Gobt. of {1891} Madras.

REVENUE.

No. 1096 W. 20 April 1891

Communicated to officers of the Public Works Dept for information.

(Ed) A.C.S.

W

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 1st April 1891,
Nos. 246, 246A.

APRIL.

Census of 1891

Letter from the Superintendent, Census Operations, Madras, forwarding the results of the — of this Presidency, recorded, with the remark, that the rapidity with which the results of the census have been arrived at, is very creditable to all concerned.

Chf. Engr. for Irrign.
Consg. Engr. for Rlys
S. Es
C.A. to Govt
Supdg. Wks P.D.
Exr. P.W. Accts
Exr. Ry Accts

Order—dated 1st April 1891, No. 246, Revenue.

Census, No. 12.

Recorded.

2. The rapidity with which the results of the recent census have been arrived at, is very creditable to all concerned.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Heads of Departments under the Revenue Secretariat.
„ the other Departments of the Secretariat.
„ all Collectors.
„ the Superintendent, Census Operations.
„ the Census Commissioner.

No. 246A.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department (Census).

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. G. A. Lewis.

300 Copies.

ENCLOSURE.

District.	Houses.				Males.				Females.	
	As per Census of 1891.	As per Census of 1881.	Increase.	Percentage.	As per Census of 1891.	As per Census of 1881.	Increase.	Percentage.	As per Census of 1891.	As per Census of 1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ganjam	383,375	336,646	46,729	13·88	922,323	869,465	52,858	6·08	971,490	880,139
Vizagapatam	601,372	523,466	77,906	14·88	1,395,621	1,254,850	140,771	11·22	1,399,433	1,230,291
Godávari	393,150	319,733	73,417	22·96	1,027,222	888,969	138,253	15·55	1,051,012	902,543
Kistna	341,216	268,849	72,367	26·92	937,235	780,588	156,647	20·07	915,871	767,892
Nellore	273,730	233,059	40,671	17·45	735,829	615,332	120,497	19·58	726,052	604,904
Cuddapah	269,727	247,186	22,541	9·12	644,922	569,970	74,952	13·15	623,965	551,068
Kurnool	175,898	149,194	26,704	17·90	432,391	359,354	73,037	20·32	420,643	349,951
Bellary	173,312	144,290	29,022	20·11	464,793	373,948	90,845	24·29	446,786	362,859
Anantapur	139,859	119,128	20,731	17·40	361,939	305,452	56,487	18·49	345,616	294,437
Chingleput	177,408	142,182	35,226	24·78	573,170	492,626	80,544	16·35	564,163	488,755
North Arcot	343,026	279,328	63,698	22·80	1,093,177	907,354	185,823	20·48	1,085,049	910,460
South Arcot	313,136	243,773	69,363	28·45	1,077,795	905,771	172,024	18·99	1,081,991	908,967
Tanjore	406,228	374,532	31,696	8·46	1,065,874	1,026,528	39,346	3·83	1,161,640	1,103,855
Trichinopoly	241,669	201,180	40,489	20·13	665,846	586,434	79,412	13·54	711,487	628,599
Madura	507,589	395,096	112,493	28·47	1,252,767	1,032,707	220,060	21·31	1,355,383	1,135,973
Tinnevelly	422,835	366,597	56,238	15·34	934,303	825,887	108,416	13·13	983,321	873,860
Salem	401,523	311,393	90,130	28·94	961,861	778,483	183,378	23·55	1,000,705	821,112
Coimbatore	421,920	354,920	67,000	18·88	979,484	806,859	172,625	21·39	1,019,948	850,831
Nilgiris	21,197	17,844	3,353	16·79	56,134	50,976	5,158	10·12	43,667	40,058
Malabar	449,811	403,224	46,587	11·55	1,308,787	1,169,144	139,643	11·94	1,331,739	1,185,090
South Canara	188,678	170,733	17,945	10·51	508,884	470,531	38,353	8·15	542,942	485,311
Madras	59,806	48,286	11,520	23·86	224,022	200,170	23,852	11·92	225,924	205,678
Total	6,706,465	5,650,639	1,055,826	18·69	17,624,379	15,271,398	2,352,981	15·41	18,008,827	15,582,633
Pudukóta State	69,507	58,449	11,058	18·92	177,929	142,810	35,119	24·59	195,081	159,317
Bangalore, Civil and Military Station	21,036	..	..	..	49,934	46,977	2,957	6·29	49,622	46,563
Coorg	26,724	22,357	4,367	19·53	95,659	— 100,439	— 4,780	— 4·76	76,972	77,863

District.	Females—*cont.*		Total.				Proportion of sexes per 1,000 of population.			
							Males.		Females.	
	Increase.	Percentage.	As per Census of 1891.	As per Census of 1881.	Increase.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ganjam	91,351	10·38	1,893,813	1,749,604	144,209	8·24	487	497	513	503
Vizagapatam	169,142	13·75	2,795,054	2,485,141	309,913	12·47	499	505	501	495
Godávari	148,469	16·45	2,078,234	1,791,512	286,722	16·00	494	496	506	504
Kistna	147,979	19·27	1,853,106	1,548,480	304,626	19·67	506	504	494	496
Nellore	121,148	20·03	1,461,881	1,220,236	241,645	19·80	503	504	497	496
Cuddapah	72,897	13·23	1,268,887	1,121,038	147,849	13·19	508	508	492	492
Kurnool	70,692	20·20	853,034	709,305	143,729	20·26	507	507	493	493
Bellary	83,927	23·13	911,579	736,807	174,772	23·72	510	508	490	492
Anántapur	51,179	17·38	707,555	599,889	107,666	17·95	512	509	488	491
Chingleput	75,408	15·43	1,137,333	981,381	155,952	15·89	504	502	496	498
North Arcot	174,589	19·18	2,178,226	1,817,814	360,412	19·83	502	499	498	501
South Arcot	173,024	19·04	2,159,786	1,814,738	345,048	19·01	499	499	501	501
Tanjore	57,785	5·23	2,227,514	2,130,383	97,131	4·56	479	482	521	518
Trichinopoly	82,888	13·19	1,377,333	1,215,033	162,300	13·36	483	483	517	517
Madura	219,410	19·31	2,608,150	2,168,680	439,470	20·26	480	476	520	524
Tinnevelly	109,461	12·53	1,917,624	1,699,747	217,877	12·82	487	486	513	514
Salem	179,593	21·87	1,962,566	1,599,595	362,971	22·69	490	487	510	513
Coimbatore	169,117	19·88	1,999,432	1,657,690	341,742	20·62	490	487	510	513
Nilgiris	3,609	9·01	99,801	91,034	8,767	9·63	562	560	438	440
Malabar	146,649	12·37	2,640,526	2,354,234	286,292	12·16	496	497	504	503
South Canara	57,631	11·88	1,051,826	955,842	95,984	10·04	484	492	516	508
Madras	20,246	9·84	449,946	405,848	44,098	10·87	498	493	502	507
Total	2426,194	15·57	35,633,206	30,854,031	4,779,175	15·49	495	495	505	505
Pudukóta State	35,764	22·45	373,010	302,127	70,883	23·46	477	473	523	527
Bangalore, Civil and Military Station	3,059	6·57	99,556	93,540	6,016	6·43	502	502	498	498
Coorg	— 891	— 1·14	172,631	178,302	— 5,671	— 3·18	554	563	446	437

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following letter from H. A. STUART, Esq., C.S., Superintendent of Census Operations, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 19th March 1891, No. 490 :—

In continuation of my demi-official of yesterday evening, I have the honor to forward the enclosed statement of the results of the census. The figures have been compiled from the abstracts made by the enumerators and must be regarded as only approximately correct. The result of the census in the Laccadive and Amendivi Islands have not yet been received; I have, therefore, omitted these tracts from the statement for 1881 also.

2. The total population is 35,633,206, the increase being 16·49 per cent., which is nearly twice as great as the normal rate of increase as estimated by Mr. G. Stokes and Mr. G. F. Hardy, the Actuary. Part of the increase is possibly due to more accurate enumeration and does not, therefore, represent a real addition to the population; but it was the general opinion of the officers who took part in the census of 1881 that the enumeration was very fairly accurate, so there seems no reason to doubt that the real increase in numbers has been considerably greater than was anticipated.

The increase in the case of females has been slightly greater than in the case of males, but the proportion of the sexes is almost exactly the same as it was in 1881. In that year there were among every 10,000 of population, 4,950 males to 5,050 females. The present ratio is 4,946 males to 5,054 females.

The increase in occupied houses is 18·69 per cent., which is higher than the increase in population, so that the number of persons per occupied house has fallen from 5·46 to 5·31. As the definition of a house was much the same on both occasions, these figures may be taken as showing real improvement in the material condition of the people.

Taking the area as given in the census report for 1881, the number of persons per square mile was in that year 221. It is now 255.

3. It is entirely due to the energy of the district officers that I have been able to furnish the Government with the results of the census so quickly. The Collector of the Nílgiris telegraphed the totals for his district on the 3rd instant, while those for Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Canara were sent on the 4th, 5th and 6th, respectively.

District.	Date of telegram.	District.	Date of telegram.
Madras	28th February 1891.	Cuddapah ..	11th March 1891.
Nílgiris	3rd March ,,	North Arcot ..	
Trichinopoly ..	4th ,, ,,	Godávari ..	12th ,, ,,
Tanjore	5th ,, ,,	Nellore ..	
South Canara ..	6th ,, ,,	Anantapur ..	
Salem	9th ,, ,,	Chingleput ..	
Vizagapatam ..	10th ,, ,,	Malabar ..	13th ,, ,,
South Arcot ..		Kurnool ..	16th ,, ,,
Tinnevelly ..		Bellary ..	
Ganjam	11th ,, ,,	Coimbatore ..	17th ,, ,,
Kistna		Madura ..	

I beg particularly to invite the attention of the Government to the fact that owing to the excellent arrangements made by the Agents to the Governor in Vizagapatam and Ganjam, it was rendered possible to compile the totals for those districts including the agency portions by the 10th March in the one case and the 11th idem in the other.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.

REVENUE.

No 1096 W&P 20 April 1891

Communicated to officers of the Public Works department for information.

(Ed) A.C.S.

W

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 1st April 1891,
Nos. 246, 246A.

APRIL.

Ch: Engr for Irrign
Consg. Engr for Rys
Supdg. Engrs
C.A. to Govt
S. of W.P.P.
Exr. P.W. Accts
Exr. Ry Accts

Census of 1891

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The increase in the case of females has been slightly greater than in the case of males, but the proportion of the sexes is almost exactly the same as it was in 1881. In that year there were among every 10,000 of population, 4,950 males to 5,050 females. The present ratio is 4,946 males to 5,054 females.

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Tanjore	5th ,, ,,	Nellore ..	12th ,, ,,
South Canara ..	6th ,, ,,	Anantapur ..	
Salem	9th ,, ,,	Chingleput ..	
Vizagapatam ..		Malabar ..	13th ,, ,,
South Arcot ..	10th ,, ,,	Kurnool ..	16th ,, ,,
Tinnevelly ..		Bellary ..	
Ganjam	11th ,, ,,	Coimbatore ..	17th ,, ,,
Kistna		Madura ..	

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ENCLOSURE.

District.	Houses.				Males.				Females.	
	As per Census of 1891.	As per Census of 1881.	Increase.	Percentage.	As per Census of 1891.	As per Census of 1881.	Increase.	Percentage.	As per Census of 1891.	As per Census of 1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ganjam	383,375	336,646	46,729	13·88	922,323	869,465	52,858	6·08	971,490	880,139
Vizagapatam	601,372	523,466	77,906	14·88	1,395,621	1,254,850	140,771	11·22	1,399,433	1,230,291
Godávari	393,150	319,733	73,417	22·96	1,027,222	888,969	138,253	15·55	1,051,012	902,543
Kistna	341,216	268,849	72,367	26·92	937,235	780,588	156,647	20·07	915,871	767,892
Nellore	273,730	233,059	40,671	17·45	735,829	615,332	120,497	19·58	726,052	604,904
Cuddapah	269,727	247,186	22,541	9·12	644,922	569,970	74,952	13·15	623,965	551,068
Kurnool	175,898	149,194	26,704	17·90	432,391	359,354	73,037	20·32	420,643	349,951
Bellary	173,312	144,290	29,022	20·11	464,793	373,948	90,845	24·29	446,786	362,859
Anantapur	139,859	119,128	20,731	17·40	361,939	305,452	56,487	18·49	345,616	294,437
Chingleput	177,408	142,182	35,226	24·78	573,170	492,626	80,544	16·35	564,163	488,755
North Arcot	343,026	279,328	63,698	22·80	1,093,177	907,354	185,823	20·48	1,085,049	910,460
South Arcot	313,136	243,773	69,363	28·45	1,077,795	905,771	172,024	18·99	1,081,991	908,967
Tanjore	406,228	374,532	31,696	8·46	1,065,874	1,026,528	39,346	3·83	1,161,640	1,103,855
Trichinopoly	241,669	201,180	40,489	20·13	665,846	586,434	79,412	13·54	711,487	628,599
Madura	507,589	395,096	112,493	28·47	1,252,767	1,032,707	220,060	21·31	1,355,383	1,135,973
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Salem	401,523	311,393	90,130	28·94	961,861	778,483	183,378	23·55	1,000,705	821,112
Coimbatore	421,920	354,920	67,000	18·88	979,484	806,859	172,625	21·39	1,019,948	850,831
Nilgiris	21,197	17,844	3,353	16·79	56,134	50,976	5,158	10·12	43,667	40,068
Malabar	449,811	403,224	46,587	11·55	1,308,787	1,169,144	139,643	11·94	1,331,739	1,185,090
South Canara	188,678	170,733	17,945	10·51	568,884	470,531	38,353	8 15	542,942	485,311
Madras	59,806	48,286	11,520	23·86	224,022	200,170	23,852	11·92	225,924	205,678
Total ..	6,706,465	5,650,639	1,055,826	18·69	17,624,379	15,271,398	2,352,981	15·41	18,008,827	15,582,633
Pudukóta State	69,507	58,449	11,058	18·92	177,929	142,810	35,119	24·59	195,081	159,317
Bangalore, Civil and Military Station	21,036	..	..	..	49,934	46,977	2,957	6·29	49,622	46,563
Coorg	26,724	22,357	4,367	19·53	95,659	— 100,439	— 4,780	— 4·76	76,972	77,863

District.	Females—*cont.*		Total.				Proportion of sexes per 1,000 of population.			
							Males.		Females.	
	Increase.	Percentage.	As per Census of 1891.	As per Census of 1881.	Increase.	Percentage.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.
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Ganjam	91,351	10·38	1,893,813	1,749,604	144,209	8·24	487	497	513	503
Vizagapatam	169,142	13·75	2,795,054	2,485,141	309,913	12·47	499	505	501	495
Godávari	148,469	16·45	2,078,234	1,791,512	286,722	16·00	494	496	506	504
Kistna	147,979	19·27	1,853,106	1,548,480	304,626	19·67	506	504	494	496
Nellore	121,148	20·03	1,461,881	1,220,236	241,645	19·80	503	504	497	496
Cuddapah	72,897	13·23	1,268,887	1,121,038	147,849	13·19	508	508	492	492
Kurnool	70,692	20·20	853,034	709,305	143,729	20·26	507	507	493	493
Bellary	83,927	23·13	911,579	736,807	174,772	23·72	510	508	490	492
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Chingleput	75,408	15·43	1,137,333	981,381	155,952	15·89	504	502	496	498
North Arcot	174,589	19·18	2,178,226	1,817,814	360,412	19·83	502	499	498	501
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Tanjore	57,785	5·23	2,227,514	2,130,383	97,131	4·56	479	482	521	518
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Tinnevelly	109,461	12·53	1,917,624	1,699,747	217,877	12·82	487	486	513	514
Salem	179,593	21·87	1,962,566	1,599,595	362,971	22·69	490	487	510	513
Coimbatore	169,117	19·88	1,999,432	1,657,690	341,742	20·62	490	487	510	513
Nilgiris	3,609	9·01	99,801	91,034	8,767	9·63	562	560	438	440
Malabar	146,649	12·37	2,640,526	2,354,234	286,292	12·16	496	497	504	503
South Canara	57,631	11·98	1,051,826	955,842	95,984	10·04	484	492	516	508
Madras	20,246	9·84	449,946	405,848	44,098	10·87	498	493	502	507
Total ..	2426,194	15·57	35,633,206	30,854,031	4,779,175	15·49	495	495	505	505
Pudukóta State	35,764	22·45	373,010	302,127	70,883	23·46	477	473	523	527
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Coorg	— 891	— 1·14	172,631	178,302	— 5,671	— 3·18	554	563	446	437

Order—dated 1st April 1891, No. 246, Revenue.

Census, No. 12.

Recorded.

2. The rapidity with which the results of the recent census have been arrived at, is very creditable to all concerned.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Heads of Departments under the Revenue Secretariat.
,, the other Departments of the Secretariat.
,, all Collectors.
,, the Superintendent, Census Operations.
,, the Census Commissioner.

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Copy to the Government of India, Home Department (Census).

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

Exd. G. A. Lewis.

300 Copies.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 6th April 1891, No. 193 :—

Mr. Clogstoun.

Read—the following letter from M.R.Ry. P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR Avergal, Deputy Collector on Special Duty, to the Collector of North Arcot, dated Kálahasti, 29th March 1891, No. 58 :—

I beg to submit my report on the state of the season and condition of people, &c., in nineteen villages of the Kálahasti zemindari recently inspected by me.

2. The tracts inspected this time are (1) Yerpedu and some of the villages which are situated to the south-west of the town of Kálahasti adjoining the railway line ; (2) Kasaram and other villages situated to the north of Kálahasti on both sides of the river Swarnamukhi ; and (3) the tract round the village of Chavali in the Maderpâk division.

3. Particulars as regards the number of villages inspected, the extent of crop harvested, and the number of persons requiring work in each are detailed in the enclosed statement.

4. Of the three tracts, the worst is Chavali. Here the extent of loss of crop has been more severe and the general appearance of the people worse than in the other two tracts.

5. Then comes Yerpedu and some of the villages near it which have lost a greater portion of their crop.

6. Though Kasaram and a few villages near it suffered loss of crop to some extent, the loss in the others has not been so severe as to necessitate any great hardship on the villagers concerned ; but even in these villages there have been cases of individual loss, the circumstances attending which are even worse sometimes than the worst cases in tracts which have suffered more serious loss of crop. This, I found, was the case with the cooly classes in Kasaram.

7. Owing to the high prices now prevailing and the fall in the wages of labor, daily laborers are in these parts, as elsewhere in the zemindari, suffering from general insufficiency of food. The chief means of livelihood hitherto has been (1) occasional cooly work in the fields when a rich ryot wanted to irrigate his few acres of ragi or cholum fields ; (2) cutting fuel in the forests and selling it either locally in the villages or in Kálahasti ; and (3) gathering material for the bangle manufacturers.

8. The first source of labor is fast coming to a close. The ragi and the cholum crops have either been lost where they depended on the scanty supplies in the tanks alone or are being harvested sometimes with a fair outturn and mostly with a poor outturn of about four annas, and ploughing is not possible at present unless rain falls again, so that one of the markets open to the day laborer will soon be closed.

9. As regards the third source the general complaint is that the earth required by the bangle manufacturers is not procurable in large quantities owing to insufficient rainfall this year, and the only other means then left is the sale of fuel. In most villages the ryots themselves get their supplies generally in large quantities, and a head-load in consequence fetches only a single ragi meal or from 6 to 9 pies. In Kálahasti it fetches two annas. In the three tracts recently visited by me the trade in this article

is almost *nil*, chiefly owing to their distance from Kálahasti. The laborers in these parts are therefore worse off in this respect than those of the Ragigunta valley referred to in my report of the 18th instant, but sufficient work has been already provided for by the opening up of the tank-repair works at Yerpedu and Chavali, and the repairs to the Ramabhatlapalle tank which will soon be taken up at Kasaram will provide sufficient work to those who require it in that locality. The repairs to the large tank of Chavali were commenced some time ago, and about 80 people were working at it on the 28th instant. The overseer whom I saw was of opinion that the small number is due to the opening up of works in the adjacent Government villages of Kolattur, Kodúr and Kambakam by the Chingleput authorities and in the adjoining zemindari village of Kallavettoo by the zemindari authorities under G.O., No. 185, dated the 10th March 1891.

10. At this place (Chavali) a number of Malavaudloos, whom I found idle in their homes at about 4 P.M., and whom I questioned as to why they had not gone to work, began to complain bitterly of the difficulty of obtaining food-supplies. About a dozen of them had not gone to work, because they had to go to a distant village to purchase supplies out of the cooly they had received the previous day.

11. Of the villages visited by me near Yerpedu, only two had a large extent of standing crop either of cholum or ragi, and the others had none at all owing chiefly to want of wells. It is therefore clear that the condition of the labouring classes was in no way better in this tract than elsewhere so far as agricultural labour was concerned. It was said that some of them found work in the adjoining villages where ground-nut was being harvested, but this was only in the case of a few. The majority of them should be without work and panting after it; and this, I thought, was the case at first. But on inquiry I found that the Yerpedu tank-repair work had been begun long before and that, though a large number of them began to work at it at first, they subsequently refused to do so complaining of insufficient* wages. As the Executive Engineer was away from the place I could not obtain the necessary details from him. From the ryots and the village officers I came to understand that the railway fuel contractors were employing these coolies largely in four centres, viz., at Kistnapuram, at Meralapakam, at Rayalupaliem and at Musilipedu, and were paying them handsome wages, owing to the difficulty of felling fuel and carrying them down the hills sometimes from great heights. I should think that the cooly laborers would have certainly preferred the work of repairing the tank to the heavy work † on the hills had the rates been even ordinary, and their refusing to do so apparently means that the rates are too low.

* By "insufficient wages" is not meant "wages insufficient for a livelihood." What the laborers demanded was 4 annas a day (double the ordinary rate) and no task.

H.C., Commissioner.

† The Dewan's complaint is that the Public Works Department rates were excessive. They were certainly generous.

H.C., Commissioner.

12. At Kasaram the coolies are engaging themselves in thrashing the scanty harvest of the year, as the zemindari officials are busily engaged in dividing the produce in that part. The laborers here are anxious that works should be commenced soon. Some of them whom I asked to go to work at Yerpedu hesitate leaving their homes. The famine of 1877-78 appears to have been severe in this tract and most families appear to have lost some one or two relations, and others more after having left their villages. This fact is still fresh in the memory of people here and they will not therefore easily leave their homes. I pointed out to those who put forth this excuse that it was by their own mistakes such calamity befell them last time, and if they avail themselves in time of the arrangements made by Government now to give them work they will all be happy and safe.

13. Small-pox has broken out in some of the villages near Kasaram and so many as ten deaths have already taken place at Kasaram ‡ itself. From what the ryots were saying I gathered that no vaccinator visited this village for a long time. I have already brought to your notice the prevalence of this disease in the Ragigunta valley. The health of those who do not suffer from starvation is good in the other tracts.

‡ In Kálahasti Division.

14. Cattle are generally in good keep at present, but in some parts pasture is insufficient, except near the hills, though in almost all villages there is a good stock of fodder In most of the villages I have seen cattle have begun to suffer from scarcity of drinking water. They have been obliged to walk miles in some cases to drink water in the tanks of adjoining villages.

15. Drinking water-supply for men is also insufficient in some places. In Yerpedu the villagers depend on a single pond adjoining the chattram. And if it dries up they will have to go nearly a mile to fetch water from a spring at the bottom of the adjoining hill. In Chavali they depend on a single well situated in the fields of the village, and in Kasaram the scanty supply in the tank is being consumed. In all these villages there are several wells in different localities, but the water from them is brackish and is not used by the ryots for drinking purposes.

16. I have said above that ragi and cholum crops will soon be harvested in some villages, but this will not help the laborers as a class. It is the owners of wells that have had the good fortune of raising a crop during the present season, and some of the cooly laborers who have cultivation to boast of very seldom possess any share in the wells of their villages. The condition of this class of the population will therefore remain all the same in spite of the expected harvest.

17. The population of the 19 villages visited by me is 4,094, of whom I estimate that about 472 or 12 per cent. require work at present. There are able-bodied workmen, and on them depend a large number of old and imbecile members and children who cannot work. Their number may be estimated at 2 per head or 944 for all the villages.

18. Besides these, in several of the villages there are the destitute who cannot work owing to age or infirmity and who have no relations to depend on. These require gratuitous relief at present. They have hitherto depended on the charity of the villagers, but in the badly-affected tracts charity alone cannot save them from starvation.

19. I enclose a copy of the notes taken by me at the time of my inspection of the villages.

20. I could have inspected more villages, but my time was partly taken up with the inquiry under the Land Improvement Loans Act in the villages of Yerpedu and Chavali and the examination of the zemindari accounts.

Endorsement by W. J. H. LE FANU, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, dated Pólúr, 2nd April 1891.

Forwarded, in original, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

In view of the want of supply in the villages, referred to in paragraph 10, the Relief officers should either arrange to get the local tradesmen to import stocks or open a bazaar on the nearest relief work.

2. It is not possible to judge whether the wages paid are too low or not (*vide* paragraph 11) unless the Special Deputy Collector reports what they are. He should bring such complaints, if well-founded, to the notice of the Executive Engineer.

3. Paragraph 13 will be communicated to the District Surgeon, with the request that he should make early arrangements for carrying on vaccination in these tracts.

4. As to paragraphs 14 and 15, copies of them will be sent to Mr. Buckley for attention. I have already told him, in anticipation of the sanction of his Board, to take such steps as may be necessary for the improvement of water-supply, with the assurance that the District Board will supplement his funds if he runs short.

5. Mr. Buckley will be requested to do what is necessary in providing work and relief for the persons referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18.

6. The Special Deputy Collector's tour has again been mostly in the tracts supposed not to be severely affected, and his inquiry shows that it would not be safe to

hold that distress was confined to the parts accepted as "severely affected" in our conference at Perandur.

7. I may mention here that, since he left me at Chetpat on the 24th ultimo, I have heard nothing of Mr. Buckley. I mention this as one of the difficulties in working the zemindari tract from this district. I am not desirous of getting rid of it while the distress prevails, but I would again point to the necessity, at a date not very distant, of making over the Maderpák taluk *in toto* to Chingleput on grounds of administrative convenience.

Resolution—dated 6th April 1891, No. 193.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Collector's instructions are approved. The provision of bazaars at or near the works should receive early attention. The Dewan of the zemindar will doubtless be able to render help in the matter. Mr. LeFanu should call upon the Deputy Collector to report without delay, and after careful personal inquiry, as to the causes of the disinclination of the people to resort to the works which have now been opened in sufficient numbers and in convenient centres. From the Special Deputy Collector's report it would appear that lowness of the wages, absence of bazaars are some of the reasons assigned by the people for not resorting to the works. But whatever the cause may be it is time that it is investigated, if necessary by the Collector in person, and the necessary remedies applied at once.

The Deputy Collector's assumption, that the wages offered at Yerpedu were too low to attract even a starving population, seems to have been made without any inquiry whatever, though the Deputy Collector visited the village, where the rates offered were certainly known to the Munsif, and probably also to most other men in the village. The Commissioner understood from Mr. Watson that the rates offered were most generous.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of North Arcot.

ORDER—dated 14th April 1891, No. 314, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. With reference to the latter part of paragraph 2, the Board of Revenue is requested to report what wages were offered by the Public Works Department at Yerpedu.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
„ the Public Works Department (Works).
„ the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

Exd. A. Aubert.

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REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 14th April 1891, No. 314.

APRIL.

Kalahasti Zemindari.

Board's Proceedings submitting the report of the Special Deputy Collector on the state of the season and condition of the people in certain villages of the — inspected by him, recorded with remark.