulladam, Oodoomulpettah and Dharapuram; half task rates elsewhere, except Erode, where the old scale seems in force, and in Pollachy, where there are only five skilled well-sinkers employed. In Satyamangalam cholum is the standard grain, elsewhere rice. In *Madura*, full task rates are paid in Melur and Palni with reference to the price of rice; but the old scale (which is however almost the same) is still paid in Tirumungalum and Madura taluqs. In *Tinnevelly*, the higher scale of task is exacted, and the rates in those of the four taluqs in which work is in progress are 2 annas, 1 anna 6 pie, and 1 anna, which correspond to 7½ seers of grain. Rice is the only grain obtainable in Otapidaram, but it is sold at 8½ seers. In the other taluqs, rice averages 8·1 seers and ragi 11¼. The latter grain might be taken, and an enhancement of wages, which seems to have led to an increase of numbers, need not be allowed. In Sattur wages have remained unchanged.

* Here they are for half task and 7¼ seers. Rice, however, is sold at 10½ seers.

11. Very little information is given as to the effect of the new scale on the condition of the coolies; and what is given seems not very trustworthy. One Tahsildar says the coolies are becoming emaciated, but in the next taluq they are said to be in fair condition. The special reports on this point must be awaited.

12. *Gratuitous relief.*—The numbers compare by districts as follows :—

	3rd March.	10th March.	
Kistna	160	184	+ 24
Nellore	4,681	5,204	+ 523
Cuddapah...	1,634	1,256	— 378
Bellary	16,589	17,575	+ 986
Kurnool	3,651	11,233	+ 7,582
Chingleput	5,102	5,666	+ 564
North Arcot	835	1,398	+ 563
South Arcot	156	No report.	— 156
Madura	188	328	+ 140
Tinnevelly	192	272	+ 80
Coimbatore	1,309	1,093	— 216
Salem	3,563	3,740	+ 177
	28,060	47,949	+ 19,889

There is thus a very large increase, the greater part of which occurs in Kurnool. The Collector's telegram does not explain it, but the Board believe it to be due to the entry of the persons fed at a large relief house in Kurnool town, which was hitherto supported from private contributions, but which has now, on the exhaustion of the funds subscribed, been taken over by Government. A camp is to be formed for these persons in the neighbourhood. No special explanation is necessary for the fluctuations in other districts.

13. The outlay on relief works and gratuitous relief stands as follows :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works	3,85,801	84,70,935
Gratuitous relief	15,659	2,81,738
TOTAL ...	4,01,460	87,52,673

The grants sanctioned by the Board amount, as per enclosed memorandum, to Rs. 1,00,70,973.

14. The following statement shows the amount advanced for the construction of wells under the Land Improvement Act :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nellore	...	12,846
Cuddapah	1,930	19,760
Bellary	...	1,270
Tinnevelly	...	7,730
TOTAL ...	1,930	41,606

5. The special establishments employed are shown below, the entries for Bellary, Kurnool and Salem are taken from the report of last week; none have been received for the week under report :—

	Relief.		Wages.		Accounts.		Total.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.
Cuddapah	273	12,413	81	968	124	1,365	478	14,746
Bellary...	841	16,294	226	3,172	73	1,508	1,140	20,974
Kurnool	388	15,665	83	852	63	772	534	17,289
Chingleput	55	1,144	14	122	2	27	71	1,293
North Arcot	223	4,755	...	...	10	158	233	4,913
Madura	59	1,651	...	...	...	...	59	1,651
Tinnevelly	18	172	2	16	1	8	21	196
Coimbatore	65	1,459	...	...	7	74	72	1,533
Salem	162	5,406	16	184	56	803	234	6,393
	2,084	58,959	422	5,314	336	4,715	2,742	68,988

16. The Commissioner of Police, Madras, has furnished to the Board a statement from which the following information is taken. The average daily number of resident paupers in six camps was 9,683, and 11,555 on the average received one meal as non-resident ; 601 persons were in the camp hospitals on the last day of the week, and there were 16 deaths in camp and 8

outside it. The following statement shows the distribution of the resident paupers on the 10th March and the districts whence they came :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Chingleput	1,585	1,584	1,601	4,770
North Arcot	795	811	856	2,462
Nellore	745	677	988	2,410
South Arcot	6	5	7	18
Cuddapah	21	9	14	44
Salem	...	2	...	2
Bellary	5	...	...	5
Tanjore	3	2	2	7
Trichinopoly	4	1	...	5
Mysore	3	3	5	11
TOTAL ...	3,167	3,094	3,473	9,734

The outlay by the Commissioner for relief in Madras was in the week Rs. 60,406, and up to the week Rs. 2,56,226.

No. 1.

Average Number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee of different Grains and Rainfall in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the Week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

Districts.	Rice, 2nd Sort.			Cholum.			Ragi.			Cumboo or Sazza.			Wheat.			Horse-gram.			Rainfall.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kristna	8·74	9·16	19·39	11·90	12·44	31·21	13·97	14·17	38·11	11·13	11·84	37·04	7·53	7·77	13·34	12·03	12·60	32·29	...	1·23	...
Nellore	7·96	8·10	15·53	9·93	9·28	28·17	11·92	11·32	31·50	9·79	9·35	28·52	7·28	7·06	12·13	9·02	9·39	25·68	..	0·33	0·08
Cuddapah	7·37	7·34	14·13	9·24	8·78	24·51	9·59	9·39	26·19	8·08	7·91	24·31	6·58	6·52	12·32	8·13	8·38	27·32	0·01	0·12	...
Bellary	7·13	7·16	14·36	8·86	8·86	24·65	8·92	8·95	25·57	8·33	8·50	23·05	6·70	6·81	12·63	8·80	8·87	27·55	...	...	...
Kurnool	7·85	7·10	14·72	9·17	8·63	28·25	9·91	9·65	31·05	9·29	9·31	29·23	7·32	7·07	14·44	8·59	8·26	26·64	...	...	...
Chingleput	9·39	9·38	16·26	10·60	10·98	...	11·03	11·09	23·13	12·32	...	...	6·35	6·35	9·94	11·32	11·19	20·56	...	0·15	...
North Arcot	8·16	7·57	14·60	9·62	9·65	21·40	9·80	9·72	21·74	8·75	8·67	19·86	6·02	6·18	10·52	10·42	10·88	24·72	...	0·06	0·16
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	7·68	7·39	13·77	16·80	16·80	23·10	10·74	10·48	24·63	10·16	10·16	23·49	5·94	5·81	9·77	10·78	11·09	24·83	...	0·04	0·31
Madura	8·06	7·78	14·57	11·94	13·28	32·72	10·14	10·18	30·48	10·53	10·66	29·69	5·46	5·46	10·20	11·42	11·75	25·96	...	0·02	0·65
Tinnevelly	8·20	8·02	12·07	9·00	...	22·50	11·23	11·47	28·50	11·45	11·20	29·00	6·00	6·55	8·42	11·10	11·23	19·30	...	0·10	0·84
Coimbatore	7·98	7·80	12·44	9·72	9·33	20·21	10·15	10·20	22·99	10·57	10·61	23·04	5·97	5·44	10·12	10·24	10·46	23·12	...	0·06	0·17
Salem	7·00	7·36	13·35	8·56	9·20	22·02	8·92	9·25	22·59	8·37	9·02	22·18	5·87	6·13	10·42	9·53	10·14	24·74	...	...	...

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Total outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	75,000	...	3,170	32,253	45,148	1,493	110	...	...	...	2,755	...	...	...	184
Nellore	4,53,000	2,60,306	33,841	4,72,869	4,72,869	40,609	2,564	23,565	24,303	6,678	54,546	...	...	...	5,204
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12,95,074	45,404	11,98,635	13,53,414	3,208	388	21,525	28,640	7,066	57,231	394	463	399	1,256
Bellary	38,16,000	26,36,416	1,21,012	26,46,023	32,14,338	1,71,680	5,947	83,467	109,995	24,860	218,319	3,578	4,339	9,658	17,575
Kurnool	30,21,000	...	1,23,586	27,07,512	27,07,512	17,939	1,762	...	...	...	191,546	...	...	...	11,233
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,51,996	5,059	67,265	1,00,009	16,956	980	3,641	3,281	386	7,308	1,138	1,623	2,905	5,666
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,57,129	10,836	1,44,428	1,70,495	905	230	6,777	6,148	2,184	15,109	485	496	417	1,398
South Arcot	15,000	...	...	Not received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	5,000	485	71	71	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	93,748	85,540	3,498	32,885	46,725	1,643	112	2,582	3,785	417	6,784	108	210	10	328
Tinnevelly	44,200	19,722	787	5,638	6,330	751	96	1,012	448	101	1,561	54	128	90	272
Coimbatore	2,00,000	2,00,943	13,325	1,13,058	1,49,727	1,210	489	6,643	16,451	1,324	24,418	342	542	209	1,093
Salem	2,11,000	5,23,732	25,212	1,71,145	2,01,656	25,344	2,981	18,506	23,040	3,800	45,346	863	1,321	1,556	3,740
Malabar	5,000	...	*Nil*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,00,49,763	...	3,85,801	75,91,782	84,70,935	2,81,738	15,659	...	...	...	624,923	...	...	..	47,949

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress		Outlay since the commencement of distress		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,05,142	1,340	72,276	73,253 836	437	58	872	927	406	2,205	45	43	29	117
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,773	1,848	97,132	97,184 2,948	...	...	2,114	4,907	1,220	8,241	...	...	...	...
	Proddatore	...	1,16,803	1,203	46,343	49,469 1,516	380	57	844	1,284	318	2,446	84	151	27	262
	Cuddapah	...	1,21,251	3,531	75,690	92,498 13,697	...	...	1,701	2,325	612	4,638	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	...	1,04,529	5,586	50,343	50,343 1,308	25	25	2,841	3,197	1,178	7,216	60	55	11	126
	Sidhout	...	66,302	2,001	42,199	42,259	...	...	991	1,282	257	2,530	...	...	...	...
	Pullumpette	...	1,04,941	7,503	69,430	69,680 924	...	...	3,837	4,789	757	9,383	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri	...	2,21,898	3,506	1,92,092	2,17,111 16,798	442	108	1,906	2,324	687	4,917	50	50	40	140
	Royachoti	...	2,33,435	2,061	1,05,832	1,11,819 7,483	505	58	1,394	1,746	352	3,492	43	62	175	280
	Madanapalli	...	Not given	8,075	2,49,672	2,50,172 30,189	419	15	2,875	3,259	709	6,843	52	62	67	181
	Voilpaud	...	Do.	8,750	1,97,626	2,05,045 18,880	1,000	67	2,150	2,600	570	5,320	60	40	50	150
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,95,074	45,404	11,98,635	13,53,414	3,208	388	21,525	28,640	7,066	57,231	394	463	399	1,256
Bellary.	Adony	...	7,25,000	23,984	3,41,339	5,22,305	34,390	1,103	22,056	23,528	6,192	51,776	886	799	1,732	3,417
	Alur	...	2,74,938	9,797	2,74,938	2,93,473 300	602	109	8,138	10,513	3,263	21,914	86	107	122	315
	Gooty	...	1,32,553	6,814	1,32,553	2,19,287	14,989	603	4,124	7,616	1,773	13,513	356	540	649	1,545
	Tadpatri	...	1,05,000	4,642	74,413	90,273	4,448	698	2,353	6,141	491	8,985	317	519	978	1,814
	Anantapur	...	1,37,702	5,299	79,708	97,132	770	54	1,734	4,851	1,498	8,083	39	56	20	115
	Dharmaveram	...	1,73,205	4,021	1,06,625	1,37,724	3,998	104	705	1,711	615	3,031	141	113	82	336
	Pennakondah	...	1,20,519	1,427	1,38,723	1,37,670 75,043	16,679	505	767	1,678	253	2,698	155	201	170	526
	Hinderpoor	...	30,950	4,932	1,40,411	1,44,642	56,066	462	523	736	149	1,408	223	366	277	866
	Madaksira	...	13,830	4,248	1,63,653	1,63,653	16,079	1,087	2,436	4,735	709	7,880	566	655	1,000	2,221
	Raidrug	...	73,563	5,810	96,432	96,432	443	73	3,291	3,749	1,681	8,721	48	59	35	142
	Bellary	...	Not completely given	26,328	5,79,946	6,85,339	533	22	21,940	21,437	3,739	47,116	...	...	...	...
	Hospett	...	1,58,177	7,805	1,24,814	1,42,950	8,358	562	4,733	7,566	1,214	13,513	322	339	2,021	2,682
	Sundoor	...	35,300	1,592	29,935	29,935	172	98	469	658	216	1,343	63	106	59	228
	Kudlejbi	...	3,68,509	5,494	1,43,701	1,46,791	3,139	47	3,887	6,047	922	10,856	20	34	16	70
	H·rpenhally	...	1,32,036	4,069	91,681	1,00,343 35	5,822 1,272	388	4,235	5,844	1,219	11 98	116	153	1,600	1,869
	Hadgally	...	1,55,134	4,750	1,27,151	1,31,011	3,920	32	2,073	3,185	926	6,184	240	292	897	1,429
	Total ...	38,16,000	26,36,416	1,21,012	26,46,023	32,14,338	1,71,650	5,947	83,464	1,09,995	24,860	2,18,319	3,578	4,339	9,658	17,575
Chingleput.	Madurantakum	...	9,430	573	4,670	6,169	524	54	491	480	71	1,042	45	82	101	228
	Conjeveram	...	16,032	603	4,460	10,392	2,061	191	360	270	20	650	342	333	765	1,440
	Chingleput	...	9,301	136	5,978	7,606	918	127	193	122	45	360	228	185	533	946
	Tavellore	...	49,990	1,560	12,091	15,819	134	12	570	501	38	1,109	7	9	...	16
	Saidapett	...	57,938	1,689	32,168	40,919	13,061	588	727	850	189	1,766	474	984	1,431	2,889
	Ponneri	...	9,305	498	7,893	19,104	258	8	1,300	1,058	23	2,381	42	30	75	147
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,51,996	5,059	67,265	1,00,009	16,956	980	3,641	3,281	386	7,308	1,138	1,623	2,905	5,666
Salem.	Salem	...	1,12,558	5,827	39,968	42,385	4,497	107	5,054	5,835	718	11,607	71	97	54	222
	Ahthur	...	21,687	1,886	3,709	3,770	410	26	1,386	2,480	228	4,094	21	16	16	53
	Namkul	...	52,156	2,165	15,976	16,896	1,496	12	1,957	1,837	342	4,136	14	25	9	48
	Trichengode	...	69,903	3,586	20,643	24,924	1,755	23	3,132	2,501	301	5,934	88	124	80	292
	Tripatore	...	33,705	1,511	7,907	7,962	2,442	197	877	1,139	421	2,437	93	77	24	194
	Uttengiri	...	48,740	3,552	14,138	14,893	3,330	246	1,563	1,747	529	3,839	77	103	111	291
	Dorampoory	...	53,768	2,808	21,891	27,678 1,227	6,736	1,377	2,212	3,821	765	6,798	376	776	1,182	2,334
	Oossoor	...	71,012	1,380	25,905	35,247 1,007	3,178	928	654	1,022	63	1,739	63	55	45	163
	Kitnagiri	...	60,203	2,497	21,008	25,667	1,500	65	1,671	2,658	433	4,762	60	48	35	143
	Total ...	2,11,000	5,23,732	25,212	1,71,145	2,01,656	25,344	2,981	18,506	23,040	3,800	45,346	863	1,321	1,556	3,740
Coimbatore.	Errode	...	40,640	1,608	11,348	26,900 1,632	20	4	1,307	1,571	218	3,096	30	29	27	86
	Pulladum	...	33,223	3,372	28,714	35,622 3,083	140	13	1,239	3,972	263	5,474	26	46	56	128
	Udumelpeta	...	56,950	3,342	31,979	37,254	650	325	1,357	4,301	72	5,730	250	450	100	800
	Sattianiangalam	...	13,136	1,187	7,889	8,389 61	171	43	471	1,271	239	1,981	...	...	...	...
	Caroor	...	13,660	901	7,204	8,108	...	...	912	1,585	195	2,692	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany	...	9,730	854	7,866	10,506	161	97	506	1,556	192	2,254	30	16	23	69
	Pollochy	...	230	15	134	134	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	12,694	988	9,917	9,917	14	1	468	1,038	27	1,533	1	...	...	1
	Darapuram	...	13,180	1,055	7,902	7,902 37	...	...	379	1,156	118	1,653	...	...	...	...
	Collejol	...	7,500	3	105	105 27	54	6	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	9
	Total ...	2,00,000	2,00,943	13,325	1,13,058	1,49,727	1,210	489	6,643	16,451	1,324	24,418	342	542	209	1,093
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	30,616	1,171	21,379	21,459 1,419	15	15	1,177	523	469	2,169	2	4	11	17
	Palwanair	...	9,683	840	4,657	18,744 504	5	5	877	705	23	1,605	5	3	...	8
	Chandraghiri	...	11,859	13	3,127	3,685	213	43	94	71	39	204	12	13	12	37
	Gadiattum	...	19,764	468	4,102	4,102 353	6	5	328	422	...	750	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	48,020	2,252	36,243	40,177 1,632	129	63	545	1,887	321	2,753	114	123	112	349
	Arcot	...	26,758	72	19,264	20,561 1,698	300	...	502	495	34	1,031	...	...	...	...
	Wallajoh	...	24,885	1,165	14,407	14,407 85	...	...	434	280	125	839	291	280	221	792
	Vunganoor	...	55,265	2,892	26,690	26,690 392	34	...	1,435	760	611	2,806	24	33	32	89
	Trittany	...	13,708	1,823	6,468	6,468	108	60	1,247	903	473	2,623	27	30	24	81
	Teripatty	...	2,024	95	101	114	3	3	110	90	77	277	...	...	...	...
	Maderpauk	...	400	...	196	196	92	36	...	...	...	...	10	10	5	25
	Arkorum	...	14,019	36	7,785	7,785	...	...	19	12	10	41	...	...	...	...
	Noroyanaveram	...	128	9	9	9	...	...	9	...	2	11	...	...	...	...
	Kungundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,45,450	2,57,129	10,833	1,44,428	1,70,495	905	230	6,777	6,148	2,184	15,109	485	496	417	1,398

Talukwar abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877—continued.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 10th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress: On relief works.	Outlay since the commencement of distress: Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week: Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Madura	Madura	...	17,365	713	5,456	5,456	28	7	645	552	156	1,353	1	...	...	1
	Teramungalam...	...	9,936	540	1,956	4,595	4	2	477	520	213	1,210	2	...	2	4
	Malur	...	2,329	169	691	691	2	1	87	159	1	247	1	2	3	6
	Dindigal	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	...	54,640	2,076	23,709	26,011	1,359	102	1,373	2,554	47	3,974	104	208	5	317
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	85,540	3,498	32,885	46,725	1,643	112	2,582	3,785	417	6,784	108	210	10	328
Tinnevelly.	Srivilliputtur	...	6,312	113	1,613	1,613	41	1	82	49	46	177	1	...	...	1
	Sáltur	...	8,858	148	2,603	2,640	66	1	159	41	10	210	3	3	...	6
	Surkarannainorkool	...	400	138	232	887	137	...	104	98	7	209	...	...	...	...
	Ottapiddaram	...	4,152	388	1,190	1,190	507	94	667	260	38	965	50	125	90	265
	Total ...	44,200	19,722	787	5,638	6,330	751	96	1,012	448	101	1,561	54	128	90	272
Nellore.	Gudur	...	36,040	961	25,197	25,197	5,223	...	945	1,206	404	2,555	...	...	...	...
	Rapur	...	25,000	425	18,705	18,705	2,325	102	232	183	76	491	30	66	62	158
	Nellore	...	13,446	558	11,203	11,203	3,329	171	416	690	175	1,281	120	204	586	910
	Atmakur	...	11,545	3,038	85,827	85,827	14,924	199	2,528	2,465	600	5,593	176	220	342	738
	Kavali	...	29,540	11,318	78,535	78,535	5,699	1,157	7,684	6,382	1,521	15,587	314	405	674	1,393
	Udayagiri	...	6,250	7,896	99,282	99,282	960	397	4,113	4,359	1,666	10,138	168	142	236	546
	Kandukur	...	39,525	5,231	82,450	82,450	2,988	169	3,054	3,944	886	7,884	75	172	252	499
	Kanigiri	...	32,000	1,874	30,031	30,031	423	58	2,548	2,917	677	6,142	94	142	17	253
	Ongole	...	12,760	...	153	153	1,234	118	...	...	...	...	79	95	83	257
	Addanki Division	...	6,600	979	7,095	7,095	147	...	432	467	165	1,064	...	...	...	...
	Darsi Division	...	8,000	696	5,960	5,960	8	...	436	511	199	1,146	...	...	...	...
	Podile	...	5,600	120	3,464	3,464	504	...	655	639	54	1,348	...	...	...	...
	Zemindaree Tracts	...	34,000	745	24,967	24,967	2,845	193	522	540	255	1,317	...	...	...	450
	Total	4,53,000	2,60,306	33,841	4,72,869	4,72,869	40,609	2,564	23,565	24,303	6,678	54,546	...	...	...	5,204
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	485	71	71	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified list of expenditure on relief works for the week ending Saturday, the 10th March 1877.

Districts.	Road works: New works: Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Road works: New works: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Road works: New works: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Road works: Repairs: Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Road works: Repairs: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Road works: Repairs: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Irrigation works: Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Irrigation works: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Irrigation works: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Miscellaneous: Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Miscellaneous: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Miscellaneous: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.	Total: Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Total: Outlay on works in progress: In the week.	Total: Outlay on works in progress: To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,170	32,253	...	...	...	...	3,170	32,253
Nellore ...	...	26,724	3,00,890	...	4,131	83,779	...	1,365	65,494	...	1,621	22,706		33,841	4,72,869
Cuddapah ...	10,84,518	35,840	9,73,535	53,413	2,615	90,013	92,639	5,091	60,847	64,504	1,858	74,240	12,95,074	45,404	11,98,635
Bellary ...	16,65,968	80,627	19,31,419	5,60,987	27,223	4,24,807	1,51,867	3,871	1,15,220	2,57,594	9,291	1,74,577	26,36,416	1,21,012	26,46,023
Kurnool ...	Telegraphic summary received.														
Chingleput...	91,749	1,392	36,847	12,000	1,149	5,534	6,845	92	4,480	41,402	2,426	20,404	1,51,996	5,059	67,265
North Arcot	1,53,811	3,146	86,412	19,777	755	8,024	2,554	117	4,124	80,987	6,818	45,868	2,57,129	10,836	1,44,428
South ,,	Not received.														
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	71	71	...	...	...	485	71	71
Madura ...	47,950	1,931	22,476	...	...	...	20,905	720	5,098	16,685	847	5,311	85,540	3,498	32,885
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,420	212	1,679	11,302	575	3,959	19,722	787	5,638
Coimbatore...	52,650	3,446	33,903	1,05,210	6,446	52,007	12,740	973	8,290	30,343	2,460	18,858	2,00,943	13,325	1,13,058
Salem ...	95,630	5,126	58,538	59,894	2,727	14,719	1,53,854	7,391	34,64[illegible]	2,14,354	9,968	63,245	5,23,732	25,212	1,71,145
Malabar ...				Nil.											
Total ...	...	1,58,232	34,44,020	...	45,046	6,78,883	...	23,073	3,32,199	...	35,864	4,29,168	...	2,62,215	48,84,270

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Relief Works up to the 15th March 1877, and expenditure up to 10th March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 10th March 1877	
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	85,000	45,148	1,493
Nellore	4,53,000	4,72,869	40,609
Cuddapah	17,20,000	13,53,414	3,208
Bellary	38,16,000	32,14,338	1,71,680
Kurnool	30,21,000	27,07,512	17,939
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,00,009	16,956
North Arcot	2,45,450	1,70,495	905
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	Ditto.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	
Madura	93,748	46,725	1,643
Tinnevelly	44,200	6,330	751
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,49,727	1,210
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	2,11,000	2,[illegible],656	25,344
Malabar	5,000	Nil.	
Total ...	1,00,70,973	84,70,935	2,81,738

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Printed and Published for the Govt. of India, *at the Office of* Supdt. Govt. Printing, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 13. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. R No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement to the Gazette of India will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the Calcutta Gazette, will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXPORT TRADE IN INDIAN WHEAT.

No. $\frac{1}{10 \cdot 50}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 24th March 1876.

[Agriculture and Horticulture.]

Read the following despatches from the Secretary of State:—

No. 130 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 21st December 1876, forwarding an extract from a letter from a merchant in London, on the subject of the qualities of Indian wheat which are most appreciated in the English market, and of the means by which the prices given for them might be raised, and drawing attention to the importance of the adoption of measures with a view to encourage the improved cultivation, of this grain and to facilitate its transport to England in good condition.

No. 14 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 18th January 1877, requesting that a compilation be prepared shewing the main features of the cultivation of wheat, its consumption and export, the selling prices, the probable cost of transport; and that samples of the chief local varieties of the grain carefully named and described may be made and sent to England.

Read also the following papers shewing the action taken by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with a view to improving the quality of the wheat in those Provinces and preventing its admixture with other grains:—

Circular No. 11, dated the 5th May 1876.
Extract, paragraph 3, from a circular, No. 25, dated the 4th August 1876.
Circular letter No. 3433-162, dated the 9th September 1876, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.

Observations.—The development of the export trade in Indian wheat has long occupied the attention of the Government of India. In January 1872, on the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who urged that the weight of the export duty and the length of the sea voyage practically disabled Indian wheat from successfully competing with any country in the English market, except perhaps California and Australia, the Government of India freed Indian wheat from all duty on export.

2. Since then, aided by various other circumstances, particularly the shortened transit through the Suez Canal, and recently the [illegible] of exchange,

No. 5.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Relief Works up to the 15th March 1877, and expenditure up to 10th March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 10th March 1877	
		On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	85,000	45,148	1,493
Nellore	4,53,000	4,72,869	40,609
Cuddapah	17,20,000	13,53,114	3,208
Bellary	38,16,000	32,14,338	1,71,680
Kurnool	30,21,000	27,07,512	17,939
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,00,009	16,956
North Arcot	2,45,450	1,70,495	905
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	Ditto.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	
Madura	93,748	46,725	1,645
Tinnevelly	14,200	6,330	751
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,49,727	1,210
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	2,11,000	2,[illegible],656	25,344
Malabar ...	5,000	Nil.	
Total	1,00,70,973	84,70,935	2,81,738

Revenue Board Office;
Madras,
The 16th March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

Printed and Published for the Govt. of India, *at the Office of* Supdt. Govt. Printing, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

№ 13.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877. {R No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement *to the* Gazette of India *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette *may receive the* Supplement *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the Gazette of India *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* Calcutta Gazette, *will be included in the* Supplement. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* Gazette *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXPORT TRADE IN INDIAN WHEAT.

No. $\frac{1}{3\,9\cdot5\,0}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 14th March 1876.

[Agriculture and Horticulture.]

Read the following despatches from the Secretary of State:—

No. 130 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 21st December 1876, forwarding an extract from a letter from a merchant in London, on the subject of the qualities of Indian wheat which are most appreciated in the English market, and of the means by which the prices given for them might be raised, and drawing attention to the importance of the adoption of measures with a view to encourage the improved cultivation, of this grain and to facilitate its transport to England in good condition.

No. 14 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 18th January 1877, requesting that a compilation be prepared shewing the main features of the cultivation of wheat, its consumption and export, the selling prices, the probable cost of transport; and that samples of the chief local varieties of the grain carefully named and described may be made and sent to England.

Read also the following papers shewing the action taken by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with a view to improving the quality of the wheat in those Provinces and preventing its admixture with other grains:—

Circular No. 11, dated the 5th May 1876.
Extract, paragraph 3, from a circular, No. 25, dated the 4th August 1876.
Circular letter No. 3433-162, dated the 9th September 1876, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.

Observations.—The development of the export trade in Indian wheat has long occupied the attention of the Government of India. In January 1878, on the representation of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who urged that the weight of the export duty and the length of the sea voyage practically disabled Indian wheat from successfully competing with any country in the English market, except perhaps California and Australia, the Government of India freed Indian wheat from all duty on export.

2. Since then, aided by various other circumstances, particularly the shortened transit through the Suez Canal, and recently the state of exchange,

and perhaps to some extent the political condition of Eastern Europe, the increase in the trade has been very great, as will be seen from the figures appended showing the quantity and value of the wheat exported to foreign countries:...

		Cwt.	Rs.
1871-72	... ...	637,099	23,56,445
1872-73	... ...	394,010	16,76,900
1873-74	... ...	1,755,954	82,76,064
1874-75	... ...	1,069,076	49,04,352
1875-76	... ...	2,498,285	90,10,255
1876-77	(first ten months)	4,839,290	1,67,34,001

Seeing that the quality of Indian wheat has commended itself to English millers, it may be hoped that with the advantages she now possesses, India will be able to maintain this important trade at a high level. But it must not be forgotten that this country has active and eager competitors in the United States, Southern Russia, Austro-Hungary, and Egypt, and that some of these countries are naturally possessed of great advantages in the shipment of wheat to England. It is necessary, therefore, that the greatest care should be taken by every body interested in the trade, from the cultivator to the shipper, to prevent any cause for complaint regarding the quality of the grain exported.

3. It appears from the despatch No. 130, received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, that complaints are now made of the dirty condition of Indian wheat received in England, as well as of its admixture with inferior grains. The Governor-General in Council desires that these papers may be circulated amongst district officers and published for general information. To some extent the complaints regarding the dirty condition of our wheat will diminish with the extended employment of the railways in its carriage to the port of shipment, in supersession of boats, and with the increased facilities of despatch from the port. A great deal may also be done by the trade in undertaking the cleansing and sorting of the grain before it is shipped. It would appear from a letter from the firm of Messrs. Scott, Finlay & Co., of Bombay, to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, that in the present state of the market it would hardly be profitable to incur much expense in such cleansing and sorting. But probably with an increased demand for cleaned and sorted wheat, it will prove remunerative to set up winnowing and sorting machines of the kind referred to in the communication from Her Majesty's Secretary of State at the great centres of shipment, *viz.*, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Calcutta. In view of the poverty and ignorance of the agricultural community of India, the Governor-General in Council does not consider that it would be expedient to suggest the employment in the rural districts of machines, the purchase of which would require capital which is probably not forthcoming, and the repair of which, when broken, could not be effected except at the Presidency towns. His Excellency in Council considers, however, that much may be done in the way of advice and instruction by district officers to impress upon the agriculturist the necessity of so treating his crop, after it has been reaped, as to keep it reasonably clean, and that such advice will be welcomed and acted upon by the cultivator in his own interest as soon as it is made clear to him that clean wheat will command a readier and better market than dirty grain.

4. The question of admixture of wheat with inferior grains, such as barley and gram, is a separate matter. It is not probable that the adulteration is altogether fraudulent. The truth is that the cultivating classes, who do not largely consume wheat themselves but the inferior grains, have hitherto been in the habit of sowing these inferior grains with their wheat in the same field, the object being to have some resource to fall back upon in the event either of failure in the wheat crop or of difficulty in selling it at a remunerative price. As long as circumstances operated against the development of a steady and sure trade in wheat, this practice of the cultivator could perhaps only be regarded as dictated by prudence. But circumstances have changed, and a practice which formerly was reasonable, has now no reason for continuance, and indeed its continuance will have an injurious effect on the cultivator. There seems little reason to doubt that the agricultural community will be

ready to modify this habit on becoming acquainted with the facts of the case, and that they may easily be persuaded either to cease to cultivate inferior grains in the same field with wheat, or to be careful in reaping to keep them apart. The local officers in each district should cause them to be properly instructed in this matter, and they should specially impress upon the cultivators the need for careful selection of their seed. Much good may result from judicious action in this direction, and the Governor-General in Council commends the matter to the particular attention of the local authorities. His Excellency in Council has noticed with much satisfaction the steps which have already been taken towards the attainment of the object desired by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

5. The Secretary of State for India desires that a paper may be prepared, bringing together all the facts procurable regarding wheat cultivation in India. To assist in the preparation of such a paper, the Governor-General in Council requests that in each province a memorandum may be drawn up, shewing, as far as the information may be available,

(1) the names of the districts in which wheat is grown;
(2) the area (in acres) under wheat in each of the last five years to the end of 1876-77;
(3) the average outturn in pounds per acre;
(4) a brief account of the cultivation, in which should be stated the kind of land preferred, the quantity of seed sown per acre, the crop which wheat follows, the season of cultivation, and other useful particulars;
(5) the average wholesale price of wheat;
(6) average consumption per head of the population of the district;
(7) total consumption within the district;
(8) annual imports into the district for five years, and places whence imported;
(9) annual exports for the same period, places whither exported, and proportion carried by road, rail or river;
(10) estimated average cost of cartage to the railway station nearest the district;
(11) cost of transit to port of shipment (Calcutta, Bombay, or Kurrachee), by rail, by road, and by river;
(12) local names for the varieties of wheat cultivated, and their description in English; and
(13) a general summary for the province, shewing the total area under wheat, the average outturn per acre, the total outturn, and the details of the import and export trade.

6. It is also requested that no time may be lost in obtaining the samples of wheat required by the Secretary of State. It is desirable that these should be put up in bags containing two pounds each, properly labelled with the name of the district in which the wheat was grown and its distinctive name. These samples should be forwarded to this office as soon as possible, without waiting for the completion of the information asked for.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, with a copy of the papers read in the preamble, be forwarded to the * with a request that the necessary measures may be taken without delay to carry into effect the suggestions and instructions contained in this Resolution. The Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive any suggestions which local Governments and Administrations may desire to make with a view to the further development and improvement of the trade.

(True Extract.)

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 130 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 21st December 1876.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I transmit, for the information of Your Excellency, an extract of a letter from a merchant in London, on the subject of the qualities of Indian wheat which are most appreciated in the English market, and of the means by which the price given for them might be raised. Besides the points therein mentioned, it is desirable that attention should be drawn to the loss resulting

from the mixture of barley or gram with the wheat, and from the want of cleanliness in the granaries in which it is stored and in the boats in which it is carried to the port of shipment. Any means by which the importance of remedying these defects can be impressed on the people may have a very salutary effect on the trade.

2. I have applied for further information on the subject of a system of inspection said to be adopted in the United States and Canada, as described in the accompanying extract from a statement relating to the trade of Canada.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

Extract of a letter from a London Merchant, dated December 1876.

With reference to the interview I had with you last month as to the growth and production of wheat in the Empire of India, I now beg to lay before you a short statement of the present position of the trade, to which I have paid close attention the last three or four years.

Calcutta.—The wheats that come from this port are fine, mellow, soft, white,—from Cawnpore, Meerut, and Delhi districts,—which bring the highest price in the market (except the finest Bombay, which, however, so far has not formed an article of import owing to inadequate prices obtained in London and Liverpool), and are very clean on the whole; they could, however, be improved by proper blowing and exhaust machines and sifting machines, and I should recommend this to be done so as to get rid of grain, tares, and barley as much as possible; if this cleaning process is enforced by the district officials, I have no doubt these fine wheats could be made worth 2*s.* to 4*s.* per quarter more money in the United Kingdom. As far as I can make out from merchants who have been in the North-West, the name these fine wheats go by is "Pegu" or "Pegoo." In our market, it goes by the name of "No. 1 Club."

I next come to a wheat, inferior to the above, which I understand goes generally by the name of "Doodiah" or "Doodeah," being called in our market "No. 2 Club." This is the quality we see most of, and it is very well liked, as in preparing for use it absorbs a great weight of water, which, of course, is very profitable for the miller in this country. The great drawback to it, however, is its foulness, caused by admixture with grain, tares, and barley. There is no reason, however, why, in two or three seasons, this fault should not be almost entirely remedied by your officers attending to properly cleaned seed being put into the ground.

I next come to a white-grey hard wheat, which appears to me to come from low ground, as it is almost as hard and flinty as rice; on the whole, it is a clear wheat, still it could be improved by the seed wheat being better attended to.

I next come to a soft red wheat, which appears to me to come from the same districts as the "No. 2 Club," as, except in colour, it seems to be the same style of grain; it is quite as foul as the "No. 2 Club," and, by properly cleaning it for seed, I have no doubt its value as an article of trade could be raised also 2*s.* to 4*s.* per quarter.

Another class of wheat we see largely from Calcutta is a rather large-berried wheat, classed between the No. 1 and No. 2, which we call in Mark Lane "Mountain Club," parties who have seen it grow telling me it comes from pretty high ground. This is a clean wheat, but can also be improved by the seed being more carefully attended to.

The last wheat I would name as coming from Calcutta is from the Central Provinces, and is called "Jubbulpore;" the district where it is produced lies about half-way between Bombay and Calcutta by rail, and most of it goes to the west coast for shipment, and I therefore treat this under the head of—

Bombay.—The wheats from this port seem to be all produced in Central India; at least all I have seen, whether soft or hard, show a long, bold grain just like the "Jubbulpore."

No. 1, "White Bombay," is the finest wheat I have ever seen from India, and it does not seem possible to improve upon it, when I state that it sells at close to the same price as Australian (the finest wheat imported).

No. 2, "Bombay White," is also a superior article, but its great drawback is the coarse large-grained brown wheat, and some pains ought to be taken to have this grain extracted. The same cleaning machines named elsewhere in this paper might be tried to get it out, but I doubt the success of this process, and suspect the only way to bring the No. 2 wheat up to the No. 1 is to hand-pick out the coarse brown grain and sow the wheats separate. In three or four seasons, by this mode, I feel sure the quantity of No. 1, "Bombay White," might be much increased, and No. 2 decreased in proportion.

The next wheat to be noticed as exported from Bombay is the long-berried coarse brown wheat, a good article, but not much known on this side, and does not bring within 5*s.* per quarter of No. 2 White.

From Bombay also is exported a very fine long-berried hard wheat, of which large quantities have gone the last two seasons to Marseilles and other Mediterranean ports; but it is not liked here, being too much of rice nature. So far as the Bombay wheat trade is concerned, the production of the fine wheats should be as much encouraged as possible for the United Kingdom consumption, and as regards cleaning, where necessary, the machines mentioned elsewhere are the best.

Madras.—So far as I know, no wheat has reached the United Kingdom from that presidency, but I have this season seen a sample of red wheat thence which would do well for use in our markets, being of a sound, strong red type.

Kurrachee.—The export of wheat from the Indus country through this port has been at times considerable, and there seems to me no reason why it should not rapidly increase; the quality of the wheat, white and red, is soft and mellow, but its great drawback is the large admixture of barley it contains, which ought to be got out. I have no hesitation in saying that, in four or five years, Kurrachee-shipped wheat would be improved 3*s.* to 5*s.* per quarter if due attention were paid to the cleaning of the seed wheat. The machines I allude to elsewhere are the very things for the purpose, and I have great confidence in the future of the Indus country as growing wheat, since the grain itself is mellow and easy for the miller to handle.

Machines.—I have taken a good deal of trouble in this matter, consulting Dell and Son of Mark Lane, who are clever, intelligent machine-inventors and makers, and most respectable people. I send you several copies of their last list, and Mr. Dell, Junior, has kindly noted a few remarks against the machine* he specially points to for seed wheat cleaning purposes; he is supplying D. Sassoon & Co. with machines for cleaning the wheat shipped now so freely at Bussorah on the Persian Gulf, and from experiments on foul wheats from India, Persia, and Syria, that I have seen, there is no doubt Messrs. Dell and Son understand their business in recommending the machines they do.

* Prospectus annexed.

Of course, I need hardly tell you that the cause of the sudden increase in the wheat trade with India is the opening up of the Suez Canal, thus enabling wheat to arrive in London and Liverpool in 42 to 48 days from Calcutta, from dates of bill of lading, in 35 to 38 days from Bombay, in 40 to 45 days from Kurrachee, by which means the ravages of the weevil are much checked; and altogether the trade is rapidly settling down to a regular one, the quality of wheat from India generally competing well with Russian, British, and American sorts. It appears to me that the grand thing to point to is to get the wheat as cheaply as possible to the ports, either by cheapening railway carriage, or improving the rivers, or increasing and extending canals,—probably you will say, by doing all.

Before ending these remarks, which I fear you may find wearisome, I should not like you to suppose that shipments are made by the Suez Canal alone, though they are so entirely from Kurrachee, and very much so from Bombay; from Calcutta, however, large quantities of wheat are shipped yearly by sailing vessels, and it is found the grain stands the voyage well by being stowed at the bottoms of the ships in bags, where no light or air can get to it, thus keeping the destructive weevil quiet and in a dormant state.

If you want any more information, I shall be glad to give it you, or obtain it for you if it is not within my personal knowledge.

As far as I can find out, the Calcutta people call the different wheats as follows:—

Soft red, "Jamajallee."
Hard ,, "Gungajallee." } Gunga and Jumna—wheats of the Doab.
Soft white, "Doodeah."
Soft ,, (fine, North-West), "Pegu," or "Pegoo."

Prospectus referred to in preceding letter.

BLOWING, WINNOWING, AND SCREENING MACHINES.

THE universal approval and many prizes accorded to this machine have given rise to many imitations. Every part of these machines is made to a standard gauge, thus ensuring an accuracy of fit, and facility of repair, unequalled in any other machine of this class. The care and attention which has been bestowed upon the production of these improved machines, together with the sound principles upon which they are constructed,—ensuring durability and efficiency to a high degree,—have already brought them into extensive use. They are made of the very best materials; are light, simple, pleasing in appearance, such as can only be obtained by first-class design and workmanship.

For separating and cleaning all kinds of grain and seeds for market, this machine has no equal. For export they are not to be surpassed, being durable and simple. They are capable of cleaning grain as fast as one man can fill the machine, being a complete blowing and dressing machine at one time, but can be used as a blower separately, if required. Having an eccentric motion, it can be thrown in and out of gear, making two complete implements in one. Large stock always on hand.

Prices.

No. 1.—Machine complete, with blowing apparatus riddles, 22 by 18 inches, £10. If of hard wood for hot climate, £1 extra.
This machine, with special sieves, will do 8 to 10 quarters per hour of the sample tried. If put through twice, a great improvement would be made on the first sample.
No. 2.—Same as No. 1, without blowing apparatus, £9.
No. 3.—Small size, without blowing apparatus riddles, 18 by 18 inches, £8.
Blowing apparatus to No. 3, 15*s.* extra.
Seed riddles, 10*s.* extra.
No. 4.—New size for small occupations, riddles, 16 by 16 inches, £6 10*s.*

For shipment machines can be made in sections, so that six machines will occupy the measurement of one when erected.

No. 2.

Extract from "Report on the Home and Foreign Trade of Canada for 1875."

Facilities for transferring grain, &c.

* * * * * * * *

With all the facilities referred to at his command, the grain merchant in Montreal stands in a most important relation to the markets of Europe on the one hand, and the vast cornfields of the western world on the other. In response to orders by cable, he either forthwith buys Canada wheat on the spot or near at hand, or he directs the purchase of grain in Chicago or Milwaukee. Subjected, as it is, at these great centres, to the most perfect system of inspection in existence, it arrives at Kingston, and is there transferred to barges of similar capacity to the vessels from which it is delivered, and, passing through the cool waters of the river St. Lawrence, the cargo of wheat, corn, rye, or other grain, is placed alongside the ocean-going ship for transport across the Atlantic. All this is accomplished, as must be evident, without the possibility of the grain being changed, or mixed with an inferior quality, by the way (a result which cannot be relied upon by any other route), thus giving additional value to the inspection certificate which was issued for the cargo at the original port of shipment. Not the least important consideration is, that the northerly latitude of the Canadian transportation route relieves the grain from all danger as to *condition*, even in the summer months, when the risk by other channels is comparatively great.

No. 14 (Statistics and Commerce), dated India Office, London, 18th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

In my despatch of the 21st ultimo, No. 130, I drew Your Excellency's attention to the importance of measures adapted to encourage the improved cultivation of wheat, and to facilitate its transport to this country in good condition.

2. It seems very desirable that a compilation should be prepared, as has already been done with various Indian products, shewing the main features of its cultivation, consumption and export, the local selling prices for a series of years, and the probable cost of transport from the chief markets to the place of export. An attempt to prepare such a paper has been made in the Department of the Reporter on Products; but it was found that the information in this country was not sufficient for the purpose.

3. A selection should also be made of the chief local varieties of the grain, and samples should be sent to England carefully named and described, so that their place of production could be certainly distinguished, in order that the opinion of competent persons in this country may be obtained as to their market-value. This latter suggestion is one which might, in my opinion, be advantageously acted upon with the least practicable delay.

Circular No. 11, dated Nagpur, 5th May 1876.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—All Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, Central Provinces.

It has been represented to the Chief Commissioner that the value of the wheat which is exported from these provinces to England—and of late years a considerable quantity of wheat has found its way to England—is materially affected by its admixture with *lak, massur*, and similar pulses.

2. The Chief Commissioner is aware that it is a common practice in these provinces to sow these pulses with the wheat, but the practice is one which it is very desirable to discourage. It is said that, by machinery, stones, dirt and sand can be easily separated from the wheat, but not so this admixture of pulse, which on the wheat being ground, gives the flour a bad colour and materially reduces its market-value.

3. The Chief Commissioner desires that Deputy Commissioners will explain to malguzars and cultivators how injurious the present practice is, and will try to induce them to keep their wheat free from admixture. The price of agricultural produce has fallen so much of late years that farmers cannot afford to lose the excellent market for their wheat which England appears to be likely to become, and if they will only endeavour to suit the English market, it seems probable that Indian wheat will become an important export and may rival the other wheat-producing countries which supply England.

Extract paragraph 3, from a Circular, No. 25, dated 4th August 1876, from the Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces.

Para. 3.—In a late Circular, the Chief Commissioner commented upon the fact that the value of the wheat grown in these provinces and exported to England was materially affected by its admixture with the various pulses, and prizes for wheat free from such admixture would be practical, and direct encouragement to the people to keep their wheat free from admixture.

If a beginning is now made, and an annual show of some kind or other held in each district, it will be possible before long to arrange for an annual show in each tahsili, and so bring home to the bulk of the people that the Government encouragement is in furtherance of the people's own interests.

Circular No. 3433-162, dated Nagpur, 9th September 1876.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces,

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore.
" " " *of Saugor.*
" " " *of Narsinghpur.*
" " " *of Hoshangabad.*
" " " *of Raipur.*
" " " *of Bilaspur.*
" " " *of Seoni.*
" " " *of Danish.*
" " " *of Nagpur.*
" " " *of Wardha.*

I am directed to send you copies of the marginally noted letters that have passed between this office and Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company of Bombay. You will also receive, in a separate packet, separate samples of the various kinds and qualities of wheat, as described and classified by Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company. A portion of each sample should be given to each of your Tahsildars, and the Chief Commissioner wishes that these samples should be shown to as many of the leading agriculturists, malguzars, and ryots as possible, and that the respective places which these kinds of wheat occupy in the market should be explained.

Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company, Bombay, dated 11th July 1876, to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in reply, No. 2744-195, dated 15th July 1876.
Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Company, dated 20th August 1876, to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

2. The cultivators should be exhorted to pay attention to the cultivation of a wheat which is sure to fetch a good price; to bear in mind the importance of keeping the wheat in their fields free from any admixture of pulses; remember the necessity of having all the wheat they sell in bulk of the same kind and quality; and to try the effect of *selecting* the seed they put down in their fields. The result of sowing *selected* seed would very soon become visible.

3. These are all matters that can easily be made comprehensible to the native farmer, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that you and your Tahsildars will again and again impress on them the advantage of acting up to the advice given them.

4. This Office Circular, No. 25 of the 4th August, has suggested a way to strengthen your hands in the matter and to interest the cultivators themselves; and you will perceive from a notice in the *Gazette*, that the Nagpur District Fund Committee have made a beginning in the matter of improving of agricultural produce, by offering prizes for the best of large samples of grain exhibited at the Ramtek fair.

Dated Bombay, 11th July 1876.

From—Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.,

To—The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

By the mail to hand last week, we received from our Mr. R. V. Reid some very interesting information regarding the favour in which wheats grown in the districts of your Commission were now held in the Home market. The millers there are learning rapidly to appreciate the great advantage to be derived from mixing these grains with those grown in England, especially after a wet harvest with them, the reason being that the extreme dryness of the Indian grain serves to absorb much of the excess of moisture from the Home grain, and reduces the average of what is thus mixed to a proper condition of moisture.

2. Mr. Reid then remarks upon the injury done to the market of this wheat at Home by the large admixture of foreign grains. As this is a question in which we know you have particularly interested yourself, and as it is one of great importance to us, being, as we are, the largest exporters of the article from Bombay, we gladly lay before you our knowledge on the subject, and will be happy to provide you with any further information you may require with regard to it.

3. The quantity of pure wheat exported from Bombay is very small compared with that of the lower and adulterated qualities; but under present circumstances it does not pay as well to ship the former as the latter, the scarcity of the best wheat here making the margin of price between it and the lower kinds greater on this side than in the Home market. On an average, the cost of good wheat is 1 shilling per 100 lbs. dearer to ship than the other, and fetches only 6 pence to 9 pence more in Liverpool. We send you herewith two samples of *best* quality shipped by one of our neighbours, which obtained top prices on account of purity.

4. This pure wheat, called by the natives "Ek dana Pissie," comes mostly to the Seonee and Etarsi stations from the Bhopal State, and is found in Doleeria market; and its present value in England is from 10 shillings to 10 shillings 3 pence per cental (100 lbs.)

5. The wheat that comes from Nagpur is pretty free from admixture of foreign grains, but contains a large percentage of hard red wheat which prevents its getting as good a price as the pure white Pissie.

6. The largest export from Bombay is of the Mundie Pissie, which comes from the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore—from Sehora Road, Chhindwara, and adjacent stations; this in itself is a very pretty grain, but much depreciated owing to heavy mixtures of foreign seeds. Mr. Reid writes in this connection :—

"Fearful are the complaints of *dhall* and gram in it, principally the ***wild*** dhall, ***which discolours the flour.***

7. There can be no doubt that this injurious result is brought about by carelessness and want of method in sowing, and we think that a great improvement would very soon be forthcoming if by any means the ryot could be persuaded to be more careful in sowing an unmixed grain.

8. The wheat trade with India is now becoming more important every day, and it is, of course, for the interests of all concerned that the character of the article should suffer as little as possible from the primitive and ignorant way in which the ryot is content to farm. Notwithstanding the advanced period of the season, we propose to send you at our first leisure samples showing the various descriptions of grain as they come to this market in their order of merit.

No. 2741-125, dated 15th July 1876.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,

To—Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., Bombay.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and am to say that the subject of improving the quality of the wheat produced in these provinces and preventing its admixture with inferior grains has already been under the Chief Commissioner's consideration. I enclose copy of a circular addressed to district officers, and also copy of a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, asking to be supplied with samples of the best kinds of wheat. If you would, either yourselves or in concert with the Chamber of Commerce, supply samples showing the best kinds of grain, and the order in which they come, the Chief Commissioner will be much obliged, and will do what lies in his power to impress on the ryots the advantage of clean sowing, and of preserving their wheat from admixture with inferior grains. No doubt, improvement will be gradual; but the Chief Commissioner is confident that, in time, the ryots will desist from sowing various kinds of grain in the same field when they find that by doing so they spoil their market, and the better kinds of wheat will be cultivated if it is known that they fetch a higher price.

There are some ten districts in these provinces whence wheat is procured, and these are divided each into three or four sub-divisions; and it is desirable that every sub-divisional officer should have small samples of the wheats in their order of merit, so that the Chief Commissioner hopes you will be able to send samples large enough to supply a small sample to each, say not less than two lbs. of each kind of wheat.

The Chief Commissioner will, at all times, be glad to receive hints or information from you which may enable him to enlarge the market for any of the staples of these provinces.

Dated Bombay, 28th August 1876.

From—Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.,

To—The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

REFERRING to our letter of 11th July on the subject of the sowing of wheat, we now beg to enclose railway receipt for two bags sent to your address, containing standard samples of the descriptions of grain grown in the districts of your Commission, and known in the Home markets.

These we have divided into five small bags containing one half-hundredweight each.

No. 1.—White (Ek Danna), despatched to this market from Seonee and Etarsi stations.

„ 2.—White Pissie from districts near Nagpur.

„ 3.—Mundie Pissie „ „ Jubbulpore. (These three descriptions we described in our letter of 11th July).

„ 4.—Red Pissie from districts near Simree.

„ 5.—Akola Pissie.

These descriptions of red wheat are daily coming into greater favour in the French market, a good business having taken place with Marseilles at favourable prices. The Simree has only a small percentage of hard grains, this admixture being on a larger scale in the lower quality from Akola; in the latter description, the hard Kuthia grain is found as much as ten per cent., and its presence serves considerably to diminish the value of the bulk.

We may mention that the cause of our being unable to send you these samples earlier is due to the great difficulty that always exists, at the close of the season, in procuring reliable samples to represent the fair quality of the crop.

Captain W. Tyler, Inspector of Railways.

Question 236.—What is the exact meaning of a "permissive block?"

The permissive system ought not "to be called a block at all; it is more properly a permissive system; instead of keeping the trains apart from one another, under the permissive system, they are allowed to follow one another at certain *intervals of time* that are kept between the trains, but those intervals may be lost after the trains have passed the block station."

* * * * * *

Question 237.—Then the permissive block is, in "fact, hardly any security?"

It is really *no block at all*; but "it does act in this way that it gives a caution at certain times and places to the Engine Drivers."

* * * * * *

Also on the South Eastern Railway, except on the new Suburban Sections where the Board of Trade Inspectors enforced the use of visible signals, nothing is used but single stroke bells and the indespensable Train Book; and the following extract from evidence before the same Committee will show that the original Block system was worked by these only.

Mr. C. Eborall, General Manager, South Eastern Railway.

Question 1089.—"Have you got the Block system on any part of your line?"

"Yes; we adopted the block system in 1851; we are in fact the authors of the block system."

Question 1091.—"Having had so much experience of it, are you in favour of the block system?"

"I am very strongly in favour of the block system; in fact I would not be without it. I should consider it would be unsafe to work the South Eastern Railway without the block system."

There is indeed but one block system, but there are various means of working it; and as the signals necessary to work it have to be sent over distances varying from ½ mile to 10 miles, it is more convenient to employ electricity either to work needle indices or semaphores, or to tell a man to raise his large semaphore, than it is to employ ropes ten miles long to pull up distant signals; and the block system can be worked either by verbal messages, by bell calls, or by miniature distant signals.

I think then we shall be less liable to a confusion of meaning if we adhere to the following definitions, *viz.*:—

I.—Block system means intervals of space.

II.—Permissive block system means intervals of time.

III.—Electric index or semaphore system means (what Mr. Winter describes as the block system) far distant signals worked by electricity and used in conjunction with the block system.

A perusal of Part V of Mr. Winter's report, and a little consideration will show that what he terms the "Line Clear System" as ordered by Government, in Rule 2 of the General Regulations issued under Act XVIII of 1854, is neither more nor less than the block system pure and simple; but there is ample evidence to show that, on nearly all, if not all, the Guaranteed Railways in India, it is habitually neglected in favour of the "Permissive Block" or "Time Interval System."

The following questions now present themselves for consideration, *viz*:—

I.—Is it possible to work the absolute block system on a single line?

II.—Can it be worked without extra establishment?

III.—What are the causes of the faults pointed out in Mr. Winter's Sections VI, VII and VIII of the present system of working adopted on all Indian lines except those in Madras?

IV.—What is the result of the "Time-table system?"

The answers are—

I.

Between the years 1869 and 1872, the block system was introduced on the following single lines in the United Kingdom, *viz.*:—

Cambrian.
Caledonian.
North British.
Bristol and Exeter.

II.

See Proceedings of House of Lords Committee.

Mr. H. Cattle, Traffic Manager, Cambrian Railway.

Question 641.—"How do you arrange your signal boxes on the Cambrian Railway?"

"We utilize the Station Masters themselves. We have some block stations where we have only two men employed, and some where we have only one man."

Question 642.—"Under the block and interlocking systems on the Cambrian Railway some of the instruments are in the stations, and some in the signal boxes, are they not?"

"Yes, that is so."

Question 643.

This question and answer, which is too long to quote, go on to describe how the block instruments cannot show a reverse signal without the use of a key kept in charge of the man on duty.

III.

In para. 3 of the Consulting Engineer's letter No. 565, paras. 4 and 5 of the Agent's letter No. 822, and Sections VI, VII and VIII of Mr. Winter's paper, there appears a general condemnation of the "Line Clear" system as adopted by the Railways in Bombay and Northern India.

That is, not the "Line Clear" or "Block System" distinctly ordered by Government, but the means (invented first I believe on the East Indian Railway, and used universally on the others) for carrying out the permissive block.

That is, "is Line Clear for No. *X* goods" asked for in an ordinary telegram? The line may not be really clear, as No. *Y* passenger may be still on the Section, but No. *X* goods is told to come on, and gets what is called a "Caution Line Clear." No. *Y* passenger arrives, and it depends to a great extent on the Station Master's memory whether No. *X* goods arrives before he sends No. *Z* extra to meet it.

The dangers of this "Memory" system are as shown in both the papers now under discussion objected to by both the Railways in the Madras Presidency, but this system has nothing to do with the "Absolute Block" or "Permissive Block," it is merely a means of working either one or the other.

It may and must be complicated* by the use of a "Through wire," to which I will refer further on, but the real remedy to the difficulties Mr. Winter points out, and Messrs. Elwin and Church and Colonel Shaw-Stewart agree in, is the "Train Register" book.

There is no reason why, if verbose telegrams be still insisted on, the train register book should not be used in addition to them, but this book (never used in India except when it was employed on the famine line in Tirhoot) is the foundation of the whole English block system, and whether Line Clear be asked for and given by bells alone, by code calls on Morse sounders, or actual messages, it tells any one looking at it the state of the section on each side of him at a glance.

It was by means of the train register books and single stroke bell that the block system was first started on the London and South-Eastern Railway in 1851, and what can be done by it and bells alone is shown by the fact that on one occasion six years ago Spa Road Station worked 892 trains in 18 hours. On the other hand a reference to the various reports on English Railway accidents will show that those as per margin were attributed by the Inspecting Officers to the want of train books.

Accident at Bricklayers Arms Goods Station of the Great Eastern Railway, on the 20th November 1863.
Ditto on the Bolton Branch of the L and N W R on 21st January, 1865.
Collision near Dalston Junction of the North London Railway on 6th November 1867.
Collision at Brick Lane Siding Junction, G E R, on 2nd November 1868.
Collision on the Stour Valley Line on 16th August 1871.

IV.

As to the result of the time-table system.

In Section III of Mr. Winter's remarks, his first paragraph really bears more on the advantages of a "Station to Station" instead of a "Through wire" than on the use of Electric Semaphores, but in para. 2 of his Section II he points out that the time-table system depends on its being worked by men of "long experience" "intimately acquainted with the section of the line under their charge," whilst in para. 2 of his Section III he describes the responsibility thrown on these men. Again, Mr. Church referring to Mr. Winter's remarks shows in his para. 4 that this system depends entirely on a man understanding his work, knowing the time-table of his Section by heart, and remembering it.

That is, although the responsibility of remembering where the trains are is lifted from the shoulders of Native Station Masters on to those of District Traffic Superintendents, the time-table system of the Madras Railway depends as much on memory as the train message system originated on the East Indian Railway.†

On the other hand, we have the experiment on the Tirhoot line in 1874, where with more than double the Madras Railway Traffic a train register book enabled the Government Telegraph Signallers, none of whom had been employed on a Railway before, to commence working with no Traffic Superintendent, no time-table, and only one experienced Station Master to 7 or 8 stations.

* See para. 2 of Mr. Winter's Section VII.

† Indeed the accident that occurred at the end of last month on the Madras line was due to the Engine-driver forgetting to stop at an unusual station.

We now come to the subject of working trains on the "through wire" system.

To render this clear I give in the margin a diagram of the telegraph connections now in use on the Indian State Railways. The upper line shows the "through," the lower the Station-to-Station or train wire and their respective instruments and batteries.

On the through wire half the battery is at either end of the line; the current is permanently on, and any station breaking the circuit by pressing down its key causes every instrument in the circuit to work.* Hence if A call H, both C and F hear what is going on, and neither can communicate until A and H have stopped.

If A call F, F only knows that he is wanted by hearing his own name given (either in full or abbreviated), and until he answers, he does not know who called him. Hence on this line a Signaller who can read the code calls must be present.

On the train wire there is a battery and two instruments at each station, and the circuit is completed at each. On this line, if D hear his left hand instrument call, he knows that it can only be C calling him; and *vice versâ* C knows that no one else but D can call him on his right hand instrument.

Except on the Cawnpoor and Lucknow Section of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway this scheme has not yet been perfected up to its original design, *viz.*, that at each Station there should be an electric bell† worked automatically by the signalling sounders.

That is, it is intended to place a bell between the two instruments, say at C. When the Station Master has other business to attend to, he will put the bell into circuit; either of his instruments being worked from B or D will then ring his bell; when he returns to his desk, he will throw his bell out of circuit, receive and send signals as usual, and then on again leaving re-adjust the bell circuit.

This plan works into the train book system. That is, each Station should have a train book of which the right hand page belongs to his right hand instrument and right hand section, and similarly the left hand instrument and left hand page belong to his left hand station.

* In some cases the electric circuits are arranged somewhat differently, but the results are the same.

† This bell could be made (if so desired) to be heard down to the distant signals; it is only a question of larger bells and more battery power.

On looking at the connections it will be seen that, if F ask E for "Line Clear," C or D cannot possibly hear the call and give Line clear to the wrong section.

If A wants to send a message to D or G, on which there is no communication on the through wire, C or F receive the message, and repeat it on the train wire sections C D or F G.

Now omitting all question of train safety, and considering message traffic only, it is evident that, as on the through wire no two stations can talk at the same time, the fewer stations there are the better.

It is found in practice that about five or six stations can be connected on the through wire ; this will cover therefore about 150 miles without repetition, say 300 miles with one, and 450 with two repetitions. For distances over that, a third wire may be required.

When we attempt to use a through wire for train working, it is necessary to ensure an immediate reply, that at every station a signaller must constantly be on the watch. By using a station to station wire for the trains, whether bells be used or no, any one may watch the instrument, and as, when his instrument works, he must know his station is called, he can then call the signaller, who, when he is Station Master also, can, when not absolutely wanted at the instrument, attend to his other duties.

It may be assumed that the "through wire" goes into the more important stations (it must never miss more than two smaller stations) where there are more men to attend to the call, but even if they do not attend, inattention to an ordinary message must be of infinitely less importance than inattention to the train instrument.

In designing this method it has been considered that the object of a Railway Telegraph is not that of a Telegraph Department proper. The latter has to cover the longest distances in the shortest possible time, and its local is unimportant in comparison with its through traffic.

The object of a Railway telegraph has been conceived to be the safety of trains and passengers, and the absence of any delay to trains.

When, however, in order that the speed of a Telegraph Department proper may be imitated for through messages, one of the Railway wires is used to cover long distances, and the second is used as a subsidiary message wire on the through circuit system, it becomes nearly useless for train messages.

The Madras Railway telegraph is always in good order, and yet from Mr. Winter's Report, Part III, we see the result of a through wire. The "through wire" plan was in imitation of other Indian Railways tried on the Delhi Section of the Rajpootana State Railway when it first opened, and on one occasion where say F asked E for Line Clear, C thought D asked and gave it, although E had just sent off a train towards F, consequently two trains met; but they were luckily stopped without a collision.

If from the foregoing we allow that a station-to-station wire is the correct means of working trains, it would appear reasonable that this should be the first wire to be thought of in scheming a set of telegraph connections for any Railway. It may be worked by—

I.—Needle instruments, as on the East Indian Railway line.

II.—Morse sounders alone, as on the State Railway lines.

III.—Morse sounders and a bell, as on the Cawnpore and Lucknow Section of the Oudh and Rohilkund line.

IV.—Bell alone, as on the London and South-Eastern Line, or by

V.—Bells and electric semaphores, as on most of the English lines.

Having laid down this wire, the number of wires for messages much depend on their number, and also to a great extent on whether it is considered that a Railway telegraph be designed for the use of the Railway in the first instance, and for private messages when these can be carried without interfering with Railway work ; or whether it be designed in the first instance to carry private messages, and to consider the revenue derived from them of more importance than a slow but sure service for the use of trains.

In conclusion, I would summarise that—

I.—The line clear system ordered in the Regulations issued under Act XVIII of 1854 is the "Block System."

II.—This is in India generally neglected for the permissive block.

III.—The block system is used on single lines in Great Britain, and therefore can be used.

IV.—The block system does not depend on electric semaphores, which are but one of the methods of working it.

V.—A train register book is the original basis of the English block system ; has worked on the South-Eastern Railway for 26 years, and is so simple that men utterly ignorant of train working have in India brought it into use at a moment's notice.

VI.—The time-table system (which would never be allowed by the Board of Trade) is a system dependent on the memory and local experience of Traffic Superintendents.

VII.—The first essential of Railway telegraphy is a station-to-station wire.

P. S.—As it may be of use, I annex a Newspaper cutting of the report of the House of Lords Committee on the block and interlocking systems.

THE PREVENTION OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Regulation of Railways (Prevention of Accidents) Bill have agreed to the following Report :—

"1. The Bill proposes to enforce upon all Railway Companies the obligation of securing an interval of space between trains following each other on the same line of rails, which is now generally effected by what is called the block system, and it also proposes to enforce the interlocking system.

"2. These systems are explained in the evidence by the railway inspectors and by other witnesses whom the Committee have examined.

"3. For the purpose of working the block system, there must be frequent signal stations provided with means of communication, so that a clear course for every train may be secured.

"4. The arrangements necessary to effect this object must vary according to the circumstances of the line, and the peculiarities of the traffic.

"5. There is a general concurrence of opinion among the witnesses in favour of the block system on all important railways which carry passengers.

"6. Experience has proved that this system is compatible with the highest rates of speed.

"7. On some railways, where the block system exists on their entire lines, the speed is stated, in the case of certain trains, to be between 50 and 60 miles an hour.

"8. There are many single lines where the block system has been found indispensable for the safety of the traffic.

"9. The system called permissive block does not afford the security of the block system and cannot be recommended.

"10. The interlocking system has been devised to prevent divergence between the points and signals at stations and junctions.

"11. The Committee had the advantage of seeing a model that supplied information which cannot easily be obtained from the evidence.

"12. This system was first introduced in the year 1856. It has been adopted on the most important lines of railway throughout the country, and the witnesses concur in recommending it on lines where there are numerous junctions and frequent trains. It is now enforced by the Board of Trade at all new junctions.

"13. The block system and the interlocking system are not necessarily connected, but the union of the two systems is strongly recommended on all important lines of railway.

"14. It is admitted that some lines could not be efficiently and safely worked without a combination of the two systems.

"15. In the case of the following railways, the evidence shows the mileage over which the block and interlocking systems have been already adopted, and the progress now being made in the further extensions of these improvements.

"16. The South Eastern and the Bristol and Exeter Companies have adopted the block system on their entire lines, and are gradually extending the interlocking system at all principal stations and junctions.

"17. The Midland Railway Company have adopted the block system on a large portion of their main lines, and are extending the interlocking system.

"18. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company are extending the block system, and have a contract for the expenditure of a large sum during the current half-year in providing the apparatus for the interlocking system.

"19. The Metropolitan Railway is worked throughout on the block and interlocking systems.

"20. The Great Northern have the block system over the main line, and the interlocking system is also being largely introduced.

"21. The Caledonian Railway Company have as yet made little progress in introducing these improvements ; they expect, however, in a few months to open 100 miles under the block system, and are going on faster with the interlocking than with the blocking.

"22. The North Eastern Company have the block system in operation on the larger portion of their main line, and are introducing it over the whole of their lines where there is much traffic, as fast as the labour market will allow. They are also extending the interlocking system over the whole of their lines, except the mineral lines.

"23. The Great Eastern have the block system on part of their line, and have for many years partially adopted the interlocking system.

"24. The London and North Western have the block system in operation or in course of construction over a large portion of their main line. They have during the last five years expended, and are still expending, large sums on the interlocking system.

"25. The London and South Western have the block system in operation over a large portion of their main line, and are at this moment extending it, and have introduced the interlocking system at all their junctions and principal stations.

"26. The Great Western are fast introducing both systems, and have established workshops to expedite the construction of interlocking apparatus.

"27. The North British have some miles under the block system, and are gradually extending the interlocking system, under the direction of the Board of Trade.

"28. The Highland Railway have the block system over the whole of their line, and they have the interlocking system at their junction stations.

"29. It may be confidently stated that the general safety of railway travelling would be increased by the more extensive employment of the block and of the interlocking systems.

"30. Some witnesses stated that these precautionary arrangements and mechanical appliances tend to lessen the sense of responsibility in the engine-drivers. Such an effect may have been produced, but nevertheless the advantages resulting from the introduction of these systems are practically admitted by all the witnesses, and, in the judgment of the Committee, decidedly preponderate.

"31. The policy of enforcing these systems upon all Railway Companies by severe penalties for default requires, however, to be further considered.

"32. A perfect system of interlocking requires many complicated arrangements, such as refuge sidings, alteration of signal stations, and other changes, which, especially where the junction unites two lines under the management of different Companies, involve matters of difficult adjustment. The evidence will explain more fully the cost and complex character of these arrangements.

"33. Railway Companies have, during the last five years, paid 2,348,000*l.* in compensation for injury to passengers and goods, and therefore have a direct pecuniary interest in rendering their lines safe.

"34. There are many lines of railway, some used solely for conveyance of minerals, and some small branch lines, where few trains run in the course of the day, which could not reasonably be required to incur the expense of these appliances.

"35. This matter is important inasmuch as many short branch lines have been projected in different districts, which might be left without railway accommodation, if additional expenses were imposed on the construction and working of such lines.

"36. It is right also to notice that the adoption of these systems, if it were indiscriminately required in all cases, would involve a large expenditure, which would bear with great severity upon the lines where the traffic is scanty and the risk of collision very small.

"37. The evidence taken by the Committee proves that Railway Companies are now making increased exertions to introduce both the block system and the system of interlocking.

"38. The Bill provides that these systems shall be universally adopted on all railways within five years from the present time.

"39. The arrangements indispensable for the efficient working of these systems throughout all the important lines of the country could not, it is said, be completed within that period. In many cases an entire remodelling of the stations will be required, and as this would have to be accomplished without suspending the traffic, the change, if compulsorily enforced, might be attended with much inconvenience and some danger.

"40. A clause might be introduced into the Bill giving the Board of Trade power to prolong the time named in the Act for the completion of these systems.

"41. This course would impose on the Board of Trade a grave responsibility during the interval of time conceded to the Railway Company, and if an accident from collision should occur during the intermediate period, the Board of Trade would be blamed for not having used the power with which Parliament had invested the department.

"42. The inspectors of the Board of Trade, in their annual reports, have called attention to many other measures for the prevention of accidents, besides the two which are mentioned in this Bill. If these two systems were made compulsory, Railway Companies might rest content with fulfilling the requirements of the law, and be less inclined to expend money on other improvements, which, though not enforced by law, may be conducive to public safety.

"43. It is desirable, as stated in the report of 1870, that improvements should be introduced by those who are intrusted with the management of railways, especially in cases where success depends upon care in construction, maintenance and daily discipline.

"44. Relying on the great exertions recently and very generally made by different railway companies to extend the block and interlocking systems, and the improvements now in progress, the Committee recommend that the Bill should not be proceeded with during the present Session. They recommend, however, that the Board of Trade should call for such information as may enable the inspectors in their annual reports to state especially the progress made in their adoption on all passenger lines. Parliament will then be in a condition to decide whether or not it would be right to require the further and more prompt extension of these systems on the lines where they are necessary.

"45. And the Committee have directed the minutes of evidence, together with an appendix, to be laid before your Lordships."

OBSERVATIONS.—The memorandum drawn up by Major Mallock concerning the aid in working afforded to Railways by the electric telegraph is a paper

that will be of the utmost practical value generally to the Railway Administrations in India. The different systems for working in use have been well described and well defined.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council records with pleasure his sense of the value of the paper and the soundness of the conclusions it illustrates.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Director of State Railways, and the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. A. CROMMELIN, Major-Genl., R. E.,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XIX regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 23rd March 1877.

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 20th and 21st March 1877.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the pre-sent week.	Number of people employed: Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Grants, including the large works authorised in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee: During the pre-sent week.	Average rainfall, i.e., the average of all the talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	646,944	Rain in one Taluka. Slight importations of grain. Small-pox continues in some Talukas.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	3,338	3,485	·33	2,46,733	1,39,021	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	34½ 28½	34⅓ 28½	24·94	14·4
Násik ...	8,113	2,000	729,252	250,000	Grain supply abundant ...	Ditto ...	14,400	15,400	2·11	4,39,931	1,71,411	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	32 26	32 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,650	773,938	677,376	Grain imports enough. Migration continues. 3 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	17,025	18,472	2·38	5,52,140	3,38,102	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	25⅓ 24	25⅓ 24	24·3	10·65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	907,235	318,601	Grain supply plentiful. A few cholera cases in three Talukas.	Ditto ...	31,300	29,500	3·25	10,11,226	5,54,949	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	24 23	24 23	30·6	20·76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034	Eleven cents of rain. Grain supply good. Slight cholera in one Taluka.	Ditto ...	48,554	42,338	5·89	15,18,488	9,39,897	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	21 ...	21 ...	25·21	8·11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	1,064,002	461,000	Grain supply plentiful. 55 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	27,387	27,834	2·61	5,71,338	2,72,823	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 20½	19½ 19¼	54·60	25·43
Kaládgi ...	5,695	5,695	816,037	816,037	Grain supply sufficient. Migratory movements ceased. 90 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	28,514	26,895	3·29	7,91,031	3,97,413	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17¼ 17	16⅛ 16½	22·43	6·13
[illegible] ...	4,501	2,660	938,750	501,000	Grain supply plentiful. 353 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	25,000	22,000	2·34	5,94,522	2,85,447	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	18 19	18 19	30·48	21·34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	988,037	630,000	Importation of grain decreasing. Migration continues. 472 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	28,245	31,239	3·16	8,49,004	3,35,892	Jowari 43	17¼	17¾	26·39	13·81
TOTAL ...	54,355	34,183	7,963,927	5,018,992			223,763	217,163	2·72	65,74,413	34,34,955					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

A little rain has fallen in Sholapur.

2. A slight increase in the cost of grain is observable in Satara and Káladgi, and a slight decrease in Dharwar.

3. The number of people upon relief works in the nine affected districts is 217,163 against 223,763 last week; and there are also 3,051 hill-men and immigrants employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara.

4. Tables (A) and (B) are appended as before. It will be noticed that, on the 10th March, the number of people upon works under Civil agency had decreased to 29,526 as compared with 37,060 in the former week, while during the week ending March the 17th, the people upon Civil works had decreased to 18,765, the number upon works under Public Works Department agency being 193,223.

During the week in question there were, therefore, upon works under Civil agency, only about one-eleventh of the total number of labourers. The accounts received of the physical condition of the people on both classes of works continue to be satisfactory, and, except that in the Southern Mahratta Country, there are a few wandering bands of immigrants whose condition is somewhat low, the general condition of the population who are not upon relief works is understood to be, on the whole, good.

5. It may be interesting to notice the distribution of the people among the larger relief works which have been opened in the nine affected districts, and the following table gives the particulars for each Collectorate as regards all works employing 2,000 people, or more. It will be seen that three-fourths of the relief labourers are now employed upon the large works enumerated:—

Districts.	Works.	Number of labourers.	Total.	Remarks.
Khandesh.				
Nasik ...	Sinnar-Ghoti Road ...	6,535	11,037	
	Kherwari-Sinnar Road ...	4,502		
Ahmednagar..	Barighat-Kolhar Road ...	5,525	17,150	
	Dhond-Manmad Railway ...	9,170		
	Oojhar Canal ...	2,455		
Poona ...	Mutha Canal ...	9,603	22,501	
	Nira Canal ...	4,786		
	Matoba Tank ...	4,733		
	Shirsophal Tank ...	3,379		
Sholapur ...	Barsi-Yedsi Road ...	4,992	34,440	
	Pandharpur-Wangi Road ...	3,105		
	Sholapur-Barsi Road ...	3,178		
	Motibagh Tank ...	3,048		
	Ashti Tank ...	9,301		
	Sholapur-Takli Road ...	2,972		
	Road from Barsi Station to Barsi	2,610		
	Yedsi-Kusalam Road ...	2,949		
	Poona-Hyderabad Road ...	2,285		
Satara ...	Nehr Tank ...	6,376	22,043	
	Pingli Tank ...	5,705		
	Mhaswad Tank ...	9,962		
Kaládgi ...	Sholapur-Hubli Road ...	8,178	21,087	
	Sholapur-Bellary Road ...	4,058		
	Indi-Horti Road ...	4,149		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road ...	4,702		
Belgaum ...	Belgaum-Panchgaum Road ...	5,091	13,672	
	Arbhavi-Nargund Road ...	4,357		
	Sankeshwar-Lokapa Road ...	4,224		
Dharwar ...	Hubli-Kaládgi Road ...	10,409	17,822	
	Ron-Nawalgund Road ...	3,299		
	Poona-Hurryhur Road ...	2,068		
	Hubli-Sangaticope Road ...	2,046		
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	159,752	

6. Maps are not sent with this summary, as they would merely repeat the information contained in those sent with the last.

7. The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 10th March, upon charity in the relief of the aged and infirm poor; and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:—

Districts.	Collectors' discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolusion No. 312C. W.—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	95	83	617	848	80	519
Násik	3	8	192	3,799	589	3,765
Ahmednagar ...	741	195	6,178	3,324	336	2,339
Poona	2,631	1,145	11,408	13,676	1,382	15,791
Sholapur	474	514	15,807	10,660	893	5,251
Satara	18	13	1,248	* 872	* 107	* 4,744
Kaládgi	316	142	1,299	2,393	220	1,583
Belgaum	1,319	618	2,824	2,070	224	1,072
Dharwar	†	†	†3,285	†1,261	† 173	† 386
Total ...	5,597	2,718	42,858	38,903	4,004	35,450

* Return from the Executive Engineer for irrigation not received.

† Collector's returns not received.

The attention of Collectors has recently been again drawn to the necessity for searching out very carefully all isolated cases calling for charitable relief, and of freely using their discretionary grants in respect to such cases. This grant, it may be observed, is mainly for the purpose of charitably providing food for poor persons unable to work, but it is also used for the purchase of blankets for people urgently requiring them, and for other similar purposes.

8. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

9. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 5,258 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 15th March, and during the same week 3,092 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Násik-Bhusawal lines, making a total of 8,350 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October till the 15th of March to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 15th of March was 203,282 tons:—

Food-grains sent to	In October 1876.	In November 1876.	In December 1876.	In January 1877.	In February 1877.	In March (upto15th.)	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Ports ...	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	16,075	8,959	82,708
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur ...	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,471	12,477	6,711	101,854
North-Eastern line, from Násik to Buhsawul ...	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,615	2,622	1,654	18,720
Total ...	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,545	31,174	17,324	203,282

10. On the whole, the grain supply continues abundant, and the transference of the relief labourers to the Public Works Department works is making very satisfactory progress.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	Number of people employed. During the past week.	Number of people employed. During the pre-sent week.	Number of people employed. Percentage of labourers to population of district.	Allotments granted. Rs.	Expenditure up to latest known date. Rs.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. Ordinary prices.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the past week.	Prices of staple grain in lbs. per rupee. During the pre-sent week.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States ...	5,408	2,999	1,373,988	620,482	Jowari is slightly cheaper, and bajri slightly dearer. Cholera continues, and out of 474 cases, 211 proved fatal.	Roads Tanks Miscellaneous*	14,888	20,929	1·52	3,31,730	2,56,078	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18¾ 19½	19¼ 18¾
Akalkot ...	498	373	79,222	58,000	No change	Ditto	2,024	2,613	3·34	30,270	27,642	Jowari 61	21	20½
Jath ...	884	879	64,000	63,698	Grain importations continue. Public health generally good.	Ditto	325	552	·86	26,694	21,591	Jowari 63	17⅞	17⅞
Phaltan ...	397	397	59,124	59,124	About half an inch of rain has fallen	Ditto	424	447	·75	15,400	7,189	Jowari 54	29⅜	29⅜
Sawant Wari ...	904	...	190,814	...	Grain importations and exportations are small. Cholera in six villages.	Ditto	194	189	·09	857	387	Nachani 55	27¾	27¾
Savanur ...	70	18	15,757	2,020	Report not received ...	Ditto	98	91	·57	10,000	330	Jowari 61¾	...†	...†
Total ...	8,161	4,666	1,781,855	803,254			17,953	24,821	1·19	4,14,951	3,13,217			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon relief works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XIX.)

Districts.	For the Week ending 9th December 1876.		For the Week ending 16th December 1876.		For the Week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the Week ending 30th December 1876.		For the Week ending 6th January 1877.		For the Week ending 13th January 1877.		For the Week ending 20th January 1877.		For the Week ending 27th January 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd February 1877.		For the Week ending 10th February 1877.		For the Week ending 17th February 1877.		For the Week ending 24th February 1877.		For the Week ending 3rd March 1877.		For the Week ending 10th March 1877.		For the Week ending 17th March 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
Khandesh	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981	322	3,012	322	3,932	222	4,262	70	2,233	90	3,128	33	3,331
Násik	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	15,883	...	15,493	...	12,320	...	16,022	...	16,891	...	10,986	...	11,597	...	14,015
Ahmednagar ...	12,161	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	15,758	9,907	15,332	5,528	13,095	1,680	9,847	997	9,837	912	10,861	686	16,443	411	17,495
Poona	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	22,354	28,649	20,866	24,623	20,363	16,334	22,374	15,299	26,365	12,213	31,787	7,638	23,801	3,393	23,914
Sholápur	58,052	30,595	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,625	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,486	22,873	20,173	27,813	19,581	32,139	14,537	36,451	12,115	36,304	8,973	40,262	3,589	38,864
Satara	1,476	12,113	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745	93	23,363	125	23,424	316	24,396	377	20,272	297	27,086	79	27,047
Kaládgi	11,217	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,054	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973	4,205	46,470	3,913	28,562	4,717	22,348	5,979	20,361	6,242	22,582	5,280	21,615
Belgaum	7,382	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	13,565	6,966	8,909	7,526	9,370	4,094	14,461	1,901	15,876	3,454	15,468	3,272	21,231	4,257	17,426
Dharwar	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	25,879	1,189	27,239	1,564	25,788	1,691	27,892	1,940	26,143	2,328	26,215	1,723	29,516
Total ...	104,604	129,253	111,402	146,195	116,454	172,093	120,809	172,284	120,024	184,437	136,629	194,818	130,645	202,612	100,661	179,347	79,577	184,051	63,659	183,045	47,613	176,549	39,680	184,318	37,060	174,415	29,526	192,335	18,765	193,223
Grand Total ...	233,857		257,597		288,547		293,093		304,461		331,447		333,257		280,008		263,628		246,704		224,162		223,998		211,475		221,861		211,988	
Ratnagiri	...	...	381	255	1,379	323	996	497	1,829	512	1,567	815	1,869	1,500	2,069	2,281	2,345	2,399	232	599	363	1,323	668	1,416	150	503	465	1,260	457	1,164
Kanara	...	...	524	176	1,533	167	1,781	219	1,976	301	2,165	392	2,461	352	2,284	207	1,225	176	924	236	1,044	194	1,280	196	1,126	85	1,100	181	...	...
Total ...	...	...	905	431	2,912	490	2,777	716	3,805	813	3,732	1,207	4,330	1,852	4,353	2,488	3,570	2,575	1,156	835	1,407	1,517	1,948	1,612	1,276	588	1,565	1,441	457	1,164
	...		1,336		3,402		3,493		4,618		4,939		6,182		6,841		6,145		1,991		2,924		3,560		1,864		3,006		1,621	
Grand Total of the 11 Districts ...	233,857		258,933		291,949		296,586		309,079		336,386		339,439		286,849		269,773		248,695		227,086		227,558		213,339		224,867		213,609	

B.

TABLE showing the Weekly Expenditure and description of persons employed on Relief Works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies, respectively.

(Accompaniment to Statement No. XIX.)

Week ending	Public Works Department Agency.				Civil Agency.				Grand Total of			
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.					Rs.					Rs.				
1876.															
9th December ...	3,05,247	54,602	55,295	20,321	129,253	47,256	41,173	16,175	104,604	5,62,592	8,67,839	101,858	96,468	36,496	233,857
16th December ...	3,85,854	61,514	62,363	22,273	146,195	50,135	44,099	18,168	111,402	6,67,117	10,52,971	111,649	106,462	40,441	257,597
23rd December ...	4,68,861	72,613	72,068	31,372	172,093	51,865	45,879	17,130	116,454	7,82,472	12,51,333	124,478	117,947	48,502	288,547
30th December ...	5,78,813	71,046	73,350	27,838	172,284	52,383	50,039	18,396	120,809	8,98,535	14,77,348	123,429	123,389	46,234	293,093
1877.															
6th January ...	6,56,063	75,804	79,256	27,548	184,437	50,326	49,696	20,002	120,024	10,29,974	16,86,037	126,130	128,952	47,550	304,461
13th January ...	7,42,703	80,281	83,781	30,626	194,818	58,656	58,122	19,851	136,629	11,01,099	18,43,802	138,937	141,903	50,477	331,447
20th January ...	8,59,609	82,112	88,325	32,375	202,612	55,137	55,540	19,968	130,645	12,91,443	21,51,052	137,249	143,865	52,343	333,257
27th January ...	9,27,536	73,912	77,090	28,354	179,347	42,120	43,634	14,907	100,661	13,93,419	23,20,955	116,032	120,724	43,252	280,008
3rd February ...	9,67,240	74,536	80,093	29,422	184,051	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	24,81,077	107,509	115,120	41,072	263,628
10th February ...	10,44,050	72,562	80,644	29,839	183,045	26,594	27,735	9,530	63,659	16,70,401	27,14,451	99,156	108,379	39,169	246,704
17th February ...	10,54,664	71,297	78,411	26,841	176,549	19,522	21,017	7,074	47,613	18,27,752	28,82,416	90,819	99,428	33,915	224,162
24th February ...	11,18,019	74,518	81,918	27,882	184,318	16,044	17,599	6,037	39,680	19,16,923	30,34,942	90,562	99,517	33,919	223,998
3rd March ...	11,46,343	72,589	76,051	25,775	174,415	15,417	16,211	5,432	37,060	20,22,113	31,68,456	88,006	92,262	31,207	211,475
10th March ...	11,58,480	76,987	85,094	30,254	192,335	12,071	13,308	4,147	29,526	21,51,479	33,09,939	89,058	98,402	34,401	221,861
17th March ...	11,71,448	78,770	85,084	29,369	193,223	5,436	4,494	1,832	18,765	22,63,507	34,34,955	84,206	89,578	31,201	211,088

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone having been entered.
These figures are for the nine distressed districts only. The people upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara are shown in Table A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th MARCH 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 23rd March 1877.

The Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 17th March. Statements and maps as noted marginally accompany. No report has been received from South Arcot, and telegrams only from Kurnool and Kistna as usual.

1. District Average prices.
2. ,, Relief return.
3. Taluq ,,
4. Classification of outlay.

Maps—Madura, Chingleput, Nellore, Bellary, Salem, Coimbatore, Cuddapah.

2. *Prices.*—There is scarcely any change, and prices may be said to be stationary. Rice has fallen slightly in Madura, probably owing to importation, and rice and cholum are cheaper in Salem. The very high prices noted last week in the Darampury taluq in the latter district continue. They are attributed to short imports. Prices in Kurnool have again stiffened.

3. *Rainfall.*—Rain, which has been most welcome, has fallen in every district from which report has been received, except Chingleput. The rain appears to have come from the westward, and fell in the three southern taluqs of Bellary (from ·8 to 1·5 inch), and slightly in Anantapur; in the north-western parts of North Arcot; in all the taluqs of the Cuddapah District; in Kurnool and Kistna; and in those taluqs of the Nellore District which lie under the hills; but the rain did not reach the coast. It was heaviest in Punganoor (2 inches) and Palmanair (1 inch) of North Arcot; and in the Cuddapah District, in Kadiri (3·75), Pulivendala (2·15), and along the Pennair Valley in Cuddapah and Sidhout. The Pennair had a good fresh, and was 2 feet over the annicut at Nellore for some hours.

4. There was a separate belt of rainfall in the southern districts. In Tinnevelly there was a general fall of about 2 inches; in Madura rain fell in all taluqs except Ramnad, but was heaviest in Melur (1·35), Palin (2·0), and Periyakolam (2·2), and the Board have been informed that 9 inches were registered on the Palni hills, which drain into the two last-mentioned taluqs, where many tanks have been filled. The line of rainfall passed from Madura, through the two western taluqs of Trichinopoly, into the south and east of the Salem District (Namkul ·9, Salem 2·25, Trichengode 4 inches); but the rain did not enter the Salem Subdivision, turning west again into the Bhowany (2·4 inches), and Collegal (1·0) taluqs of Coimbatore. There was from ¼ to ½ an inch over the southern and central taluqs of Coimbatore, and a good fall on the Nilgiris.

5. This rainfall cannot much affect cultivation, except, perhaps, the hot-weather well crops in the south, or prices; but must do much to mitigate anxiety as to water-supply, and will start some herbage, especially on the hills, for the cattle to feed on for a time.

6. *Grants and Outlay.*—The grants to the 17th March for works and gratuitous relief were Rs. 1,00,60,283; against this have been spent Rs. 91,75,156. The following is the usual summary of Statement No. 4:—

Classification of outlay on works in progress.

Roads—	In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.
New works	1,13,622	28,43,565
Repairs	61,868	7,52,671
	1,75,490	35,96,236
Irrigation works	30,777	4,17,720
Miscellaneous	38,473	4,39,421
	2,44,740	44,53,377

The increasing proportion of outlay on irrigation works and repairs rather than construction of roads is satisfactory.

7. *Numbers on relief works.*—The district totals compare as follow with last week:—

	10th March.	17th March.	
Kistna	2,755	3,439	+ 684
Nellore	54,546	39,720	— 14,826
Cuddapah	57,231	56,276	— 955
Bellary	2,18,319	2,30,713	+ 12,394
Kurnool	1,91,546	1,92,028	+ 482
Chingleput	7,308	6,092	— 1,216
North Arcot	15,109	15,374	+ 265
South Arcot	616	...	— 616
Trichinopoly	...	...	...
Madura	6,784	6,274	— 510
Tinnevelly	1,561	1,144	— 417
Coimbatore	24,418	23,476	— 942
Salem	45,346	42,801	— 2,545
	6,25,539	6,17,337	— 8,202
	29,879	30,860	+ 981
	655,418	648,197	— 7,221

8. The points for notice are the great decrease in Nellore, notwithstanding that the numbers on the East Coast Canal are nearly stationary and the increase in Bellary. On the former point no explanation is given in the Nellore report. The taluq details are compared in the margin, and it will be seen that though there is a general decline, the decrease is accounted for by a falling off in the taluqs of Kavali and Kanigiri. The Collector will report the cause.

	10th March.	17th March.	
Gudur ...	2,555	1,494	— 1,061
Rapur ...	491	564	+ 73
Nellore ...	1,281	1,562	+ 281
Atmakur ...	5,593	4,626	— 967
Kavali ...	15,587	8,930	— 6,657
Udayagiri ...	10,138	11,095	+ 957
Kandakur ...	7,884	6,350	— 1,534
Kanigiri ...	6,142	1,677	— 4,465
Ongole ...	1,064	760	— 304
Darsi and Podili ...	2,494	1,557	— 937
Venkatagiri ...	1,317	1,105	— 212
	54,546	39,720	— 14,826

9. *Bellary.*—The taluq figures for this district are as follows :—

	10th March.	17th March.	
Adoni	51,776	50,016	— 1,760
Alur	21,914	23,112	+ 1,198
Ghooty	13,513	13,832	+ 319
Tadpatri	8,985	9,470	+ 485
Anantapur	8,083	10,378	+ 2,295
Dharmavaram	3,031	7,247	+ 4,216
Penkenda	2,698	2,777	+ 79
Hindupur	1,408	894	— 514
Madaksira	7,880	6,974	— 906
Raidrug	8,721	8,696	— 25
Bellary	47,116	48,279	+ 1,163
Hospett	3,513	12,867	— 646
Sundoor	1,343	1,362	+ 19
Kudlighi	10,856	10,162	— 694
Harpanhalli	11,298	13,125	+ 1,827
Hadgalli	6,184	11,522	+ 5,338
TOTAL ...	2,18,319	230,713	+ 12,394

there is thus a general tendency to increase in the district, but the increase is very great in Hadgalli, Dharmavaram, and Anantapur. The cause cannot be gathered from the reports. The fall in Madaksira and Hindupur seems attributable to cholera chiefly. The Collector is requested to report why the numbers in Hindupur taluq are so extraordinary low. From remarks in the detailed report it is gathered that the children under seven years of age, who are allowed 3 pies a head, are entered amongst the coolies on some of the works. This is of course wrong; they ought to be entered under gratuitous relief, and the Collector will be instructed accordingly. The fact may explain the increase in numbers in some taluqs.

10. The Cuddapah, details show decrease in Budwail and increase in Voilpaud, but in other taluqs no change of importance. The fall in Chingleput is in the Madurantakun taluq, and seems due to completion of works. In North Arcot and Coimbatore there is nothing particular to note. In Salem the decline occurs in Salem and Trichengode taluqs, and is probably due to the rainfall, which gives hopes of some cultivation under wells.

11. *Rates of wages.*—The scale of wages prescribed in G. O., 31st January, is now reported to be in force everywhere except in the sub-division of Cuddapah, where the old rates of 2 annas, 1 anna 4 pie, and 10 pie are still paid. The Acting Collector will call upon the Sub-Collector to explain at once why the orders of Government have not been carried out.

12. *Gratuitous Relief.*—The numbers in receipt of this form of relief have greatly increased as shown below :—

	10th March.	17th March.	
Kistna	184	397	+ 213
Nellore	5,204	5,595	+ 391
Cuddapah...	1,256	2,600	+ 1,344
Bellary	17,575	25,853	+ 8,278
Kurnool	11,233	31,577	+ 20,344
Chingleput	5,666	6,006	+ 340
North Arcot	1,398	1,712	+ 314
Madura	328	537	+ 209
Tinnevelly	272	260	— 12
Coimbatore	1,093	1,759	+ 666
Salem	3,740	5,594	+ 1,854
TOTAL ...	47,949	81,890	+ 33,941

13. The increase is almost entirely due to the inclusion of children under seven, whose parents are on the works. That in Kurnool is very great; and 28,000 of the total in the district are due to this cause. This is 15 per cent. of the number on the works; and as, according to the census, children under six in that district are 20 per cent. of the population, considerable further increase is to be anticipated. Some portion of the increased numbers is due to the operation of the orders of Government regarding village inspection and relief.

14. The details of total outlay are as follows :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Relief works	3,92,129	88,74,011
Gratuitous relief	20,093	3,01,145
	4,12,222	91,75,156

The grants sanctioned by the Board to date amount to Rs. 1,02,41,493.

15. The following statement shows advances made under the Land Improvement Act :—

	In the week.	Up to the week.
Nellore	...	12,846
Cuddapah	2,249	22,009
Bellary	...	1,270
Tinnevelly	6,445	14,175
Salem	50	50
	8,744	50,350

16. The Special Establishments entertained for relief purposes are as follows according to the most recent returns :—

	Relief.		Wages.		Accounts.		Total.		Superior Officers included.	
	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.	Number.	Monthly pay.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cuddapah ...	247	10,578	68	723	100	1,138	415	12,439	15	7,971
Bellary ...	856	16,581	225	3,145	76	1,543	1,157	21,269	8	3,455
Kurnool ...	392	16,884	83	852	63	772	538	18,508	20	8,887
Chingleput ...	86	2,078	5	63	3	34	94	2,175	1	641
North Arcot ...	133	4,272	...	...	102	829	235	5,101	4	2,391
Madura ...	68	2,208	...	...	...	...	68	2,208	1	810
Tinnevelly ...	45	236	3	20	1	8	49	264	...	...
Coimbatore ...	71	1,552	...	...	9	103	80	1,655	1	425
Salem ...	161	6,213	12	144	68	981	241	7,338	5	2,710
TOTAL ...	2,059	60,602	396	4,947	422	5,408	2,877	70,957	55	27,290

17. In Madras Town there were 9,454 resident and 12,362 non-resident paupers on the average relieved daily. There were 628 in hospital on the 17th, and 142 died in the week, of whom 125 were in hospital. The outlay by the Commissioner of Police was in the week Rs. 21,933, and up to the week Rs. 2,78,159.

(True Extract)

(Sd.) H. E. STOKES,

Secretary, Board of Revenue.

No. 1.

Average Number of Government Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee of different Grains and Rainfall in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, 2ND SORT.			CHOLUM.			RAGI.			CUMBOO OR SAZZA.			WHEAT.			HORSE-GRAM.			RAINFALL.		
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
																			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kistna	8·39	8·74	19·60	11·65	11·90	31·63	13·27	13·97	37·67	10·98	11·13	36·66	7·27	7·53	13·16	11·90	12·03	29·46	1·12	2·35	...
Nellore	7·80	7·96	15·60	10·03	9·93	27·88	11·96	11·92	31·72	9·52	9·79	28·35	7·38	7·28	12·33	9·00	9·02	25·34	0·35	0·68	0·09
Cuddapah	7·50	7·40	14·14	9·44	9·32	22·91	9·77	9·69	26·78	8·18	7·96	24·42	6·38	6·49	12·10	8·37	8·13	25·87	1·06	1·09	...
Bellary	7·21	7·22	13·67	8·86	8·87	25·15	8·78	8·92	26·20	8·32	8·33	23·29	6·45	6·70	12·53	9·14	8·85	27·29	0·21	0·21	...
Kurnool	7·14	7·36	14·72	8·91	9·17	28·25	9·89	9·91	31·05	9·31	9·29	29·23	7·69	7·32	13·82	8·32	8·59	26·78	0·92	1·06	...
Chingleput	9·39	9·39	16·39	10·24	10·60	...	11·06	11·03	23·13	10·78	12·32	...	6·35	6·35	9·94	11·32	11·32	20·56	...	0·13	...
North Arcot	8·07	8·10	14·50	9·54	9·61	21·40	9·66	9·80	21·36	8·55	8·75	19·86	5·93	6·25	10·50	10·12	10·41	24·62	0·24	0·31	0·21
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	7·90	7·68	13·77	16·80	16·80	23·10	10·74	10·74	24·63	10·16	10·16	22·86	5·94	5·94	9·77	10·86	10·78	25·10	0·51	0·55	0·62
Madura	8·42	8·00	14·88	12·96	13·12	36·77	10·52	10·29	30·33	10·66	10·71	30·38	5·50	5·46	10·17	11·50	11·63	26·38	1·09	1·11	0·96
Tinnevelly	8·06	8·06	12·20	...	9·00	22·50	10·63	11·23	29·63	10·60	11·45	29·50	6·35	6·35	8·14	11·25	11·70	18·74	1·98	2·08	1·07
Coimbatore	7·86	7·98	12·44	9·38	9·72	20·03	9·97	10·15	22·59	10·48	10·57	22·48	6·27	5·97	10·27	10·09	10·24	22·95	0·46	0·51	0·25
Salem	7·21	7·00	13·39	8·70	8·56	22·07	8·75	8·92	22·32	8·31	8·37	22·10	6·15	5·87	10·44	9·53	9·53	23·61	0·81	0·81	0·25
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received ...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877

DISTRICTS.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.		TOTAL OUTLAY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF DISTRESS.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	NUMBER OF COOLIES EMPLOYED ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.				NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Kistna	85,000	...	3,664	35,917	50,856	1,630	137	...	...	...	3,439	...	...	...	397
Nellore	4,53,000	5,70,024	22,624	4,95,493	4,95,493	43,837	3,228	15,907	17,660	6,153	39,720	...	...	...	5,595
Cuddapah	17,20,000	12,81,440	45,376	12,36,476	14,02,659	2,976	489	21,023	28,177	7,076	56,276	...	...	...	2,600
Bellary	38,16,000	24,90,737	1,21,838	26,97,354	33,37,355	1,79,226	7,510	86,652	116,879	27,182	230,713	4,310	5,623	15,920	25,853
Kurnool	30,21,000	...	1,25,391	28,32,644	28,82,644	21,732	3,793	...	...	...	192,028	...	...	...	31,577
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,51,996	12,428	78,500	1,12,438	18,252	1,296	2,913	2,733	446	6,092	1,207	1,669	3,130	6,006
North Arcot	2,45,450	2,70,672	10,693	1,39,902	1,81,279	1,235	330	6,816	6,363	2,195	15,374	578	575	559	1,712
South Arcot	15,000	...	...	Report not received.		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	71	2.712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	93,748	90,850	4,346	36,785	51,071	1,704	62	2,395	3,473	406	6,274	182	236	119	537
Tinnevelly	44,200	19,777	977	6,387	7,308	843	92	672	324	148	1,144	59	112	89	260
Coimbatore	2,00,000	2,08,570	14,021	1,29,161	1,67,156	1,374	164	5,282	17,191	1,003	23 476	520	690	549	1,759
Salem	2,11,000	5,51,894	30,771	1,99,275	2,33,040	28,336	2,992	17,120	22,020	3,661	42,801	1,082	1,581	2,931	5,594
Malabar	5,520	...	...	Report not received.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,00,60,283	...	3,92,129	78,87,965	88,74,011	3,01,145	20,093	...	...	...	617,337	...	...	...	81,890

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 3.

Taluqwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877.

District.	Taluqs.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of Persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah.	Jammalamadugu	...	1,05,427	2,027	74,303	75,282 851	486	49	699	712	350	1,761	62	54	26	138
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,688	5,233	1,02,365	1,02,417 3,068	...	...	1,998	4,497	1,074	7,569	...	...	...	...
	Prodattur	...	1,16,803	423	46,766	49,977 1,542	425	45	1,198	1,742	383	3,323	80	145	24	249
	Cuddapah	...	1,19,152	3,691	76,808	96,189 10,024	...	...	1,689	2,271	541	4,501	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	...	1,04,569	3,343	53,686	53,686 1,313	89	64	1,578	1,837	1,516	4,931	61	106	22	189
	Sidhout	...	66,302	1,495	43,694	43,754	...	...	1,041	1,203	237	2,481	...	...	...	...
	Pullumpett	...	1,04,941	6,878	76,308	76,558 988	...	...	3,890	5,125	783	9,798	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri	...	2,33,558	5,155	2,08,097	2,22,269 17,139	453	98	1,709	2,381	605	4,695	53	52	48	153
	Royachoti	...	2,10,000	3,044	90,082	1,14,884 15,593	602	97	952	1,183	422	2,557	52	159	270	481
	Madanapalli	...	Not given	9,256	2,59,208	2,59,428 31,726	829	44	3,234	3,642	773	7,649	237	307	494	1,038
	Voilpad	...	Do.	4,831	2,05,159	2,25,971	92	92	3,035	3,584	392	7,011	70	110	168	348
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,81,440	45,376	12,36,476	14,02,659	2,976	489	21,023	28,177	7,076	56,276	...	...	...	2,600
Nellore.	Gudur	...	37,540	635	25,832	25,832	6,005	782	596	659	239	1,494	186	217	182	585
	Rapur	...	26,135	274	18,979	18,979	2,397	72	254	225	85	564	34	55	50	139
	Nellore	...	13,452	312	11,515	11,515	3,387	58	374	939	249	1,562	...	...	...	147
	Atmakur	...	97,495	2,601	88,428	88,428	15,028	104	1,612	2,410	574	4,626	151	239	376	766
	Kavali	...	97,750	6,520	85,055	85,055	6,283	584	4,210	3,705	1,015	8,930	276	413	718	1,407
	Udayagiri	...	1,15,387	6,819	1,06,101	1,06,101	1,426	466	4,230	4,837	2,028	11,095	176	232	273	681
	Kandukur	...	90,225	2,955	85,405	85,405	3,409	421	2,581	2,685	1,084	6,350	79	170	263	512
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	436	30,467	30,467	567	144	635	734	308	1,677	84	155	24	263
	Ongole	...	790	20	173	173	1,519	285	42	21	8	71	87	99	91	277
	Addanki Division ...	...	9,650	437	7,532	7,532	187	40	232	377	80	689	15	20	6	41
	Darsi	...	8,000	340	6,300	6,300	8	...	150	203	50	403	...	...	...	...
	Podile	...	5,600	434	3,898	3,898	584	80	575	352	227	1,154	38	72	...	110
	Zemindaree Tracts ...	...	34,000	841	25,808	25,808	3,037	192	386	513	206	1,105	210	187	270	667
	Total ...	4,53,000	5,70,024	22,624	4,95,493	4,95,493	43,837	3,228	15,907	17,660	6,153	39,720	...	...	...	5,595
Salem.	Salem	...	1,11,979	7,093	47,061	49,478	4,593	96	3,542	4,664	620	8,826	113	130	128	371
	Ahtoor	...	27,077	4,486	8,138	8,256	434	24	1,715	2,443	355	4,513	16	14	11	41
	Namkul	...	53,804	2,876	18,599	19,772	1,556	60	2,263	1,703	378	4,344	26	46	18	90
	Trichengode	...	69,691	3,013	23,444	27,937	1,785	30	2,444	2,052	231	4,727	78	98	87	263
	Tripatur	...	38,327	1,326	9,233	9,288	3,312	870	952	1,368	285	2,605	145	128	58	331
	Uttengiri	...	57,154	3,060	17,178	17,953	3,768	438	1,612	1,941	505	4,058	138	210	222	570
	Darampury	...	59,269	2,943	22,735	30,621 1,650	7,819	1,083	2,000	3,727	669	6,396	437	832	2,304	3,573
	Oossoor	...	74,102	2,277	28,182	37,524 1,197	3,458	280	707	1,015	138	1,860	63	64	60	187
	Krishnagiri	...	60,491	3,697	24,705	28,614 750	1,611	111	1,885	3,107	480	5,472	66	59	43	1 68
	Total ...	2,11,000	5,51,894	30,771	1,99,275	2,33,040	28,336	2,992	17,120	22,020	3,661	42,801	1,082	1,581	2,931	5,594
Chingleput.	Madrantakam	...	9,430	240	4,915	6,409	580	56	26	34	19	79	47	77	82	206
	Conjeveram	...	16,032	383	4,843	10,776	2,254	193	329	112	20	461	313	378	777	1,468
	Chingleput	...	9,301	215	5,993	7,821	1,047	129	202	186	71	459	209	179	580	968
	Trivellore	...	49,990	2,115	13,737	17,934	144	10	706	641	39	1,386	9	9	...	18
	Saidapett	...	57,938	1,293	32,937	42,213	13,815	753	761	970	228	1,959	583	986	1,630	3,199
	Ponnery	...	9,305	8,182	16,075	27,285	412	155	889	790	69	1,748	46	40	61	147
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,51,996	12,428	78,500	1,12,438	18,252	1,296	2,913	2,733	446	6,092	1,207	1,669	3,130	6,006
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly	5,000	...	...	71	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura.	Madura	...	22,665	1,005	6,461	6,461	33	6	492	503	25	1,020	8	7	11	26
	Tirumangalam	...	9,946	637	2,147	5,232	6	2	425	499	202	1,126	2	...	2	4
	Melur	...	2,329	67	758	758	10	8	24	45	...	69	5	4	9	18
	Dindigul	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palany	...	54,640	2,637	26,346	28,648	1,405	46	1,454	2,426	179	4,059	167	225	97	489
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	8,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	90,850	4,346	36,785	51,071	1,704	62	2,395	3,473	406	6,274	182	236	119	537
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	24,093	1,158	12,704	22,617 1,424	30	15	1,431	549	528	2,508	...	...	...	...
	Chendragiri	...	10,558	333	3,460	4,018	216	3	171	127	37	335	6	...	...	6
	Palmanair	...	11,396	714	5,371	19,458 513	11	6	889	405	6	1,300	4	3	...	7
	Guriattam	...	19,827	697	4,799	4,799 365	9	3	78	90	...	168	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	47,548	1,894	34,418	42,071 1,633	153	24	519	2,034	449	3,002	161	140	134	435
	Arcot	...	32,758	652	19,916	21,213 1,699	300	...	603	554	32	1,189	...	...	...	...
	Wallajah	...	28,760	625	15,032	15,032 85	...	...	453	551	42	1,046	340	374	324	1,038
	Tirthany	...	14,320	2,071	8,539	8,539	248	140	1,732	1,505	647	3,884	14	8	7	29
	Punganur	...	63,046	2,135	27,158	28,825 445	84	50	604	374	328	1,306	13	29	67	109
	Arconam	...	14,019	100	7,885	7,885	...	...	80	40	40	160	...	...	...	...
	Tripatty	...	2,424	153	254	267	24	21	38	31	13	82	4	3	7	14
	Narayanavaram	...	468	9	18	18	36	36	78	33	3	114	36	18	20	74
	Maderpauk	...	1,455	152	348	348 10	124	32	140	70	70	280	...	...	...	...
	Kungundy	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,45,450	2,70,672	10,393	1,39,902	1,81,279	1,235	330	6,816	6,363	2,195	15,374	578	575	559	1,712

No. 3.

Taluqwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877.

District.	Taluqs.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress.		Outlay since the commencement of distress.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week.				Number of Persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week.			
				In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu	...	1,05,427	2,027	74,303	75,282 851	486	49	699	712	350	1,761	62	54	26	138
	Pulivendla	...	2,20,688	5,233	1,02,365	1,02,417 3,068	...	...	1,998	4,497	1,074	7,569	...	...	...	...
	Prodattur	...	1,16,803	423	46,766	49,977 1,542	425	45	1,198	1,742	383	3,323	80	145	24	249
	Cuddapah	...	1,19,152	3,691	76,808	96,189 10,021	....	...	1,689	2,271	541	4,501	...	...	...	...
	Budwail	...	1,04,569	3,343	53,686	53,686 1,313	89	64	1,578	1,837	1,516	4,931	61	106	22	189
	Sidhout	...	66,302	1,495	43,694	43,754	...	...	1,041	1,203	237	2,481	...	...	...	...
	Pullumpett	...	1,04,941	6,878	76,308	76,558 988	...	...	3,890	5,125	783	9,798	...	...	...	...
	Kadiri	...	2,33,558	5,155	2,08,097	2,22,269 17,139	453	98	1,709	2,381	605	4,695	53	52	48	153
	Royachoti	...	2,10,000	3,044	90,082	1,14,884 15,593	602	97	952	1,183	422	2,557	52	159	270	481
	Madanapalli	...	Not given	9,256	2,59,208	2,59,428 31,726	829	44	3,234	3,642	773	7,649	237	307	494	1,038
	Voilpad	...	Do.	4,831	2,05,159	2,25,971	92	92	3,035	3,584	392	7,011	70	110	168	348
	Total ...	17,20,000	12,81,440	45,376	12,36,476	14,02,659	2,976	489	21,023	28,177	7,076	56,276	...	...	...	2,600
Nellore	Gudur	...	37,540	635	25,832	25,832	6,005	782	596	659	239	1,494	186	217	182	585
	Rapur	...	26,135	274	18,979	18,979	2,397	72	254	225	85	564	34	55	50	139
	Nellore	...	13,452	312	11,515	11,515	3,387	58	374	939	249	1,562	...	...	...	147
	Atmakur	...	97,495	2,601	88,428	88,428	15,028	104	1,612	2,410	574	4,626	151	239	376	766
	Kavali	...	97,750	6,520	85,055	85,055	6,283	584	4,210	3,705	1,015	8,930	276	413	718	1,407
	Udayagiri	...	1,15,387	6,819	1,06,101	1,06,101	1,426	466	4,230	4,837	2,028	11,095	176	232	273	681
	Kandukur	...	90,225	2,955	85,405	85,405	3,409	421	2,581	2,685	1,084	6,350	79	170	263	512
	Kanigiri	...	34,000	436	30,467	30,467	567	144	635	734	308	1,677	84	155	24	263
	Ongole	...	790	20	173	173	1,519	285	42	21	8	71	87	99	91	277
	Addanki Division ...	...	9,650	437	7,532	7,532	187	40	232	377	80	689	15	20	6	41
	Darsi	...	8,000	340	6,300	6,300	8	...	150	203	50	403	...	...	...	...
	Podile	...	5,600	434	3,898	3,898	584	80	575	352	227	1,154	38	72	...	110
	Zemindaree Tracts ...	...	34,000	841	25,808	25,808	3,037	192	386	513	206	1,105	210	187	270	667
	Total ...	4,53,000	5,70,024	22,624	4,95,493	4,95,493	43,837	3,228	15,907	17,660	6,153	39,720	...	...	...	5,595
Salem	Salem	...	...	1,11,979	7,093	47,061	49,478	4,593	96	3,542	4,664	620	8,826	113	130	128	371
	Ahtoor	...	...	27,077	4,486	8,138	8,256	434	24	1,715	2,443	355	4,513	16	14	11	41
	Namkul	...	...	53,804	2,876	18,599	19,772	1,556	60	2,263	1,703	378	4,344	26	46	18	90
	Trichengode	...	...	69,691	3,013	23,444	27,937	1,785	30	2,444	2,052	231	4,727	78	98	87	263
	Tripatur	...	...	38,327	1,326	9,233	9,288	3,312	870	952	1,368	285	2,605	145	128	58	331
	Uttengiri	...	...	57,154	3,060	17,178	17,953	3,768	438	1,612	1,941	505	4,058	138	210	222	570
	Darampury	...	59,269	2,943	22,735	30,621 1,650	7,819	1,083	2,000	3,727	669	6,396	437	832	2,304	3,573
	Oossoor	...	74,102	2,277	28,182	37,524 1,197	3,458	280	707	1,015	138	1,860	63	64	60	187
	Krishnagiri	...	60,491	3,697	24,705	28,614 750	1,611	111	1,885	3,107	480	5,472	66	59	43	1 68
	Total ...	2,11,000	5,51,894	30,771	1,99,275	2,33,040	28,336	2,992	17,120	22,020	3,661	42,801	1,082	1,581	2,931	5,594
Chingleput.	Madrantakam	...	9,430	240	4,915	6,409	580	56	26	34	19	79	47	77	82	206
	Conjeveram	...	16,032	383	4,843	10,776	2,254	193	329	112	20	461	313	378	777	1,468
	Chingleput	...	9,301	215	5,993	7,821	1,047	129	202	186	71	459	209	179	580	968
	Trivellore	...	49,990	2,115	13,737	17,934	144	10	706	641	39	1,386	9	9	...	18
	Saidapett	...	57,938	1,293	32,937	42,213	13,815	753	761	970	228	1,959	583	986	1,630	3,199
	Ponnery	...	9,305	8,182	16,075	27,285	412	155	889	790	69	1,748	46	40	61	147
	Total ...	1,45,365	1,51,996	12,428	78,500	1,12,438	18,252	1,296	2,913	2,733	446	6,092	1,207	1,669	3,130	6,006
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	...	5,000	...	...	71	2,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura.	Madura	...	...	22,665	1,005	6,461	6,461	33	6	492	503	25	1,020	8	7	11	26
	Tirumangalam ...	...	...	9,946	637	2,147	5,232	6	2	425	499	202	1,126	2	...	2	4
	Melur	...	...	2,329	67	758	758	10	8	24	45	...	69	5	4	9	18
	Dindigul	...	...	1,270	...	1,073	1,073	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palany	...	...	54,640	2,637	26,346	28,648	1,405	46	1,454	2,426	179	4,059	167	225	97	489
	Ramnad	...	...	...	...	...	8,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	93,748	90,850	4,346	36,785	51,071	1,704	62	2,395	3,473	406	6,274	182	236	119	537
North Arcot.	Chittoor	...	...	24,093	1,158	12,704	22,617 1,424	30	15	1,431	549	528	2,508	...	...	...	...
	Chendragiri	...	...	10,558	333	3,460	4,018	216	3	171	127	37	335	6	...	...	6
	Palmanair	...	...	11,396	714	5,371	19,458 513	11	6	889	405	6	1,300	4	3	...	7
	Guriattam	...	...	19,827	697	4,799	4,799 365	9	3	78	90	...	168	...	...	...	...
	Vellore	...	...	47,548	1,894	34,418	42,071 1,633	153	24	519	2,034	449	3,002	161	140	134	435
	Arcot	...	...	32,758	652	19,916	21,213 1,699	300	...	603	554	32	1,189	...	...	...	...
	Wallajah	...	...	28,760	625	15,032	15,032 85	...	...	453	551	42	1,046	340	374	324	1,038
	Tirthany	...	...	14,320	2,071	8,539	8,539	248	140	1,732	1,505	647	3,884	14	8	7	29
	Punganur	...	...	63,046	2,135	27,158	28,825 445	84	50	604	374	328	1,306	13	29	67	109
	Arconam	...	...	14,019	100	7,885	7,885	...	...	80	40	40	160	...	...	...	...
	Tripatty	...	...	2,424	153	254	267	24	21	38	31	13	82	4	3	7	14
	Narayanavaram ...	...	...	468	9	18	18	36	36	78	33	3	114	36	18	20	74
	Maderpauk	...	...	1,455	152	348	348 10	124	32	140	70	70	280	...	...	...	...
	Kungundy	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,45,450	2,70,672	10,393	1,39,902	1,81,279	1,235	330	6,816	6,363	2,195	15,374	578	575	559	1,712

Talukwar Abstract of relief in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877—continued.

District.	Taluks.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 17th March 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. On relief works.	Outlay since the commencement of distress. Gratuitous relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Number of Coolies employed on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number of Persons in receipt of gratuitous relief on the last day of the week. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.								
Coimbatore.	Erode	...	40,640	1,851	13,199	28,751 / 1,703	44	24	1,182	2,274	164	3,620	40	68	35	143
	Palladam	...	33,223	2,099	30,813	37,721 / 3,098	155	15	647	3,803	164	4,614	23	34	56	113
	Oodumalpettah	...	56,950	4,109	36,088	41,363	650*	...	1,072	4,981	61	6,114	300	400	100	800
	Sattiamangalam	...	14,136	906	8,795	9,295 / 67	212	41	526	1,343	140	2,009	74	94	284	452
	Caroor	...	14,490	1,296	8,500	9,464	14	14	757	1,775	173	2,705	9	24	17	50
	Bhowany	...	15,370	1,192	11,698	11,698	220	59	294	781	121	1,196	37	16	24	77
	Pollachy	...	230	5	139	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	14,651	1,763	11,122	11,878 / 3,168	15	1	552	1,089	57	1,698	2	...	...	2
	Dharapuram	...	13,180	799	8,701	8,701 / 37	7	7	252	1,145	123	1,520	28	50	31	109
	Collegal	...	5,700	1	106	106 / 27	57	3	...	...	...	...	7	4	2	13
	Total ...	2,00,000	2,08,570	14,021	1,29,161	1,67,156	1,374	164	5,282	17,191	1,003	23,476	520	690	549	1,759
Tinnevelly.	Strivilliputtur	...	6,315	204	1,817	1,817	41	...	147	123	102	372	1	...	...	1
	Sattur	...	9,090	298	2,842	2,939	66	...	164	36	17	217	2	1	...	3
	Senkaraninarkovil	...	220	122	185	1,909	137	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
	Ottapidaram	...	4,152	353	1,543	1,543	599	92	361	165	29	555	55	110	89	254
	Total ...	44,200	19,777	977	6,387	7,308	843	92	672	324	148	1,144	59	112	89	260
Bellary.	Adony	...	5,80,400	26,767	2,82,910	5,49,072	35,538	1,148	20,911	22,536	6,569	50,016	849	809	1,831	3,189
	Alur	...	3,01,598	12,146	2,92,101	3,05,619 / 348	1,077	476	8,583	11,218	3,311	23,112	104	116	3,860	4,080
	Gooty	...	1,39,868	7,314	1,39,868	2,25,668 / 966	15,591	601	4,357	7,453	2,022	13,832	334	517	580	1,431
	Tadpatry	...	1,05,000	5,193	79,606	95,466	5,356	909	2,751	6,048	671	9,470	346	564	1,256	2,166
	Anantapur	...	1,24,202	5,678	85,385	1,02,809	827	57	2,129	6,350	1,899	10,378	47	60	31	138
	Dhermavaram	...	1,41,205	2,084	1,08,719	1,39,809	4,132	134	1,499	4,327	1,421	7,247	126	105	52	283
	Pennakondah	...	1,18,628	2,023	1,40,546	1,40,546 / 75,182	17,103	423	745	1,739	293	2,777	234	305	263	802
	Hindupúr	...	30,950	2,605	1,43,017	1,46,295 / 971	56,923	856	303	478	113	894	448	596	303	1,347
	Madakasira	...	13,830	4,166	1,67,820	1,67,820	17,456	1,377	2,187	4,211	576	6,974	733	917	1,303	2,953
	Raidrug	...	73,563	1,926	98,358	98,358	515	73	3,287	3,744	1,665	8,696	252	429	266	947
	Bellary	...	...	21,998	6,01,944	7,07,337	572	39	22,582	21,942	3,755	48,279	61	39	35	135
	Hospett	...	1,69,203	8,827	1,37,318	1,51,783	9,007	649	4,315	7,314	1,238	12,867	340	471	2,569	3,380
	Sundúr	...	35,300	905	30,840	30,840	239	67	500	687	175	1,362	40	89	46	175
	Kudligi	...	3,37,008	4,633	1,48,350	1,51,488	3,163	48	3,663	5,581	918	10,162	22	28	10	60
	Harpunhally	...	1,51,424	9,076	1,06,627	1,09,419 / 51	6,245 / 1,333	424	5,122	6,625	1,378	13,125	130	164	1,680	1,974
	Hadgally	...	1,68,558	6,497	1,33,945	1,37,508	4,149	229	3,718	6,626	1,178	11,522	244	414	1,835	2,493
	Total ...	38,16,000	24,90,737	1,21,838	26,97,354	33,37,355	1,79,226	7,510	86,652	1,16,879	27,182	2,30,713	4,310	5,623	15,920	25,853

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 23rd March 1877.

* Grant-in-aid to private charity.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 4.

Classified List of Expenditure on Relief Works for the Week ending Saturday, the 17th March 1877.

Districts.	Road works. New works. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Road works. New works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Road works. New works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Road works. Repairs. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Road works. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Road works. Repairs. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Irrigation works. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Irrigation works. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Irrigation works. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Miscellaneous. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Miscellaneous. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.	Total. Probable cost of works or amount sanctioned for their execution.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. In the week.	Total. Outlay on works in progress. To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,664	35,917	...	...	...	...	3,664	35,917
Nellore ...	4,56,100	20,526	4,03,534	1,500	...	1,661	76,000	1,116	66,110	36,424	982	24,188	5,70,024	22,624	4,95,493
Cuddapah ...	10,72,533	33,455	9,50,070	53,413	5,118	1,41,336	94,639	3,112	64,211	60,855	3,691	80,859	12,81,440	45,376	12,36,476
Bellary ...	12,16,350	42,840	12,34,986	8,34,404	43,777	5,13,408	1,98,166	5,331	1,76,351	2,41,817	7,892	1,70,665	24,90,737	99,840	20,95,410
Kurnool ...	Telegraphic summary has been received.														
Chingleput...	91,749	2,309	39,154	12,000	316	5,851	5,945	7,894	12,375	42,302	1,909	21,120	1,51,996	12,428	78,500
North Arcot	1,62,769	3,942	90,354	19,197	1,586	4,354	6,895	89	2,442	81,811	5,076	42,752	2,70,672	10,693	1,39,902
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	71
Madura ...	47,950	2,378	24,854	...	...	...	26,215	995	6,093	16,685	973	5,838	90,850	4,346	36,785
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,420	470	2,149	11,357	507	4,238	19,777	977	6,387
Coimbatore...	52,850	2,751	36,654	1,08,510	6,407	61,054	11,640	1,385	9,133	35,570	3,478	22,320	2,08,570	14,021	1,29,161
Salem ...	99,692	5,421	63,959	70,325	4,664	25,007	1,69,873	6,721	42,868	2,12,004	13,965	67,441	5,51,894	30,771	1,99,275
Total ...	31,99,993	1,13,622	28,43,565	10,99,349	61,868	7,52,671	5,97,793	30,777	4,17,720	7,38,825	38,473	4,39,421	56,35,960	2,44,740	44,53,377

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 5.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Relief Works up to 22nd March 1877, and Expenditure up to 17th March 1877.

Districts.	Amount sanctioned.	Total outlay since the commencement of distress up to 17th March 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	85,000	50,856	1,630
Nellore	4,53,000	4,95,493	43,837
Cuddapah	17,20,000	14,02,659	2,976
Bellary	38,16,000	33,37,355	1,79,226
Kurnool	30,21,000	28,32,644	21,732
Chingleput	1,15,365	1,12,438	18,252
North Arcot	2,45,450	1,81,279	1,235
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	2,712	
Madura	93,748	51,071	1,704
Tinnevelly	64,200	7,308	813
Coimbatore	2,00,000	1,67,156	1,374
Nilgiris	1,210	Not received.	
Salem	3,61,000	2,33,040	28,336
Malabar	5,520	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	Ditto.	
Total ...	1,02,41,493	88,74,011	3,01,145

Revenue Board Office;
MADRAS,
The 23rd March 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

FROM 1st APRIL to 28th FEBRUARY.

Year.	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Sind.		British Burma.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	277,406	2,45,42,830	178,501	1,43,54,397	209,797	1,03,58,684	88,539	43,01,917	3,832	68,543	28,736	1,25,928	786,814	5,37,42,299
1873-74 ...	267,423	2,36,59,327	178,129	1,43,46,888	210,850	1,04,12,699	91,791	44,67,707	4,894	72,444	21,471	1,15,898	774,558	5,30,74,963
1874-75 ...	282,303	2,45,66,626	178,832	1,39,20,714	214,807	1,06,53,863	88,242	42,98,345	4,424	64,342	24,227	1,17,559	792,835	5,36,21,449
1875-76 ...	274,163	2,41,04,237	182,465	1,41,63,170	216,257	1,07,53,999	95,329	46,48,001	5,782	79,274	30,609	1,46,170	804,605	5,38,94,851
1876-77 ...	276,230	2,40,57,268	188,095	1,45,37,500	208,381	1,03,71,437	1,00,772	49,03,876	5,119	70,837	28,273	1,26,957	806,870	5,40,67,875
Average ...	275,506	2,41,86,058	181,204	1,42,64,534	212,018	1,05,10,136	92,935	45,23,969	4,810	69,088	26,663	1,26,502	793,136	5,36,80,287

Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,
(Statistical Branch),
Calcutta, 28th March 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10th MARCH 1877.

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	CONDITION OF DISTRICTS AS REPORTED.	No. AND DESCRIPTION OF WORKS IN PROGRESS UNDER REVENUE OFFICERS. Roads.	Tanks.	Miscellaneous works.	Total.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WORKS OF ALL KINDS IN PROGRESS UNDER REVE. OFFICERS. During the week last reported upon.	During the week under report.	Daily average number of persons employed on works carried on by the Mys re Department Public Works.	Amount sanctioned up to date of report for works of all kinds in progress under Revenue officers.	Expenditure from these grants known up to date	PARTICULARS REGARDING GRATUITOUS RELIEF. Daily average number of persons relieved by kitchens.	Amount sanctioned up to date for gratuitous relief from Government grants.	Expenditure up to date from above grant.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAINS IN LBS. PER RUPEE. Ordinary prices 2nd sort rice.	Ordinary prices Ragi.	Prices during the week last reported upon. 2nd sort rice.	Prices during the week last reported upon. Ragi.	Prices during the present week. 2nd sort rice.	Prices during the present week. Ragi.	Average rainfall for five years in inches calculated up to 31st March 1876.	Total rainfall from 1st April 1876 up to 3rd March 1877.	Rainfall during the present week in inches.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 25
NUNDYDROOG. Bangalore	2,914	1,914	828,354	384,968	*Bangalore District.*—Markets moderately supplied, except in the Kankanhalli and Anekal taluks, where importation is slack, owing possibly to prevalence of cholera, and prices have slightly risen in some localities. Javari and Bengal gram sown in beds of tanks, sugarcane, irrigated ragi and potatoes are in tolerably good condition. Paddy is doing well in Hoskote and Davanhalli. No rain, except in the Dodballapur and Ndamangala taluks, where 40 and 50 cents were gauged respectively. Emigrants are returning in gangs and flocking into the large towns. Cholera prevails throughout the district; as also smallpox, fever and dysentery in some parts. Scarcity of water is severely felt almost everywhere. Murrain continues to prevail among cattle.	66	66	183	315	7,096	11,957	7,564	1,57,629	*69,430	12,878	9,614	4,550	26	60	13	18	13	17	35·	16·	...
Kolar ...	2,577	2,577	618,954	618,954	*Kolar District.*—Markets fairly supplied, except in the Gudibanda and Gumnayakanpalya taluks. Importation by rail at Kolar station has fallen off. No rain, except a slight drizzle at Chikballapur. Cholera is more or less prevalent in all the taluks, and fever and dysentery at Chikballapur; an insufficient supply of water is procured from wells with much difficulty; cattle suffer from want of fodder. Bengal gram, javari, sugarcane and ragi are thriving, and in some places the crops are being harvested. Price of ragi has slightly fallen.	37	189	86	312	5,794	3,616	3,778	1,41,246	92,195	1,831	8,520	7,774	32	80	13	17	12	16	25·4	14·9	...
Túmkúr...	3,606	3,606	632,239	632,239	*Túmkúr District.*—Markets sufficiently supplied, except in the Maddagiri taluk; slight drizzling rain fell in the Koratagere and Kunigal taluks, but the scarcity of water is felt everywhere, more particularly so in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk. Cholera prevails in all the taluks, except Túmkúr, Sira and Kunigal; small-pox also in Kadaba. Emigrants are returning. The mortality among the poorer kind of cattle has been great. Javari and Bengal gram are thriving in the Túmkúr and Maddagiri taluks, but they are withering in Kadaba. The wheat crop in Maddagiri promises fairly. Sugarcane mills are at work in the Kunigal taluk. The cocoanut and areca-nut gardens in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk are suffering much from want of moisture.	66	221	38	325	9,119	7,786	3,077	1,76,010	1,01,698	*10,030	18,593	15,124	28	106	12	16	13	16	27·4	15·9	...
ASHTAGRAM. Mysore ...	4,127	1,470	943,187	118,032	*Mysore District.*—Markets fairly supplied. Slight drizzle at Mysore, and in parts of the Periyapatna, Yedatore, Hoggaddevankote and Gundlupet taluks; about 80 cents of rain fell in and about Nanjangúd. Those subsisting on bamboo rice are reported to be suffering from a dysenteric affection, and others who obtain a bare subsistence on unwholesome food also suffer in this way. The condition of the district remains much as it was as per last return.	22	17	23	62	1,675	1,650	5,567	59,238	*27,253	1,263	1,200	1,884	24	70	13	20	13	20	24·3	20·8	...
Hassan ...	3,291	2,154	668,417	190,873	*Hassan District.*—Markets sufficiently supplied, except in Manjarabad, Arkulgúd, Channaraypatna and Nagamangala. This is probably due to the prevalence of cholera there. More than 1 inch of rain fell in some villages of the Arkalgúd taluk; 35 cents at Saklespur, and 5 cents at Hassan. There was a slight drizzle, too, in the Belur and Channaraypatna taluks. Sugarcane and Bengal gram in the taluk of Hassan, and paddy in Manjarabad, are drooping, as are also the areca and cocoanut palms in Harnhalli. Sugarcane in Attikuppa is in fair condition. In the Harnhalli and Hassan taluks there was a slight fall in prices. Cholera more or less throughout the district.	20	37	41	98	3,060	3,545	4,358	49,183	29,304	364	1,010	788	32	76	13	16	13	16	34·4	15·8	·05
NAGAR. Shimoga...	3,797	388	498,976	47,431	*Shimoga District.*—Markets moderately supplied. There was a slight drizzle in the Channagiri taluk; rabi paddy in fair condition; cholera is still prevalent in some localities.	10	12	47	69	640	675	2,507	41,874	21,970	503	450	230	30	76	13	18	12	17	38·4	18·3	...
Kadur ...	2,294	691	333,925	100,444	*Kadur District.*—Markets fairly supplied; 15 cents of rain fell at Chikmagalur, and 20 cents in the Tarikere taluk. Sugarcane and Bengal gram are being harvested, but in Tarikere taluk the crops are in a very drooping condition. Murrain among cattle continues, and they suffer much from want of fodder. Cholera, fever and small-pox prevail. Scarcity of water is much felt.	16	24	75	115	975	877	2,455	40,739	18,867	515	666	1,307	30	64	13	16	13	16	35·7	19·6	·15
Chitaldroog	4,471	4,238	531,360	511,204	*Chitaldroog District.*—Markets generally fairly supplied, but in some taluks the imports fell off. With the exception of parts of the Chitaldroog, Doddéri and Hosdurga taluks, the crops that it has been found possible to cultivate are in fair condition. There was a slight drizzle in some villages of the Kankuppa taluk: with this exception there has been no rain. Cholera prevails in all the taluks; small-pox also at Chitaldroog. The great want is water.	25	67	195	287	3,925	5,295	1,488	1,76,113	85,390	1,685	2,328	775	24	88	13	16	13	16	23·5	9·5	...
Bangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...		...	5	59	64	975	1,021	...	18,757	12,489	6,576	21,301	27,854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Municipality ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	8	8	254	178	...	...	...	1,716	20,571	8,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	27,077	17,038	5,055,412	2,604,145		262	638	755	1,6[illegible]	[illegible]513	36,600	30,794	8,60,789	4,58,596	37,361	84,253	68,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See next page for General Remarks.

* Explanation called for regarding the increase

The expenditure incurred by the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore is noted separately. In

Note.—The expenditure entered in column 15 includes the amount contributed by private subscriptions as

[illegible]pared with the previous week.

[illegible]ums for previous weeks it was included in the amount entered against the districts.

[illegible] Government grant-in-aid thereto. Column 14 shows only the Government grant, and not the private subscriptions.

General Remarks.

The condition of the province remains nearly the same as in the preceding report, but there are reasonable grounds for hope that some slight amelioration may be expected. Should the partial rains that have fallen during the current week be followed by a heavier general downfall, of which there is some indication, the numbers that it was originally estimated would have to be relieved in May and July may be considerably reduced. In the Nundydroog Division there has been drizzling rain and a few good showers in several taluks of each of the three districts, and in one some slight storage of water. Colonel Pearse writes somewhat hopefully of the prospect, and states, "Slight rain has fallen in several taluks, and I am in great hopes of a good downpour; if it comes, I feel certain, it will put the people in heart, and reduce our expenditure most materially."

From the Ashtagram Division a similar report has been received. In the two taluks of Periapatna and Yedatore, which, with Mandya and Harnhalli, were reported by Colonel Hay to be more severely famine-stricken than the rest, there have been showers, and heavier rain in Nanjangúd, Manjarabad, Belur and Arkalgúd. In the Nagar Division the rain apparently has been lighter and more partial; the expectancy of rain on the part of the agricultural population still confidently continues, and the preparations to meet the expected change are being most assiduously carried on. A noticeable feature in the collection of manure for their fields is, that the silt from the dry beds of the tanks is being largely made use of to supplement the ordinary kinds. Buchanan, in his "Journey through Mysore," calls attention to the careful way in which they collect and apply manure, and his observations are strongly corroborated in the present crisis. No rain was registered at the Observatory at Bangalore, but there has been much atmospheric disturbance, and, for the season of the year, unusual variableness in the direction of the wind, together with other signs indicative of a welcome change in the weather. Cholera still continues with scarcely abated intensity, but it is believed that the next week's returns will show that it is on the decline. On the cessation of the visitation, a chart will be drawn up for submission to Government, showing its rise, progress, culmination and decline, and a comparison with the outbreak that occurred in 1866 under somewhat similar conditions. The number of deaths for the week ending 8th March 1877 was 3,247, as below :—

Bangalore	...	...	328	Hassan	...	...	552
Kolar	...	...	827	Shimoga	...	...	24
Túmkúr	...	...	609	Kadur	...	...	105
Mysore	...	...	408	Chitaldroog	...	...	394

But probably some of these deaths were caused by famine diarrhœa. Excluding cholera and small-pox, the public health has been fairly good.

The markets continue to be well supplied with grain; and though there is a slight rise in prices reported in the Kolar and Shimoga districts, they generally are remarkably steady, and bear favourable comparison with the rates prevailing during the year of scarcity, 1866. In that year the carrying power of the railway was not so developed, as tested by the touchstone of prices, which were respectively during the height of the crisis at that time :—

Rice 9 lbs. per rupee as against 12¾ lbs. in current week.
Ragi 13½ lbs. ditto 16¾ lbs. ditto

The weight imported by rail was at the terminal station		3,458 tons,
at the Kolar Road Station	... ...	250 „
		4,708 tons,—

a large increase on the figures of the previous week, which were exceptionally low. Of this quantity, 3,194 tons were drawn from Madras, 361 from Beypore, 46 from Negapatam by the alternative route, and the remainder from neighbouring districts of the Madras Presidency. An unlooked-for export of grain from Mysore to Kolar Road to the extent of 23 tons has attracted the Chief Commissioner's attention. It is probably rice grown under the Cauvery Channels, which is much esteemed, and commands a ready sale.

The daily average number of people employed on relief works by the revenue officers shows an increase of 3,087 as compared with the previous week: the increase is chiefly in the Bangalore and Chitaldroog districts; but in Kolar and Túmkúr there has been a considerable falling off, and a corresponding increase in those gratuitously fed. This is in some measure due to the operation of the house-to-house visitation ordered in Proceedings Nos. 11381 of the 9th February last, but more critical enquiries are being made in this direction, and a scale for this form of relief, that demands the exercise of much judgment and careful administration, has been laid down for general adoption throughout the province, accompanied by brief rules, which it is hoped will ensure uniformity of practice and a more generally correct procedure.

Those persons employed by the professional department are doing good work on well-selected projects; those employed on relief works under civil agency are similarly doing useful work on irrigation works, village improvements, collecting metal on lines of roads already made but not metalled, and tracing new inter-village communications. A progress report of each work made up to the end of March has been ordered, and fuller details will be given in subsequent returns. Monthly registers of all employed on relief works, or gratuitously relieved during the crisis, are being prepared, but some little time must elapse before they can be called quite complete; no effort, however, will be spared to make them so. The Commissioners of Divisions have been asked to submit revised returns of affected areas, either by map colouration, or by talukwar or hobliwar statements; the results will appear, if possible, in the next return.

With regard to the subject of emigrated Mysoreans mentioned in the return for week ending 3rd March 1877, and the appointment of a special officer to arrange for their removal to their own taluks from Madaksira, Hindupur and Pennakonda, Colonel Hay reports that he also has issued to the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore special instructions, which appear very judicious, to arrange similarly for the return of any Mysore labourers who may have emigrated to the Wynaad. Colonel Hay considers it would be of advantage for the authorities of that district to place an officer at the frontier for the purpose of refusing admission to such as the Government of Madras may wish excluded; all of whom, he adds, can be received by the officer in charge of the Gundlupet road, and be either passed back to Mysore or employed in the Nanjangúd sub-division.

The return for the next week will be got up in an improved form. The tabular statement will be separated from the explanatory remarks, which will contain condensed information on all points connected with the condition of the province, for which purpose a diary of all the principal points has been opened. It is hoped that after the return for the week ending March 17th has been despatched, all future returns will be posted on the Saturday evening next succeeding that up to which all the provincial returns are closed.

The following typographical errors may be corrected in column 25 of the return for week ending 3rd March 1877 :—

Column 1, 6th line from bottom.—*For* 40 tolas, *read* 50 tolas.
„ 12th do. *For* provision, *read* pre-vision.
„ 51st do. *For* tip, *read* top.

J. PUCKLE,
On Special Duty.

Register of Rainfall recorded scientifically at the Government Observatory at Bangalore for each week in the year, as the usual monthly averages do not give sufficiently reliable information in a tropical climate.

Week.	Month.	Rainfall—Inches and Cents. 1874. I.	1874. C.	1875. I.	1875. C.	1876. I.	1876. C.	1877. I.	1877. C.	Remarks for 1877.
1st	January.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3rd		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5th	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8th		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9th		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
10th	March.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11th		...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	Week ending 10th March.
12th		...	...	...	86	...	7			
13th		...	...	1	56	...	47			
14th		...	...	...	31	...	...			
15th	April.	...	14	...	...	...	47			
16th		...	...	...	...	...	5			
17th		...	45	...	15	...	...			
18th		...	13	...	...	1	37			
19th		6	20	...	85	1	93			
20th	May.	1	12	2	39	...	34			
21st		3	88	...	35	...	93			
22nd		4	28	...	48	...	3			
23rd	June	...	20	1	69	...	1			
24th		...	83	1	43	1	42			
25th		...	28	...	7	...	21			
26th		...	30	...	14	...	67			
27th	July.	...	11	1	73	...	75			
28th		...	48	...	3	...	45			
29th		3	44	...	39	...	2			
30th		2	42	...	19	...	23			
31st	August.	...	28	...	63	1	66			
32nd		2	74	1	24	...	20			
33rd		1	51	...	59	1	60			
34th		1	96	...	86	...	58			
35th		1	45	1	59	...	50			
36th	Sep.	4	65	...	...	1	7			
37th		4	63	...	6	...	3			
38th		3	8	1	19	...	...			
39th		2	31	...	54	...	45			
40th		2	20	...	27	...	72			
41st	Oct.	...	59	...	...	...	...			
42nd		1	30	...	45	...	...			
43rd		2	56	1	39	...	...			
44th		1	75	...	...	...	...			
45th	Nov.	...	82	...	26	...	52			
46th		...	...	...	34	...	...			
47th		...	...	...	...	...	...			
48th		...	35	...	...	...	9			
49th	Dec.	...	9	...	...	...	...			
50th		...	1	...	3	...	...			
51st		...	...	...	...	...	...			
52nd		...	...	...	...	...	...			
		56	54	22	6	17	34			

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 21st March 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith. C.S.I.
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndra Mohan Tagore.

MILITARY LUNATICS BILL.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR E. B. JOHNSON introduced the Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums.

ACT XXIII OF 1867 CONTINUANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY introduced the Bill to prolong and amend Act No. XXIII of 1867. He said that he had nothing to add to what he had said on the last occasion, except as regards the statistics of crime, of which he then promised to give a more accurate account. Since the last meeting he had received a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, from which it appeared that whereas, before the passing of the Act, twenty-four officers were either killed or seriously wounded on the frontier within about twenty years, since the passing of the Act there had been only four such cases, and there was besides another attempted outrage within the last few days.

The Bill itself providing merely for a continuation of the existing law, and the amendment of it proposed being purely technical, to meet an executive arrangement which had been made since the passing of the Act, he did not propose to ask the Council to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, but, with His Excellency's permission, he would at the next meeting request the Council to take it into consideration, and if they agreed to do so, would ask them also to pass it.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL desired, with His Excellency's permission, to say a few words in regard to this Bill, as owing to the absence of any proposal for its reference to a Select Committee, there was no distinct motion before the Council, and consequently any remarks on the subject of it would, without such permission, be out of order. The hon'ble mover appeared to think that the acceptance of this Bill by the Council was such a purely formal matter that it need not be referred to a Select Committee, and in fact required little or no consideration. He (MR. COCKERELL), however, took a very different view of the question, and his object in desiring to draw attention to the circumstances of the case at the present stage of the Bill was to obtain further information, if any could be supplied, as to the need for the retention, or rather re-enactment—for Act XXIII of 1867 had already become extinct—of a law of such an exceptional character. He hoped that, unless what he had

now to say elicited the communication of more substantial grounds than had yet been put forward for the proposed enactment, the Council would hesitate before according its sanction to the measure. He thought that very possibly some members of the Council at least were not aware of the nature of Act XXIII of 1867, and if he were asked briefly to say what that Act was, he should say it was an Act to enable certain authorities in the Panjáb to hang a man first and to try him afterwards! But he submitted that an exceptional procedure, such as was provided by this Act, should only be adopted under very exceptional circumstances; and the question before the Council was whether at the present time the circumstances of the Panjáb were such as to call for exceptional legislation of this sort.

The special jurisdiction to be conferred by the Bill was of a kind that even the Hon'ble Member (Mr. Hope) who had charge of a Bill for extending certain portions of the Criminal Procedure Code to the Presidency-towns, had never, even at the period of his most uncompromising proposals for increasing the jurisdiction of the Presidency Magistrates, desired to confer upon those gentlemen! Now he would ask, what were the circumstances under which the Council was asked to sanction the re-application of this time-expired enactment to the whole of the Panjáb province? The hon'ble member had told the Council that during the ten years during which Act XXIII of 1867 had been in operation, there had been something less than six trials under special procedure, and as far as he (MR. COCKERELL) knew, the only grounds for immediately proceeding with the measure were contained in a paper which he would read to the Council. It was an extract of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Panjáb, dated the 24th July 1876.

"The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to observe that the provisions of this Act have been found rarely necessary to enforce, and at the present time in the Panjáb it might be argued with much force that it was undesirable to maintain this special legislation; but after full consideration, His Honour is of opinion that it may be wise to retain the power which Act XXIII of 1867 grants, as no harm is done should the provisions remain dormant, while an epidemic of fanaticism in some of the border-districts of the province might make it very desirable that the powers conferred by the Act should be in possession of the Local Government."

That was all that could be said apparently by the head of the province in favour of the hon'ble member's proposal, and it was particularly stated that it was only required for the frontier or border-districts. Now, as the Council was aware, since the passing of Act XXIII of 1867, Parliament had enacted, under 33 Vic., certain provisions by which His Excellency the Viceroy was enabled to put a special legal procedure of the kind contemplated by the Bill in force in the frontier-districts of the Panjáb province without coming to this Council for a formal enactment. He thought that laws of such an exceptional character as Act XXIII of 1867, should be brought upon the Statute-book with extreme reluctance, and only when the necessity for their being so placed was undeniable.

Such, he submitted, could not be correctly asserted as regards the present case; for the Act, 33 Vic., had been enacted, as he had always believed, for the express purpose of meeting emergent cases of this kind; his contention was therefore, that (1) it was doubtful whether there was any longer occasion for maintaining or reinstituting this special procedure in regard to certain criminal offences; (2) that in any case the need for the exercise of such special jurisdiction was confined to the Pesháwar and possibly other frontier-districts, and this could never justify the enactment of a special law for application to the whole of the Panjáb; and (3) that the proper remedy consisted in the exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor General by English Statute, as preferable to the interposition of this Council.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON said it appeared to him that his hon'ble friend, Mr. Cockerell, had divided his remarks into two heads. One was the procedure of Act XXIII of 1867, which he briefly described as a law which permitted certain petty officers to hang a man first and try him afterwards. MR. EGERTON submitted that that was not a correct description of the Act. It was an Act which was passed after full deliberation by this Council under the presidency of a Governor General who was particularly acquainted with the

condition and circumstances of the districts to which the Act applied; and so far from the procedure being lax, it was in his opinion as strict as the ordinary criminal procedure, and provided for assessors sitting with the Judge who presided over the Court which tried the criminals, and it differed from the ordinary criminal procedure in little else than providing that the sentences which were passed would not be subject to the sanction of the Chief Court of the Panjáb. He should not argue regarding the correctness of the procedure which the law provided any further than to say that it seemed unnecessary to do so, inasmuch as it was passed before in this Council, and had been in force for the last ten years without producing any of the evils which a law such as his hon'ble friend had described would be likely to produce.

The second point in his hon'ble friend's remarks related to the necessity for continuing the enactment. MR. EGERTON submitted that this was a point on which the opinion of the Local Government should be allowed the greatest weight. Although it had so happened, happily, that during the time the law had been in force a very small number of cases had been tried under its provisions, yet he thought the argument to be derived from that fact was one which might fairly be interpreted in favour of the continuance of the law and not for its abolition. It was probable that the short and speedy procedure which the law supplied had been effectual in preventing the outrages against which it was directed. And it was very possible that if this law were allowed to expire, it might be considered by the frontier-tribes that the opportunity had been given them of perpetrating outrages from which they had for some time abstained. Encouragement might be given to evilly disposed fanatics and might cost the lives of many European officers. And he thought it was desirable, as the Local Government had requested, that the Act should be continued in force. If it were not required frequently to be put in operation, the special procedure which was considered objectionable would be of course little used and the continuance of the Act would be unobjectionable.

THE HON'BLE SIR EDWARD BAYLEY said, although there was no motion before the Council and this discussion was somewhat irregular, as it would naturally arise rather on the proposal to introduce the Bill, when it was the custom to discuss the policy of intended measures, nevertheless, as His Excellency the President had permitted the hon'ble member to make some observations upon the Bill, he thought it might be well that he should continue the discussion, and offer some explanation as to the remarks which had been made, in the degree which they seemed to require explanation.

He thought his hon'ble friend's remarks might be divided into three heads:—first, that the law was a bad law; secondly, that it was unnecessary; and thirdly, that if it were necessary, the better way to provide for it would be by a Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria.

As regards the badness of the Bill, he had said before all that need be said, and he might say that, with the exception of the remarks under the last head, he had already by anticipation answered most of the arguments which the Hon'ble Member had brought forward. The original Bill, he would again remind the Hon'ble Member, was introduced at the request of the Panjáb Government, in a Council which was presided over by *the* man of all others who knew most of the circumstances of the Panjáb. It was approved by some of the ablest members and best jurists who ever sat in this Council. Therefore as far as the necessity for the provisions of the Bill at the time was concerned, and the fitness of those provisions to meet that necessity, he thought the Bill required no advocacy from him. As regards the assertion that it was a Bill to hang a man first and try him afterwards, if the Hon'ble Member had read the discussions which passed on the former Bill, he would find that that question was distinctly answered by Sir Henry Maine, who said that it was not a Bill to hang a man first and try him afterwards, for in all these cases the perpetrator of the outrage invariably not only confessed but boasted of what he had done: there was no question of evidence, no question of fact whatever; the man was only too glad to declare his act and to bear his guilt.

In respect of the present necessity for the Bill, he thought what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Egerton, who himself had been well acquainted with the operation of the Bill for the last ten years, and who would be responsible for its operation hereafter, might be accepted as sufficient authority. But he thought that the extract itself which the hon'ble member read from the letter of the Government of the Panjáb was pretty good evidence of the correctness of the assertion that this Bill was required. It was true that the number of these outrages was not very large, and that they had decreased since the passing of the law in 1867. As he had said before, in the twenty years which preceded the passing of the Act, there were twenty-four officers either killed or seriously wounded by assassins on the frontier. Besides these, there were many attempts which were not recorded. He himself was acquainted with two such cases in which murderous attacks had been made on two most eminent men, General Nicholson and Sir Herbert Edwardes, who were repeatedly attacked and had to defend themselves by their own weapons. In the early days there was scarcely a civil officer whose life was not attempted by fanatics. Since the passing of the Act, as was stated in the letter to which reference had been made, there had been only four such cases, but since the writing of that letter there had been an attempt at another, the report of which was only received by him the day before yesterday.

Then came the question, what were the causes of these outrages? If the Act had removed the causes of them, there might have been some reason to say that the Act was no longer necessary. But the causes remained in exactly the same force or nearly the same force, as before. It was possible—and in that respect his statements on the last occasion were perhaps not perfectly clear—that within our frontier there was now maintained a better degree of order. Still these outrages were not committed by men from within our borders, but by members of the wild and lawless tribes who were outside the border, and who were in much the same condition—just as fanatic, just as bloodthirsty, just as hostile—as before 1867. The causes therefore remained, and the only reason that could be given for the diminution of these outrages was that the sharp, short, and certain method of punishment which the Act had provided deterred these people from committing outrages. The Panjáb Government therefore naturally objected to its repeal or extinction, and they wished that they should be empowered to continue to give their officers the same protection in the future as they had enjoyed in the past.

One other observation it was necessary for him to make on the Hon'ble Member's suggestion that it would have been better to pass this Bill under the special Act of Parliament which enabled the Executive Government to make Regulations for special districts. It was quite true that this Bill did apply nominally to the whole of the Panjáb, but as a fact it only came into operation in certain districts which were proclaimed by the Government of the Panjáb with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, and those were no doubt the very districts to which the Act of Parliament would apply. In that respect therefore, the one remedy was certainly as good as the other. But he had all along fully admitted that the procedure of the proposed law was extremely exceptional and peculiar. It was in fact a kind of coercion Bill. He thought therefore that, as being an exceptional measure, he would not say it was more prudent, but more courteous to the public, to give an opportunity of discussing the principle and operation of the measure in Council, than to bring it into force at once by proclamation in the *Gazette*; and as the law was one which had been adopted and fully approved by this Council before, it seemed to him the natural, almost the inevitable, course to re-introduce it in this Council.

The Hon'ble Sir ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said:—"As I have been personally appealed to by my hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell to say if I think this kind of jurisdiction is a proper jurisdiction to give to Magistrates in the Presidency-towns, I have no hesitation in answering frankly that I do not. But the fact is that the circumstances of the Presidency-towns are very different from the circumstances of the frontier-districts in the Panjáb. The good order which

is established in the one is not established in the other. The alterations which were desirable and which we have made in the Presidency-towns, were some moderate, cautious, well-guarded extensions of jurisdiction for the convenience of the public. If we had murderous outrages to deal with, no doubt we should have given much more arbitrary and extensive powers, and we should have placed them in more responsible hands: namely, as regards Calcutta, in the hands of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor himself. The fact is that all coercion Acts appear upon their face to be tyrannical or arbitrary; by the very nature of the case they must be arbitrary if they are to work at all, and we must look to their working to see whether they are good laws or bad laws. The first question then is, does this Act answer its purpose? It is clear on the evidence before us that it does. The next question is, does it oppress the people and do they complain? We have not a scrap of evidence to show that during the ten years the Act has been in force any person has come forward to complain of its operation. Therefore I think the case is one in which we should do well to continue that state of things which is working well, and wait to hear complaints before we condemn the law for harshness."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I did not feel justified in interrupting my hon'ble friend, Mr. Cockerell, just now, because I was under the impression that, if he was not going to ask for information, it was perhaps his intention to furnish us with some special information, not in possession of the Government, having regard to this Bill. But I think we are labouring, at present, under this disadvantage, that the discussion raised by my hon'ble friend's remarks is somewhat irregular. Those remarks might, more appropriately, have been made on the occasion of our next meeting, when my hon'ble friend, Sir Edward Bayley, proposes to ask the Council to pass this Bill for renewing the operation of Act XXIII of 1867.

"I may say, however, that one reason why I myself hope the Council will then assent to the request of my hon'ble friend Sir Edward Bayley, is that as far as my own information goes, there are, in my opinion, many exceptional symptoms in the present social condition of our northern frontier which render the abrogation of this Act peculiarly inexpedient just now, notwithstanding the existence of Act 33 of Victoria.

"I therefore trust that at our next meeting we may be able to obtain the assent of the Council to the renewal of this Act."

BRITISH BURMA EMBANKMENT BILL.

Colonel the Hon'ble SIR ANDREW CLARKE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the execution of emergent works in connection with embankments in British Burma. He said that he found himself also in the position of having to introduce a coercion Bill, but it was somewhat of a different nature from that last under discussion, as it was a Bill to induce those interested in the soil in the Province of British Burma to look after their own property. Since the acquisition of Burma by the British, very large sums of money had been expended under the auspices of the several Chief Commissioners, and especially of his hon'ble friend Mr. Eden, and great improvements in the embankments of the country had been carried out, and the cultivated lands were now comparatively safe from those dangerous floods which so frequently occurred. But at times the floods were more than normal and rose excessively high, and many of these embankments were subject to being breached. And it required immediately a large mass of labour and material to be at the disposal of the Canal officers to check the ravages of the water if allowed to flow uncontrolled and unchecked. But the people of Burma, who had so immensely benefited from these embankments, at a time when their material and labour were necessary, would not give their labour and would not allow their material to be taken for this purpose. Therefore he came to ask the Council to allow him to take special powers to force the people to labour on these embankments, and at the same time to take their material. It was at the same time proposed to give them high wages. The Bill provided for fifteen per cent. being given above the market-rate of the day, and also a percentage above the value of the material. He himself would wish to see that in a case of this sort there should be no excess-payment either for labour or material, because the work was for their own benefit. But he found that there were precedents for such excess-payments in the case of the embankments in Northern India and Madras, and also he believed in Bengal. He would conclude by a quotation to show that he was not asking for an unreasonable power, and also to show what had been the influence of embankment-works in British Burma. He would quote a paragraph from a recent report by Mr. Rivers Thompson after a severe flood.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

N. W. P. LOCAL RATES ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL AND LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. COLVIN moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, be referred to a Select Committee.

He said that, although the question thus brought before the Council related to only one of the two Bills which had been introduced by his hon'ble friend, the Member in charge of the Financial Department on Thursday last, it would perhaps be more convenient, and would also save the time of the Council, if he dealt with them both together in the remarks he was about to make. The two measures which had been thus proposed were both in furtherance of the scheme for throwing on the Local Governments the responsibility of undertaking their own local works,—and for that purpose only. He should not have thought it necessary to say this, but that from certain comments which he had seen and heard, he was under the impression that some people imagined that these Bills were in some way connected with other schemes, such as alterations of the customs-tariff, and with further financial changes which had been mentioned by his hon'ble friend on that occasion, and not solely with a view to the extension of provincial responsibility for public works. He wished to remove this misapprehension as far as he could. These Bills, with which he had been connected from the commencement, related solely and entirely to the extension of the provincial system to the management of public works. The first of the two measures introduced for this object was one which would enable the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to appropriate a certain portion of the funds under the Local Rates Act towards works of general provincial utility. The principle of applying these funds in such a way was already recognized in the Act, as any part of the assignment made to these districts, which might remain unexpended, might be appropriated to the benefit of the North-Western Provinces generally. The proceeds of all rates levied under it were also thrown into a general provincial fund. Besides this, the Lieutenant-Governor had power, under a certain section of the Act, to apportion the cost of any work which might benefit one or more districts among the districts which were thus benefitted. All that the Bill now before the Council proposed to do, was to extend these powers expressly to the case of such canals and railways as had been declared, with the sanction of His Excellency in Council, to be works of general provincial utility—that was to say, works which came within the spirit and intention, if not within the actual letter, of the existing law. The powers conferred by the Bill would be purely optional. It was hoped by the enhancement of the profits from those works which were reproductive, by further taxation (to which he would allude presently), and by other modes of improving its income which were open to it, that the Local Government would perhaps be able to undertake the charges which had been laid upon it, without having recourse to this measure at all. In any case, and supposing that the Local Government required this assistance, the amount which it was empowered to take was limited to ten per cent. upon the total sum levied. The remaining ninety per cent. would leave an ample margin to meet all charges on account of the grants which had at present to be made by the Local Government. The changes made by this Bill were so trifling that they did not appear to him to require any further remark.

He would proceed now to the License-tax, which it was in contemplation to impose in the North-Western Provinces. When first the scheme for placing

local works under the control of the Local Government was suggested, and it became evident that further funds would be necessary, a number of the most experienced officers in the North-Western Provinces had been consulted as to the best way of raising that money. There was a general unanimity in the opinions given by all the officers who were consulted. In the first place there was a strong and general disinclination to add any thing to the burdens already borne by the agricultural classes. There was also a universal conviction that it was both just and expedient to tax the non-agricultural community. As was well known, that community contributed at present remarkably little to the public revenue, except in such towns as paid an octroi-duty. At the same time the non-agricultural classes were amongst those who benefitted especially from the class of works which it was now proposed to transfer to the Local Government. In the case of any famine or scarcity, the first and greatest pressure of the calamity almost always fell on the poorer classes living in towns. It seemed only reasonable then that, when canals and railways were provided, which by ensuring the supply of food, and providing the means of transport for it, and thereby greatly diminishing, if not wholly averting, the danger of famine, those particular classes that most especially benefitted from these works should at least contribute something towards their cost. As to the mode of levying contributions from them, there was a general consensus of opinion that the best form would be that of a License-tax. It was accordingly in this shape that it was now proposed to levy the tax. The Bill now before the Council borrowed all its principal features from one which had formerly been introduced by Mr. Inglis. That Bill, though it had passed through Committee, never took the shape of law, solely for this reason, that the Local Government of that time discovered that it would be able to meet its financial requirements without having recourse to extra taxation. The present Bill also bore a strong resemblance to one which had been introduced so far back as 1862, when Mr. Laing was in charge of the Financial Department. That Bill, like Mr. Inglis's, was intended to impose a low and fixed rate of fees upon all traders. These two Bills however, namely, the one introduced by Mr. Inglis and that introduced by Mr. Laing, were supplementary to an Income-tax, that is, they were both intended to be in operation simultaneously with an Income-tax. The present Bill differed from them in this respect, that it was the only tax which was to be imposed at present. It resembled them however in the essential point that the necessary addition to the revenue was to be levied by a scale of fixed fees, which it was hoped would do away with the necessity for any minute inquisition into incomes, against which very strong objections had been felt and expressed.

For the purpose of determining the rates at which the fees were to be charged, the whole body of traders had been divided into three broad classes. In this respect the measure followed Mr. Inglis's Bill, as it did also in the grouping of trades under the respective classes. Great pains were said to have been taken at the time to make this classification as complete as it could be, and it seemed the safest course to adopt it as it stood. It was possible of course that in Committee some amendments and improvements might be suggested, but generally the Bill followed the classification of Mr. Inglis's Bill. In one point however, it had been determined in some degree to alter the arrangement of classes which was then made. It had been thought desirable to introduce grades, and to make the scale of fees range over a wider extent than that of the former Bill. The reasons for doing this were, in the first place, that it was necessary to improve the receipts. It was thought that the amount which could be levied by a uniform scale of fees so low as they were originally pitched would be quite insufficient to meet the requirements of the Government, for it was admitted on all hands now that the estimate then made of the probable yield of that tax was greatly overrated. A further reason for introducing grades was this, that with fixed rates of fees each class must be so determined that it should not bear hardly upon the poorest men who came within it. A necessary consequence of this was that the richer men who came within any class would not pay their due proportionate amount unless more than three classes were introduced and grades recognized, which corresponded in some measure with the variations which actually existed in the amount of business and prosperity of different traders. This had accordingly been done, and it was hoped

that it would have the effect of making the tax both more equitable and also of producing a larger revenue.

In order to prevent the tax from pressing unduly on any individual, a limit of two per cent. on the net annual earnings had been fixed. But it must be understood distinctly that the limit so fixed was a maximum rate, beyond which the incidence of the tax was not to go. It was not to be a standard for determining the rate at which each person was to be charged. In the case of wealthy traders it certainly would not be an excessive rate, and he for one would be very glad to see a fee imposed upon them which, so far as the law permitted, reached the full maximum of two per cent. But it was beyond dispute that an uniform percentage fell heaviest upon people with low means; that it was easier for a wealthy man to pay two per cent. upon his earnings than it was for a man whose income did not exceed Rs. 200 or Rs. 300; and he had reason to believe that, as a matter of fact, the Local Government had no intention of allowing these fees to reach so high a rate as two per cent. on the poorer classes of traders.

A minor change which had been introduced in the present Bill was that an appeal was allowed to the Commissioner. In Mr. Inglis's Bill no appeal had been allowed. But it had been thought desirable, as the amount with which any man could be charged was considerably higher than it was then proposed, to allow of one appeal in case of any person being dissatisfied, so that a petitioner might carry his objections before two separate officers.

Sections 17 and 18 of the Bill had been adopted as they stood from Mr. Inglis's Bill. They were inserted there with the intention of utilizing Municipalities in the collection of taxes, and it had been thought that they might be found useful for this purpose now. They had accordingly been retained, and it would be a matter for the discretion of the Local Government to avail itself of them, or not, as might be found convenient.

He had now noticed the only points in the two Bills which were introduced on Thursday last that seemed to him to require any comment at present. He had only this much further to add, that all that had been done in connection with them had been carried out in communication with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and that the Lieutenant-Governor had expressed his entire concurrence in the measures they were intended to further, and his cordial approval of the principles contained in the Bills.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said:—"My Lord: But for one reason I should have reserved for the close of this debate any observations which it seemed necessary for me to make; but some remarks have fallen from my hon'ble friend, Mr. Colvin, which remind me that it is desirable that I should say a few words to the Council before the debate proceeds. My hon'ble friend appeared to think that there may have been some misunderstanding in regard to the objects with which these Bills have been introduced, and that there has been a feeling in some people's minds that these Bills are connected with measures affecting the customs-tariff which I said the other day that I hoped might be carried out hereafter. I had myself become aware that such an opinion had been expressed, and I wish to take the earliest opportunity which offers itself for removing any misunderstanding which may have arisen. I must say, in the first place, that when I spoke about the possible future abolition of all customs-duties in India, I perhaps did not state in a sufficiently unmistakeable way that I was giving my own personal opinion only. When I dipped into the future and saw the untaxed wares of the world pouring into the free ports of India, I was indulging in the pleasures of my own imagination, and by no means proclaiming the intention of the Government to adopt hereafter the policy which I foreshadowed. The truth is that the subject has never been considered by the Government at all, nor has it been officially before the Government, so far as I know, in any shape whatever.

"I hope that no one will fancy that it has ever entered into my head that all customs-duties can be got rid of within any specific time, or, indeed, within any time to which I can practically look forward, or that the Government is in any way committed to anything by the aspirations which I have expressed. The customs-duties yield about 2½ millions a year, and it is clear that under

present circumstances we could not abolish them without imposing heavy fresh taxation in their place, a course which would be, in my opinion, totally unjustifiable, and indeed preposterous. Even for the much smaller object of abolishing the cotton-duties, there has never been any idea of imposing fresh taxation. The Secretary of State, in the last orders which he gave on the subject, distinctly said that, highly as he estimated the importance of removing these duties, he quite agreed with the Government of India in the opinion that it would be inexpedient to impose any new tax for such a purpose. Your Excellency, almost immediately after your arrival in India, spoke in public to the same effect.

"There is only one rule in regard to such matters as this, which, consistently with prudence and good financial administration, can be followed, and I hope that the Government will be guided by it in future. This rule was laid down by the Secretary of State in the despatch to which I have just referred in a passage which I will read to the Council: 'All important remisssions of taxation,' he wrote, 'especially in India, in which country the revenue is liable to sudden fluctuations, and the margin between revenue and expenditure is usually small, should proceed upon the most careful estimates, and be undertaken with caution and deliberation; but for this very reason it appears to me that where the revenue is so considerable as in the present case, gradual reduction, which can in a serious and unforeseen emergency be suspended, is a safer and more prudent policy than total and final remission.'

"The policy thus laid down by Her Majesty's Government is the policy which I hope to see carried out.

"I said the other day that, in this matter of the cotton-duties, I believed the interests of England and India to be identical, and I am confident that if we act cautiously and gradually in the manner which the Secretary of State desired, no Indian interest can possibly be injured, but on the other hand that Indian interests must be greatly benefited. But I certainly could not say this, if the abolition of these duties involved the imposition of fresh and unwelcome taxation. The Government would, in my opinion, obviously neglect the paramount duty which, as their natural guardian, it owes to the people of India, if it consented to any such transaction.

"I endeavoured in my Financial Statement to show that while the total expenditure of the Empire showed no tendency to increase, every great source of income had been steadily advancing; that the total nett revenue in 1875-76, the last year for which we have complete accounts, was more than two millions sterling in excess of what it had been seven years before, and that it had increased at an average rate of about £300,000 a year. Considering that the total amount of the cotton-duties is only £850,000, and that only gradual remission is aimed at, there is nothing sanguine in the anticipation that we shall soon be able to take a first step in dealing with them.

"The object with which the Bills now before the Council have been introduced is that, and that only, which has been stated by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Colvin: we require these measures to enable us to carry out in the North-Western Provinces a great financial reform,—that of enforcing local and provincial responsibility for meeting the cost of works undertaken for the benefit of local and provincial interests: this is the practical question now before the Council.

"I wish now, my Lord, to take this opportunity of making a little personal confession. I am afraid that I am one of those people who are inclined to express their opinions in somewhat strong and plain language, and who do not always show sufficient consideration for the opinions of others. When I read over in cold blood the remarks which I made the other day about the cotton-duties, I found in them an illustration of what I have now said. Considering that only a year ago Lord Northbrook, for whom, both on personal and public grounds, I have the highest regard and respect, and many of the Members of this Council towards whom I hold the same feelings, stated on behalf of the Government of India opinions on this subject very different from my own, it would have been wiser and in better taste if my remarks had been couched in less aggressive language. I hope that if any member

of the Council has felt this too, he will accept my present confession and apology."

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ JOTÍNDRA MOHAN TAGORE said that he did not wish to enter into the details, nor to discuss the various principles, raised in the Budget-Statement; but he would beg leave simply to invite attention to one or two points connected with the decentralization scheme, which he thought formed one of the main features of the Financial Statement. The theory of decentralization was certainly sound in principle; but the present scheme, in his humble judgment, did not go sufficiently far. While certain sources of revenue were made over to the Local Government, certain liabilities were thrown upon them, which would necessitate the imposition of fresh local taxation. Now taxes, whether called local or imperial, as the hon'ble member in charge of the Finances had himself admitted, would press upon the people all the same. It he might be so permitted, he would remark that the proposed system of Local Finance was like the *Thíkadári* system known in Bengal Zamíndáris, only the arrangement seemed to be based upon less favourable terms; for the *Thíkadár* generally paid to the Zamíndár less than the gross assets he derived from the land, and was allowed to enjoy all prospective profits during his incumbency, whereas the Local Government, under the decentralization scheme, was required not only to make good to the Imperial Government the full amount of the receipts from the different sources of revenue assigned, but also to make over a moiety of the increase during the period of the contract. If justice was to be done to the Local Governments under the decentralization scheme, he thought the only way to do it would be to adopt the course indicated by Lord Canning in his Resolution of the 11th November 1861. Speaking of Bengal, in which he naturally felt the greatest interest, he begged to observe that it yielded the largest amount of revenue, while its provincial expenditure came up to about one-third of the gross income. Making proportionate deductions from certain revenues, such as opium and customs, to which other provinces had a legitimate claim, there was still left a large surplus, which went to make up for the deficiencies of the less-paying provinces; and yet it was proposed to levy fresh taxes. This, he submitted, was not fair or just to Bengal. It had often been urged that, as Bengal was blessed with a permanent settlement, and as her land-revenue could not be increased, it ought to be made to pay in other ways. Those who averred this forgot that in no other part of India was indirect taxation more productive than in Bengal, and that, to use the words of His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Her Majesty's Secretary of State in 1870, "in the greater fruitfulness of indirect taxation and some direct taxes in Bengal, as compared with other provinces, the Government recovers some portion of the revenue which it has sacrificed in the form of land-assessment." And this was exactly the result which was expected by that far-seeing statesman who introduced the permanent settlement. He wished to add one word with regard to compulsory rates for irrigation. No doubt the principle was sound, that those who benefited by the work ought to pay for it; but it so happened that in Bengal the canals did not supply the water when it was most needed; for the rivers being dry during a season of drought the canals which were fed by the rivers became necessarily dry also, and during the rains, when the canals were full, there was rarely any necessity of supply from them for irrigation. It would be very hard to impose a permanent tax on the people for works of which the benefit was so very uncertain. He believed it was for this, among other reasons, that the Secretary of State once disallowed a law imposing a tax of this nature; and if the Government should revert to the same policy within so short a time, he respectfully submitted that the effect upon the people would be anything but assuring.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN-SMITH said that in supporting the Bills just laid before the Council by the hon'ble member on his right, it would be readily supposed that, from his constant residence in Lower Bengal, he could not bring any special information to their consideration; and he might well give a silent vote in their favour, but for two reasons: 1*st*, having had the honour of a seat in this Council when the decentralization-scheme had first been launched under the presidency of His Excellency's lamented predecessor, Lord Mayo, and

having given his cordial adherence to that measure as one which in his judgment formed a turning point in modern finance, he was the more pleased to give his support to a Bill which, like the first of the two introduced, was in further development of that system; and he was also glad of the opportunity to express the pleasure with which he had heard the hon'ble gentleman now at the head of the Financial Department, who had himself so largely shared in the initiation of the policy of decentralization, declare that, after a thorough examination of the working of that measure during the seven years in which it had been in operation, he was able to announce to the Council and to the public that its results were entirely satisfactory. His second reason for abstaining from a mere silent vote on the present occasion was that he desired to avail himself of the opportunity, which he understood it to be His Excellency's wish this day's discussion should afford, of making a few comments on the Financial Statement that had been delivered before this Council on Thursday last.

He had listened to this statement with the utmost pleasure, satisfaction and interest; more so, he thought he might safely say, than to any previous Financial Statement which he had heard delivered in this place. He thanked the hon'ble gentleman for his frankness; he admired the statement for its boldness, and he particularly rejoiced to find in it not mere clerkly manipulation of figures, but a strong and well-defined grasp of what he considered sound financial principles, which he could not doubt would ultimately secure to His Excellency's financial policy that success which it deserved. The field over which the Statement travelled was large and varied; but he did not purpose troubling the Council with any lengthy remarks, but merely noticing a few of the points which were of most interest to those who, like himself, were engaged in mercantile pursuits, and whom he might perhaps in some degree be held to represent in this Council. Regarding opium, he accepted with thankfulness the hon'ble member's declaration that he would, on the earliest possible day after the termination of certain enquiries now going on, announce the exact quantity which would be offered next year; and he believed that in so doing he would at once serve the interests of the trade and of the Government. For some years past it had been the custom to give such information to a certain extent, although not for such a forward period as was now pointed at; and, he believed, with the happiest results. If during these years the fluctuations in the price of opium had been less frequent and severe than formerly, he considered it to be very much owing to the knowledge possessed of the quantity to be brought forward. So long as Bengal opium was the subject of occasional heavy gambling operations, which were generally initiated from the Bombay side, considerable fluctuations in price must be expected; but apart from such interruptions, the information promised should have a very steadying effect on the market. He wished much that the hon'ble member could have been more reassuring on ways and means. He not only concurred with him in thinking it unsatisfactory, but he considered it also most unfortunate and injurious, that Government had not been able to give more definite information regarding its loans and bill-operations for the coming year. True the present views and estimates of these are mentioned in the Financial Statement; but the note attached, and to which the hon'ble member had most properly drawn prominent attention, took away any value from this declaration, and left all in doubt and uncertainty—conditions which always pressed hardly on business. The limited extent of the markets of India for Government securities, and the fact that there existed here, unlike the great financial centres of Europe, almost no other forms of investment in which bankers and merchants could place their reserves and floating funds, were two circumstances which tended greatly to aggravate the evil of uncertainty in such matters. It was obvious that in view of the announcement made in this Statement, operations in Government securities must for the present be somewhat of a leap in the dark, while the uncertainty about the issue of the Council Bills must tend still more to perplex all concerned as to the future course of exchange, and reduce this all-important class of business to something not unlike gambling. In making these observations, he did not forget that the exchange-difficulties last year had pressed very hardly upon the Government of India in common with

other people; and he was also free to admit that undue panic had something to do with the excessive decline which had taken place in the value of the rupee. Nor was he disposed to insist much upon that wisdom which is wise after the event, but he thought it was now generally admitted—and here he desired to speak with all moderation and respect—that a firmer and more consistent handling of the Council Bills last year would have greatly checked and mitigated the evil which the course adopted tended rather to intensify. This being so, he thought he was not asking too much when he expressed the earnest hope that, as Parliament was now in session, the Secretary of State might be at once moved to obtain the statutory borrowing powers, which he required with the least possible delay, and forthwith put the Indian Government in a position to give, as regards the loans and Council Bills for the coming financial year, that definite information which circumstances demanded, and which he believed there was no desire on the part of Government to withhold.

The Financial Statement delivered to the Council last Thursday closed with some interesting remarks on certain fiscal matters, and a vehement denunciation of the existing cotton-duties. He was no lover of trumpets which gave an uncertain sound, and even if he had any such predilection, he knew that he must look elsewhere than to the Hon'ble the Financial Member for such an instrument; but believing that in his remarks on the cotton-duties the hon'ble gentleman had not spoken in his individual capacity, he confessed that he had heard them with surprise and regret, and would have desired more measured utterances. The remarks as made seemed likely to kindle hopes which had no early prospect of accomplishment, and further appeared to indicate that the Government of India was prepared to go to extremes in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State on this subject. From what had fallen from the hon'ble member this morning, he was glad to infer that his fears had been groundless, and that on the previous occasion he had been giving utterance rather to the intensity of his own convictions, than speaking in that other and wider sense to which he had alluded. As these cotton-duties were not today before the Council in any practical shape, it was not his intention to enter upon the subject in detail, or to trouble the Council with the reasons which had led him and many others altogether to dissent from the opinion that these duties had a priority of claim over any other form of fiscal relief. He would rather express the hope that, in carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of State, the Government of India would avail itself of the large discretion which these instructions seemed to leave in its hands, and would not, when the opportunity came for making some move towards the removal of these cotton-duties, lose sight of other matters, which although not so much heard of, had even stronger claims to relief. He need not assure the hon'ble member that he would welcome as gladly as himself the free ports to which he looked forward; that he was no lover of these cotton-duties *per se;* he would even go further, and admit for the sake of argument that they were blots on the Indian fiscal system. But they all knew that there were blots and blots: some so large as to deface and disfigure the parchment; others so small as to be scarcely discernible. It was a question of degree; and so also with these fiscal items. What he asked was, that each should be considered on its merits; and in the meantime he might express his own strong opinion that some of the other items to which he had alluded not only offended more against the theory of fiscal economy than did these cotton-duties, but were also productive of much more evil and mischief in their practical working. As to the proper mode of dealing with this subject, he was not ashamed to say that, both as a member of this Council and as a member of the Tariff Committee, his endeavour had been to look at it mainly from an Indian point of view; and for this reason among others, that he had always felt sure that the English side of the question would be fully put forward by others, and would meet with every consideration from the controlling authority at home before any decision was come to. In saying this, he hoped he need not assure the hon'ble member that he was not one of the foolish people who sneer at Manchester, and he agreed with him that the man was foolish indeed who would attempt to sneer at that great centre of England's manufacturing industry. But human

nature was, he took it, much the same in Lancashire as elsewhere; and it was only natural that the men of Manchester had looked, did look, and would continue to look, at these cotton-duties from their own point of view and in the light of their own interests. He did not blame them for so doing, but he could not admit that their interests and those of India were altogether so identical as his hon'ble friend seemed to consider them. Identical they were of course in so far as the interests of England were closely bound up in those of her greatest dependency; identical they were in that the interests of two countries carrying on such a trade as that existing between England and India could not but be closely connected; identical they were, no doubt, in a sort of general way; but it was an identity which, although accepted when stated in the abstract, became more difficult to receive when one entered on details. He would give an instance, taken from the Statement before the Council, where the interests of which he had been speaking were not identical. The hon'ble member in his Statement had given a graphic sketch of the customs-hedge which ran across a great tract of Northern India, and had unsparingly pointed out its many evils. If that hedge were abolished tomorrow, no man in England would find himself happier or better off in any respect; while in India, from the very day of its abolition, harassment, extortion and petty tyranny would be saved to many. Then again, Lancashire needed no help from here to fight her cause. The men of Manchester were strong and wealthy and united; they wielded powerful political influence, and probably inspired more than any other body, that pressing terror without the salutary influence of which, the Secretary said a few weeks ago, when speaking to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, he did not know what would become of the reform of Indian finance. He had therefore, as he had said before, always felt quite sure that the Manchester view of these cotton-duties would be well pressed, and had deemed it the more incumbent upon himself to view them from the Indian standpoint, to ascertain what was likely to be most equitable and beneficial to the people and trade of this country, and to decide accordingly. With these remarks he begged to tender his support to the two Bills before the Council.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA said that they had heard the able and lucid Financial Statement read at the last meeting of this honourable Council. It would be impracticable to dwell at length on the various items contained in it, and he would therefore confine his remarks to certain very important points. The Government of India wished to raise the amount of six and a half millions by loans, to be contracted here or in England, or partly in both countries. Such a large amount would not have been required if the finances had not been affected by the terrible famines raging in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, and by the charges required for extraordinary Public Works. This was certainly a matter of regret; but over the former cause there could be no human control, and as regarded the latter an economical management was promised. The people of India were very much indebted to His Excellency for not recommending the imposition of the obnoxious Income-tax to meet the deficiency. It was stated that certain existing taxes would have been touched, but had not been interfered with on account of the famines. It was contemplated to equalise and reduce the salt-duties, to abolish the inland customs-lines and the sugar-duties, and the import-duties on cotton-goods. In the absence of any data of the amount of the proposed reduction of salt-duties, if they took the amount of revenue derived from the other two sources to be about a million, they would have to lose an income far above one million, to recoup which it was feared some new form of taxation would hereafter be imposed upon the people. It would however be premature to dwell on such subjects, which were not now taken in hand; but he would only point out that, although nothing could be said as to the abolition of all protective duties as a general principle, he might observe that all principles should not necessarily be acted upon simply because they were good and sound, without a due regard to their adaptability to the times and the circumstances of the people. The cotton-industries, through the aid of steam-machineries just born in the different parts of India, required the fostering care of the British Government for their development, and it was on that account a matter of serious consideration whether the abolition of these duties would not stifle them at their birth, not to mention that it was still a doubtful question whether the particular customs-duty was of a protective character. It was declared that an extension of the existing form of provincial taxation was to be made for carrying out local improvements. The people however believed that their able and wise Lieutenant-Governor could devise means to raise the twenty-seven and a half lákh of rupees required for the carrying out of the proposed improvements more by the curtailment of expenditure and the development of the productive resources of the country, than by the extension of the existing taxes.

The Hon'ble MR. COWIE said:—"MY LORD,—As I have no special exceptions to take to the Financial Statement before us, my observations upon it will be very brief, and perhaps therefore the more acceptable.

"I congratulate the Hon'ble Member that he has happily managed to steer clear of the imposition of an Income-tax, in which I think he is the more to be praised, inasmuch as he does not disguise his admiration of that mode of raising Indian revenue.

"If one could eliminate from that statement the cost of that terrible famine, I feel bound to admit that the year's estimate of income and expenditure would have been both satisfactory and encouraging.

"That cost, we are told, is to be met by loans to be raised partly in India and partly in England. When money here is worth 10 per cent. and at home 2½ per cent., there should *primâ facie* be no doubt as to which is the better country where to borrow; but then comes in that very difficult problem, called the silver-question, which casts grave doubts upon the expediency of India borrowing English gold, when she can pay the interest of it only in a very depreciated silver-currency.

"It is possible that the suggestion of borrowing in each country arises in the desire, if I may use the expression, to hedge this very grave difficulty.

"In the case of borrowing in England, there is this singular anomaly. It is matter of notoriety, that the most impecunious Government in the world may go into the London money-market and borrow to the extent of the credulity of lenders, but the Empire of India cannot do so without a special Act of Parliament, and from what fell from the Hon'ble Member last week, it would seem that even that concession cannot with certainty be calculated upon.

"In connexion with the proposed loans, I think bankers and merchants have cause to complain of the very remarkable vagueness as to time, place and circumstance which accompanied the statement of the Finance Minister, that 3¾ millions would probably be raised at home and 2½ millions in this country. In point of fact it came to this, that notwithstanding those figures were named, the Government of India will borrow when and where they please.

"I congratulate the Hon'ble Member on his broad and liberal utterances in regard to the salt-tax, the Inland Customs-duties and the Import-duties on cotton-manufactures. On this last-named item I will say nothing, as my esteemed friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, has just now so ably handled the subject. When hearing the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey last week draw a picture, to which distance lent enchantment, of the day when the ports of this vast Empire should be free to the commerce of the world, I thought it was somewhat Utopian, but imagined he was only setting up a high standard of excellence, of which, if not the whole, a part might some day be realized; but in his explanation of to-day, he has removed all the varnish from that picture, by stating that he was merely revelling in imagination. At my time of life I cannot hope to see that consummation, but I very cordially trust the Hon'ble Member may."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said that, before noticing the two Bills which were now under the consideration of the Council, he proposed to offer a few remarks on the Budget Statement which had been presented on the last occasion when the Council met, although he was well aware that, but for His Excellency the President's indulgence, he should be out of order in doing so. He would in the first place express the great relief and satisfaction which he felt, and which he believed was shared by all who gave any attention to such matters, at learn-

ing from his friend, the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, that in respect of Public Works Extraordinary, the cloud which they had seen lowering in the horizon at the time of Sir William Muir's Financial Statement last year, and which had darkened over their heads with momentary threats of bursting in August last, had to all appearance passed away; and that these works were not to be further checked or indefinitely postponed. The importance of these Extraordinary Works, whether railways or canals, or others of a special nature, had not been, MR. HOPE was quite certain, one whit overrated by the hon'ble member; and he was sure that Sir John Strachey must share with him, though he might not feel at liberty to express it, the disappointment he experienced on learning that the condition of the finances did not allow of the assignment of a larger sum than two millions and a half towards these objects. In connection with this subject, he would invite attention to the opposite side of the shield to that which the hon'ble member had presented to them. The hon'ble member had given a very graphic sketch of the enormous increase of wealth and prosperity, and the other incalculable benefits, which canals and railway had conferred upon the country. He would invite them to remember the loss, past and still continuing, to trade, and the more confined increment in the national wealth, which resulted from delay in the prosecution of these undertakings on a larger scale than hitherto. The hon'ble member had also pointed out that, but for railroads, the people now suffering from famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies would be dying of starvation by hundreds of thousands. He would recall to their minds the painful memory of the hundreds of thousands who did die in Rájputána in 1869, for want of the railway through that province the construction of which had been so long vainly urged. On the whole, he was inclined to think that, considering the importance of these works and the vast interests involved, it would be justifiable in any case in which the fact that a work would pay was undoubted, to push it on even at a greater rate than financial prudence according to their present principles would permit. He was not at all sure that it would not be right to construct such a work with the utmost rapidity, debiting to capital if need be the interest during construction, and even for two or three years later, in full confidence that the earlier use would in a variety of ways, indirect and direct, square the account, rather than to spread its execution over a series of years, to postpone it indefinitely because there was no surplus-income, or to relegate it to forecasts which, as the hon'ble member had shown, were constantly liable to be falsified by new circumstances, and which only seemed to be brought forward to cause disappointment and tantalization. In connection with this, and with both the doubts which were entertained as to the possibility of raising sufficient capital in India, and the importance, on which the hon'ble member had just dwelt, of raising as much of it as possible in India instead of in England, he would venture to throw out the suggestion whether raising money in India would not sometimes be facilitated if loans were to be recognized as being intended for particular works. As a case in point, he would take this very Rájputána Railway. He thought it highly probable that, if for the construction of this railway there were a separate loan, many merchants in Bombay who had one reason or another for being interested in the line, and expected their trade to benefit by it, would be ready to subscribe with the view of getting it constructed, although they would otherwise never have thought of investing their money in Government paper. The princes, again, through whose territories the railways would pass, might with propriety be invited, and would no doubt accept the invitation, to place at the disposal of Government for investment in it a considerable portion of their balances, instead of leaving them to remain unused by lákhs and lákhs in their several treasuries as at present. He would now pass on to the subject of exchange and the so-called depreciation of silver. He observed that the hon'ble member had stated that their loss by exchange was "one element which may be said to be practically altogether beyond our control." In another place he had said that "we cannot with any confidence expect to avoid serious loss hereafter from disturbances in the relative values of the precious metals." No doubt a question of this magnitude had most fully engaged the mind of the hon'ble gentleman, and MR. HOPE did not question that, in speaking as he had done,

the hon'ble member had only exercised the caution which was due and necessary for one in his position, and felt sure that at the proper time the decision of the Government would be formally announced, together with the reasons for it. MR. HOPE had not the slightest desire to precipitate that decision, or to complain of the non-announcement of it on the present occasion; still less was it his object to attempt to extract any declaration on the subject. But he would say that, although there were occasions when the strength of a Government might be to sit still, he did not think that this was one of them. The British Empire was interested in the silver question as much as any nation in the world—in fact more so, in consideration of the special double life which it possessed, a life both European and Indian. The English nation had in England an enormous debt, contracted and payable in gold. It had likewise there a vast manufacturing industry for export, which depended in a great measure on the ability of the silver-using nations with which it dealt to pay for its products. Here in India, on the other hand, it had a heavy debt to defray in gold, while all its assets were raised in silver. Thus if there were any serious rise in the value of gold, such as he for one believed had taken place, rather than a fall in the value of silver, England must suffer both at home in her debt-obligations and her current commerce, and in India by the depreciation of the national—he meant in the sense of Indian national - capital, which was almost entirely in silver, by the increased weight of the obligations which she had to meet in gold, and by the decrease in the value of her means of meeting them. He believed it therefore to be entirely the interest of England, whether in England or in India, to have as large a circulating medium as possible, and one which should embrace both gold and silver as a full legal tender. It would be gathered from what he had said that he was one of that minority—and he must admit with regret that they were at present a rather small minority—who were in favour of bi metallism. So long ago as August last, after studying everything on the subject which was within his reach, he had written privately to his friend, Mr. Chapman the Financial Secretary, that he could come to no other conclusion than that that system was the right one. He believed it was quite possible for Government to fix a ratio between gold and silver after due enquiry, and that it was just as much the duty of Government to do so as to take any other measures for the protection of the community. No doubt such a step could not be taken without an understanding with other nations. But if they were to wait till all nations agreed on the subject, or till they could get together a sort of universal conference, they might have to wait for ever.

England however had no need to stand by in the hope that other nations would come forward and pull her chestnuts out of the fire, and it was undignified for her to do so. It seemed to him that to come to an understanding with the Latin union—that was to say, principally with France—was all that was required, and that we might then safely leave the rest of the nations to follow—or rather the course of events would oblige them to follow—in the line which we ourselves had adopted. He was very well aware that the subject of which he was treating was an exceedingly difficult one, and there might be a certain savouring of presumption in his speaking on it. This was not the time to argue out the whole matter, and he merely made these remarks in order to give utterance to the anxiety which both he and others felt that the Government should take up the subject, and at the same time to express their confidence that no one could be more competent to do so than the hon'ble member in charge of the finances. It might be that if his own disposition had been more angelic, he might have feared to tread these mazes; but being what he was, he could only say—*Liberavi animam meam.*

He now passed on to another subject—to the decision to treat as ordinary expenditure the cost of both famines and unproductive public works. The reasons for this course had been so clearly and forcibly stated by the hon'ble member, that the only wonder seemed to be that these items had ever been treated in any other manner. It might perhaps be necessary in some cases to borrow money for items which would thus be classed as ordinary; but he presumed that any money borrowed under such circumstances would be all brought directly into the ordinary charges of the year, and accepted if necessary,

as *bonâ fide* deficit. He had only one other remark to make in connection with this subject. The Hon'ble Member had said that "if a work has been classed as extraordinary, and it be ascertained subsequently that the estimates of profit were fallacious, any further expenditure upon it shall not be treated as extraordinary, but entered among the ordinary charges." His hon'ble friend had not however said what he would do in the converse case which would arise if a work like the Northern Panjáb Railway, which was commenced for military purposes and classed as ordinary, after a time paid its expenses. He presumed that in such a case the course which would be followed would be, not to carry the receipts to the ordinary currente revenu of the year, but that they would be treated as an addition to the annual amount which it was thought desirable and safe to set aside as interest on loans for reproductive enterprises. At the same time it was not quite clear as to what were the Hon'ble Member's intentions in such a case.

The hon'ble member had, MR. HOPE went on to say, made several remarks and announcements in his Financial Statement with reference to salt, sugar and customs. It was not clear at the time, nor was it perfectly clear now, although the Hon'ble Member had endeavoured to make it so, which of these were his own opinions, and which carried with them the weight of the Government of India. In some of those remarks MR. HOPE most heartily concurred; but with regard to others he could not go further than to admit that, when the orders of Her Majesty's Government had been definitely and clearly given, they were bound to afford to them a loyal and unhesitating obedience. With respect to all those remarks and announcements, both those in which he concurred and those from which he was disposed to differ, he did not feel bound to make any detailed statements or criticisms, because there was no specific measure regarding them before the Council at the present time.

He now came to the very important question of decentralization; and here he would express his unfeigned satisfaction that it had been decided to crown the work which had been commenced during the Viceroyalty of the late Lord Mayo, and that the intention to do so had been set forth in terms which were sufficient to carry conviction to every reasonable mind. The measures which came under this head were, as he understood, three in number. The first consisted in transferring certain heads of revenue to the Local Governments, and increasing the number of heads of expenditure which were under their control. There could be no doubt that the want of revenue out of which to meet the growing necessities of the country in all departments had been most seriously felt by the Local Governments during the period for which the decentralization-system, so far as it had hitherto gone, had been tried; and as one who had been long ago a district officer, MR. HOPE could testify that this was a difficulty which had met him at almost every turn. The difficulty would to a great extent be removed by the present arrangement, under which a portion of the increased revenue was to be retained by the Local Governments, and the question of the proportion of the division of profits had been rightly kept open and made subject to revision at short periods. On this head he had nothing further to say than to express his own private opinion—of course he had no authority to express any on behalf of the Government of Bombay—that arrangements similar to those which were about to be carried out in the North-Western Provinces could be elaborated without any difficulty whatever for the Presidency of Bombay.

With regard to the second head—that was, the transfer to Local Governments of the responsibility for Extraordinary Public Works which were primarily of local and provincial utility—he thought there could be no doubt of the correctness of the principle that they should be so transferred. At the same time he anticipated considerable difficulty in its application, especially in the case of new works in future. They all knew that the distinctions which existed between provincial and local charges were purely artificial. The main idea he presumed was, that all the members of a community should pay alike for the measures which affected their security, and for the development of their common interests; but that special needs and special luxuries which were found to exist, or to be necessary, in any part of a country should be paid for by the persons whom they most concerned. For instance, here in Calcutta—

more strictly speaking he should perhaps say at Simla—the Imperial Government found the police for the protection of the station; but if a man wanted a special policeman to watch his house, he would be called upon to pay for it himself. That idea had already been largely applied in the case of municipalities and local funds throughout India with the most satisfactory results. They found these bodies already everywhere providing for peculiar local wants, and also ready to pay for local luxuries, which the State at large was neither bound to furnish nor able to afford. The difficulty however which would arise in the practical application of this principle in the cases now contemplated, was that there were many measures of which it was extremely doubtful whether they could be said to be primarily of local or provincial utility. Taking for instance, as an illustration, some of the canals which had been mentioned the other day, it might be argued, and probably with truth as regards a certain amount of the charge, that their cost was fairly debitable to the Imperial Government, which derived a large revenue from the land, and that the canal was constructed just as much for the security of that revenue as for the human, purpose of preserving the people from famine. Again, there were many more projects of which the benefit was extremely doubtful. There were numerous projects all over India cut and dried in the possession of their worthy friends of the Public Works Department and there was always considerable pressure to carry forward such schemes. He did not say that they were not carefully matured, and that in the honest opinion of their promoters they had not advantages which they would consider of sufficient importance to warrant their being carried out; but he doubted whether many of them would be held by the people at large to be of any benefit at all. He had in his mind at the present moment one scheme which had been on the *tapis* for some fifteen years. It was an irrigation-canal, which was to cost half a million of money, and to go through a country which was already almost a garden in agriculture; and the sole end to be attained was that a large proportion of the land which was now paying a very heavy land revenue might hereafter pay three or four rupees an acre more. He did not think that such a scheme would be approved of by the people or that the cost of it should be put upon them.

As regards how far the Local Governments were to be trusted in these matters, the argument cut both ways. Although it was true that, if they had to find the money, they might be more careful how they spent it, on the other hand it was also true that the facility of starting great projects almost at pleasure might make them forgetful of the serious difficulty of providing funds for them, which would usually have to be borne by their successors in office. The sum and substance of all he had said was this, that although the principle appeared a thoroughly sound and proper one, and one which he hoped would be carried out within all safe limits, it seemed to be one over the practical application of which the Government of India would have to exercise a severe and constant check.

As regarded the imposition of famine-charges on the provinces afflicted with famine, he thought the hon'ble member had wisely deferred announcing any decision on the present occasion. As they had now in the first place a very heavy famine going on in two provinces, and were not in a position to know what the views of the Local Governments were on the subject, any decision would now perhaps have been premature; and there were moreover a number of considerations affecting the famine in those particular provinces which might not apply to future famines.

He would now pass on to notice the two Bills which had been brought forward, and he was afraid that the Council would be apt to consider that his remarks on them bore the same proportion to the rest of his speech which the bread bore to the sack on a certain well-known convivial occasion. It appeared to him that the License Bill would fill in the North-Western Provinces a blank which existed more or less all over India as regards the taxation of the non-agricultural classes.

As to the structure of the Bill, he was glad to see that it was framed on the principle of large and well-defined jumps in the rates which were to be imposed. It was extremely difficult—in fact next to impossible—to judge whether a man's income was £70 or £75; but it was comparatively easy to say whether

he should pay a certain sum or twice as much. He had no doubt that the gradation of rates which had been adopted in the Bill would very materially facilitate the just application of the tax, and would aid in commending it to the favourable reception of the community.

As regarded the other Bill, it was, so far as he understood, a transfer of a part of an existing burden from one hand to another; and if the Government of the North-Western Provinces considered it a proper transfer— of which MR. HOPE held them to be the best judges—there need be no further objection in this Council to their views being carried out.

To these remarks he would only add, in conclusion, his hope that both these Bills would be approved by the Council, and passed at an early date.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir ANDREW CLARKE said: "My Lord,—The Budget of last year with a written statement reviewing it, prepared by the Member of Council in charge of the Finances of India, was followed by the publication of a detailed departmental review of the estimates for Public Works for the same period.

"This year your Lordship has decided to have the announcement of the Budget for the coming year reviewed orally in open Council, and with your Excellency's assent, I will follow the precedent afforded by former proceedings in this Chamber, and will offer some explanations as to the present phase, the progress and the prospects, of the great interest and resources with which I am personally charged.

"Adhering to the form adopted last year, I would first observe that it has not yet been found convenient or practicable to include the grants from Provincial Services and Local Funds for Public Works, nor the estimated receipts and expenses of the Port-trusts at Calcutta and Bombay, nor the Harbour-works at Madras. The expenditure from Municipal funds on Public Works and on loans to Corporations, and the receipts and expenses of the Light Railways under the Government, North-Western Provinces, as also the expenditure on Public Works by Public Works Officers from contributions, cannot be brought under consideration, because the materials for the purpose are still wanting. Consequently these observations do not embrace the whole field of the operations of the Department. Endeavours will be made to obtain the materials required for a comprehensive summary of the entire receipts and expenditure on Public Works, whether controlled directly or supervised indirectly by the State, in time for the next annual review. I will now confine myself to dealing with the facts and estimates relating to the receipts and expenses from Imperial funds and to guaranteed undertakings included in the Imperial accounts.

"The amounts then to be dealt with are:—

	£
The estimate of receipts for 1877-78, which provides for a sum of ...	11,697,500
And an expenditure amounting to	13,485,160
Making a Grand Total of	25,182,660
Of the sum shown under receipts, the amount expected to be received from rents and other miscellaneous receipts from buildings classed as Imperial, from the Warora Collieries, from fees from students of the Civil Engineering Colleges at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, and from the Press at Roorkee, is ...	92,100
From water-rates and other miscellaneous receipts of irrigation-works, excluding the share of the land-revenue ascribed to such works, the receipts are likely to be	551,600
The revenue of the Telegraph Department, both Indian and Indo-European, is expected to amount to	315,500
And the revenue from State Railways to	674,800
So that the direct Imperial receipts that will be accounted for in the Public Works Department aggregate	1,634,000
The credits to Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways by transfer to revenue are taken at	1,510,200

	£
From the earnings of the several Guaranteed Railways there is expected to be received	8,540,800
And from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	12,500
These several items make up the total of	11,697,500

"The average Miscellaneous receipts of the three years ending with 1875-76 have been £80,663, for 1876-77 the receipts are estimated to amount to £84,000, and in 1877-78 to £92,100. The anticipated increase in the revenue of 1877-78, as compared with the average receipts of previous years and with the probable income of 1876-77, is chiefly due to the receipts from the Warora Collieries, being now taken at £18,100, as against £5,700 in 1876-77. This will just pay the cost of working expenses.

"I view the future of these collieries, with iron-ore in their vicinity, as a subject of great importance, and of this the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is keenly sensible.

"The sums under this head also include the fees from the students of the Royal Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. These receipts are not sufficient to pay the working expenses of the Institution, on which there is a deficit of £4,300. The expenses, not including first cost and additions to buildings, are £24,000; the receipts £19,700; a deficit of but little importance or significance, once admitting that the principle of such an establishment is the right one. The receipts for the Rurkí Press and College are expected to amount to £4,100, of which £600 only is derived from fees of the students; and as the expenses of the College amount to £20,494, the result is a nett deficit of £19,894. But the College is mainly kept up for the training of Upper and Lower Subordinates of the Department, and as these classes of students pay no fee for tuition, the College cannot be expected to pay its expenses. The items of income classed as Miscellaneous necessarily vary from year to year in consequence of the fluctuating nature of the source of the income; the receipts realized are commensurate with cost of buildings rented. I may here notice in the case of the receipts from buildings classed as Provincial, the revenue is credited to Provincial Services. The tolls on lines of roads in cases where such tolls are levied, on the Circular Canals and Nadiya Rivers in Bengal, and on the East Coast Canals in Madras, and generally on such canals as are used for the sole purpose of navigation, are credited to Local Funds, and are at the disposal of the Local Governments concerned for local works.

"The gross direct receipts from Irrigation-works in 1876-77 are expected to amount to £500,700, against an average receipt in the three previous years of £489,880 per annum. In 1877-78 a sum of £551,600 may be realized; so that, as compared with 1876-77, there is likely to be an increase of £50,900. But the receipts in 1876-77 were unduly low in consequence of the favourable rainfall in the Panjáb in the winter of 1876, while in Bengal there was some delay in collecting the full assessments. It may be added that no portion of the expected receipts is to be derived from new canals coming into operation during the year.

"Of the sum of £315,500 set down as the expected receipts from Telegraphs, £241,000 is from the Indian and Ceylon Telegraphs, and the remainder from the Indo-European Telegraph. The average receipts per annum of the three years ending with 1875-76, from the Indian Telegraph Department, have been £204,538, the expected receipts of 1876-77 amount to £236,000, so that the estimate for next year provides for an increase of £5,000.

"In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph no increase can be expected. The average receipts have been £76,668 per annum, the probable receipts of 1876-77, £96,100, while those of 1877-78 are £60,285. The decrease is due to exceptional items of receipt on Capital Account in previous years, and to the opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay,

which will probably affect the income of the European Telegraph to the extent of £13,900. A further falling-off of £14,215 is due to the payment to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home, and anticipated to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out. In other words, the outward messages *viâ* Russia are calculated to be in excess of the inwards due by that route.

"In 1877-78 the gross receipts on State Railways are taken at £674,800, the receipts of 1876-77 being £369,600, and the average actual receipts of the three previous years £153,470 per annum. The increase in receipts of 1877-78, as contrasted with those of 1876-77, will be due to the opening of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railways, from which there will probably be received £209,300 in all.

"The balance, £95,900, of the increase occurs in the other Railways, namely £35,000 from the Rájputána, £11,100 from the Panjáb Northern, £18,000 from the Holkar State Railway, and £14,700 from the Tirhut State Railway. The increase in the receipts of the last two Railways is partly owing to a larger extent of line being opened.

"At the rate in which the Government accounts are made up, namely, two shillings per rupee, the gross traffic-receipts from Guaranteed Lines of 1877-78 are expected to amount to £8,540,800, the probable receipts of 1876-77 being £9,492,600, and the average receipts of the three previous years £8,036,172 per annum. The large revenue of the year 1876-77 is due partly to the increase in the traffic caused by the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, and greatly to the famine in Madras and Bombay. But the growth of the export-trade in seed and grains has also added to the traffic, and this will, I trust, still largely increase, and be a permanent source of income to our railways and of greatly extended prosperity to the whole Empire and its peoples.

"The scarcity in Madras has improved slightly the income of the Madras Irrigation Company. In 1873-74 the receipts were £4,633, in 1874-75 £4,193, and in 1875-76 £6,620. In 1876-77 they are expected to be £7,000, and in 1877-78 £12,500.

"Excluding the items of receipt on Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways, which to a great extent have to be deducted from the expenditure side of the account, the total sum due to the operations of the Department and carried to the credit of the Imperial Revenues is £9,915,000, the expected receipts in 1876-77 being £10,786,000, so that there is a decrease of £871,000. The decrease under Guaranteed Railways, due chiefly to the operation of the famine, is £1,224,100, so that under other heads there is an increase of £353,100. Of this increase, £8,100 falls under Revenue Miscellaneous, and £50,900 under Revenue Irrigation. Under State Railways the increase is £305,200, and in the receipts from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company £5,500. On the other hand, the receipts from Telegraphs show a decrease of £16,600.

"Turning to expenditure, the aggregate of £13,485,160 is thus made up—

	£
Grant from Ordinary Imperial funds for expenditure on Public Works (exclusive of the portion given to Provincial Services)	2,563,950
Provision for expenditure on Telegraphs	495,500
Provision for expenditure on State Railways Ordinary, including working expenses	501,110
Provision for land and control for State expenditure on Guaranteed Railways ...	78,000
The total Ordinary grant is thus	3,638,560
Under Extraordinary the provision is	3,628,000
For Capital expenditure of the Guaranteed Railways there is required ...	1,382,000
And for working expenses of the same Railways there is wanted	4,457,800
It is necessary to provide, for payment of surplus-profits to Shareholders of the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Eastern Bengal, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways	367,000
And for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company it is necessary to provide	11,800
Making up the total of ...	13,485,160

"The grant for Public Works Ordinary, as contrasted with the Regular Estimate of the current year and the average expenditure of the three previous years, is as follows:—

	Budget Estimate, 1877-78.	Regular Estimate, 1876-77.	Average actual outlay of previous three years ending with 1875-76.
	£	£	£
Military Works	1,231,985	1,246,900	1,215,541
Other Services	431,365	392,800	406,049
Irrigation	900,600	958,800	939,970
Imperial Assemblage at Delhi		23,800	...
	2,563,950	2,626,800	2,561,560

"On the whole, the grant for expenditure is £62,850 less than of 1876-77, and £2,389 more than the average outlay of the previous three years. Of the decrease in 1877-78, as contrasted with 1876-77, £28,300 is due to the exceptional expenditure on the Imperial Assemblage, and £58,200 to a diminution in the grant for Irrigation Works. Under other Services the increase of £38,565 includes the expenditure necessitated on Government of India buildings and water-supply project at Simla.

"The grant for next year for Telegraph, amounting to £495,500, includes a sum of £14,215 of refunds to the Indo-European Telegraph Company, which ought to be really deducted from Revenue, so that virtually the expenditure provided for amounts to only £481,285, the probable expenditure in 1876-77 being £491,800, and the average expenditure of the three previous years £444,816. The nett charge on the Revenues of the State by the operations of the Telegraph is expected to amount to £180,000 in 1877-78, against an average of £162,632 in the previous four years.

"The provision for State Railways under the head of Ordinary is £501,110, against a probable charge of £303,650 for 1876-77. Of this sum, £18,100 is for outlay on surveys, and the remainder for working expenses of the several State Railways. The increase in the charge on the Ordinary Revenue of £197,460 is more than covered by the increase of £305,200 shown as likely to accrue under receipts.

"Of the increase of £197,460 in 1877-78, £169,300 is accounted for by provision having been made for the working expenses of the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal, and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railways, the receipts from which are expected to aggregate £209,300. A further increase of £48,270 is expected to be incurred on the expenses of the other State Railways from which an increased income of £95,900 is anticipated. On the other hand the provision for outlay on Capital account of surveys has decreased by £20,110.

"The charge for State outlay on Guaranteed Railways is decreasing. The average charge in the three years ending with 1875-76 was £97,048 per annum, In 1876-77 it is expected to be £91,250, while in 1877-78 the provision made is only £78,000.

"The total outlay on Extraordinary Works, Irrigation and State Railways, to end of 1877-78, is expected to amount to close upon £28,000,000. The figures are as follows:—

	Irrigation.	State Railways.	Total.
	£	£	£
Actual outlay to end of 1875-76 ...	8,708,195	11,785,492	20,493,687
Probable outlay ... 1876-77 ..	1,012,000	2,788,100	3,800,100
„ „ ... 1877-78 ...	900,000	2,728,000	3,628,000
	10,620,195	17,301,592	27,921,787

"This is called extraordinary outlay, and is all of it treated as being defrayed from borrowed funds, though much of it has been paid out of current revenue.

"The actual charge on the Ordinary revenues for interest on this outlay is estimated at £1,174,850, against £1,007,718 in 1876-77, so that there is an increase in charge of £167,132. Of this increase, £138,500 is met by an increase in revenue, so that the nett increased charge really incurred on the income of 1877-78 by the construction of Extraordinary Works amounts only to £28,632.

"The revenue expense of the Guaranteed Lines is nearly £460,000 less for 1877-78 than for the current year.

It is expected that there will have to be paid as surplus-profits over the guaranteed 5 per cent. rate of interest	367,000
The probable charge in 1876-77 being	274,000
And the average charge per annum of the three previous years	226,638

"The increase in the charge for next year is due to the large earnings of 1876-77, whereby the surplus-profits to be paid in 1877-78 have been considerably augmented.

"The provision made for working expenses of the Madras Irrigation Company is £11,800, the probable charge for 1876-77 being £16,400, and the actual charge of the three previous years £16,025.

"Excluding the Capital Account of Guaranteed Railways, the total sum included as grants from Imperial Revenue in 1877-78 is £12,103,160, the probable charge in 1876-77 being £12,524,600, so that there is a decrease of £421,440. The nett decrease in the working expenses of Guaranteed Railways, caused chiefly by the hope of a cessation of traffic for famine-relief, is £462,800, but this may, I am sanguine enough to think, be partially met by the growth of the traffic in wheat for export; especially if our rates of freight can be kept at a minimum, so as to allow of this staple firmly establishing itself in European estimation. The increase under other heads is £41,360. This increase occurs as follows:—

	£	£
Increase in Telegraph charge		3,700
„ in State Railways Ordinary		197,460
„ in provision for surplus-profits to be paid to shareholders of certain Guaranteed Railways ...		93,000
		294,160
Less decreases under the following heads:—		
Public Works Ordinary	62,850	
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways	13,250	
Public Works Extraordinary	172,100	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company ...	4,600	252,800
		41,360
Excluding Madras, Bombay, Rájputána and Burma, and deducting the construction-outlay on Irrigation-works not yet brought into operation, the total Capital expenditure to end of 1876-77 for works from which revenue is expected to be realised in 1877-78 is ...		10,719,537
The gross direct receipts from these works in 1877-78 is expected to be		518,730
And the working expenses are estimated at		333,863
Leaving the nett revenue at		184,867
The share of land-revenue ascribed to these works is		203,634
So that the *nett* total revenue is		388,501

and the nett return expected to be derived is 3·7 per cent. of the construction-cost.

"It is desirable to further analyse these figures so as to bring out clearly the sources of the revenue according to the character of the works. Thus there are the two great canals constructed entirely by the British Government —the Ganges Canal and the Bárí Doáb. Singling out these two, as having been in operation for a considerable time, and therefore such as may reasonably be expected to give a fair return, the results are as follows:—

	Ganges Canal.	Baree Doab Canal.	Total.
	£	£	£
Probable Capital outlay to end of 1876-77	2,921,381	1,545,221	4,466,602
Nett direct and indirect return expected in 1877-78 ...	186,252	49,817	236,069
Percentage of latter on former...	6·4	3·2	5·2

"Thus these two permanent canals are calculated to return over 5 per cent. on their construction-cost.

"The next group of canals, consisting of the Orissa Project, Midnápur Canal, Tidal Canal, Soane Canal, Agra Canal, cannot, according to the experience derived from other canals, be reasonably expected to pay their working expenses in consequence of their having been less than ten years in operation. The construction-outlay on these canals to end of 1876-77 will be £5,139,912, and the loss in their working during 1877-78 is anticipated to amount to £20,653 or about ·40 per cent.

"The third group of canals consists of the Eastern and Western Jamna Canals, the construction-outlay on which, as recorded in the accounts, includes only that portion spent by the British Government, and shows that with a total outlay of £746,129 to end of 1876-77, and an anticipated revenue in 1877-78 of £150,774, the Eastern Jamna Canal will pay 26·3 per cent. and the Western Jamna Canal 20·2. The results for these canals are expected to be as follows:—

	Eastern Jumna.	Western Jumna.	Total.
	£	£	£
Expected construction-outlay by British Government to end of 1876-77	242,433	503,696	746,129
Expected nett direct and indirect revenue in 1877-78 ...	63,822	86,952	150,774
Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay ...	26·3	17·3	20·2

"Next come the inundation-canals in the Panjáb, the construction-outlay on which to end of 1876-77 is expected to be £124,208, and the nett returns in 1877-78, direct and indirect, will probably amount to £12,961 or 10·4 per cent.

"Finally, there are the minor works of Irrigation constructed entirely by the British Government, such as the Dun and Rohilkhand Canals, the Bijnúr Canals, the Bandelkhand Irrigation Works, the Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works, and the Shahpur and Shahival Canals. The nett return from these works is balanced at £9,350, against a Capital outlay of £242,686, so that the works pay about 3·8 per cent.

"Thus the Ganges and Barí Doab Canals are expected to pay 5·2 per cent., the Eastern and Western Jamna Canals 20·2 per cent., the Inundation Canals 10·4 per cent., and certain minor Irrigation Works 3·8 per cent. On the other hand, the Orissa, Midnapur, and Tidal Canals, the Sone Canal and the Agra Canal, having been less than ten years in operation, are to be worked at a loss of ·40 per cent. on construction-outlay.

"The estimate of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company provides for a nett receipt of £700 in 1877-78.

"The provision for State outlay on Establishment and land for these works is £1,050, and the charge for interest on Guaranteed Capital close upon £50,000, so that the operations of the Company are expected to involve a charge on the State in 1877-78 of £50,350. The conditions under which the Government bore the deficit in the working expenses of these canals have now ceased, the Secretary of State having decided that the Government is not to advance funds for such expenses.

"The construction-outlay, actual and approximate, Ordinary and Extraordinary, on State Railways, to end of 1876-77, is £14,895,668, of which sum £440,380 will have been expended on lines not in operation during the year 1877-78. The construction cost of the lines, the whole or part of which will earn revenue in 1877-78, is thus £14,455,288.

"The net receipts from such railways during the year 1877-78 are expected to be £191,790, and from 1·3 per cent. of the construction-outlay of £14,455,288, which includes £1,703,995 of stores, &c., in suspense.

"I have thus given a general sketch of our operations, adhering, for the purpose rather of easier comparison than because the form has anything special to recommend it, to the shape the review of these details took last year. I will now allude to our present and proposed expenditure on Military Works, for which in 1877-78 a grant of £1,231,985 is assigned, that for last year being £1,228,400.

"Of this grant, 38 per cent. must be spent on repairs, maintenance of buildings, barracks, and furniture, and the very heavy proportion of 22 per cent. on Establishment, a proportion apparently inseparable from all Public Works in India, and which is surprising to those acquainted with the subject at Home. It is quite true this supervision is costly, due to some extent to the employment of of a highly-paid European staff, but still more due to the fact that the practice in India is to charge salaries and wages of overseers, gangers and leading men—in fact, all who are on permanent employment, or paid by the month—to Establishment, whilst in England and the Colonies this would be charged to the work. I believe our practice in India is better, and really exercises a beneficial influence, and tends to keep down unnecessary establishment; but as it is not understood at home, our supervision has been often commented on as extravagant.

"Since 1873-74 there has been a steady increase for repairs, due for the most part to existing buildings not having been kept in proper repair during several years prior to 1872-73. Repairs were deferred because the efforts of the Department were mainly directed to pushing on new buildings for the additional European force thrown into the country immediately after the mutiny. There is no point on which the Inspector-General is now so particular as that of keeping existing buildings in a sound condition, and we have not withheld the necessary funds for this purpose, even though the result has been to decrease the provision for expenditure on new works.

"I have in the last two years practically not permitted any new barracks, with one exception in Madras, to be commenced, but have concentrated the efforts of the officers to complete those that have been already begun; and when I use the word new works, it only applies to works the construction of which had been approved, or the buildings of which had really been begun, before 1875.

"So that, of the provision for works in progress, it is expected that works, the estimates for which aggregate £467,500, will be completed during the year, the grant being £165,868.

"The remaining works in progress, the completion of which in 1877-78 is not anticipated, are estimated to cost £245,000, of which £77,500 will have been expended to end of 1876-77, leaving £165,000 to complete. The grant allowed for next year is £62,180, so that these works may reasonably be expected to be finished off in three years.

"Of the provision for new works, £49,789 have been allotted for completion by the close of 1877-78. The remaining new works are 27 in number, estimated to cost £167,500, and the grant allowed is £69,630.

"Thus, on the whole, works estimated to cost £930,000 will be in hand during the year, the probable expenditure to end of 1876-77 being £405,000. The grant allowed for the coming year is £347,467, so that a further sum of £175,000 will remain to be provided for their completion. These figures exclude the sum of £45,700 allowed for works, the probable cost of which is not known as yet.

"The grant for Original Works, Military, may be thus further analysed—

	£
Buildings for accommodation of troops	215,082
Drainage Works	5,575
Protective „	6,000
Water-supply	74,540
Fortifications	12,850
Works for Ordnance Department	38,400
„ for Commissariat Department	11,590
„ for Dock-yards	11,200
Military lines of communications	24,400
Miscellaneous Works	6,120
Minor Works	94,793
	500,550

"The amount allowed for buildings has been applied to some extent to the scheme for completing barrack accommodation on a permanent scale. It cannot be told exactly what that scheme will cost, as the wants of the Army vary from time to time. But we have considered every means for reducing the cost; and in this view, amongst other measures, the principle of remodelling old buildings and adapting them to the requirements of the present day has been followed, in some cases with much financial advantage. The buildings so remodelled have been found to answer the purpose.

"Under the Government of Madras the chief work for which provision has been made, is for a new set of buildings for European troops at Punamali estimated to cost £37,037, of which it is computed that £4,001 will have been spent by end of 1876-77: the grant allowed for the work is £10,000. The scheme provides for double-storeyed barracks for 200 men, to cost £16,807, barracks for 30 families to cost £8,015, and a double-storeyed hospital for 90 patients to cost £10,200.

"Another work for which a provision of £5,000 has been made, and to which it is necessary to draw attention, is the scheme for constructing an entire set of new lines for a Regiment of Native Infantry at Pudupetta, near Madras. Rendered necessary in consequence of the existing lines occupied by the Regiment having been condemned by several high authorities as inconvenient and unhealthy, the demand has been considered to be an urgent want, which should be met as soon as possible, and is an excess. The provision made is for purchase of land for the lines. The probable cost of the scheme is not known as yet.

"Of the grant allowed for Bombay, £16,000 is for the project for providing additional barrack accommodation at Ghorepori, estimated to cost £60,650, of which £2,600 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The scheme provides for 12 single-storeyed barracks and one block of quarters for married men.

"For troops of the Native Army under the Government of Bombay provision of funds has also been made. Thus a sum of £3,000 has been allowed for improvements to lines of the troops at Bori Bunder. The scheme provides for two new rows and for re-erecting 25 rows of sheds, and for providing drainage, the latter to cost £2,943; the total scheme involving an expense of £6,141, of which £3,146 has already been spent.

"At Puna two new buildings for a Regiment of Native Infantry are about to be provided at a cost of £6,035, the grant for the year being £2,600. The buildings consist of a hospital to cost £3,937; a quarter-guard to cost £766; a school-room costing £873; and sundry small buildings, including an armourer's shop, to cost £458.

"For the troops of the Native force located at Jacobábád £2,100 have been given for improving and providing new hospital accommodation.

"Under the orders of Government the troops of the Panjáb Frontier Force are provided with quarters at the expense of the State, and a grant of £7,570 has been provided for the purpose for 1877-78. Among the works to be executed are the re-construction of Native Infantry lines at Kohát to cost £5,300, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500. A hospital for the Right Native Infantry lines at Dera Ismail Khán is also to be provided at a cost of £1,360. In the Fort at Dhalipghur the quarters for Native officers are to be re-constructed at a cost of £970.

"At Kamthí, in the Central Provinces, the principal of remodelling existing buildings to suit them to present requirements has been carried out with great success. Following out this principle, £7,030 has been provided for remodelling three barracks of European Infantry and one of Artillery. For 24 families of European Infantry at Kamthí accommodation is to be provided at an expense of £6,800, the grant for 1877-78 being £4,000. And at Jabalpore £3,000 has been allotted for re-roofing three of the barracks of European Infantry.

"At Rangoon the scheme of providing new buildings for European Infantry is being gradually carried out. By the end of 1877-78 the first and third sections of the scheme, providing accommodation for three Companies and the Band, will have been carried out at a cost of £25,865, the grant for the year being £7,850. The single-storeyed barracks for 80 men and 4 sergeants, in the redoubt at Thayetmyo, will also have been finished at a cost of £6,855, the grant for 1877-78 being £2,500.

"In Central India the only military works of importance are at Nímuch and Mau, both occupied by troops of the Bombay Army. At Mau a provision of £7,000 has been made for commencing the long desired scheme for providing new accommodation for the Artillery. The estimate of the cost of so doing has still to be prepared. At Nímach auxiliary buildings are still required to complete the new sets of buildings already constructed for the Artillery, and a provision of £8,000 has been made for the purpose.

"At Hyderabad, Deccan, the great project for providing an entire set of new buildings for a Regiment of European Cavalry at Trimulgiri is approaching completion. The proved unhealthiness of the buildings occupied by that Regiment at Secunderabad rendered it necessary to remove their location to the adjoining station of Trimulgiri. The scheme is expected to cost £232,500, of which £165,000 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, leaving £67,500 to complete, the grant for 1877-78 being £20,730. The project provides for the accommodation, in four double-storeyed barracks, of all the single men of a full Regiment of Cavalry, and of 50 married men in four blocks of single-storeyed buildings. A hospital for male patients, to cost £8,500, is also provided. Quarters for Officers have also been constructed, the accommodation being given in single-storeyed buildings constructed on the unit system. The usual auxiliary and subsidiary buildings have also been provided.

"Turning to the works in charge of the Inspector-General of Military Works, the grant allowed for buildings for accommodation for troops, for the force located in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, is only £59,250. Of this grant, £24,750 has been allowed for buildings in the hills, and £34,500 for buildings in the plains.

"For buildings in the hills £1,100 has been allowed for the completion of quarters for families at Jullapahar, estimated to cost £2,699, and of which £1,259 have already been spent. For providing verandahs to the barracks for single and married men at Cliffden, Marrí, £2,000 has been given, £1,000 having been already spent. For the buildings at Ránikhet £3,150 have been allotted. Of this sum, £3,100 has been devoted to a Regimental Hospital which is estimated to cost £10,789, and of which £7,689 wil have been spent by end of 1876-77. For the building at Chakráta £10,500 has been assigned. Of this sum, £3,000 is for barracks for single men, estimated to cost £5,802, and £300 for barracks for married men, to cost £2,949. Of this £2,649 has already been spent. For quarters for Staff Sergeants £2,200 has been given.

"Of the grant of £34,500 for buildings in the plains, a sum of £10,000 has been devoted to the re-construction of barracks and out-offices at Lucknow,

and £10,000 for a similar purpose at Faizábád. The schemes are estimated to cost, the former £65,760, and the latter £27,692, and provide for the renewal of the old barracks constructed immediately after the mutiny. By this means the expense of constructing new barracks is avoided.

"At Nowgong a barrack for the Royal Artillery will be completed at a cost of £5,378, the sum allotted for the purpose for next year being £4,700. Family barracks for Infantry will also be completed for £7,000 at Agra, the grant allowed being £1,500, and the hospital for the left Wing Native Infantry at the same place will be finished at a total cost of £3,838.

"The out-offices for barracks for single men of the Infantry at Mooltan will be completed next year with a grant of £2,000, £4,000 having already been spent.

For drainage works only £5,575, I am sorry to say, has been assigned, for it is a service in which I wish I could spend more, as I firmly believe that good drainage and well selected sites, with good drinking water, will ever ensure the health of troops. Of this sum, £1,000 has been allotted for the drainage of the Fort at Govindghur, and £1,000 for the drainage of the Cantonment at Lucknow, both being very urgent sanitary works. For the drainage of swamps lying to windward of European Infantry barracks at Kamptí £1,000 has been allotted, the expenditure incurred to end of 1876-77 having been £504. For the drainage of the lines of the European troops at Mecan Meer £300 has been given.

"The encroachments of the Indus at Dera Ismail Khán were so serious that it was necessary to consider whether the Cantonment should not be removed. But by the skill of the Engineers concerned, protective works have been constructed during the past and present year.

"The serious overflow of the Kanhan River at Kamthí last rains, which led to much property, both public and private, being placed in imminent risk of destruction, has forced us to consider what works should be devised for protection from an inundation which may occur at any time. The result has been a scheme estimated to cost about £6,000, and for which the necessary funds have been allowed. It is expected that the work will be done before the next rains.

"I cannot over-estimate the importance to the health of the troops of providing a pure system of supply of water, and it has led me to increase the grant for the purpose from £45,900 in 1876-77 to £774,540 in 1877-78. The works provided for are as follows:—

"The Ulsoor water-supply project at Bangalore will be completed by the end of 1877-78 at a cost of £14,162, the grant for 1877-78 being £500, in addition to £1,250 for providing a new filter, and making certain alteration to the work. The project is in addition to the scheme for supplying Bangalore with water, which is being carried out at an expense of £55,000 from Mysore funds.

"A small sum of £1,000 has been provided for settling tanks in connection with the water-supply at Puná.

"In the Panjáb £1,410 have been given for Artesian borings and wells at two of the frontier out-posts.

"A sum of £770 has been allowed for sinking wells at Asírgarh.

"For water-supply at Trimulgiri and Sikandarábád a provision of £4,610 has been made. Of this sum £4,000 has been reserved for pipes from England for the project for the North water-supply scheme at Trimulgiri, estimated to cost £25,000. The balance of the grant for 1877-78 has been devoted to an engine and pump for water-supply to the 2nd European Infantry Regiment.

"At Nasírábád, in Rájputána, it is hoped that the scheme for supplying the station with water at a cost of £25,874 will have been completed by end of 1877-78. The expenditure on the work to end of 1876-77 has been £13,807, the grant for next year being £10,900.

"The scheme of water-supply at Mhow, for which a grant of £3,000 has been given, has still to be matured. This is now being done.

"For the scheme of the water-supply at Ambála £10,000 has been given. The complete project has yet to be matured. Meanwhile a project for a temporary supply of water is under execution at a cost of £6,800, of which £5,000 will be made use of in the permanent project.

"Small sums of £500 and £900, respectively, have been allotted for water-supply tanks at Darjeeling, and for a filter and storage reservoir at Chukrata.

"For water-supply at Mían Mír £13,700 has been allotted. It is expected to cost £16,000, of which £2,100 has already been spent. The scheme provides for a supply of 6 gallons per head per diem to British Troops.

"The grant allowed for the water-supply at Pesháwar is £25,000. A sum of £25,400 will have been spent by end of 1876-77 on an estimate of £28,752. But the complete project for the work has still to be prepared.

"For clearing and repairing the tank at Fort Kángra £1,000 has been given.

"The limited amount of the Public Works grant prevents much being done under the head of Fortification. A provision of £6,000 has been made for improving the defences at Aden, and of £2,000 for keeping in repair the large stock of plant collected for the harbour defences at Bombay. For the inner line of defences at Ferozepoor £2,000 has been given. The estimated cost of this work is £4,250, of which £2,220 will have been spent by end of 1876-77, so that the work will be completed next year. The bomb-proof magazine in the redoubt at Thayetmyo will be finished for £2,762, the grant being £1,650. And sufficient funds have been provided for keeping the existing forts in an efficient state of repair.

"The additional buildings for the Small-Arms factory at Kirkí will be completed by the end of 1877-78, the grant for that year being £4,000, and the computed outlay to end of 1876-77 £10,000. For buildings for 6 incorporating mills in the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkí a provision of £5,000 has been made, the estimated cost being £15,190.

"Amongst the measures contemplated for a fortified post and place of refuge at Rawul Pindee, the provision of buildings for magazines and other works of the Ordnance Department found a place. The sum it is expected to spend on the purpose is £83,750, and in furtherance of the scheme a provision of £19,900 has been made in the Budget next year for Store-room, Workshops, Armoury, Offices, Laboratory, and Small Arms Ammunition Magazine. These works are expected to cost £38,041, of which it is expected that £15,800 will have been spent by end of 1876-77.

"The alteration to the Gun-Carriage Factory at Fatehgurh, the construction of the Powder Magazine in the Fort of Allahabad, and the provision of Workshops in the Arsenal at Ferozepoor are all expected to be finished during the coming year, at a cost of £4,488, £9,183 and £7,464, respectively, the grant allowed for next year being £1,900, £1,000, and £1,200. A grant of £2,200 has also been allowed for the Pebble Powder House at Ishapore.

"Some small works for the Commissariat Department will be completed this year at Allahabad.

"A small amount has been reserved for urgent works in hand at the Dock-yards, but for Bombay, in view of future contingencies, I wish I could say the sum was larger.

"For Military roads the grant to Chukrata is £19,900. Of this sum £10,000 is to be devoted to the completion of the bridge over the River Jumna, which is expected to cost £30,545, and of which £20,500 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. The balance of the grant has been devoted to completing the earthwork and formation of the road.

"The road to Dalhousie will also, it is hoped, be finished during the year at a cost of £68,000, the grant for the purpose for next year being £4,500, the outlay to end of 1876-77 being expected to be £63,500.

"A provision of £19,500 has been made for improving the roof and making sundry additions to the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Mount Abu.

"Next to nothing has been appropriated for the defences of our ports or arsenals, and literally nothing for strong places; if no change in our policy is made, there is no prospect of anything material being done to remedy these wants which, to repeat former warnings, are becoming more imperative and more essential the more you raise and develope the material wealth and value of this country.

"Let me not here be understood to advocate the costly and ponderous defences which it has been the fashion of recent years to elaborate under the idea of converting defences into success over attack, but rather more simple measures which may protect us from insult on the sea-board, and be sufficient to leave in the interior the sick and the helpless in comparative safety. But I regard this subject as one of much more serious importance than is practically recognised by the part assigned to it in the distribution of the resources of the State.

"The bulk of the outlay on Civil Buildings and Roads is now drawn from grants made over to Provincial Services. The direct expenditure from Imperial Funds is for Departmental and Government buildings, church, burial grounds, harbour works, civil works, roads, as well as for the establishments at Cooper's Hill and Roorkee, the colliery charges at Warora, and the furlough allowances in England.

"The grant for 1877-78 is taken at £431,365, or £67,500 in excess of that for the previous year, owing to the provision required for the works at Simla.

"This sum does not fully represent our wants, and I regret there is but little hope of any great or sensible increase to the sum now set apart.

"Under Civil Buildings the grant amounts to £139,069, of which one-third is for repairs. The balance is allowed for Original Works, and distributed among the different departments in the following manner:—

"For the Salt Works, the sum allotted (£5,494) has been fairly divided between Madras and Bombay.

"On Opium, the whole grant (£14,752), with the exception of a small sum reserved for Oudh, has been fairly apportioned between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

"The greater part of the sum (£2,700) allowed for the Mints is needed at Calcutta, and it is most probable that the grant under this head will have to be largely increased for next year.

"Of the sum set aside for Postal (£13,099), one-half nearly is for the introduction of several small post offices, and the remainder for additions to existing offices throughout India.

"Under Telegraph (£12,531) allotments have been made for new offices, &c., at Ootacamund, Alipore, Ambála, Gadac, Rajanpore, and Gauháti, and the amount given to Bombay completes the instalments required for the signallers' quarters. Suitable telegraph and post office accommodation has still to be provided for the Presidency Town of Madras.

"The largest sum (£21,390) is required for the Government of India Buildings, and includes the cost of additions to the Peterhoff estate, the purchase of houses at Simla, and improvements to the viceregal buildings generally.

"The designs for the Mayo College Buildings at Ajmer by Major Mant, R. E., have been approved and the grant (£6,560) is provided for the collection of necessary material. The funds (£4,194) required for the boarding houses in connection with this College are being found by Native States.

"Out of a total of £6,784, sums have been reserved for the completion of the Thuggee Jail at Indore, and for the commencement of a new Jail at Mercara. The Civil Jail at Rewah will probably be constructed from funds supplied by the State of Rewah.

"From the amount (£4,066) under Churches, &c., the completions of the Bolarum church and the commencement of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Rawul Pindee have been provided for.

"The restoration of the beautiful temple at Ajmer, referred to in the review of 1876-77, has to be continued at an excess on the original estimate, the peculiar nature of the work and the necessity for its extension during the course of reconstruction having led to this result.

"The great scheme of restoration and preservation of antiquities in the North-Western Provinces is undertaken from Provincial Funds, aided by a grant from Imperial Revenues.

"Under Communications the grants allowed are for provinces to which the Provincial Service arrangements do not apply, namely, Rájputána, Central India and Coorg. The total £64,035, as against £69,270 for last year, is divided into £20,934 for Original Works, and £43,102 for Repairs.

"The outlay from Imperial funds in the construction of new roads in Rájputána has practically ceased.

"The conditions under which these roads were commenced, namely, that $\frac{1}{3}$ths of the outlay on the portions passing through foreign territory would be

provided for by Native States, have in some cases been fulfilled, while in others the roads have been made over to the States concerned to complete. The provision £10,552 is for the repair of the roads so constructed, and of this sum nearly ¼th is for the portion lying in foreign territory.

"In Central India also a portion of the outlay on roads has been and is still being met partly from funds supplied by Native States; for, in addition to the expenditure (£14,050) on the roads from Mau to Nimuch, Nowgong to Satna, and Dewas to Ashta, the road from Gwalior to Chumbal River receives an allotment of £4,800 from a contribution by His Highness the Maháráját Scindiah. Of the total for repairs £29,000, more than half is for the Agra and Bombay Road, one-fifth is absorbed between Nimuch and Khandwa, and the balance is distributed over the Gwalior and Jhánsí Roads.

"The comparatively large grant of £5,614 to Coorg is to facilitate trade and encourage the export of coffee by opening out new communications; the maintenance of existing roads also is contemplated to an extent of £3,300 from Imperial funds.

"Under Miscellaneous Public Improvements, £35,320 have been set aside, in which £5,935 are included for repairs. Three-fourths of the grant is absorbed by the Simla water-supply project, for which, exclusive of establishment, £27,435 has been provided until the arrangements with the Municipality for the provision of funds have been settled.

"Under Light-houses £1,500 have been assigned to Karáchi for a new light-house with its revolving light.

"For the harbour works at Karáchi, the sum appropriated for maintenance, conservancy, dredging, &c., exclusive of establishment, is but £5,000. The growing importance of this harbour, with the early completion of the Indus Valley Line, make it desirable to leave as little as possible undone which may facilitate and increase the rapidity of our communications between the Panjáb and the sea. The construction of jetties has also to be considered with the necessary sheds for the accommodation of trade. These works should receive early consideration, and the grant now fixed at £5,000 will probably have to be doubled before the close of the year.

"The importance of the Warora colliery works to the coal industry of India, and their effect on the reduction of Railway working expenses, is obvious. The pits are now in working order, and it is expected during the year 36,000 tons of coal will be raised, and be sold for a sum closely approaching the expenses of production.

"The exploration for coal in the Central Provinces continues, and the necessary grants have been assigned for the Satpura and Warora Districts.

"The Budget Estimate of the Telegraph Department for 1877-78, as contrasted with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77 and the actual average receipts of the three previous years, shows that—

	£
The Receipts were in 1876-77...	332,100
The Budget-Estimate of 1877-78 is taken at	315,500
The average of actuals for the last three years being	281,200
The Charges were in 1876-77	491,800
The total nett charge thus being	159,700
The Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 is taken at	495,500
Making a total nett charge of	180,000
The average of actuals for the last three years being	444,800
Making a total nett charge of	163,600
Thus, on the whole, the expected nett charge in 1877-78, as compared with the Regular Estimate for 1876-77, shows a nett increase of	20,300
Of this nett increase the amount due to an anticipated falling off in the revenue of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, caused by the construction of a second line of cable from Bombay to Suez, is	13,900
While the payment to the Indo-European Company in England in excess of receipts, due to its being anticipated that the messages despatched from Home, *vid* Russia, will be more than those despatched from India by the same route, is	14,215
so that in these two items alone there is a nett increase of	28,115

"Under Receipts the figures for the Budget and Regular Estimate for the Indian and Indo-European Telegraph Departments, as compared with the

Budget-Estimate of the current year and the average actuals of the three previous years, are as follows:—

The Estimate of 1876-77 is—

Indian Telegraph—

	£
Indian Telegraph	206,700
Ceylon „	8,500
Total ...	215,200
Whilst the Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	74,800
making a Grand Total ...	290,000

The Regular Estimate for 1876-77 is—

Indian Telegraph—

	£
Indian Telegraph	225,700
Ceylon „	10,300
Total ...	236,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a total of ...	96,100
making a Grand Total ...	332,100

In the Budget-Estimate of 1877-78, the—

Indian Telegraph—

	£
Indian Telegraph	232,000
Ceylon „	9,000
Total ...	241,000
The Indo-European Telegraph has a total of	74,500
making a Grand Total ...	315,500

The average of actuals for the last three years being—

Indian Telegraph—

	£
Indian Telegraph	196,100
Ceylon „	8,400
Total ...	204,500
Indo-European Telegraph	76,700
Grand Total ...	281,200

"Compared with the Budget-Estimate of the current year, the Regular Estimate for the Indian Telegraph Department shows a gratifying increase of £20,800.

"The steady increase in the receipts of the Telegraph Department, as shown by the preceding figures, justifies the expectation that the receipts for next year may be set down somewhat in excess of those for the current year, and the estimate for 1877-78 has therefore been accepted at £241,000, being £5,000 only more than the Regular Estimate for 1876-77.

"In the case of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, the Regular Estimate amounts to £21,300 in excess of the Budget-Estimate for 1876-77, of which £6,400 occurs in England and the balance in India. The increase in England is ascribed to be due to recoveries of revenue earned in the previous year arising from the interruption of the Red Sea route from 15th November 1875 to 3rd February 1876, and to the receipt of £1,986, being an additional instalment of the Persian debt. The increase in India is due to a general increase of receipts on the Government lines due partly to general causes, and partly to the late interruption of the Madras-Penang cable.

	£
For 1877-78 the Budget-Estimate of receipts in India of the Indo-European Telegraph Department amounts to only	68,400
The probable receipts of 1876-77 being...	81,200
And the actual receipts of 1875-76	76,468

The opening of the duplicate cable now being laid between Suez and Bombay is expected to affect the income of the Indo-European Telegraph Department to the extent of £13,900, and the estimate for next year has therefore had to be reduced accordingly—

	£
In England the expected receipts of 1877-78 are set down at	6,100
But in the Budget-Estimate of Expenditure a sum of	14,215

Is included for amount due to the Indo-European Telegraph Company for earnings collected in India on messages home being expected to exceed the sum due by the Company for earnings collected in England on messages out, so that really the estimate of revenue is for a net charge of ... 8,115
The expected receipts of 1876-77 being 14,900
And the actual receipts of 1875-76 17,122

The Budget charges have been accepted for a sum of £111,900 (including £13,050 for Ceylon). Of this amount £123,900 are for capital outlay, £17,350 being for establishment and other charges, £21,560 for additional stores, and £84,990 for actual construction operations on the following lines of telegraph :—

State Railway Lines.

	£
Agra to Gwalior	5,440
Re-construction, Lahore to Jhelum	1,375
Re-construction, and adding wire, Jhelum to Ráwalpindí	2,870
Rutlam to Nímuch	4,680
	£
Works in progress, namely, Northern Bengal State Railway ...	9,200
Rangoon to Prome	300
Indus Valley	500
	24,365

Guaranteed Railway Lines.

Due for Stores and Carriage for South Indian Railway—

	£
Madras to Tanjore	3,700
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	3,500
	7,200

Departmental Lines.

	£
Madura to Ramnad	5,290
Extra Wire, Madras to Trichinopoly	4,250
Nynee Tal to Ránikhet	875
Extra wire, Chittagong to Elephant Point, Rangoon ...	25,710
Works in progress—	
Trichinopoly to Tuticorin	300
Calcutta to Chittagong	500
Gauháti to Dibrugurh	1,000
Lahore to Kotrí	1,000
Miscellaneous	620
Special—	
Jacobábád to Quetta and Kelát	9,480
	49,025
Minor Works	5,400
Abstract—	
State Railway Lines	24,365
Guaranteed ditto	7,200
Departmental	49,025
Minor Works	5,400
	85,990
Less recoveries	1,000
	84,990

"Excluding the sum provided for the completion of the special line to Quetta and Kelát, the whole of the provision made for departmental line will practically be absorbed by the cost of an additional wire between Chittagong and Elephant Point, and the line Madura to Ramnad, with an extra wire from Madura to Trichinopoly. The former will materially improve communication with Burma, and is rendered necessary by the increased importance of this route in connection with the cable shortly to be laid between Rangoon and Penang, so that it will be necessary to make the line from Calcutta to Rangoon

fit for international traffic. On this point the following extract from a letter No. 58, dated 8th June 1876, will show the necessity for the work, the estimate for which has been sanctioned by the Government of India :—

'The existing line between Calcutta and Rangoon, although gradually improving with every season's work, is still utterly unfit for international traffic, and incomparably inferior to the line across the Dhunds between Deesa and Hyderabad, respecting which the Indo-European Company have made so many complaints. It consists, moreover, of one wire unequal to the existing traffic, and although a second wire has been sanctioned and is in course of erection, as far as Chittagong, it will be fully taken up by its own local traffic. It will therefore be necessary to add an extra wire throughout, for although we may expect no cable messages so long as the Madras-Penang line is in order, when an accident does occur, and they are diverted *viâ* Rangoon, no delays would be tolerated by the Company or by the public.'

"It may be added that this expenditure has been made the basis of a demand for an increase in the Indian Tariff for all Foreign messages, an increase which cannot be refused and which will add more than £10,000 to the annual revenue of the Telegraph Department.

"The latter, that is the line from Madura to Trichinopoly, is needed to strengthen communication between Madras and Ceylon and the South-west coast, by the substitution of an inland line, mainly on a Railway, for the existing precarious sea-coast line between Negapatam and Tuticorin.

"The Budget-Estimate for 1876-77 was passed for—

	£
Expenditure	383,000
Receipts	215,200
Nett charge	167,800

"For 1877-78 the figures are—

	£
Expenditure	411,900
Receipts	241,900
Nett charge	170,000

an increased charge, therefore, of £2,100, as compared with the Budget for 1876-77. This increase is entirely due to increased capital outlay, and excluding capital outlay from the figures for both years, 1877-78 shows an improvement of £19,749 over 1876-77.

"There has been for several years a progressive reduction in the difference between earnings and revenue charges. This reduction is very marked during 1876-77, and justifies the expectation that but a very short time is needed for the Department to pay, not only its working expenses, but also a small dividend on the capital expended.

"Nett annual loss on revenue account, *i. e.*, the difference between expenditure excluding capital outlay and receipts including *pro formâ* charges :—

	£
1872-73	73,211
1873-74	56,166
1874-75	44,837
1875-76	42,367
1876-77 ... ... under	10,000 (*partly estimated*).

"The capital expended from the commencement is nominally somewhat over £3,000,000. I say nominally, because this amount includes the value of lines and offices abandoned or destroyed in past years.

"In the earlier days of Indian telegraphy, lines were hastily constructed of perishable material, requiring frequent renewal, and were abandoned or replaced by others mainly on military and political considerations; but for the sums spent year by year the State received a full equivalent in the assistance, direct and indirect, which the Telegraph afforded in the administration of the country.

"Again, contrary to the experience of Europe, in India the Telegraph preceded the Railway, and long before the Railway was more than an idea, the Telegraph had spread over many hundreds of miles. As the Railways extended, it became necessary to re-erect the Telegraph lines within the Railway fences, to secure the advantages of immunity from malicious interference, and

the incomparably greater facilities for locomotion, and consequently for inspections and repairs.

"In those earlier days professional knowledge was very imperfect, as, indeed, it was also in Europe, and many mistakes were made, costly it is true, but a cost absolutely inappreciable, when contrasted with the inestimable services rendered by the telegraph during the mutiny alone.

"Increased knowledge obtained by experience of climatic difficulties in this country, and by watching the development of electrical discovery in other countries, has led to the adoption of material which, although in the first case expensive, will last for many years to come with ordinary care and supervision.

"Practically, then, it may be said that the lines, as they at present stand, have, with few exceptions, been created since 1866, and the amount expended upon them, and the speed and skill with which they have been constructed, compare very favorably, not only with the earlier efforts of the department, but also with the results obtained in other more favoured countries.

"The vastly improved quality of the line material and apparatus, and the many improvements of late years introduced in the organization and technical management, have raised the character of the Indian telegraph system to a deservedly high position. The speed and accuracy with which telegrams are transmitted from end to end of this vast continent appear almost marvellous, when contrasted with the state of things that existed not so very many years back, and these results have been obtained in face of considerable difficulties.

"Besides the greater number of our station buildings and a valuable plant of stores and apparatus, we now possess 18,120 miles of lines and cables and 41,000 miles of wire. Of these, upwards of 8,000 miles were erected and are maintained by the department for Guaranteed and State Railways. In addition, the department maintains lines and wires, the property of Railway Companies, aggregating 3,344 miles, which will, it is expected, be shortly more than trebled by the transfer to the Telegraph Department of the maintenance of all Railway telegraph lines in the country.

"I look forward to the early accomplishment of this arrangement, as the result, judging from the experience already gained, cannot be other than satisfactory to us and to the Railway administrations.

"The direct and indirect value of the telegraph to the administration of the country in the preservation of order and general development of its resources is so considerable, and the operations of the department are necessarily conducted in so great a measure with reference to imperial requirements, that it would be obviously incorrect to judge of them by a purely commercial standard. The only lines that might be expected to pay commercially are those connecting the presidency towns; and hampered, as the department is, by the very great extent of its unproductive lines, and by the necessarily expensive construction of its lines generally, it is gratifying to find that the financial result, bad as it undoubtedly is, is not far worse.

"While, then, it may be admitted that the requirements of the State, in the matter of telegraphs, are in India more onerous then in most European countries, the fact must not be ignored how very large a portion of the total outlay has been, and continues to be, incurred in the interests of the mercantile community. The costly improvements introduced in late years are, indeed, mainly the outcome of the growing demands of commerce, as what is called domestic traffic is here altogether unimportant.

"It is true that the revenue of the Department is largely derived from mercantile telegrams, especially those exchanged between the great centres of commerce; but there can, I think, be no doubt that, considering the enormous distances over which these messages are transmitted, the rates are very inadequate and, considering the gain in time over the Post, proportionately much lower than obtain in any other country.

"The average distance by alternative routes* from Calcutta to Bombay, Madras and Kurrachee is 1,875 miles. Extreme distances in India are far greater.

* By shortest routes the average is about 1,500 miles.

"The average distance between the following places in Europe is under 1,800 miles, namely:—

Madrid and St. Petersburg.
Paris and Constantinople.
Lisbon and Berlin.

"The average cost of a message of 20 words, *including* address between those places, is 11 francs=9·68*s*.

"The Indian charges is 2*s*. for 6 words, with a free address which may be taken at an average of 6 words.

"We have therefore 12 words for 2*s*. in India, as compared with 20 words for 9·68*s*. for lesser distances in Europe, or, to bring the comparison nearer,—

IN INDIA.

12 words + address averaging 6=18 words for 4*s*.

IN EUROPE.

20 words inclusive ... ... 9.68*s*.

For less extreme distances in Europe, namely:—

Madrid to Vienna,
Vienna to St. Petersburg,
Paris to Constantinople,
Madrid to Berlin,

averaging about 1,400 miles, we find the charge to be 8·48*s*. for a 20-word message, against the Indian charge of 4*s*. for a message of 12 words, with free address equal to 6 more, and of 2*s*. for a 6-word message with the same free address.

"It is not uncommonly insisted that a reduction of tariff is the only *panacea* for a Telegraph deficit; but it is now, I believe, very generally admitted by all political economists who have given attention to the subject that, under the most favourable conditions, a reduction of tariff results in a diminution of net proceeds. This has been the experience of many European administrations and also of Great Britain. It is a fallacy to imagine that the measures that have proved in Europe so successful in the case of the Post Office must be equally successful when applied to the Telegraph. Professor Jevons, F. R. S., writing on the subject of the British Postal Telegraphs, says with much force:

'There cannot be a greater contrast than between the rapid progress of the Postal nett revenue and the alarming decrease in the Telegraph nett revenue. This comparison entirely bears out the statement of the Treasury Commissioners, that "the Telegraph Branch is not in the position of the Postal Department after the introduction of the penny postage." * * *

'The Post Office stands in an entirely unique position as regards the great increase in traffic, which can be carried on with a small increase of cost.

* * * * * * *

'A postman, to put the principle as briefly as possible, can carry a hundred letters as easily as one, and a ton of mail-bags can be transmitted by railway almost as easily as a single bag. But it is totally the reverse with the Telegraph, in which each message has to be individually received by a clerk, transmitted, re-transmitted, written out, and finally delivered by a special messenger. In this case every increase of traffic involves an increase of expense in nearly the same ratio as regards many items.'

"An eminent Belgian authority writing on the subject sums up as follows:—

'The effects of a reduction of tariff are under the most favourable conditions (in the interior of a country itself) the maintenance of the gross receipts by the stimulant of cheapness, and under ordinary conditions the decrease of the gross receipts, the stimulant being insufficient to compensate for the reduction of the mean product per unit. In either one case or the other, without a single known exception, the nett product is diminished.'

"All experience points to the fact that Telegraph traffic follows, more especially in its augmentations, the fluctuation of trade, and that it is influenced by the tariff only in a very secondary degree.

"If these be sound conclusions for countries of limited extent, very populous and very rich, how much more strongly must they apply to a country like India, where the distances are so enormous and the average poverty of the people so conspicuous?

"I trust that continued financial improvement in the working of the Telegraph Department may obviate the necessity for any revision of the tariff, but

the foregoing observations indicate the direction which such revision must take should it become imperative.

"The result of the changes introduced in the tariff for international messages by the Convention of St. Petersburg has not, so far as the Indian Department is concerned, been altogether successful; for while the number of messages exchanged with foreign countries has materially increased, the increase in their value is only nominal, and there are not wanting indications of even a prospective decrease. To some extent this may be traced to the insufficiency of the Indian share of the total tariff, but it is questionable whether the reduction of the unit charge to one word can prove a financial success, unless the rate per word be proportionately very much higher than the previous rates for the larger units.

"There are two points of detail in connection with the rules for foreign messages which have given rise to complaints from the Chambers of Commerce in this country—one referring to gratuitous repetitions of messages which are supposed to have been incorrectly transmitted; the other to the charge made for figure cipher telegrams. Proposals have been made to other States, parties to the Convention, by this Government and by the Postal Telegraph Department of England, to modify the rules on these points somewhat in accordance with the wishes of the mercantile community, but these proposals have been rejected, and the grounds of their non-acceptance cannot well be contested.

"The real grievance of the Indian public lies in the circumstance that the rules are not strictly enforced in England; but it has been explained that the relaxations have there been carried out by private Telegraph Companies in a spirit of competition and with a view to attract customers (though, possibly, for the present at a loss to the shareholders); that such a proceeding is one which the manager of a private company, dealing with private money subscribed for a special purpose, may perhaps adopt with some sort of justification, though in defiance of rule, but that his example cannot be followed by a public agent dealing with public funds for the benefit of a class interest at a further sacrifice to the general community, who have already to bear the loss on an unremunerative undertaking. An opportunity will shortly be afforded of reconsidering the rules in concert with other Administrations, and I venture to hope that some means may be found of amending those which have given rise to so much discussion.

"The fact not generally known that the telegraphs are worked at a loss in some of the principal countries in Europe, and an examination of the results obtained in Great Britain, enable some conception to be formed of the difficulties with which State, *i.e.*, cheap, telegraphy has to contend under the most favourable conditions; and it is a fair matter for congratulation that India, with all her disadvantages, possesses a highly efficient and extensive telegraph system which at no very distant date promises to be self-supporting.

"I have dwelt at some length on this subject, for I have felt that it is due to the Chambers of Commerce of the three great centres of Indian trade, with whom we have been in communication, to offer to them here a fuller explanation of our motives and position than I could introduce into ordinary official or business correspondence.

"I would add a few words of explanation on the Indo-European Telegraph Department which has charge of the Indian Government lines from Kurrachee to Fao and Teheran. The head-quarters of the Director-in-Chief are in London, where there is an office of account adjustment, with a small branch office at Constantinople.

"The lines of the Department are in two sections: the Persian, which includes the lines in Persia, and the Persian Gulf section, which includes the cables connecting Kurrachee with Bushire and Fao, and the land line along the coast of Beloochistan from Kurrachee to Jask.

"The Gulf section has its head-quarters at Kurrachee, where are the offices of the Deputy Director (who is in charge of the section) and of the Traffic Manager, as well as workshops and a store depôt. A special steamer, the *Amberwitch*, is attached to the service of this section for the repair of cables and conveyance of establishment and stores.

"The land-line consists of 739 miles of line and 1,478 miles of wire. It has, besides the usual maintenance establishments, the aid of a special Political Agency at Gwadur, half the cost of which is borne by the Telegraph Department. Subsidies to the extent of £3,128 a year are also paid to Chiefs in Beloochistan for protection of this line.

"The cables of the Gulf section are 1,738 miles in length, of which 1,235 miles are of gutta-percha, and 503 miles of India-rubber core.

"The Persian section is under a Director, whose head-quarters are at Teheran. This section contains 792 miles of line and 2,406 of wire. The lines of the Department do not extend beyond Teheran.

"The total length of the lines of the Department is 2,754 miles, consisting of 3,884 miles of wire and 1,738 miles of cable.

	£
Excluding the provision for payment to foreign lines of traffic earnings realized in India, the Budget-Estimate for 1877-78 amounts to	95,985
The Regular Estimate of 1876-77 being	102,200
So that there is a decrease of	6,215

which is due to the work of erection of iron poles to replace existing wooden ones, and for which a provision of £3,980 was made in current year's Budget, not being required next year. There is also a decrease of £850 in the provision for Repairs.

"The estimate has been framed for the authorized scale of expenditure for Establishment and Repairs, and there is nothing in it to call for comment, or which can be reduced.

Extraordinary Irrigation.

"The total grant for the year 1877-78, from extraordinary funds for Irrigation, amounts to £900,000, distributed to the several Provinces as follows. This amount is exclusive of £107,500 to be spent from contribution of the Native States for the Sirhind Canal.

	£
Madras	50,000
Bombay	40,000
Bengal	275,000
North-Western Provinces ...	260,000
Panjáb	275,000

"The works for which this sum is provided were all in progress during the current year (1876-77), in which the aggregate outlay under Extraordinary is expected to amount to £1,012,000.

"In Madras the improvements to the Godavery and Kristna systems of canals are still the most important works in progress.

"In the Godavery system several works for the improvement of irrigation and navigation in the Eastern and Western Deltas were carried out. The widening of the main canal in the Eastern Delta has been finished; the banks of the Coconada, Ingeram, and Coringa main canals were raised and improved. The widening of the bank and Coringa Canals was carried on; nine miles of the former were opened out for navigation; one lock was built and four more were completed; and three weirs finished. Ten minor distributaries with an aggregate length of 25 miles were completed, and some improvements made to drainage cuts.

"In the Western Delta, widening and other improvements were carried on on nine canals; the widening of the main canal above water-line was completed, as also the widening and deepening of the Bank canal for 22½ miles and some masonry-works built; on these works about £20,000 were spent during 1876-77. The sum allotted for the coming year is £28,561.

"In the Kristna Delta the works on Ryves's main canal were much retarded by continued outbreaks of cholera; but they will probably be completed early in the coming year. The new supply-head, though incomplete, was opened for the admission of water, the volume supplied by the old heads being insufficient owing to the low state of the river caused by the excessive drought.

"The alterations to these channels will probably be completed as relief works. The widening of the Masulipatam Canal will also be completed early next year. The grant for the coming year is £14,777.

"The Streeviguntum Anicut Project, which will supply irrigation to a portion of the Tinnevelly District, and water to the town of Tuticorin, was practically finished during the year; only a portion of the revetment of the Korsur Pallam Tank, and the raising to full height of the Ooppar Oday dam being incomplete. The grant for the coming year is £3,477.

"On the Pennair Delta some expenditure was incurred from the Ordinary grant. A sum of £3,183 is allotted from the Extraordinary grant for this work during the coming year.

"The Sungum Project for the irrigation of the Northern Delta of the Pennair River from storage reservoirs in the river is still under consideration; no work is contemplated on it in the coming year.

"The Perryaur Project referred to in last year's Resolution is still under consideration; the works which will consist of a tunnel through the Ghauts in the Madura District leading from a large storage reservoir are estimated to cost £602,762; there is no prospect of their being commenced this year.

"In Bombay the only work of any magnitude in progress is the Moota Moola Project consisting of a dam across the River Moota, 99 feet in height and 3,683 feet long, exclusive of the waste weir which is 1,453 feet long, with channels for the water-supply of Poona and Kirkee and for the irrigation of about 70,000 acres. The total expenditure to the end of the current year amounted to £423,372. A grant of £31,924 is proposed for the coming year, which will bring the works, so far as sanctioned, very near completion, the estimated cost of the works being £466,448. The right bank canal, which is capable of discharging 414 cubic feet per second, has been extended to a distance of 39 miles from the head, out of a sanctioned length of 71 miles, and this portion is now being carried out as a famine relief work; the left bank canal, discharging 38 cubic feet per second, has been almost completed. A gross revenue of £7,385 is anticipated from these works during the coming year, and the working expenses are estimated at £4,063.

"The remainder of the grant will be divided among five projects of less importance. £2,674 are set apart for the completion of the Ekruk Tank in Sholapur, at a total cost of £97,446; the water is retained in this reservoir by an earthen dam with a maximum height of 78 feet. £3,443 are allotted to a small canal called the Hathmatti in Ahmadábád; the work, which is approaching completion, is estimated to cost £38,470. £1,177 are allotted to the Lakh Canal in Ahmadnagar, which is also very near completion, at an estimated cost of £25,954. £4,800 are allotted to the Mukti Reservoir and £300 to the Palkhed Canal, both of which are nearly complete, at an estimated cost of £26,456 and £14,029, respectively.

"In Bengal the grants for 1877-78, for the works in Orissa and Midnapoor, are £63,425 and £20,503, respectively. These with the Tidal Canal in Hidgellee are separate sections of the Orissa scheme purchased by Government from the East India Irrigation and Canal Company. They were originally intended to form portions of a connected system, but are now worked as separate projects. About £850,000 have been spent on the Tidal and Midnapoor Series of works, out of an estimated total of £945,803; 248 miles of distributaries are completed and in operation out of a total projected of 320 miles; and during the past kharif season 32,160 acres were irrigated from them. The navigation works on the Midnapoor Series are not quite finished, but by the end of the current year the canal will be complete as a navigation line throughout, with the exception of 4 miles in the second range in which the locks are still under construction.

"The Tidal Canal is in full operation.

"The portion of the Orissa section, to which it has been determined to limit expenditure for the present, consists only of the channels in progress and distributaries for the irrigation of 206,172 acres; the total estimated cost is £1,929,568, of which about £1,740,000 have been expended to the end of the current year (1876-77), the grant for next year being £63,425. The principal lines of canals are nearly finished; before the end of the coming year, with the exception of part of the Kendrapára extension, the whole of the navigable canals will be open for traffic throughout their length. Of the distributaries 501¼ miles are completed and in operation out of a total projected length of 547¼ miles.

"For the Soane Project the grant for next year is £191,071. The cost of this scheme, as now limited, is estimated at £2,710,361, of which about £1,770,000 will have been spent up to the close of the current year (1876-77), by which time the Main Western Canal, the Behía and Dumraon Branch Canals, and the Eastern Main Canal will, with their distributaries, be complete. The Arrah Branch, the Buxar Branch Canal, the Chowsa Branch Canal, and the Patna Canal will, with their distributaries, be ready for irrigation, and, with the exception of some locks and waste weir bridges, will be complete throughout. The area irrigable from the completed portions by the end of the year was 443,000 acres. The Arrah Branch has for some months been navigable throughout with exception of the junction with the Ganges at the termination. A cadastral survey of the land commanded by these channels is under execution, and up to the end of the current year about 1,600 square miles, out of a total of 2,900 square miles, will have been surveyed.

"In the North-Western Provinces there are three series of works in execution from the Loan funds.

"The rectification and completion of the Ganges Canal at an estimated cost of £858,843 is the first: up to the end of the current year about £387,400, exclusive of value of materials in hand, will have been expended. The grant for the coming year is £80,000. The works executed during the past year consisted mainly of protective works to the floorings of the falls in the main canal; the re-construction of two locks, and the building of new locks and weirs near Jaoli regulator, Wallipura and Nanun, with the view of reducing the slope of bed and consequent velocity of the water in the main canal. The completion of the upper portion of the Anupshahr Branch with an escape into the Ganges, and the preparation of surveys and detailed plans and estimates for some of the new branches and some other minor works. The construction of the new branches will be undertaken shortly.

"The Agra Canal is virtually complete, and has been already in operation for two years. The navigation arrangements are nearly complete throughout. A sum of £10,000 has been allotted for the current year for expenditure on drainage works and minor distributaries. The total estimated cost, exclusive of plantation, is £772,553, of which £40,000 are still unspent. The revenue from this canal has so far more than justified the expectations formed regarding it.

"The Lower Ganges Canal is the most important work in progress in the North-West Provinces. The supply is drawn from the River Ganges by a masonry weir, the closing of which was successfully accomplished during the past year. The grant for expenditure during the coming year is £170,000; revised estimates for this project have been submitted, and are now under the consideration of the Government of India, meantime permission has been accorded to proceed with the more urgent works: the first 40 miles of the main canal and the supply branch, 22 miles in length, will be finished by the close of next year. The remaining earth-work of the main canal, as far as its junction with the old Kalnpur Branch, is also nearly complete. About £1,083,000 will have been spent on this canal to the end of 1876-77; the ultimate expenditure will probably considerably exceed £2,000,000.

"The project for a canal from the River Betwa, in Bundlekhund, has proved to be too expensive to justify its execution from the Loan funds; further enquiries are being made with a view to substituting, if practicable, a cheaper and less elaborate scheme.

"The execution of the project for the Eastern Ganges Canal to water a portion of Rohilkhund has been postponed indefinitely owing to doubts as to the volume of water available from the Ganges after providing for the Lower Ganges Canal

"In the Panjáb there are four series of works in progress from Extraordinary funds; two, the Sirhind and Swat River Canal projects, are not yet brought into operation. Indeed, the last has only been just begun, and though it gives fair prospect of paying interest on its outlay, it has been accepted rather on political than on material reasons. With this exception it is the only new Irrigation project which has been sanctioned within the last two years, for in my opinion it is desirable to complete those already commenced, and

watch their prospects before we commit ourselves to any further great or doubtful operations; the other two consist of improvements and extensions of existing canals—the Bári Doáb and the Western Jamna.

"The Bári Doáb Canal has been yielding revenue since 1860; the estimated cost of the improvements now in progress is £333,114, of which about £135,000 will have been spent to the end of 1876-77. The grant proposed for the coming year is £24,791. The two new branches have been completed, the grant now to be made will be utilised in constructing distributaries. Two new distributaries have been completed on the old portion of the canal. The escape sluices of the weir across the Ravi, at the head of the canal, suffered severely from the floods again this year, but not to the same extent as in 1875: the protective and training works were also slightly damaged.

"The work on the Western Jumna Canal consists of a masonry-weir across the Jumna River with regulating heads for both Eastern and Western Jumna Canals; and of new channels in substitution for portions of the main canal and branches. The estimate for works is about £730,000; about £262,000 will have been spent up to the end of 1876-77, and the grant for the coming year is £74,900. The head-works are approaching completion, land has been acquired for the portions known as the new Main Line and new Delhi Branch, and a considerable quantity of material has been collected, two of the new distributaries have been completed, and another is in hand.

"The largest work under construction is the Sirhind Canal, drawing its supply from the Sutlej River for the irrigation of the British Districts of Loodiana and Firozpur, and the Native States of Patiala, Jhínd and Nabha; the entire cost of the works is estimated at £3,087,388, of which £1,187,000 will be contributed by the Native States. The outlay to the end of 1876-77 will probably aggregate £1,485,000, and the grant for the coming year is £248,217, of which £107,317 will be contributed by the Native States. The head-works and the excavation of the main canal are well in hand, and seven out of the eight bridges are complete. Convict labor has been tried with success on these works. The Abohur Branch and the first and second feeders are well advanced. The third feeder and the Patiala navigation channel are nearly complete, and the excavation of the Choya Branch is complete to the 20th mile. Work on the navigable junction with the Sutlej at Firozpoor was commenced during the year.

"The fourth and last work is the Swat River canal in the Eusufzaie valley, at an estimated cost of £167,313; a commencement of work has been made, and about £10,000 spent. Its chief object is to induce some of the lawless borderers to settle down in British territory, and betake themselves to peaceful pursuits. It will be desirable to push on the works to completion as rapidly as possible; the grant proposed for the coming year is £30,484.

"Of the Ordinary grant for 1877-78 amounting to £900,600, as against £958,800 for 1876-77, £141,163 will be an addition to the Capital outlay on the works. £544,133 provides for the current expenses of works in operation for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, and £245,305 are charges debitable to works for which there are no Capital or Revenue accounts.

"In Madras the principal works for which Capital expenditure is being partially incurred from the Ordinary Revenues are the Godávari Delta, the Kistna Delta system, the Pennair Delta system, and the Chembrambákam Tank. For the Madras water-works a grant of £2,774, exclusive of establishment, is provided in the budget, which will be utilised on embanking the river and left side of supply-channel, in extension of weirs in the supply-channels and in works of protection from the river floods. The tanks are in good order, and the weir has been raised to full tank level. In the Godavery District a larger extent of the cultivation and of revenue is anticipated. In the Tanjore District the high floods towards the end of July breached in the left bank of the Vennaur Tank, and caused considerable damage to the crops. Owing to the prevailing drought the supply in the river has proved insufficient for the irrigation under the river.

"The total grant amounts to £262,000, the grant for 1876-77 being £272,200, and the average outlay of the three previous years £266,986. The necessity for increasing the normal irrigation grant so often urged by Madras, owing to the vast revenue at stake and the interests to life and agriculture involved by the efficient maintenance of Irrigation Works, has received consideration, and further detailed information has been called for. The large irrigation works already constructed in Godavery, Kistna, Pennair, Tanjore, &c., have assisted not only in reducing the extent of the districts subject to scarcity at exceptional times, but also in increasing production in ordinary years, and in this double capacity they differ from some of the works in Bengal which are more for the prevention of famine only.

"Of the grant assigned, £35,999 is for works, and £146,759 for repairs, the balance being devoted to establishment and other charges. Of the grant for works, £3,987 is for embankments, £3,091 for the Chembrumbaukum Tank Project, and the remainder for sundry minor works.

"In the Bombay Presidency there are numerous irrigation works under construction from the ordinary revenues. The Desert Canal of Sind, which takes it supply from the River Indus, to irrigate land both in Khelat and British territory, is one of the principal. The estimated cost is £83,481, of which £42,500 have been spent; a grant of £6,100 has been made for expenditure during next year on this canal, from which an ultimate net revenue of £7,737 is expected. A grant of £5,362 has been made for the execution of the important series of embankments known as the Kashmor and Begari bunds, which are designed to shut out the flood-water of the Indus for a distance of 45 miles, and to protect the land on the right bank. The provision now made will, it is expected, suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £72,947. The Begári Canal, 76 miles in length, and yielding a revenue of £17,639, is being enlarged, extended, and improved at an estimated cost of £104,942: these improvements are expected to double the area under irrigation, and raise the profits to 15 per cent. on the outlay: this canal will be protected from injury by the Kashmor Bund; a grant of £6,100 is allotted for the coming year. The Sukkur Canal is approaching completion; its supply is derived from the Indus; the main canal is 75 miles long, and is capable of irrigating 88,250 acres, yielding a revenue of £18,400. The estimated cost of the project is £106,892. The grant for the coming year is £2,440. The Eastern Narra system comprises a series of works extending from the Indus at Rohri to the Runn of Cutch. Provision is made for £6,100 for expenditure during the coming year. The Great Marak Canal in the Hyderabad Collectorate has been enlarged at an estimated cost of £17,008. This work promises to yield a good return for the money spent; the grant for the coming year is £400. A grant of £1,200 is made for works on the Fuleli Canal, chiefly to secure efficient control over the supply of water; the main canal is 95 miles long, and the branches aggregate 986 miles. A small provision of £700 is made for the Krishna Canal which is nearly completed; the estimated cost is £62,341, and it already irrigates 4,000 acres. Progress on all these canals is much restricted by want of funds.

"The total grant assigned is £180,000, of which £47,365 is for works, £79,465 for repairs, and the remainder for establishment and other charges. Of the provision for new works, £2,387 will be spent in the completion of 12 works, estimated to cost £262,068, and on which it is expected that £248,623 will have been spent by end of 1876-77. For other works in progress, the grants for which will not suffice for completion in 1876-77, £27,604 has been given, the estimated cost being £262,068, and the probable outlay to end of 1876-77 £333,392. The balance of the grant for new works has been devoted to sundry small and minor works.

"On irrigation works, commenced in view to give employment to the distressed, £225,000 have been spent from famine relief funds; the total estimated cost of these works being £467,500.

"In Bengal the principal works under investigation, the expenses connected with which are defrayed from the ordinary revenues, are the Tirhut irrigation scheme and the Hooghly irrigation scheme; the expenditure during the current year on the former has been £8,148. A very promising scheme of irrigation from the Gandak River was prepared this year; it consists in diverting a perennial supply from the River Gandak into some natural beds of streams, which in the ordinary course are dry except in the rainy season.

"In the North-West Provinces the expenditure from the ordinary grant consists almost entirely in minor works and repairs connected with the large canal systems. The subject of drainage has occupied the serious attention of Government, and enquiries have shown that a very large expenditure may prove eventually necessary. During the current year about £65,000 were spent on these works, the cost being shared by Extraordinary funds, Imperial revenues, and Provincial funds. A project for navigable communication between the Ganges Canal and the Agra Canal at Delhi is under consideration by the North-Western Provinces Government.

"In the Panjáb the chief items of expenditure from the ordinary grant are on repairs to the Barí Doáb and the Western Jamna Canals; a few minor works are in progress and call for no remark.

"In Mysore the grant for the current year is £96,800. Irrigation in this part of India is carried on chiefly from tanks and reservoirs. The principal works in progress are the extension of the North Channel, and the completion of the Seríramdavur dam, the Chikdáwar Sagar Channel, the Sulikerray Series of tanks, the Hussergutta Series of tanks, and various other minor works. There is also a scheme for water-supply to the town and station of Bangalore, at a cost of £56,925, and for the water-supply of the town of Mysore, at a cost of £41,820.

"In British Burma, the principal works under construction are the Irrawaddy embankments, for the protection of the culturable land along the river; one section, 27 miles long, will protect a hundred and twenty thousand acres; £4,500 are entered for expenditure for next year, which will suffice to complete the work at an estimated cost of £12,353. Three other sections previously completed, with an aggregate length of 154 miles, are to be raised and strengthened at an estimated cost of £30,464, and for these works £40,900 have been allotted for expenditure during the coming year. A grant of £1,000 is also made for the reclamation of the Pegu Plain; this sum will suffice to complete the work at a total cost of £24,954; this work is calculated to reclaim 50,000 acres of good land, and to afford protection to the canal from inundation. The Pegu and Sittang navigable Canal, executed from Provincial funds, at a cost of £118,690, will be completed in the coming year, and will, it is hoped, be open to traffic by April or May 1878.

"In Rájputána, the system of irrigation is from tanks dependent for their supply on local rainfall; the proposed expenditure is on completing and maintaining these tanks, and calls for no special remarks.

"The aggregate construction outlay on irrigation works, ordinary and extraordinary, throughout India, up to the end of the year 1875-76, as booked in the registers of the Public Works Department, amounts to £16,554,690, of which the expenditure shown for Madras and Bombay is open to correction, the accounts not having been completely adjusted.

"The expenditure in Burma has been altogether on flood embankments and protective works; the works in Oudh and the Central Provinces have been abandoned. In the three Provinces, Bengal, the North-West, and Punjab, the aggregate outlay has been £12,348,057, and in these only can a comparison be usefully made of expenditure and returns.

"On the financial results of irrigation works I have already spoken.

"The irrigation from the Orissa, Midnapur, and Tidal Canal is of very slow growth, and it is feared that the income from this source will never, under the present system, yield an adequate return on the Capital that has been invested. The Soane Canal and the Agra Canal have only recently been brought into operation, and there is a fair prospect of their eventually proving profitable undertakings, both directly and indirectly; the condition of the Ganges and Eastern and Western Jumna Canals is very prosperous, and the Bárí Doáb Canal is now yielding a fair income.

"It will be premature for me here now to do more than to allude to the proposals for a future localization of irrigation works. I have from my arrival in India felt that the success of some, if not of all these works, would be better secured if they were the outcome of local sacrifice and self-denial rather than of Government munificence alone, and that local interests and local duties should call this class of improvement into existence. Indeed, without ignoring

altogether the responsibilities of the State towards the land, resting on the assurance of those who know India better than I do, and who understand the relations of the landholders to the cultivator, I would wish to see no work of irrigation commenced till those who expected the benefit had either subscribed the Capital or had given a guarantee for the interest of the work which has to be undertaken from the Loan funds. I am inclined to draw a distinction between lands, such as those in Sind, in Burmah, and in Bengal too to some small extent, which need protection from flood. I will not dwell further on this matter, leaving time to thoroughly work out what is needed to effect a change in policy, from which, if care and caution are exercised to give it effect in its earlier stages, I, for one, believe infinite benefit will ultimately arise, though, for the moment, extreme advocates for irrigation may not acquiesce in the chances of very rapid development.

"Early in last year, with the assent of Lord Northbrook, I suggested such a course in reference to a very extensive scheme put forward for the protection of Behar against the recurrence of the disasters of 1874, and for the mitigation of the normal misery of that overcrowded district. The response I received from the then Government of Bengal gave but little hope that any means could be relied upon beyond the usual one of the work being undertaken by the Indian Treasury. I trust that the present Government of Bengal will be able to show that its predecessor was deceived.

"I am also now in communication with the Government of the Panjáb on a project lately submitted by it, in order to ascertain if the work can be undertaken on the conditions we are now seeking to establish.

"The extension to Local Governments of administrative control, with a simultaneous increase of their responsibilities, cannot fail, if guarantees are taken for the continuity of a fixed and stable policy (the difficulty of all personal government subject to a short tenure), to result in greater local efficiency even if it does not secure greater economy and thrift in outlay.

"Of the application of the same principle of local management to Railways, I confess I do not myself entertain a favourable opinion, unless, indeed, full powers on questions of principle are reserved in the hands of a central authority; for the essential feature of Railway success—I mean financial success—is an arrangement for the public service at once simple, rapid, certain, and this can only be secured by unity and harmony in administration. To localize entirely the control of Railways would increase their cost in management, and re-introduce the worst features of the early European system, which all Railway administrators are now hoping to see followed by a more automatic system.

"I hope to see this principle thoroughly recognised in this country at no distant date, and the whole Railway system of India guided by one authority, whilst the improving and increasing revenue is devoted to the further development of the system itself.

"It is possible, perhaps, whilst enlisting the co-operation of the Local Government, in aiding the sources and development of Railway traffic, not to weaken Railway administration; if this can be secured, the experiment is, however, worth a trial.

"I have now, My Lord, to ask the Council's attention for a few minutes to the prospect of our State Railways.

"The length of State Railways open for traffic, under construction, and under survey at the close of 1876 was 2,720 miles, of which 170 miles are either Provincial or the property of foreign States, leaving 2,550 miles chargeable to Imperial Public Works Extraordinary. Of this length about 800 miles are now open for traffic, and 1,100 miles are under construction. On the remainder, construction operations have not yet been commenced.

"During the past year the increase to the open mileage has not been large, the additional length permanently opened being only 128 miles, distributed over the Rajpootana, Punjab, Northern, Tirhut, Holkar, and Nímuch lines. The Rájpootána line was opened throughout.

"On the Indus Valley Railway 110 miles have been temporarily opened between Multan and Chuni Gote for the goods traffic of the Flotilla.

"During the ensuing year a much greater addition to the open mileage is expected, which will make up the aggregate length to about 1,500 miles, thus maintaining the projected average of 300 miles a year since the date of first opening. The chief additions will be on the Indus Valley, Northern Bengal

and Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Lines, on which it is expected that 660 miles will be opened for public traffic.

"The total Imperial extraordinary expenditure up to the close of 1875-76 was £11,785,492.

"The estimated expenditure during the current year 1876-77 is £2,788,000, and the estimate for the ensuing year is £2,728,000, which will raise the total expenditure at the close of 1877-78 to about £17,300,000.

"The grant for the coming year provides for steady progress on the lines already under construction and for a commencement of the extension of the Panjáb Northern Railway to Ráwalpindi, and of the Western Rájputána Railway.

"It has been necessary in the present state of the finances to restrict the grant for the latter to only £100,000. And, for the same reason, other lines on which a small commencement should be made, so as to carry forward the extension of our railways with regularity, must I fear be postponed.

"These are the Chattísgarh Line from Nágpur, and the Nímuch-Nasirabad link of the Central Indian system. The extension of the Northern Bengal Railway to the foot of the hills, a distance of about 30 miles, is also a work which, I still trust, may be pushed on if our prospects brighten in the coming autumn.

"In the course of the last month the earth-works of two railways, the claims of which had already been before the Government, have been authorised as famine relief works. These are the Dhond and Munmar, forming a chord above the Ghâts between the north-east and south-east lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and which, if existing, would be especially valuable in the present crisis; and an extension of the Madras Railway from Bellary to Hubli. This last line when carried out will not be complete without an outlet on the western coast.

"As in the case of the famine of 1874, when the construction of certain lines had to be anticipated, so now these lines must be accepted as divergences from the fixed programme of our railway-scheme.

"With an annual appropriation of three millions approximately for railways, we ought to be prepared to put in hand about 400 miles of line yearly. As respects future extensions therefore, it may be mentioned that we have surveys in progress for lines in Burma towards the frontier;—from Assam on the east to Tirhut on the west;—from Ráwalpindi to Pesháwar; and from Sukkur towards the western frontier.

"The receipts from the open lines are for the current year estimated at about £370,000, with a mean open mileage of 742 distributed over eight different lines.

"The nett receipts are estimated at £105,000.

"The State Railway system is burdened with several small detached lines, such as the Nalhati, Calcutta and South-Eastern and Wardah Valley. The last will, it is hoped, prove particularly valuable as a mineral branch. It also serves the cotton mart of Hingunghât. Of others, such as the Panjáb Northern, Holkar, Nímuch and Tirhut, small sections only are as yet opened for traffic. The open mileage of these seven lines aggregates only 360 miles. This want of continuity is unavoidable, but so long as it lasts the traffic cannot be large, and the expenses of working must be disproportionately high.

I have already stated that portions of the Northern Panjáb and Indus Valley Railways are now open for traffic, and the rapid development of trade, especially on the former, even with the very limited rolling-stock available, already shows nett receipts in excess of working expenses which justify these works being classed as Extraordinary.

"And this consideration leads me to refer to the change which seems to be proposed in carrying out the policy for Extraordinary works, by which no works so classed will be aided by loan money unless they are likely to be *fully* remunerative, and instead of its being required, as formerly laid down by the Secretary of State, that no loan money spent on a work shall be treated as Extraordinary, except where the yield will cover the interest on the *loan*, it will be required that no loan money shall be spent on a work except where the yield will cover the interest on the *whole cost*. Heretofore the policy has really been to combine the employment of Loan Funds with that of surplus ordinary revenue, so as on the one hand to expedite the progress of the works, and on the other to keep down the real interest for borrowed money, in order to avoid burdening the future.

"Thus, when a work has been considered reasonably certain to pay say 3 per cent. on its total cost, or even 2 per cent., it has been thought proper to allow of its inclusion in the category of Extraordinary works in expectation that so much of its cost would be defrayed by ordinary revenue, that the remaining portion defrayed by borrowed money would have *its* interest covered by the yield; and this has prevented the progress of the work being retarded to only such a pace as would have been possible from the exclusive employment of the current revenues.

"Further, it is to be considered that the system of Extraordinary State Railways is mainly a system for constructing railways by the use of funds raised by Government direct, instead of by the use of funds raised by Guaranteed Companies.

"There is no more unsoundness, so far as I can see, in the financial policy that would commit the State to the liability for interest on funds raised by itself, than to the policy that commits it to liability for interest raised by Guaranteed Companies; and I think that no one will venture to deny that the liability so incurred has been fully justified, and that the policy was a sound one.

"Next year the gross receipts from a mean open mileage of 1,230, distributed over 11 different lines, are expected to amount to £675,000, and the nett receipts to a little over £190,000.

"The receipts per mile open per week average about £10 only. This is a small figure compared with the earnings of some of the trunk lines, but its increase depends on the gradual completion of a system.

"For example, the only State line of considerable length as yet open throughout is the Rájputána Railway 400 miles long. The last section of this line was opened in February 1876, and in the same half-year the nett receipts from a gross traffic, £13 per mile per week, returned 5 per cent. per annum on the capital outlay.

"I have seen it stated that the State lines have been constructed at a much greater cost than the Guaranteed lines, and their average mileage cost has been criticised. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of such a question on this occasion, but the fullest information will be published hereafter. For the present I think it sufficient to say that the comparative outlay on particular works, and the several conditions under which they have been undertaken and constructed, can be accounted for, and that their cost compares favourably with the lines of other countries. Whether the sums advanced under the guarantee had been excessive or the reverse, the Companies in India owe their prosperity to the fact that they obtained their capital at a moderate rate of interest in virtue of the Government guarantee.

"It has been more than once asserted that the policy which was inaugurated by Lord Hardinge, and to which Lord Dalhousie gave life and vigour, was a policy which has led to great loss and extravagance. My Lord, such loss and extravagance, if there has been either one or the other, are absolutely insignificant when compared with what has been realised by the Americans, and by other nations who have not enjoyed the credit which India could always command, and who from this want of sufficient means were forced to adopt a cheaper and less durable type of road. The heavier outlay had to be incurred at last, and the final cost of the railroads in those countries will be found to exceed, eventually the first and permanent outlay upon our Indian lines.

"The special standard gauge of India was, without doubt, an error into which I myself fell when introducing railways into Australia in 1855 and subsequent years, but I believed then with those who also advised the Government of India that the battle of the gauges would result in a compromise, and that the 5 feet 6 inches gauge would be the universal standard.

"The result of this controversy subsequently led in this country to the unfortunate break of gauge by the further adoption of the metre gauge; and, although, no doubt, this latter gives on its first cost a better return than is secured on the outlay on a wider gauge, still I question whether a more extended working will secure as large a proportion of profits as the traffic developes.

"Had the early founders of the Indian railways adopted the 4 feet 8½ inch standard guage of England, I am confident that our lines would long since have been paying a handsome subsidy to the Indian Treasury, that the extent of our railway system would have been far greater, and that we should not have been afflicted with the curse of a break of gauge.

"The Guaranteed Railway system in India was extended during the year ending 31st December 1876, by the opening of a portion of the South Indian Railway in Madras, and by the completion of a short branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway in Bombay.

"The total number of miles open at the end of 1876 was 5,899, against 5,693 miles at the close of 1875.

"Disasters to bridges occurred in Bombay and the Panjáb. Twenty-five spans of the Narbada Bridge on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway were swept away by floods, and three spans of the Sutlej Bridge on the Sindh and Panjáb line were destroyed, both accidents causing temporary stoppage of traffic upon the damaged sections.

"It is estimated that the total capital withdrawals for expenditure on Guaranteed Railway and the Madras Irrigation and Canal Companies, to 31st March 1877, will be £95,788,000, which includes a sum of £372,000, the balance of a loan of £600,000 obtained for works by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company from the Secretary of State.

Divided thus—

	£
Expenditure in England	42,628,000
,, in India	53,160,000

"Deducting the capital invested in the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, the nett expenditure on Guaranteed Railways will be £94,416,000.

"The amount of capital, which it is estimated will be remaining in the hands of Government, belonging to Guaranteed Railway Companies, on the 31st March 1877, is £420,631, which may be distributed over the various railways as follows :—

	£
E. I. Railway, Main Line, at their credit ...	69,227
Ditto Jabalpur Line (debit) ...	159,836
Eastern Bengal Railway (debit)	71
Madras Railway (credit)	132,626
South Indian Railway (debit)	43,090
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (debit) ...	5,230
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (debit) ...	48,507
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (debit) ...	101,671
Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway (credit) ...	577,283
Total credits to railways ...	779,136
Debits to railways	358,505
Nett credit	420,631

"Taking into consideration a sum of £514,400, which the Secretary of State estimates will be received on account of capital during the year 1877-78, it is estimated that, looking at the Guaranteed Railways as a whole, all the funds belonging to them will be exhausted, and a further sum of £343-1-11 expended.

"The details of these figures are—

	£
E. I. Railway, Main Line (debit)	109,773
Ditto Jabalpur Line (debit)	152,961
Eastern Bengal Railway (debit)	16,471
Madras Railway (credit)	50,443
South Indian Railway (debit)	337,840
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (debit) ...	90,230
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (debit) ...	310,524
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway (credit)	80,629
Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railway (credit) ...	543,616
Total credits	674,688
Total debits	1,017,799
Nett ,, ...	343,111

"It will be seen from the above that some provision of funds will have to be made to meet expenditure.

"The gross earnings for 1876-77 were estimated for the Budget at £7,888,000, they are now expected to reach £9,499,000, this large increase is due principally to the following exceptional causes.

"The impetus given to the grain traffic by the famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; the activity in the export trade of grain, created in some measure by the adverse rate of exchange, and further stimulated by the reduction in the rates for long carriage of grain on the East Indian Railway; and the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

"The working expenses for the Budget of 1876-77 were estimated at £4,238,000, they are now likely to amount to £4,937,000. The net traffic receipts were estimated at £3,650,000, they will now probably amount to £4,562,000.

"The moiety of surplus profits payable to share-holders was reckoned at £179,000 for the Budget-Estimate of 1876-77, it will now amount to £274,000.

"The gross interest payable under guarantee is expected to be £4,708,000 against the Budget-Estimate of £4,730,000, from which, if the amount of net traffic receipts, less the moiety repayable to shareholders, be deducted, the remainder £420,000 will represent the loss to the State for the year against the Budget-Estimate of £1,259,000.

"The gross earnings for the Budget year 1877-78 are estimated at £8,553,300, which is less than the amount expected to be realized during 1876-77 by £945,700, owing to the abnormally heavy traffic in food grains going to the famine districts, to the increased exportations by the fall in the rate of exchange, and to the exceptional receipts of the Delhi Assemblage in the latter year.

"The gross receipts budgetted for next year amount in the gross to a little more than was put down in the Budget for the current year and than the actuals for the year 1875-76, If, however, the sums set against each railway are examined, it will be seen that there is a fair increase expected on all railways except two,—the Great Indian Peninsula and Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi Railways,—whose receipts are taken at £434,000 less than 1875-76. The decrease in the former is trifling, but that on the Sindh, Panjáb and Delhi amounts to nearly £400,000, the cause being that in the year 1875-76 a large sum which had been debited to Revenue was written back to the debit of Capital, and consequently increased out of all normal proportion the gross earnings. The normal actuals of 1875-76 might, therefore, be considered as about £7,884,000, and the Budget is some £670,000 more than this.

"Unfortunately, the working expenses are not affected in the same way, but have to be set down for a progressive traffic, and in some cases to provide for the inevitable heavy repairs which must follow the unprecedented rush of grain traffic caused principally by the wants of the famine districts of Bombay and Madras, and partly by the expansion of the export trade of wheat and seeds. If, as may be hoped, this trade becomes a permanent and prosperous one, we may look for considerable and steady enhancement of receipts, but the carrying resources of both the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways have been severely strained, and on the latter railway it has been determined to build more rolling-stock to enable them to carry all that is offered.

"But building rolling-stock takes time, and probably the coming official year will have run nearly its whole length before the necessary additional carrying accommodation is provided.

"A further fact has to be borne in mind, namely, that while, in consequence of the enormous traffic which has been carried during this official year, very large surplus-profits in excess of the guaranteed interest have been earned, the payment to the shareholders of the moiety of these heavy surplus-profits falls in the next official year, and this tends to put next year's transactions in a comparatively unfavorable light.

"The estimated loss to the State during 1877-78 compares as follows:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	£	£	£
Guaranteed interest	4,688,000	4,708,000	4,766,000
Deduct—			
Nett receipts	3,713,000	4,288,000	3,716,000
Loss	975,000	420,000	1,000,000

"But of the sum of £1,000,000 shown as the nett charge against the State for 1877-78, an amount of £250,000 may at least be taken as representing the excess moiety of surplus-profits earned during the preceding year, but paid to shareholders in that year, so that if each official year could have been made to bear the burden of its own moiety of surplus-profits, 1876-77 would have cost the State about £670,000 and 1877-78 about £750,000.

"In order to form an opinion of the different undertakings paying or falling short of the guarantee, a table of average receipts per mile per week and probable ratio of expenses to gross average receipts has been prepared, based upon the Regular Estimate for the year 1876-77:—

Names of Railways.	Length.	Cost per mile.	Interest at 5 per cent. on Capital cost per mile per week.	Estimated average gross earnings per mile per week.	Probable percentage of expenses to gross earnings.	Probable cost of working.	Probable net profit per mile per week.	Probable profit and loss. Above guarantee.	Probable profit and loss. Below guarantee.	Effect of Government guarantee. Half gains above guarantee	Effect of Government guarantee. Below guarantee.
	Miles.	Rs.		1876-77 Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main Line	1,279¾	2,32,402	223	520	33	172	348	125	...	41,59,187	...
Ditto, Jubbulpore	229¾	1,65,774	159	274	47	129	145	...	14	...	1,62,744
Eastern Bengal ...	158	2,13,865	205	456	57	260	196	...	9	...	73,944
Madras ...	857¾	1,28,764	124	170	73	129	47	...	77	...	34,35,432
South Indian* ...	477¾	81,844	78	88	89	55					
Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	417¾	2,03,695	196	293	44	129	164	...	45	...	11,18,520
Great Indian Peninsula	1,278¾	195,572	188	390	43	168	222	34	32	11,34,194	6,95,552
Oudh and Rohilkhund	542¾	1,04,558	100	119	64	76	43	...	57	...	16,09,452
Sindh and Panjáb ...	663¾	1,72,677	166	232	64	149	83	...	83	...	28,61,508
										52,93,381	99,57,152
											52,93,381
									Net deficit		46,63,771
									Exchange=£ ...		420,000

* System still incomplete.

"These results are approximate only because the receipts towards the close of the year are necessarily only estimated, and an analysis of accounts has not been made. But they are sufficiently accurate to show which of the undertakings are profitable, and to which of them attention must be directed to endeavour to foster traffic and produce better results for the future.

"There are two methods open for the purpose of producing better financial results on railways in India: the first by measures to promote traffic, the second by means of more economical working.

"These two methods, however, really must work in unison. Cheap working of railways will induce cheap freight-charges, and cheap freight-charges will undoubtedly promote traffic; but no economy of this nature can be true, if the efficiency of the railway is affected by the measures taken to introduce it.

"It is only necessary to glance at the table of expenses and receipts to observe that some of the most expensive and efficient lines in India pay the best, but at the same time the fact must not be lost sight of, that these lines are the streams of traffic into which the feeders run; and though expensive arrangements may be necessary in the one case, they become superfluous in the other. Efficiency for the extent of traffic is an absolute need and real economy on all railways.

"The promotion of traffic by the lowering of rates and fares within certain limits is, in accordance with the original railway contracts, in the hands of the

Railway Companies, and in some cases it is not always apparent that the interests of the Public and of the shareholders are for the time being indentical. The Government of India may be said to have a life interest in the railways, whilst the shareholders are tenants for a term only, and circumstances may occur which place reforms and reductions of rates in the light of too far distant benefits to recompense the present holders of the railway stock.

"In order to promote the most healthy discussion of all matters connected with railway administration in India, not only as regards the older Guaranteed Railways, but also for the benefit of the new State lines, a Railway Conference was convened during the past year, from which it was hoped substantial results would accrue. The extent of the calamity in Madras and Bombay rendered it necessary, however, for all railway men to be at their posts, and for a time this gathering has had to be postponed.

"I am pleased, however, to be able to report that one very important enquiry has been satisfactorily completed. I refer to the matter of military transport by rail. Enquiries have been conducted by Committees of Officers during the past cold seasons, in regard to the capacities of our stock and the arrangements provided on the Continent for the transport of sick and wounded, &c., have been reported on by an Officer who visited the Exhibition at Brussels in August last for this purpose.

"With this information before us it is hoped that steps may be shortly taken to give practical effect to the suggestions that have been offered, so that the full advantage of our railway-system may be realized in the assistance it will give to the Army at all times.

"The traffic, both passenger and goods, on lines in India, has had an upward tendency of late years, and which I will state in detail—

Year.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Passenger. Passenger carried over one mile of Railway.	Passenger. Average number of passenger per mean mile open.	Goods. Gross tons of goods booked.	Goods. Average tons per means mile open.	Remarks.
		Millions.				
1872 ...	5,123	1,133¾	221,291	Not obtained.		
1873 ...	5,399	1,243¾	230,277	4,016,191	744	Famine year.
1874 ...	5,604	1,213¾	216,607	5,135,998	916	
1875* ...	5,640	1,334½	236,639	4,472,802	795	
1876 ...	5,841	1,382½	236,275	5,766,526	986	Famine year.

"Reductions in fares and the increased comfort of travellers will doubtless induce larger traffic receipts, in the same manner that reduced freight rates and a liberal classification will bring about increased goods traffic; but these reforms must be dependent in a measure upon decreased expenses. Decreased working cost of railway is dependent upon many causes, but the chief agent in effecting economy, and one with which the Government of this country has greatly to do, is the cost of fuel.

"Of late the East Indian Railway coal yield at Karharbáli has greatly increased, and the expense of getting coal has decreased to perhaps a minimum of 5*s.* per ton. The Company has also reduced its carrying charge from one-fifth to one-sixth of a pie per maund per mile, and now the Bengal coal is carried as far north as Lahore, as far west as Jabalpur and Ajmer, and is used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund system of lines.

"It is not too much to say that the cost of coal limits, so far as railway carriage is concerned, the horizon of the paying export of the products of India.

"Cheap coal will render possible long inland carriage of Indian grains to the sea-ports far beyond sea export. The movement of products will produce return trade, and thus the question of the development of the Indian coal industry becomes one of national as well as of railway importance.

"The prime cost of getting coal at the pit's mouth affects the matter but little. Taking the present East Indian Railway ruling rates of 5*s.* a ton for

getting, and one-sixth of a pie per maund for carriage, it may be assumed that the cost of getting is equal to 100 miles of carriage only, and therefore to distribute coal cheaply throughout India, new coal measures in different parts of the land must be worked, and connecting lines of railway must be made.

"It is an imperative duty to foster this subject. A commencement has been made in the Narbada Valley, and a coal line to the Warora Collieries has been opened during the past year, and the use of the coal from these fields is extending in Western India.

"But much remains to be done. Excellent coal has been found in Assam, which will afford a supply to Northern, and ultimately to North-Eastern, Bengal. Coal has been found in the valley of the Godávari, which may, when connecting lines of railway have been made, afford a profitable supply to Madras and for the southern portion of the Great Indian Peninsula system of Railways.

"The manufacture of iron generally follows the discovery and use of coal in all countries, and India is not an exception to this rule. During the past year an Iron Manufacturing Company in Bengal has assumed a definite form, and good results have been obtained from experiments with ore in England. I am also in hope that we may be able to start iron-works at no distant date in connection with the coal of the Warda Valley.

"To railways this industry is as important almost as the discovery and cheap distribution of coal. Maintenance of works as well as original construction will be cheaply carried out, and Government, in giving aid to the Iron Manufacturing Company, has confidence that no truer principles of political economy can be exercised in India than those of supplying Indian wants from Indian markets.

"The cessation of all action by State agency in India for material progress and development is strongly advocated by certain eminent public men. The facts and figures I have given, are, My Lord, not exaggerated or cooked, and I think that they tend to show that the administration of these matters by the State has not been wholly mismanaged, and I venture to think that, compared with any number of similar enterprises undertaken solely by private agency and directed by the keenest self-interest, the result will not be given against the Public Works of India.

"Not many months ago I saw a very strong attack calling in question the construction of railways in Southern India, and asserting that it had been premature. It is true that they have not paid as yet the full guaranteed interest, but I venture to think that the part they are at this present moment playing in taking food to the famishing, and otherwise perishing millions of Southern India is, in money saving value alone, beyond its debt to the public Treasury of India for arrears, setting aside the preservation of human lives, a view it is possible the authors would not recognise.

Having described the material operations and the financial positions of the Public Works in India, I would ask, My Lord, to be permitted to say a few words in reference to those who are entrusted with the control and direction of those operations, the magnitude and variety of which can best be comprehended by the statement—dry and hard although from its very nature it must be which I have just made.

"Of the Officers more directly responsible to Government, I can only say, that I believe them trustworthy and in every way well qualified for their position. I am confident that no nation in the world possesses a body of more able, conscientious, and honourable workers than are the Engineers of India; and, My Lord, I should be deceiving myself and deceiving you if I did not here publicly record my thorough conviction that this body has claims to consideration at the hands of the Government and public of India.

"From the nature of its original composition and development, the present organization does not tend to timely retirement and to such a rapid flow of promotion as is desirable, and it is under this condition of things, with remedies deferred and incentives to work withheld, that the man is disheartened and his energy damped.

"It may be years before the disheartening effect of the prejudicial influences I have noticed is fully felt in the moral and discipline of such a zealous body

of men; but where the interests of the Government and country, and the very lives, I may say of the people, are dependent on the labours of this section of our Indian community no grievance should be allowed to remain.

"There is another subject on which much has been said and written, and that is the employment of Natives and the displacement of Europeans on our Railways. On this point I wish clearly to say that the views of the Government of India, if I understand them aright, are that, without discouraging Europeans, every encouragement will be given to the efficient training of Natives for all kinds of suitable work on our lines; not on the grounds of its being a possibly cheaper course—a matter of minor importance when safety of life or limb is at stake, but on the ground that this system will open up to the Natives of India a means by which they can gain strength and self-reliance, and may supplement, rather than supplant, Europeans.

"To show how large has been the field of fresh industrial occupation thus extended to the people of both races, I would, My Lord, call attention to the following facts:—At the end of last September, the length of our open lines aggregated some 6,600 miles. Without taking into consideration the number employed upon the lines under construction, there was engaged in the higher or general administration, such as Agency, Audit, Pay, Stores, Medical, &c., an establishment of 305 Europeans, 240 East Indians, and 8,059 Natives. On Traffic and Telegraphs there were 861 Europeans, 1,038 East Indians, and 22,759 Natives. In the Engineers' Branch, 327 were Europeans, 227 East Indians, and 40,670 were Natives. In the Locomotive and Carriage Establishments, 1,539 Europeans, 1,245 East Indians, and 29,766 Natives. Thus making a total of 3,032 Europeans, 2,750 East Indians, and 1,01,254 Natives, and besides this nearly all of the 784 Railway Stations are in charge of educated Natives as Station Masters. These figures, My Lord, speak for themselves, and testify that on our Railways there is a large field open for the employment of Natives. The advantage to the bulk being in their constant intercourse during daily work with an industrious and pains-taking class of the European community, and to the more fairly educated in habits of order and independence which their duties of more or less responsibility are sure to inculcate.

"I have, I fear, gone into such detail that possibly the great characteristics and leading features of Indian Public Works, in which the State has assumed the position that in other countries is taken by private or associated enterprize, may have been lost; and I would venture before concluding the more especially to draw attention to them because this year the wave of our revenue receipts has topped over that of annual liabilities or expenditure for interest on total outlay. It is possible, doubtless, that this is due to exceptional circumstances, but I believe that even giving full credit for those circumstances, the next year and those following it will find these relations unchanged.

"In dealing with the Budget for Extraordinary Works the actual proposed outlay is not the point to be considered so much as the state of the revenue and liabilities.

"The practical mode of dealing with them is to compare the whole revenue of all remunerative works with the interest on all Extraordinary outlay.

"I will state more fully what I mean.

"The account stands thus—

	£
The real cost to the State of the Ordinary Public Works Department is ... ... (This is an outlay not of a remunerative character.)	2,105,000
To this should be added the grant from Imperial to Provincial funds for Public Works	1,400,000
Making the whole cost to the State of Public Works other than those which are meant to be remunerative	3,500,000
The interest annually payable on Guaranteed Capital is ...	4,710,000
The interest payable on the up-to-date capital of extraordinary works is	1,170,000
Total	5,880,000

"Against this there is a total revenue of £5,985,000 made up as under—

	£	£
Direct irrigation	5,000	
Railway...	3,670,000	5,985,000
Enhanced land in Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, and Panjáb ...	2,310,000	
In Madras the Irrigation outlay is a Public Works charge, while virtually none of the Revenue due to Irrigation (which is undeniably enormous, at least £2,000,000 is credited to Public Works), but to Land Revenue, leaving a gain to the State of		105,000

"Even supposing that this gain did not exist, that the indirect revenue from Irrigation were less than what we claim it to be, this account shows that the annual outlay of the State for interest on the capital of Guaranteed Railways and of Extraordinary Works is met by the nett profits from our remunerative Public Works; and that, therefore, as matters stand at present, these remunerative works are no burden at all on the tax-payer, even though interest is included on outlay which has as yet given no returns, although these returns are certain yet to come.

"I think, then, we may assume that, whatever they may have been in the past, these works can hardly in any sense now be considered as burdens, conferring as they do incalculable benefits upon the country by increasing enormously its prospective wealth and prosperity. In fact, in the aggregate, they now meet all the annual liabilities we have incurred upon them.

"You have, My Lord, in Council, already conveyed to Colonel Dickens, the late Secretary of the Public Works Department, a public recognition of his services to the State. But I seize this occasion to acknowledge the great personal obligation I owe to him for the cordial aid and co-operation which he has afforded me, and which with his experience has lightened my labours in connection with the Public Works of India."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL said, that the hon'ble member who had preceded him had remarked that any discussion on the general policy of the Financial Statement would be out of order, and that it was not permissible to discuss anything but the Bills before the Council without the consent of the President. This in his opinion was a misapprehension; for the Bills were the outcome of the Financial Statement, and therefore it was quite open to discuss the measures set forth without enquiring into the details of the Bills.

He had no remarks to make about the Bills in their present state, but he did wish to say that he had, in common with those who had preceded him listened to the statement with great interest, and he desired to join with them in congratulating the hon'ble gentleman in charge of the Financial Department on the frankness and clearness with which he had explained the position of Government. On the whole, the financial position of the country, though at first sight it might seem gloomy and discouraging, was not, he thought, altogether unsatisfactory. It seemed to be the case that, if India could only be secured against a recurrence of the calamities by which she was now so frequently visited, her ordinary revenue would amply meet her expenditure. But these visitations had now become so chronic, that it was absolutely necessary to take the probability of their recurrence into consideration in making a forecast of the finance of coming years; and he thought therefore, that the Government of India had followed the only course open to it in determining to permanently increase its revenue to the extent necessary to meet these extraordinary calls without periodically upsetting the whole of the financial arrangements of the country. Nothing was so bad for the country as the doubt and uncertainty arising from a state of things under which works sanctioned, and actually in course of construction, were suddenly stopped in the middle of the year, and the whole machinery of administration thrown out of gear by the necessity for retrenchment, in consequence of some unforeseen call upon Government.

The necessities of the Government of India at the present time had, as his hon'ble friend had explained, thrown upon the Local Governments, and especially upon the Government of Bengal, very heavy burdens; but entirely

recognising as an undeniable fact that Government had no alternative between perpetual financial difficulty, and a permanent increase of its revenues, and their re-establishment on a safe basis, he readily agreed to accept his share of the responsibility of raising an increased revenue, and felt sure that the urgency of the case would be fully recognised by the people of Bengal, and that he would receive the cordial co-operation of the officers of the Bengal Government, and of the people themselves, in giving effect to the measures involved in the change of system which had been explained to the Council. Bengal had, in her own calamity, much reason to be thankful for the ready aid offered to her in the time of her need, and would not grudge her contribution in aid of other provinces now suffering from a similar trouble.

If, in the face of the frequently recurring casualties which might at any time arise, and which might take the shape of drought, floods, war or other national calamity, the Government was to keep its head above water at all, he believed that the transfer of its liabilities for the interest on extraordinary works to the provinces for whose benefit, protection, or development these works had been undertaken, was the best and most appropriate solution of the question. He believed that the principle of making each province pay for its own extraordinary works of the third of the classes into which his hon'ble friend had divided works of this description, was thoroughly sound, and he was confident that it would at once secure greater caution in the adoption of schemes intended to be reproductive, and at the same time give a great impetus to the prosecution of really sound and substantial schemes. It would be a great security to the Local Government in working out large schemes, to feel that each province practically had the matter in its own hands, and that works once undertaken and progressing would not be liable to be stopped in consequence of financial difficulty in a totally different part of the country. He took it for granted that it was intended that, if a provincial Government showed that it was able to meet the interest on its loans, there would be no difficulty made in assigning to it such money as it wanted for approved schemes, so far as the borrowing powers of the Government would permit.

He entirely agreed in the principle which his hon'ble friend had enunciated in respect to the propriety of making the maintenance of such works as irrigation and canals a charge upon the people for whose direct and immediate benefit they were constructed, so far as this could be done. If they were to keep up a supply of water for the use of the people of particular parts of the country specially exposed to droughts, and to make this water always available to them to use or leave unused, as the seasons may make it convenient to them, they must make them pay for the certainty of a sufficient quantity of water for agricultural purposes which was thus assured to them. They could not close their works and dismiss their establishments in wet years, and open them again in dry years. The works must be permanently constructed on a scale involving the expenditure of a large amount of capital, and a large establishment must always be maintained to protect and preserve the works, and meet any demands for water that are made on them. Obviously the only proper way of meeting the interest on the capital thus locked up, and the expenses of this establishment, was by levying a fixed but moderate rate on all lands protected and secured from risk by the works, and to which they were prepared to turn on water whenever it was demanded. Ordinarily, no doubt, the whole cost of such works should fall upon that part of the country only which was benefited by it. Unfortunately, Bengal was peculiarly situated in respect to some of her irrigation-works. It inherited two great schemes, the Orissa and Soane schemes, from a private Company. The whole works were on an extravagant and wasteful scale, and though in the course of a few years the Soane scheme might, with a compulsory rate, be made to pay its own way, the Orissa works never could pay. Under these peculiar circumstances they could not saddle the people of the districts concerned with the whole cost of the works, but must make them pay all that they could afford to pay, and recover the rest from the province at large. Though it was unfair that the people of one province should pay for works of this class constructed in another province, the same objection did not exist to the imposition of a general rate on a province in aid of certain districts

of the same province. The whole province must be treated as a unit, and it was no doubt true that a whole province benefited by anything which was done to improve a large portion of it. If it were not for these irrigation-works, the time might well come again, as it had come before, when the whole of Bengal might be called upon to suffer for the misfortunes of Orissa and Bihár; and therefore the whole of Bengal may very well be called upon to pay a light tax as an insurance against such risk.

The case of railways was different to that of canals, and he did not go quite so far here as his hon'ble friend seemed disposed to do. He did not think that railways should be a charge upon the districts through which they passed. In the first place, no railways should be undertaken by Local Governments, unless they would pay directly in some form or another, and for the future there should be no permanent charges on the revenue for the outlay incurred on their account. But if the liability for paying the first cost of a railway were thrown upon the district through which it ran, no railways would in future be made. The people of a district through which a railway passed benefited, no doubt, by the rise in prices which resulted from improved facilities of communication with large markets; but the people of the province at large also gained, and might be held liable for their share of the guarantee of interest. For instance, the new Northern Bengal Railway would bring into market the tobacco of Rungpore at a much lower cost than had hitherto been incurred for boats and cart-carriage. Part of the benefit of this would go to the producer in the shape of the increase of price which the dealers would be able to give under the stimulus of competition; but part would go to the consumers who would have their tobacco laid down at a lower cost. Therefore, while he would enforce as much as possible the liability of districts for irrigation-works and works of direct benefit on the land, he would make the whole province pay the cost of making railways and works of indirect benefit. The onus of expenditure which the Government of India had shifted from its own shoulders to those of Bengal, amounted to twenty-seven and-a-half lákhs of rupees; but he hoped, as his hon'ble friend had said, that he should be able to meet the new liabilities he had thus incurred without any very heavy taxation, and to avoid altogether any new form or method of taxation.

He had to express on his own behalf, and on behalf of Local Governments generally, his acknowledgments for the proof of confidence which had been shown in them in the increased powers of control and administration now conferred on them. He believed that the result of giving Local Governments a more immediate interest in the financial working of the various departments of State would lead to a better understanding between the Supreme and subordinate Governments.

So far it had been a pleasure to him to feel that the views of his hon'ble friend were entirely in accordance with his own. He must now glance at certain expressions of opinion on his part in which he found himself entirely unable to concur. They were, it was true, as he had just explained, only expressions of his own opinion, for they related to no immediate financial results; and it might therefore be thought that it would be better to let them pass. But though they did not take any practical form as applied to the present year's estimates, they did seem to contain a threat as to the future, and at first appeared to pledge the Governor General in Council to a course of action which, he thought, in the interests of the Government as well as the public, called for some explanation. And this explanation had now been given, and with a generosity and sincerity which reflected the highest credit on his hon'ble friend's feelings. He might, he felt sure, take upon himself to say that the explanation of his hon'ble friend would be considered entirely satisfactory by all those who took a different view of the question at issue from his hon'ble friend. He alluded he need hardly say, to his friend's remarks on the abolition of customs-duties, and of cotton-duties especially.

His hon'ble friend had commenced by telling them that their ordinary revenues were just sufficient to meet all ordinary and normal charges, but that it was absolutely necessary to establish a sufficient margin to enable the Government to meet with certainty, not only the charges for famine-relief, but, to quote his own words, "for other demands which cannot be foreseen, but which

will inevitably occur." And to enable the Government to do this, it was explained that very heavy liabilities had been thrown upon the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, which those Governments, recognising the emergency of the case, had agreed to bear: Believing that the absolute necessities of the State were, as he had already said, the sole cause of the obligations imposed upon Bengal, he had most loyally accepted that obligation. He need hardly say that he had at first been much startled to find that, though their necessities were as great as his hon'ble friend had represented them to be, he had not hesitated to volunteer an apparent pledge that cotton-duties, representing more than three-quarters of a million, should be abolished on the first opportunity, and had proceeded to suggest a further intention eventually to abolish all customs-duties; that was to say, to give up indirect revenue, regarding which not a single murmur or complaint had been heard, amounting to two-and-a-half millions, and of course, as he presumed, to impose in its place direct taxation to a similar amount; for there was no prospect whatever held out to them of such a reduction of expenditure as would place them in a position to dispense with this enormous sum.

Of course he could not say at the time when his hon'ble friend's statement was made, how far this pledge and this policy were the personal pledge and policy of his hon'ble friend, and an indication of his individual resolve to advance, with all the persistence and ability of which he was the master, a theory of ideal taxation which had possessed his mind, as he was aware, for many years; or how far they were the outcome of a deliberate conclusion of the entire Government. He was delighted to find from the further explanation given to-day, that the former hypothesis was the correct one; for he did not hesitate to say that immense mischief would have been done by an announcement that, while pressing the Local Government to tax the pettiest trader in the North-Western Provinces and throw increased burdens on the peasantry of Bengal, the Government of India had formed a deliberate conception of a financial policy which was not only to comply with the demands of the Manchester mill-owners, but which was to lead up to an eventual abolition of the customs-duties—in fact, to remit the one single form of taxation which pressed upon European residents in India. He was glad now to find that Government had no such intention, and that his hon'ble friend fully recognised the impossibility of taking off any duties so long as they would have to be replaced by fresh taxation.

For his own part THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR believed that there was no form of taxation so sound, so productive, and so little open to objection as the indirect revenue raised by customs-duties. His hon'ble friend had alluded to the huge establishment which the collection of customs involved, and had spoken as if he thought it an irritating and wasteful form of taxation. But there was the simple fact that in the Custom-house of Calcutta alone, a revenue of three-and-a-half millions was collected at a cost of less than three per cent. It was paid by the bulk of the people without their being brought into contact with the tax-collector, and without their even knowing that any tax was raised. The peculiar fitness of customs-duties as a main feature of Indian revenue had most admirably been described by the late Viceroy in his speech on the Tariff Bill in 1875. Lord Northbrook's arguments he believed to be quite unanswerable; at all events, no one had ever attempted to answer them up to the present time.

If the rate of duty was injurious to any particular article of trade, by all means let that be rectified; but he believed that it would be extremely difficult to show that the rate now levied on any article was having a mischievous effect on trade. Of all the customs-duties, the one which was perhaps the least open to objection in practical application, as it appeared to many thinking-men, was the duty on the finer qualities of cotton-goods. It was levied on an article of general use, and was therefore productive; and it was so adjusted that the rich paid a higher rate than the poor. The poor man bought his cheap cloth and paid a low duty; the rich man bought a better cloth and paid a higher duty. He could not regret too much that the question of the conflicting interests of England and India had been brought into the question. It was not, he agreed with his hon'ble friend, a question of different interests; for the only

point of view from which he believed the Government of India could look at the matter was from a purely financial point of view. He hoped the day was far distant when such questions should in this country, as unfortunately had been the case in other countries, be decided in favour of the class or interest, which made the most noise, and could make itself most heard and felt. What had to be considered was this, are these duties financially sound or unsound? Can the revenue which they produce be spared or not? If they were financially unsound, they defeated their own object, and would fail to bring in the revenue for which they were imposed. If they were not financially unsound, if they continued to bring in more than the revenue they were calculated to bring in, then it was wrong from a financial point of view to modify or remove them so long as revenue was required, or any more objectionable mode of taxation existed, which was certainly the case at present. He was of opinion that sufficient reason had not been given for believing that these duties were financially unsound from this point of view; and it was assuredly the case that Government was not in the position of having more money than it knew what to do with; and therefore it seemed to him impossible for the Government to pledge itself to any course of action in respect to customs-duties.

His hon'ble friend had said that it was seldom wise for Government to go out of its way to pledge itself to measures which it intended to adopt hereafter, and which might turn out after all to be impracticable. In this he thought they would all agree with him, and he firmly believed that this principle had never been more applicable and cogent than in the case of these duties. Though he differed from his hon'ble friend on this point, he could quite understand that he had been carried away into saying things which on fuller reflection he would have left unsaid. This theory of what he dared say he called absolutely free trade, had long been the prevailing idea of his hon'ble friend's mind. He had long been its supporter in India, and he spoke, he knew from honest conviction, and he had no doubt that he was quite unable to understand how anyone of ordinary intelligence could fail to agree with him. But as a matter of fact, he would find that very few did agree with him; and if he found himself in advance of the age, he must be content to adapt his speed to that of the people whom he had to convince, and to satisfy them that he was working for their good.

He had not ventured on these remarks in any hostile spirit, or desire to raise opposition. No doubt the remarks of his hon'ble friend on Thursday had had the effect of creating considerable alarm until they had been explained away by his remarks of to-day. His hon'ble friend had stated last week his belief that an honest Government obtained great advantage from a full examination and discussion of its proposed measures, and the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR only hoped that the result of this discussion would be to make him reflect very seriously before he attempted to carry his theories into effect. He was glad to have heard from him to-day his repudiation of any desire to sacrifice India's interests to those of any other country, and he was sure that they might feel that the Government of India looked upon the interests of the people of India as its first duty, and that no one really took that view more strongly than his hon'ble friend, whatever he might say in advocating a favourite theory.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said—"My Lord: In discussing a subject of so much difficulty and complexity as that of our Indian finances, there must, necessarily, be many differences of opinion in matters of detail; but, speaking generally, I think I may congratulate the Government and myself on finding that the principles which I have endeavoured to explain to the Council as those by which our financial policy ought to be governed, have met with so much approval.

"There is, I think, only one point on which I need now take up the time of the Council. This is a point which was specially noticed by my hon'ble friends Mr. Bullen-Smith and Mr. Cowie, the former of whom, I regret to think, will not much longer take part in our deliberations. If anything could have added to that regret, it would have been the speech which we have heard from him today. Whether he agrees with us or not I always feel that the Government

is fortunate in having as its critic a man of such conspicuous ability and unfailing courtesy, and I feel that we are especially fortunate when, as he has done today, he tells us that he generally approves the principles of our policy.

"No one is more conscious than I am of the weak points in my own Statement, and I have no wish to conceal or deny them. I agree with my hon'ble friends, Mr. Bullen Smith and Mr. Cowie, that one of those weak points is the indefinite character of the announcements which I made on behalf of the Government about the loan operations of the year, and the bills upon the Government of India which will be sold in London; but it is a weak point for which neither this Government nor the Secretary of State is responsible, but which arises from the peculiar circumstances of the case.

"The first great cause of this indefiniteness is the condition that the assent of Parliament must be had before any money can be borrowed in England on behalf of India. Whenever the Secretary of State has no statutory powers of borrowing unused, and this is his present position, it is impossible for him to assume that Parliament will see fit to grant any additional powers for which he may ask, still less can he proclaim to the world beforehand his assumption that Parliament will sanction arrangements which it has not discussed, or even heard of, and which he and the Government of India have settled as if they were an independent power. The English Parliament, wisely jealous of its own authority, is not a body that can be so treated.

"Moreover, the question of borrowing money in England is by no means a question important only to our Indian finances; it is also a political question of the highest moment affecting Imperial interests over which it is the special duty of Parliament to watch.

"Even if this difficulty did not exist, it would be hardly possible, under present circumstances, to pledge the Secretary of State to sell any specified quantity of bills at specified times. Fluctuations in the price of silver might be so serious and might occur so rapidly that it might be in the highest degree inconvenient to carry out the pledges which had been given. It is so impossible to foresee even the near future that, as the Council will have observed, in speaking even of the sales of bills during the next two months, I could do no more than announce the present intentions of the Secretary of State. Even during the last few days we have had strong illustrations of the serious disturbances to which the rates of exchange are now liable. If we were to attempt to foresee the course of these disturbances, and were to make a definite programme to be adhered to under all circumstances, on the assumption that our forecast would turn out correct, I fear that it might turn out that we had given the strongest possible proof of our own incompetency.

"All that I can say is, that my announcements were made after communication with the Secretary of State, and that I cannot doubt that Her Majesty's Government will give great weight to those announcements made on behalf of the Government of India. I will add that it is the desire of the Government of India to conceal none of the demands which it has to make upon the money-market. We know the magnitude of the interests affected by our operations, and recognise our duty to give the earliest and most complete information regarding them; and we entertain no doubt that a policy of perfect frankness is required in the interests as much of the State, as of the influential classes whose business operations must be affected by our transactions.

"It is the object of the Government, *first*, to borrow altogether as little as possible;—*secondly*, when it must borrow, to obtain as much as possible in India, so as to avoid incurring obligations defined by a gold standard. There may be differences of opinion as to how this object may be most effectually attained, and as to the extent of the sacrifices to which it may be expedient for the State to submit in order that its obligations may be measured by its own standard of value.

"I desire to say, further, that the Government of India is quite alive to the fact that the interests of the State in this matter are identical with those of its creditors, and that, whatever may be our measures for the supply of the treasury during the year, the interests of the proprietors of our existing securities will be carefully considered."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"There can, I think, be no doubt that not only the various views and opinions to which we have listened in the course of this afternoon, but also the freedom and ability with which they have been expressed, will give great value to the record of our proceedings; and I certainly share most strongly the opinion expressed by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, that we are all of us specially indebted to our hon'ble friend, Mr. Bullen-Smith, for the excellent speech to which I for one listened, I may say, with the liveliest admiration. But the attention of hon'ble members has now been occupied for almost five hours, and patience has its limits. At any rate I am not so inhuman as to trespass further at this late hour upon the patience of the Council, which is probably well nigh exhausted; what little I have to say on the general subject of our financial policy, and more particularly with reference to the financial measures that have been placed before this Council, I propose to reserve till our meeting next Wednesday, when I trust it will be in our power to pass those measures into law. But perhaps I ought not to omit altogether the opportunity now offered me to corroborate, on behalf of the Government of India, the explanatory statement made to-day by my hon'ble friend the Member in charge of the Financial Department of this Government.

"That statement was made in reference to the impression brought to our notice by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Colvin, in introducing the Bills which will to-day be referred to a Select Committee. Rumours of such an impression had already reached our ears; which were thus enabled to detect the echo of them in the observations of my hon'ble friend, the Mahárájá Narendra Krishna. But those echoes, though not faintly repeated, died away at last, and I hope for ever, in the speech of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

"So far as I understand the character of that impression, it is this, that the Government of India desires or intends—if it be not indeed in a covert conspiracy—to tax the people of Bengal, of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces, in order to enable us to purge our customs-tariff, by removing from it the cotton-duties; nay, more, to render the whole tariff 'fine by degrees, and beautifully less,' till we get rid of it altogether.

"I think then, that I ought to repeat to the Council, with whatever authority my voice can give to it, the assurance already given by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, that we neither desire, nor intend, nor have we ever desired or intended, anything of the kind. What we do desire and intend is embodied in the two very simple bills introduced by my hon'ble friend Mr. Colvin; and it amounts to no more than this: we desire to give the earliest possible practical effect, an effect which shall operate as widely as it is at present in our power to extend its operation, to the principle that Local Governments shall be responsible, financially, for the maintenance and management of works which are of special local utility.

"Now between this principle and any part of the Customs-tariff there is no connection whatever that I am able to recognise. I do not wish to make at the present moment any observations on the cotton-duties, further than this, that if the present import-duties on cotton-goods were not five, but fifty per cent.; if the whole of our sea-customs revenue amounted to many more millions than it amounts to now, the principle to which I have referred would still, in our sincere belief, be an equally salutary principle, and its application would be equally necessary to place our finances in a sounder and better position than they now hold.

"It is undoubtedly true that the Secretary of State has intimated to us in the Despatch which was quoted by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, that however urgent might be the purgation of our tariff by the removal or gradual reduction of those duties, still, in his opinion, such a measure ought not to be contemplated by means of increased direct taxation for the purpose of effecting it. But before the Secretary of State had expressed that opinion, it had been expressed by the Government of India itself, and the Government of India which then expressed that opinion still holds it and still desires to act on it.

"There is I think no occasion for me to make any further observations on that particular subject at the present moment, and I will therefore now merely put to the Council the motion which is before it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES LICENSE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN, also moved that the Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces be referred to a Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MILITARY LUNATICS BILL.

Major General the Hon'ble SIR E. B. JHONSON moved that the Bill to facilitate the admission of Military Lunatics into Asylums, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the Local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871—The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey and the Hon'ble Messrs. Cowie, Bullen-Smith and Cockerell and the Mover.

On the Bill for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces—The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey and the Hon'ble Messrs. Cowie, Bullen Smith and Cockerell and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 28th March 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st March 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 26th MARCH 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras—Rice	...	...	146,266	7,47,666	...	...	...	...	146,266	7,47,666
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	15,934	68,095	...	...	...	...	15,934	68,095
Bimlipatam—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada—Rice	...	...	2,952	12,852	...	...	...	...	2,952	12,852
„ Paddy	...	...	673	1,897	...	...	...	...	673	1,897
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Tranquebar—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam—Rice	...	...	9,616	52,536	340	1,856	...	...	9,956	51,392
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	7,452	20,356	...	...	7,452	20,356
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin—Rice	...	8,862	7,053	39,699	...	...	...	...	15,915	90,885
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	6	469	2,240	...	...	3,993	22,282	4,468	24,550
Cochin—Rice	...	...	23,311	1,10,429	...	...	...	...	23,311	1,10,429
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	915	6,250	4,340	25,260	5,255	31,510
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	462	96	462
Tellicherry—Rice	...	...	22,100	1,18,141	...	...	...	...	22,100	1,18,141
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	709	3,098	709	3,098
Calicut—Rice	...	...	18,828	1,01,051	...	...	1,242	7,255	20,070	1,08,306
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,160	20,278	5,160	20,278
„ Other Grains	...	14,704	...	...	...	...	23,544	1,07,443	38,248	1,80,356
Quilandy—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	3	20
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore—Rice	...	...	7,642	38,042	...	...	22	130	7,664	38,172
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	1,540	4,880	390	1,598	1,930	6,478
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	822	4,319	822	4,319
Mangalore—Rice	...	...	450	2,400	...	...	...	...	450	2,400
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Other Ports—Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Grains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—Rice	...	8,862	238,218	12,22,816	340	1,856	1,267	7,405	248,687	12,83,263
„ Paddy	...	...	673	1,897	9,907	31,486	9,890	47,136	20,470	80,519
„ Other Grains	...	14,710	16,403	70,335	...	...	29,164	1,37,604	60,277	2,80,880
TOTAL	...	23,572	255,294	12,95,048	10,247	33,342	40,321	1,92,145	329,434	16,44,662
Imports in previous week	...								Rice ... 342,595	18,23,634
									Paddy ... 44,123	1,71,354
									Other Grains ... 48,509	2,20,425
									TOTAL ... 435,227	22,15,413

*No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 28th MARCH 1877.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	FROM BENGAL.												FROM BRITISH BURMA.											
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		TOTAL.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Moulmein.*		Kyouk-phyoo.*		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras ...	71,971	2,36,172	...	...	19,102	71,500	3,408	11,600	29,237	83,776	123,718	4,03,048	...	...	1,893	6,302	4,046	6,688	...	...	...	...	34,519	66,445
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,413	17,000	20,167	36,455			...	...	...	...		
Bimlipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coconada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ...	30,639	91,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,639	91,740	16,325	55,242	433	1,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,758	57,012
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,273	80,883	37,743	78,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,016	1,58,899
Tuticorin ...	46,413	1,60,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,413	1,60,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,080	5,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,080	5,444
Cochin ...	10,629	41,075	17,190	58,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,819	99,570	...	...	2,057	8,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,057	8,400
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,737	53,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,737	52,147
Tellicherry ...	499	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	62,614	2,40,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,614	2,40,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore ...	6,483	22,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,483	22,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports ...	10,474	43,212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,474	43,212	...	...	225	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	958
„ Paddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	1,992	14,810	27,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,881	29,294
TOTAL ...	239,722	8,37,672	17,190	58,495	19,102	71,500	3,408	11,600	29,237	83,776	308,659	10,63,043	72,162	1,60,561	106,065	2,11,350	4,046	6,688	...	...	...	..	182,273	3,78,599
Exports in previous week ...											430,351	14,98,815											2,83,144	4,97,384

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

GRAIN STATEMENT (RAILWAY).

Transit of grain during the week ending 17th March 1877.

FORWARDED FROM	To									
	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory.	Salem District.	Coimbatore District.	Malabar District.	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla.	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary.	Adoni.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Madras	1,000	3,400	450	...	...	2,100	700	900	...	8,550
Beypore	...	400	400	400	100	...	...	...	...	1,300
South Indian Railway	...	200	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	340
Raichore	...	...	...	...	...	100	200	1,300	300	1,900
TOTAL ...	1,000	4,000	990	400	100	2,200	900	2,200	300	12,090

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 29th MARCH 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras during the week three inches of rain fell in Madura, and about half an inch in Kistna, North Arcot, and Salem; slight rain is also reported from Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. No rain fell in any of the other districts. There is no improvement in general prospects. The number of relief labourers amounted to 663,266, being rather more than five thousand in excess of the numbers employed on relief works during the preceding week. The numbers fell off in Kurnool, Bellary, and Nellore, but increased in Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, and Madura. In Bellary the decrease is reported at nearly 21,000, and is assigned to cholera, to the return of people to their villages for the festival of the new year, and to the stoppage of some works. Upwards of 99,000 people were gratuitously fed by the State during the week. In Mysore showers of rain have fallen at Bangalore and in Coorg. About 70,000 persons were employed on relief works, and 46,861 gratuitously fed. There has been no rain in Bombay, and there is no change in the condition of the distressed districts. From the Central Provinces a little rain is reported in five districts, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Mandla, and Wardha. The *rabi* crops have been generally reaped with a good outturn, and are being threshed. Prospects are good. In Central India also crops are excellent, though damaged by hail in some places. In Rajputana prospects are generally very good, except in Ulwar, where much damage has been done by hail. In the Punjab the prospects of the harvest are good generally. In Peshawur, where alone was there any rain in the week, the crops have been damaged by hail. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, except a little at Agra: prospects appear generally favourable. In Bengal slight rain has fallen in some districts. The *rabi* crops are being harvested with a good outturn, and spring sowings are being made under favourable conditions. **Reports are good from Burma.**

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Mar. 26th)	0·50 in Sattenapalli; none elsewere; 1·92 reported on the 28th.	Dry crops under wells good; prices slightly risen in seven taluks; cholera—seizures 422, deaths 200; fever abating; small-pox and cattle disease continue; markets fairly supplied; prices, seers of 80 rupees weight—rice 8·68, *cholum* 11·40, *raggi* 13·08, *cumboo* 11·20; imports by sea—rice 2·23 tons, by land—rice 58·47 tons, *cholum* 39·06, *raggi* 7·81, *cumboo* 7·81; number on relief works 3,299; number gratuitously fed by Government 380, by people, 1,043.
Kurnool („ 29th)	*Nil*	White *cholum* and paddy under irrigation; canal in fair condition in Ramalkota taluk; the limited extent of crops under wells in other taluks in pretty fair state; cholera, small-pox and fever prevalent; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; cholera-seizures 103, deaths 87; 2nd sort rice per rupee in Imperial seers 7·09, *cholum* 8·74, *cumboo* 9·33, *raggi* 9·98; number on relief works 187,383, gratuitously relieved 39,532, including children under 7 years of age; import of Government grain 155 tons in the district; private import 197 tons; the rise in the prices of rice and *cholum* was to decrease in import; the falling off in numbers is chiefly in the Cumbum division, and is attributed to concentration of labour, enforcement of task-work, and hot weather; coolie emigration to East Coast Canal is progressing.
Cuddapah („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices, seers per rupee—2nd sort rice 7·87, *cholum* 9·93, *raggi* 11·2, *cumboo* 8·76; people on relief works 74,824, gratuitously fed 3,249; 657 deaths from cholera; 995 cattle have died from want of fodder and disease.
Bellary („ 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices—2nd sort rice 7·38, *cholum*, or great millet, 9·06, Jubbulpore *cholum* at Bellary 11·33, *raggi*, or lesser millet, 9·26, *cumboo* 8·7 seers of 80 *tolas*; imports, 4,320 tons, accounts from two railway stations only; 209,349 persons on relief works; decrease as compared with revised return for previous week 20,807; this is owing to the prevalence of cholera, and to some coolies having gone to their villages on account of the new year's festival, and some roads having been stopped in the Alur taluk; 33,472 persons gratuitously fed; increase as compared with revised return for previous week 7,774; this is chiefly owing to the payment of wages at 3 pies to the children of coolies on relief works; 3,549 persons gratuitously fed by private charity aided by Government grant; cholera in all 15 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing, but not exhausted.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Nellore (Mar. 27th)	*Nil*	Average prices—2nd sort rice 7·88 seers per rupee, *cholum* 10·3, *raggi* 11·94, *cumboo* 9·80; imports on behalf of Government,—rice 2½ tons, on behalf of merchants, 170 tons, *raggi* 1 cwt.; number on relief works, including canal coolies, 67,045; the decrease is the result of reduced wages, task-work, and non-employment of able-bodied people who are on their way to the canal, or who refuse to go there; number fed gratuitously 6,969; health of man—141 deaths from cholera against 230 last week, several deaths from other diseases; cholera, small-pox, dysentery and fever prevail throughout the district; small-pox very prevalent in Vellore, Gudur and Udayagtri taluks; most wells dried up; slight earthquake at Adimurtipuram, in Kavali taluk, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, lasting for a few seconds, and passing from west to east; prospects of cattle bad, a large number have perished for want of fodder.
Chingleput („ 27th)	...	Average prices—second sort rice 9·59, *raggi* 11·03, *cumboo* 10·78, *cholum* 10·78; imports of grain—197·31 tons; number on relief works 10,259; number gratuitously fed 6,011; pasture nil; water very scarce; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevail.
North Arcot („ 27th)	Average of 2 stations. 0·53	Average prices in Government seers—2nd sort rice per rupee 8·4, *cholum* 10·1, *raggi* 10·1, *cumboo* 8·7, wheat 5·9; relief work coolies 23,245; persons gratuitously fed 2,089; health of man, cholera still prevalent, fever and small-pox in some places; health of cattle, pasture scarce, cattle dying of starvation in some parts.
South Arcot („ 27th)	...	Rice second sort 9¼ seers, *cumboo* 11¾, *raggi* 12, *cholum* 13½; grain imports nil; number employed in head assistant's division 1,071; report not received from Deputy Collector, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildar Superintendents; cholera deaths reported 204 out of 273 seizures; cattle disease in some villages; pasture and water deficient.
Salem („ 27th)	0·44	Prices of grain, seers of 80 tolas—rice 7⅛, *raggi* 9⅛, *cumboo* 8⅛, *cholum* 9¼; import of all grains 1,550; number on relief works 50,280; number gratuitously fed 3,440; ditto private 380; health—cholera in all taluks.
Coimbatore („ 27th)	Callyal ·20; in Sattiamangalum 9; Villages 1; Anamallay and adjacent villages of Pollachy a good fall.	Prices nearly stationary; rice second sort 7·87, *cholum* 9·29, *raggi* 9·86, *cumboo* 10·48; imports estimated—rice 663 tons, other grains 201; cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 714, deaths 503; cattle poor, fodder and water scarce, no cultivation except to a small extent in Palladam taluk and under wells; on relief works 24,480, gratuitously fed 2,291; no apparent change in the appearance of coolies.
Tanjore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Prices—rice 9 1/16 seers, *raggi* 11½, *cumboo* 10⅝, *cholum* 11; imports, rice 528 tons, other grains 80; relief works none; deaths from cholera 211; cattle healthy and fodder available.
Madura („ 28th)	At Pariacolum 3.	Rice 8¾ seers per rupee, *cholum* 10, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 11 1/16; imports—rice 1,102 tons, other grains 76; number on relief works, 9,590; charitable relief, 1,263; public health generally good, but cholera and small-pox prevailing still; total deaths 447; some wandering country people emigrate to other places; cattle doing poorly; pasture and water scarce; cattle disease in Madura and Tirumangalum taluks.
Trichinopoly („ 28th)	*Nil*	Second sort rice 8 seers, *cholum* 16¾, *raggi* 10¾, *cumboo* 10¾; imports of grain for week ending Saturday 100 tons; no relief work; gratuitously fed on 24th instant by public subscription 1,337; cholera 263 attacks 130 deaths; small-pox 360 seizures, 40 deaths; pasture scanty; cattle disease slight in Udayapalayum taluk and Turayur division; cattle elsewhere healthy.
Tinnevelly („ 27th)	...	Slight rain in four taluks; improvement in pasture and supply of drinking water; import of grain—rice 1,185, *cholum* 4, and *cumboo* 209 tons; number on relief works, 2,441; number gratuitously fed, 417; rest same as last week; increase in number on relief works owing to return of emigrants.
Malabar („ 27th)	*Nil*	Markets well supplied; imports by sea and land—rice 5,465, *raggi* 275, *cholum* 706 tons; exports—rice 1,946, *raggi* 382 tons; prices of rice slightly fallen in Ponani and Kottayem; slight rise in Kurumkanad, elsewhere stationary, highest 7⅞ Indian seers in Wynaad, lowest 10¾ in Calicut, average 9¼ Indian seers per rupee; *raggi* 11¼ Indian seers per rupee in Wynaad, average elsewhere 13¾ Indian seers; small-pox in eight taluks, cholera in five; deaths from latter 102; cattle healthy; pasture failing except Cochin; 1,196 coolies on Kolathur roads. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not improved; exports of grain from Madras by rail 7,638 tons up to Saturday, the 24th.
Bombay— (Mar. 29th) *Sind (Mar. 28th).*		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotri on 19th, 5 feet 4 inches, being 1 inch more than last year; freshet from Gaj on 12th filling all tanks and watering much ground for cultivation; hail on 12th and 13th did a little damage to crops; 34 cases of small-pox still in Kurrachee; 2 fresh ones on 18th; measles in Kohistan; weather cloudy and cool.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
Shikárpur	...	Wheat being reaped; *rabi* outturn good; small-pox in Shikárpur, Sukkur and Rohri Divisions; measles in 5; cattle disease in 7 talukas; river high for time of year.
Hyderabad ...	...	*Rabi* reapings going on; canal clearance resumed; weather cloudy and sultry; blight in wheat in parts of Kandwa taluka; elsewhere crops fine; cattle disease prevalent; small-pox continues, type not virulent.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather fair; some *rabi* crops being reaped; no change in others.
Guzerat (Mar. 28th).		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Weather cloudy and close.
Kaira ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	No change.
Broach ...	...	No change.
Khandesh and Násik (Mar. 28th).		
Khandesh ...	...	Small-pox continues; no change in the state of the weather.
Násik ...	...	No change.
Konkan (Mar. 28th).		
Tanna ...	...	Land under preparation for next monsoon crops; small-pox in 4 talukas.
Deccan (Mar. 28th).		
Poona ...	...	Cholera throughout Collectorate, except Khed, Sirur and Junnar talukas; cattle disease in Haveli.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Cholera in two talukas; cases 13, deaths 13.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	73 deaths from cholera; small-pox in two talukas.
Southern Mahratta Country (Mar. 28th).		
Belgaum ...	...	314 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	802 deaths from cholera; cattle disease in Nawalgund taluka.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent; 84 deaths.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera continues; 72 deaths in 4 talukas.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Mar. 28th).		
Rajkot ...	...	Small-pox in Nawanagar and Kotrasangaiar; hooping cough in Rajkot; weather hot.
Wadhwan ...	...	No change, except small-pox in Limri taluka.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		General Remarks.—Small-pox in Sind, Khandesh, Tanna, Satara and part of Kattywar; cholera continues in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country; no change in famine districts.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	·54	Weather seasonably warm, with southwest monsoons; the cold-weather crops are thriving; tobacco is being cut; *panic aous* is progressing in some parts, while the seed is being sown in others; cholera is reduced to a very few cases; small-pox reported from the Sudder station.
Noakholly ...	*Nil*	Weather, mornings foggy and cool; midday temperature has been higher than that of the previous week; high winds since the evening of the 21st instant; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing fairly; ploughing for the early rice is going on actively everywhere; cholera has abated considerably throughout the district, except in the low parts of the Begumgunge station, Dalal Bazar, and Baumnee.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	*Nil*	Weather hot at noon; pleasant mornings; the hill people are still cutting their *jooms*; the tobacco plants are thriving well; cholera is prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	·75	Weather generally cloudy; with occasional rain and storm; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory, except those of poppy, which is said to have been damaged by the rains.
Backergunge ...	·03	Weather fine; the prospects of the crops are good; cholera and fever are reported, but not in a bad form, from thanas Backergunge, Mendigunge, Gournadi, Boramuddin and Matbaria; the health of the rest of the district is good; the cattle are reported healthy everywhere.
Furreedpore ...	·24 ·38 at Madaripore.	Weather occasionally cloudy; the heat is rapidly increasing; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory; health is good.
Dacca ...	1·46	Weather very cool and cloudy; state of the crops is very favourable.
Mymensingh ...	·02	Weather cloudy and unsettled; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Tipperah ...	2·25	Weather stormy during the latter part of the week; a good deal of rain fell on the 21st instant; the spring rice is the only crop of importance now on the ground, and it is getting on well.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·02	Weather warm and seasonable; no crops on the ground; public health is generally good; five cholera cases reported from Diamond Harbour.
Jessore ...	·03	Weather hot, clear, dry and windy; the cold-weather crops are gathered in; the prospects of other crops are good.
Nuddea ...	*Nil*	Weather generally close and hot; slight and partial rain fell on the night of the 16th instant; the small quantity of the cold-weather crops now remaining on the ground is promising; indigo and sugarcane are fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and close; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, with good outturn; the general prospects are favourable; health is generally good.
Pubna ...	·07	Weather fine and seasonable; the state and prospects of the crops are generally good; the sowing of *aman dhan* will shortly be commenced; some cholera cases have been reported both from Doolai and Serajgunge.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil*	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy; the harvesting of the cold-weather crops and the sowings of rice and sessamum are going on; the seedlings of the spring rice are healthy and vigorous; lands are being prepared for the sowings of jute.
Bogra ...	*Nil*	Weather fine and sultry; the *rabi* crops are cut or are being cut; jute is sown in many places; everything is doing well.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of wheat and pulses now on the ground are good; the land is being prepared for the autumn rice.
Rungpore ...	*Nil* ·14 at Gaibanda. ·75 at Bagdogra.	Weather getting warm; the outturn of the *rabi* crops is good; land is being ploughed for the sowings of the early rice.
Cooch Behar ...	·41 10·37 at Dinhatta.	Weather getting much warmer; there was one heavy shower with thunder on the night of the 16th instant. The Deputy Commissioner says that he does not understand the very heavy fall at Dinhatta in one day, and that enquiry is being made as to whether the return is accurate. The rain has been good for the early sowings, but has a little damaged the tobacco crop; the general prospects are good; public health is satisfactory.
Jalpáiguri ...	Few drops.	There was strong west wind during the week; the nights are still very cool; no change in the condition of the crops; tobacco is being cut, and is likely to yield a good outturn on the whole.
Darjeeling ...	*Nil*	Weather cold; there was high wind during the week. Wheat and barley are now being gathered, and a good outturn is expected; *bhoota* (Indian-corn) and potatoes are being sown.
Midnapore ...	·25	Slight rain has fallen in the interior of the district, but none at head quarters during the week; there was a violent hailstorm at Ghattal and Daspore on the 16th instant, which has done much mischief to the mango blossoms; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	·01	State and prospects of the crops are very fair.
Hooghly ...	Return not received.	Weather very warm; the rice lands are still being ploughed; sugarcane is being planted; the harvesting of wheat and barley still continues; there is a good deal of cholera in the district.
Burdwan ...	*Nil* ·016 at Bood Bood.	The *rabi* crops are being harvested. Cholera is prevalent in Culna and elsewhere.
Bankoora ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot; no change to report; the prospects of the crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	*Nil*	Weather bright and dry; the state and prospects of the crops continue good.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	*Nil* ·39 at Godda, 1·29 at Deoghur.	Weather getting warmer; the month has been very free from the blustering dusty wind that comes before the hot wind of April; the *rabi* harvest is good; ploughing is going on; cholera reported near the town of Deoghur.
Bhágalpur ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the westerly winds setting in; the *rabi* harvest is giving a good outturn; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	Return not received: previous week ·11, ·24 at Begu Serai, ·4 at Jamui.	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue good; the *rabi* crops are being gathered all over the district.
Purneah ...	*Nil* ·11 at Kissengunge, ·15 at Arrareah.	Weather seasonable; the crops are all good.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather generally fair; it has become almost hot since the last three days of the week, the highest heat being 92° on the 22nd instant; the wind was variable, but it blew generally from the north-west in the morning; rain is threatening; the crops are as good as before; cholera is increasing principally to the north-west, and 31 deaths reported.
Durbhunga ...	*Nil*	Weather, the mornings and evenings are cool, and the days are hot; state and prospects of the crops are quite satisfactory.
Mozufferpore ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but getting hotter daily; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops is going on, and the outturn is expected to be good; health of the district is good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather daily getting warmer, the wind blowing from the west; the *rabi* crops are being harvested, and the outturn is expected to be good; the indigo sowing is going on; opium is still being gathered, and the weighments will shortly commence; general health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, getting warm in the middle of the day; mornings and evenings cool; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops continues; the prospects continue good.
Patna ...	·01	Weather partly clear and partly cloudy; the harvesting of the *rabi* crops is in fair progress with good outturn; sporadic cases of cholera and small-pox are reported throughout the district.
Gya ...	*Nil* ·10 at Nowada.	Weather fair, and not over-hot, considering the time of year; the maximum reading of the thermometer in the shade was 95·4°; the reaping of the *rabi* crops continues; and the prospects are favourable; small-pox is reported from Rajauli, in Nowada, otherwise the public health is good.
Shahabad ...	Slight rain	Weather getting hot; the *rabi* crops are somewhat damaged by the recent rain, especially wheat in the low lands by mildew; peas, *mussoor*, wheat and barley are being harvested.
Hazáribágh ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but becoming very warm; the prospects of the crops are very fair indeed; the injury from the rain and wet last week was less than anticipated; general health is good.
Lohardugga ...	*Nil.*	Weather seasonable; the hail storm mentioned in the last week's return appears to have been very local, there being no reports of damage from the remainder of the district; health is good.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil.*	Weather seasonable; nothing particular to report about the crops; ploughing here and there is being undertaken; as is usual at this season, reports of cholera and diseases of choleraic type are being received from several parts of the district.
Singbhoom ...	·07	Weather seasonable; no crops to report; *mowah* and mango will not be as plentiful as was first thought; the district is reported healthy.
Balasore ...	·28	Weather hot and dry, with occasional storms; the ground is under preparation for next season's crops; sporadic cholera is frequent and fatal.
Cuttack ...	*Nil.*	Weather hot and dry; no change to report since last week; most of the *rabi* crops are gathered with good outturn.
Pooree ...	Few drops.	Weather fair; *dalua* paddy has begun to ripen; ploughing is still going on; the exportation of rice still continues, and the prices of food-grains are almost stationary; miscellaneous crops are growing well; cholera is very violent both in town and country.
		General Remarks.—Rain is reported to have fallen in some of the districts of Bengal during the week; the harvesting of the cold-weather crops is in fair progress with good outturn; the spring rice is doing well; ploughing for the autumn rice is going on in some places, while the seed is being sown in others; tobacco is being cut, and is likely to yield a good outturn; sugarcane is being planted, and indigo and jute are being sown.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Mar. 28th)	...	Harvest being gathered; prospects good.
Allahabad („ 28th)	...	Prospects favourable.
Jhansi („ 29th)	...	Harvesting well advanced; weather cloudy; prices falling.
Agra („ 28th)	From one-half to 4 notches.	Crops being reaped.
Meerut („ 28th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects unchanged.
Bareilly („ 28th)	*Nil*	Crops reviving.
Almora („ 26th)	...	Weather unsettled, with partial storms; crops slightly damaged.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 28th)	...	Weather cloudy; prospects good.
Sitapur („ 28th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy.
Fyzabad („ 28th)	...	Harvesting proceeding rapidly, with good results.
Punjab— (Mar. 28th)		
Delhi (Mar. 28th)	*Nil*	Health good; reaping commenced.
Hissar („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health good; crops flourishing.
Umballa („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good.
Jullundur („ 28th)		
Lahore („ 28th)		
Ráwalpindi („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health and agricultural prospects good.
Mooltan („ 28th)	*Nil*	Crops excellent; health good.
D. I. Khan („ 28th)	*Nil*	Health and harvest good.
Pesháwar ...	1·2	Crops damaged by hail in some parts of the district; health good.
		General Remarks.—Public health and harvest prospects good.
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Mar. 24th)	...	Hot; *rabi* threshing; yield half of average; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Close, cloudy; ploughing continues; cholera, measles prevalent.
Bilaspur ...	...	Sugarcane sowings completed; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	...	*Rabi* gathered and being threshed; outturn good; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	...	Cloudy; reaping and threshing of *rabi* crops continue; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwára ...	0·15	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; health good; prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cen. Provs.—continued.		
Chánda (Mar. 25th)	...	Close; threshing of *rabi* continues; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 26th)	...	*Rabi* gathering; cattle disease in few villages; prices slightly fallen.
Bhandára („ 27th)	...	Cloudy; threshing of *rabi* continues; cholera, fever prevalent; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 28th)	...	*Rabi* harvest almost completed; health good; prices steady.
Wardha ...	...	Slight drizzling rain with heavy winds; health good.
Nimár ...	...	Days hot, nights cool; small-pox continues; prices slightly fallen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects exceedingly good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	*Rabi* gathering; crops very good; prices rising gradually.
Jubbulpore ...	0·04	Hailstorm damaged crops in some villages; *rabi* where gathered excellent; health good.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; *rabi* gathering; prices slightly risen.
Seoni ...	0·45	*Rabi* gathering; one case of cholera reported.
Damoh ...	...	Outturn of *rabi* above average; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	0·24	Cloudy, close; *rabi* gathering; fever continues; prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue good, but rain may cause injury.
British Burma— (Mar. 29th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Twenty-one deaths from cholera in Akyab town; a few cases in Naaf, Oorectoung, east Rathaidoung and Myohoung townships, otherwise public health normal; cattle disease in portions of Akyab District.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health generally good; 3 deaths from cholera in Poungleng township.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Eleven deaths from choleraic diarrhœa in Bassein town; elsewhere health good.
Henzada ...	...	Few cases of sporadic cholera and small-pox in Henzada town, otherwise public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 13 deaths; 4 in Mahathamau, 4 in Padoung, 1 in Shwedoung; small-pox, 2 deaths.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health good; 1 death from cholera.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Agricultural prospects good; public health fair; small-pox in Tounghoo and Mergui.
Assam—		
Gauháti (Mar. 29th)	·77	Days becoming clear and hot; slight showers on 22nd and 23rd; *asu* cultivation commenced; few cases of cholera in the station.
Sylhet („ 29th)	1·29	Field-work actively progressing.
Mysore and Coorg— (Mar. 29th)	0·25 at Bangalore; 0·29 in Coorg.	Showers of rain have fallen; slight fall in prices in several districts; 2,846 deaths by cholera in Mysore Province and 36 in Coorg; daily average number on relief works and charitably relieved, according to condition statement last tabulated, is in— Bangalore District, including town ... 11,732 and 16,519; Kolar ... 5,637 „ 4,198; Túmkúr ... 7,574 „ 18,205; Mysore, including town ... 2,077 „ 3,550; Hassan ... 2,775 „ 1,455; Shimoga ... 670 „ 331; Kadur ... 1,847 „ 838; Chitaldroog ... 6,200 „ 1,765; TOTAL ... 38,512 and 46,861 excluding those employed by Public Works Agency, daily average of which is 31,052; price of ordinary rice 12 to 14 pounds per rupee.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Mar. 29th)	...	Slight cholera in Akola and Basein districts, small-pox in the former, as well as in a taluk of the Wun District.
Central India—		
Indore, Gwalior, Neemuch, Rutlam, Sutna (Mar. 28th)	...	Health good; crops excellent, though in places damaged by hail-storm.
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Mar. 29th)	*Nil*	Sky cloudy; small-pox still prevalent.
Ulwár („ 28th)	...	Much damage done by recent hailstorm; harvest about the average; weather cool.
Jeypore („ 29th)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 24th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good; weather cloudy and unseasonable.
Bhurtpore („ 29th)	...	Crop prospects and general health continue favourable.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TELEGRAM TO SECRETARY OF STATE REGARDING FAMINE IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

Dated 30th March 1877.

From—Calcutta,	*To—London,*
From—Viceroy in Council.	*To—Secretary of State for India.*

No despatch this week owing to press of Legislative business. Temple has spent ten days in Bombay, Deccan, and telegraphs thus :—

"Have visited parts of Sholapur, Kaládgi, Ahmednagar and Poona districts with local officers. Have inspected 35,000 relief labourers, person by person, and 6,000 children, besides 4,000 villagers not on relief. In these districts the labourers are doing well on present rate of wage; care is taken to restrict relief to the really necessitous; charitable relief organisation good for most part, but village inspection needs completeness, especially Kaládgi. Cannot hear of any present case of starvation in these districts. Of those persons who in beginning emigrated to territories, some are returning, but many are still absent. More than three quarters of total relief labourers are on large works under Engineers, who exact full task-work, and enforce excellent discipline. Projects are really good and useful. Supply of grain ample; prices moderate. Officers do not expect, but are quite prepared, to deal with great or sudden increase of number. Land revenue remission half my previous estimate. Some signs of reviving hope among people. District authorities, under directions of local Government, have been firm and steady in resisting clamour and agitation." Message ends.

He has now returned to the Madras Presidency, and telegraphs thus from Gooty :—

"Dr. Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner to Government of India, is with me. He thinks well of physical condition of many thousands relief labourers on reduced wages inspected in districts of Sholapur and Bellary. When in telegram of 15th March I said relief works, Madras Presidency, well controlled, I referred to test of admission and restriction of numbers; but respecting task-work control still defective, and compares unfavourably with Bombay. Cause is that in Bombay relief works chiefly under Engineering Department, but in Madras chiefly under Civil Officers. Professional agency exists in Madras districts and helps the Civil Officers, but is not adequately employed in exacting task-work. Efforts made to collect relief labourers for East Coast Canal and for Railway from Bellary towards Dharwar. Numbers continue decreasing slightly on works, but increasing on charitable relief, which is right. Village inspection and relief decidedly improving, though far from perfect. Prices stationary. Import traffic slightly diminished. Showers which have fallen do not effect material good, but inspire hope and quiet public mind." Message ends.

We have sanctioned commencement of earthwork of Conjeveram and Chingleput Railway as a relief work on same terms as Bellary-Hubli line, if Madras Government think necessary. In Madras Presidency increase of twenty-three thousand charitably relieved and of seven thousand on works. In Bombay Presidency no increase in total relieved, only slight variations in details. In Mysore further increase of eleven thousand seven hundred, chiefly in charitably relieved.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*