M.R.O. 1—59,000—16-10-29.

# MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

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## Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1798 Press ~~Mis.~~

539-541

Dated 24th June ~~19~~ 1869

***Not to be folded or roughly handled***

No. 539. From the Assistant-Secretary to the Government of India, (Foreign Department—General,) to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Fort William, 17th March 1869, No. 514.

I HAVE the honor to forward a petition in Tamil,* and to request that a translation thereof may be furnished to this Office, with any explanatory remarks or opinion which the case may seem to require.

* To be returned.

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No. 540. From the Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 21st May 1869, No. 3,593.

WITH reference to the Under-Secretary's official memorandum, dated 26th April 1869, I am directed to submit the following explanation of the circumstances under which Abkarry arrears due by Vencatachellum Iyer were remitted.

2. Vencatachellum held the Abkarry contract of the Salem District from Fusly 1271 to 1277, and that of the Coimbatore District during Fuslies 1276 and 1277.

3. In his ambition to get both leases, he bid recklessly when they were put up to auction, and the amount at which he held them during Fusly 1277 was Rupees 2,58,841 in excess of the previous rents.

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| Salem, Fusly 1277, ... ... ... ... | 2,91,150 |
| Coimbatore, Fuslies 1276 and 1277, | 3,20,000 |

4. It was soon evident that the amount of the bid had been too high to afford a fair prospect of profit, and the unfavorable seasons of Fuslies 1276 and 1277, impoverishing the people and checking the consumption of liquor, made the contractor a heavy loser.

5. Towards the end of Fusly 1277 he estimated his losses in Salem at Rupees 80,000, and in Coimbatore at Rupees 1,50,000.

6. Vencatachellum had done the revenues some service by introducing into the Abkarry of the districts, which have been mentioned above, a spirit of speculation which was at first legitimate, though it afterwards became reckless. As I have already stated, an enormous increase in the rents was caused by his interposition.

7. Eventually the Board granted a remission of Rupees 23,459 in Salem and Rupees 80,000 in Coimbatore, or Rupees 1,03,459 altogether. Even then, the increase in revenue for the single year Fusly 1277, as compared with previous leases, was more than a lac and a half of Rupees.

8. The reality of the renter's losses was proved by the careful inquiries of the Collectors of the districts, who both recommended the remissions which were granted, by his inability to take the lease of Coimbatore for another year, when it was offered to him at a reduction of Rupees 66,000, and by the fact that when the demand was pressed against him in Salem, it was found that it could only be realised by subjecting him to the disgrace of having his property attached and sold.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 24th June 1869.*

9. As regards the petitions which have been noticed by the Government of India, I am to add that the Board attached little importance to them, first, because the petitioner is a man of no position; second, because it was utterly impossible that he should be able to *prove* what the contractor's income from the Coimbatore lease was; third, because the petitioner himself showed the baselessness of his petition by saying that he would take the lease, not for the amount at which it had been held by Vencatachellum, as he argued, at a profit, but at Rupees 26,000 less; and finally, because the Board were perfectly satisfied with the assurance of the Collectors.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
*Acting Secretary to Government.*

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
FORT SAINT GEORGE,
*24th June*, 1869.

No. 1,798.

No. 541.
To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

| Separate Revenue, No. 19. |
| --- |
| *Abkarry.* |

I HAVE the honor to return the Tamil Petition, forwarded with your letter of the 17th ultimo, together with an English translation thereof.

2. Petitioner urges no personal grievance, but complains of the excessive gain derived, from his contract, by the Abkarry renter of the Coimbatore District, who, as petitioner states, nevertheless received a remission of Rupees 80,000 from the Board of Revenue.

3. The enclosed letter from the Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 21st May, 1869, No. 3,593, will best explain the circumstances under which remissions were granted to the Abkarry renter. You will observe that the Board consider Vencatachellum to have increased the revenue at the risk of his own interests, by introducing a spirit of rivalry among the bidders for Abkarry contracts.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

*Acting Secretary to Government.*

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Foreign 1869 Department

[ ]

From Government of Fort St. George.

Dated 24th June. } No. 1,798. Enclosures. 6 spare copies.

R.

D. No. Progs. { D. No.

L. No.

JUNE.

No. 531.

Letters Government of India—Enclosures

Dated the 26th April 1869.

From—E. GAY, Esq., Member and temporary Secy. of the Statistical Committee,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.

WITH reference to the memorandum from your Department, No. 1356, dated 16th ultimo, addressed to the Financial Department, and to the former orders of Government, I have how the honor to submit the form which the Statistical Committee recommend for use by the Enumerators in the proposed general Census of India in 1871.

The subject has been carefully considered at several meetings; and I enclose a copy of a report from a Sub-Committee appointed to draw up a form in accordance with the decisions arrived at. It will be seen that the Form A., which they recommend, is substantially the same as that finally adopted, and I may add that the reasoning on which that form is based is generally concurred in by the Committee.

It has been considered right to limit the form proposed to the minimum of information that will give useful statistics, and this, it is thought, may fairly be required from all parts of India: where the local authorities are assured that further particulars can be obtained with advantage they may be added, but the Committee think that this should be done with great caution, or more harm than good may result. Thus it is noticeable that, in each Indian Census, the proportion of males to females is far greater than in Europe. It is worth consideration whether this may not be really often erroneous, and arise from the people preferring to omit all mention, or deny the existence of females rather than to answer the questions asked about them. If this be so, it is evident that the real accuracy of a Census may in some places be in inverse ratio to the amount of details which it professes to give.

The only information of a novel kind provided for is the distinction of houses into "masonry" and "other than masonry." It is thought that, in this country, such a classification will give a most useful indication of the prosperity of the people, and hereafter allow of comparisons between the progress [illegible]lth of different districts.

To explain the absence of provision for certain particulars, I may state that the Committee consider it useless to demand the exact age, as this is seldom known to the Natives themselves; that, as reading and writing are taught in India simultaneously, it is unnecessary to provide columns for both, and that as marriage is almost universal among adults, the result of any enquiries upon that subject would scarcely repay the trouble and suspicion they would occasion.

The Committee desire to suggest that a Census of cattle might with advantage be added to that of the population: a form for this purpose is submitted for approval.

I have the honor to submit copy of a memorandum prepared by Colonel Strachey. It has been duly considered by the Committee so far as it relates to the Enumerators' form, but they are of opinion that the further classification of castes, religions, and occupations is beyond their province, and will be better left to the department which may be entrusted by Government with the practical conduct of the Census.

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*Report by Sub-Committee to the Statistical Committee on the proposed Census Forms.*

WE beg to submit for the consideration of the Statistical Committee two specimen Enumerators' forms, marked A. and B. Form B. is the fuller of the two and would supply information regarding the age and condition of every person in India, whether male or female. But upon full consideration we do not recommend the general adoption of this form. The objection

to it is that it would give the Enumerators power to interrogate the people regarding the age and condition, &c., of the female members of their households, and such enquiries might lead to suspicion and induce the people to make false returns. For these reasons, we think it safer to recommend Form A. for the adoption of the Committee.

2. Column 1 shows the number of the houses. In the form suggested by the N. W. Board there was one column for the number of the enclosure, and a second column for the number of the house. We think the two columns are quite unnecessary. We should follow the custom of numbering which prevails in all municipal towns. Each house or collection of houses occupied by a separate family is numbered by itself, and we should follow this practice in enumerating the people. We have, therefore, dispensed with the column containing the number of the enclosure. We have divided our first column, the number of houses, into two headings, kutcha and pucca. In Bengal, and we imagine in other parts of India, there is no surer test by which to measure the prosperity of the people than the number of pucca houses that are being built, and we consider it of the first importance that this information should be given at the forthcoming Census. The increase in the number of pucca houses is the surest sign of the growing wealth of the people, and our successors who take the Census in 1881 will have very just grounds of complaint, if we now fail to give this information, and so deprive them of one of the surest means of estimating the increase or decrease of the national wealth during the intervening decade.

Column 2 gives the names of the male residents over 12 years of age. By entering persons over 12 years of age separately we get the status and occupation of every male adult in India.

Column 3. We have not thought it necessary to enter children separately. Boys under 12 will be lumped together, children who are members of the family being however entered separately by themselves.

In Column 4 we have added to caste the word religion. Unless we add this word a number of distinct classes cannot be enumerated. Caste is merely applicable to the Hindoos. The Jains are Hindoos by race, but it would be incorrect to enter them as Hindoos. Mahomedans are of many races but they can all be grouped under one religion. Native Christians in the same way must be classified by their religion or not at all.

Column 5. For race we have given a separate column. It is impossible to enter race and caste together. For instance, a Sonthal or a Cole may be a Mussulman or a Native Christian. If we merely enter him as a Native Christian we lose his race; if we merely designate him as a Sonthal the fact of his being a Native Christian or a Mussulman escapes notice. It is [illegible] for, absolutely necessary to have a separate column for race. In the seaport towns [illegible] large number of Samolees and other foreign nations, and if we do not keep a separate column for race they will be lost sight of and be mingled in confusion with the mass of the people.

The other columns call for no remarks.

A.

*Village or Town of* | *Parah or Street of* | *ce Jurisdiction* | *Sub-division or Tehsil of* | *District of*

| 1. | | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Horses. | | Males above 12 years of age. | Boys under 12 years of age. | Religion or Caste. | Race. | Occupation. | No. of Males able to read. | No. of Males unable to read. | No. of females above 12 years of age. | No. of girls under 12 years of age. | Remarks. |
| Kutcha. | Pucca. | | | | | | | | | | If a Person was deaf or dumb, insane or blind, the fact might be noted in this column. |

B.

*Village or Town* of *Parah or Street* of *Police Jurisdiction* of *Sub-division or Tehsil* of *District* of

| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Houses | | Name of Resident. | Caste or Religion. | Race. | Occupation. | Condition, whether single, married, widower or widow. | Sex. | Age. | Able to read. | Whether suffering from blindness, dumbness, leprosy, goitre or insanity, |
| Kutcha | Pucca. | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | Ramdhone Chatterjee ... | Brahmin ... | ... | Zemindar's Agent ... | Married ... | M. | 50 | R. | |
| | | Hurronauth Chatterjee ... | Brahmin ... | ... | Scholar ... | Unmarried ... | M. | 9 | R. | |
| | | Females. | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | Brahmin ... | ... | None ... | Married ... | F. | 25 | | |
| | 2 | | Brahmin ... | ... | None ... | Unmarried ... | F. | 1 | | |
| 2 | ... | Bhugowan Dass ... | Christian Protestant | Sonthal | Labourer ... | Married ... | M. | 20 | | |

## Form [illegible] Cattle Census.

| No. of House. | Elephants. | Camels. | Horses. | Country Ponies. | [illegible]des. | Oxen. | Cows. | Buffaloes. | | Asses. | Sheep. | Goats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | | | |

| 1. | | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. | 12. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No of Houses. | | Males above 12 years of age (full name to be given). | Boys under 12 years of age (name to be given). | Religion. | Caste or Class. | Race or Nationality. | Occupation. | Number of Males able to read. | Number of Males unable to read. | Number of Females above 12 years of age. | Number of Girls under 12 years of age. | Remarks. |
| Pucka (Masonry). | Kutcha (other than Masonry). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

If a person is deaf or dumb, insane or blind, the fact should be stated in this column.

*Village or Town* *Parah or Street* *Police Jurisdiction of* *Sub-division or Tehsil* *District of*

| 1. | | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10 | 11. | 12. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Houses. | | Males above 12 years of age (full name to to be given.) | Boys under 12 years of age (name to be given). | Religion. | Caste or Class. | Race or Nationality. | Occupation. | Number of Males able to read. | Number of Males unable to read. | Number of Females above 12 years of age. | Number of Girls under 12 years of age. | Remarks. |
| Pucka (Masonry). | Kutcha (other than (Masonry.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Memorandum explanatory of proposed Enumerator's Form and Classification of Castes, Religions and Occupations.*

1. The following memorandum is intended to convey suggestions for the classification of castes or religions, and occupations, and for the form of the Enumerator's Return for the coming general Census in India.

2. The form and classification are based on those used or suggested in Mr. Plowden's Report on the last Census of the North-West Provinces.

3. Children are to be understood to be persons not above 12 years of age, or if their age is not known, then persons not arrived at puberty.

4. When all the persons of any family belong to one caste or religion, and follow one occupation only, the total numbers of males and females, adults and children, may each be entered in the aggregate. But if there be persons of different castes or religions or occupations, separate entries should be made for them as occasion requires. See the entry in the form.

5. The Local Government would prescribe the precise sub-divisions of caste and religion to be recognized in the Returns subject to the annexed general distribution, which will be followed as far as is practicable —

1. Christian ... { Natives of India. / Eurasian. / All others.
2. Jews ... { Natives of India. / All others.
3. Mohammedan.
4. Hindoo
5. Sikh. ... Sub-divided in local conditions.
6. Buddhist and Jain.
7. Parsee.
8. Others, including the non-Aryan populations.

Additional main divisions may be introduced if it be thought essential.

6. The following general classification of occupations will be recognized as far as is practicable :—

I. Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.
II. Professional persons.
III. Persons in service or performing personal offices.
IV. Persons engaged in agriculture, and with animals.
V. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.
VI. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations; and engaged in the sale of articles manufactured or otherwise prepared for consumption.
VII. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.

7. To explain more exactly the intended scope of the above main classes, the following detailed sub-division is also given, to which any needful extension might be applied by Local Governments, the general system being retained as far as seems practicable :—

CLASS I.—*Persons employed under Government, &c.*

*a.*—Military and Marine.
*b.*—Police ... { 1. Government. / 2. Municipal. / 3. Village or rural.
*c.*—All others ... This should be sub-divided according to the Chief Administrative Departments, Revenue, Judicial, &c.
*d.*—Consuls or Agents of Foreign Governments.

CLASS II.—*Professional Persons.*

*a.*—Religion and Charity ... { 1. Ministers of religion, priests, persons officiating in churches, temples, mosques, &c., missionaries. / 2. Persons in monastic orders, ascetics or religious mendicants. / 3. Persons employed in charitable institutions.
*b.*—Education.
*c.*—Literature and Science, including persons employed in scientific societies, museums, &c.





*d.*—Law ... { 1. Barristers. / 2. Attorneys, pleaders and mookhtears. / 3. Law clerks, petition writers, &c., interpreters and translators.
*e.*—Medicine ... { 1. Medical practitioners. / 2. Veterinery surgeons. / 3. Hospital attendants. / 4. Midwives and nurses.
*f.*—Fine Arts ... { 1. Artists, painters, sculptors, photographers, drawing-masters, &c. / 2. Musicians and singers. / 3. Actors, dancers, jugglers, &c.
*g.*—Civil Engineering, Architecture and Surveying.

CLASS III.—*Persons in service or performing personal offices.*

*a.*—Servants ... { 1. Domestics, or employed in the house. / 2. All others.
*b.*—Persons occupied in performing personal offices not being servants of individuals; such as hair-dressers, barbers, washermen, water-carriers, makers of caste-marks, &c.
*c.*—Keepers of inns, boarding-houses, places of public entertainment, and billiard rooms, managers of clubs, &c.

CLASS IV.—*Persons engaged in agriculture, and with animals.*

*A.*—In Agriculture ...
- *a.*—Proprietors and sub-proprietors—
  - 1. Not cultivating / 2. Cultivating { A distinction between those who pay and do not pay land revenue might also be made if practicable.
- *b.*—Tenants. If practicable a distinction may be made between tenants-at-will and others.
- *c.*—Laborers for wages, whether paid in kind or money.

*B.*—With Animals ...
- *d.*—Dealers in animals.
  - 1. Horses, asses and mules.
  - 2. Sheep and goats.
  - 3. Camels.
  - 4. Cattle.
  - 5. Pigs.
  - 6. Birds, &c.
- *e.*—Herdsmen and shepherds.
- *f.*—Horse-breakers, jockies, &c.
- *g.*—Farriers.
- *h.*—Shikarrees, fowlers, &c.

CLASS V.—*Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.*

*A.*—Conveyance of persons and goods...
- *a.*—Persons employed on railways—
  - 1. Engineering, locomotive and telegraphic branches.
  - 2. Traffic and general business.
- *b.*—Persons employed in keeping or using wheeled conveyances for hire.
- *c.*—Persons employed in keeping or using animals for hire.
- *d.*—Bearers of palanqueens, &c., porters and messengers.
- *e.*—Persons employed in keeping or using ships and steamers—
  - 1. Establishments on shore.
  - 2. Establishments afloat.
  - 3. Engineers.
- *f.*—Persons employed in keeping or using boats for hire.
- *g.*—Warehousemen.
- *h.*—Keepers of cotton and other screws and presses; packers and weighmen.
- *i.*—Emigration Agents.

*B.*—Keeping and lending money, and sale of goods.
- *k.*—Bankers and money dealers—
  - 1. Bankers.
  - 2. Money lenders and pawn-brokers.
  - 3. Money changers.
  - 4. Life and fire insurance agents.

B.—Keeping and lending money, and sale of goods,—*continued.*

*i.*—Merchants and traders —
1. General merchants and agents.
2. Merchants in special goods.
3. General retail dealers and shop-keepers.
4. Hawkers.

*j.*—Commercial agents and employés—
1. Brokers.
2. Auctioneers and commission agents.
3. Shipping agents and surveyors.
4. Clerks and accountants.
5. Shopmen.

CLASS VI.—*Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, and in the sale of goods manufactured or prepared for consumption.*

A.—Manufactures ...

*a.*—Manufacture of agricultural produce—
1. Indigo.
2. Sugar.
3. Tea.
4. Vegetable oil makers and sellers.

*b.*—Manufacture and exploration of mineral produce—
1. Workers of coal pits and coal dealers.
2. Metals and ores.
3. Salt.
4. Saltpetre.
5. Glass.
6. Pottery.

*c.*—Manufacture of animal produce—
1. Leather.
2. Candles.
3. Animal oils and fats.

*d.*—Manufacture of textile materials and fabrics —
2. Cotton spinning and weaving.
3. Wool[illegible] and dressing.
4. Jute, hemp, and flax spinning and weaving.

*e.*—Mechanical and other engineering operations —
1. Founders and machine makers.
2. Gas works.
3. Saw mills.
4. Irrigation works.
And others which may be found necessary.

B.—Constructive Art...

*f.*—Persons employed in building houses and the like —
1. Contractors and builders.
2. Bricklayers.
3. Stone masons.
4. Well sinkers and makers.
5. Brick-makers.
6. Workers of quarries and quarrymen.
7. Lime burners and sellers.
8. Carpenters.
9. Thatchers.
10. Workers in bamboos, reeds, &c.
11. Painters, colorers and decorators.
12. Laborers.

*g.*—Persons employed in carriage-building —
1. Carriage makers.
2. Cart "
3. Palanqueen, &c., makers.

*h.*—Persons employed in building, docking, and equipping ships and boats —
1. Persons employed in keeping or using docks.

B.—Constructive Art,—*continued.*

2. Persons employed in building ships, sail-makers, &c.
3. Ditto ditto boats.
4. Ship chandlers.

*i.*—Workers and dealers in metals and minerals —

1. Black-smiths.
2. Dealers in iron and hardware.
3. Cutlers, sword and gun-makers, &c.
4. Copper and brass-smiths and dealers.
5. Wire drawers and workers and cage-makers.
6. Tinmen.
7. Gas-fitters.
8. Gold and silver-smiths, dealers in plate and plated ware, and electro-platers.
9. Gold-washers.
10. Jewellers and dealers in precious stones.
11. Makers of mathematical instruments and opticians.
12. Seal engravers.
13. Watch-makers.
14. Lamps, porcelain, crockery, glass, and bottle makers and dealers.
15. Makers and sellers of pottery.
16. Ditto ditto of bangles, &c.

*j.*—Workers and dealers in household utensils and furniture —

1. Cabinet-makers, makers and sellers of furniture, upholsterers, and undertakers.
2. Ditto of brushes and brooms.
3. Ditto of combs.
4. Ditto of mats, hand punkahs, or fans, &c.
5. Ditto of baskets, wicker and cane work.
6. Turners.
7. Carvers and gilders.
8. Coopers.
9. Makers and sellers of lanterns.
10. Ditto ditto of whips and sticks.
11. Ditto ditto of toys and kites.
12. Ditto ditto of grindstones.
13. Ditto ditto of musical instruments.
14. Ditto ditto of musical instruments.
15. Workers in lac and lacquered ware.
16. Ditto and sellers of ivory and sandal-wood, &c.
17. Makers of leaf plates, garlands, and necklaces, of flowers, and dealers in flowers.

C.—Miscellaneous Arti-

*k.*—Makers and dealers in fabrics or articles used for dress, carpetting, &c.—

1.—Weavers and spinners of silk goods, and dealers in the same.
2. Weavers, spinners, cleaners of cotton goods, thread, tape &c., and dealers in the same.
3. Weavers and spinners of blankets or woollen goods, and dealers in the same.
4. Weavers and spinners of shawls and shawl wool, and dealers in the same.
5. Weavers of carpets and dealers in the same.
6. Makers and dealers in felts.
7. Weavers and spinners of jute, hemp, &c., and dealers in the same.
8. Calico printers.
9. Calenderers.
10. Fullers.
11. Dyers.
12. Tailors.
13. Milliners and dress-makers.
14. Makers and sellers of hats, caps and turbans, and turban winders.
15. Ditto ditto of gloves and stockings.
16. Ditto ditto of buttons, beads, &c.

CLASS VII.—*Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.*

1. Persons whose income is derived from rents of houses or shops.
2. Persons, whose income is derived from funded property, dividends on shares, or annuities, and the like.
3. Pensioners.
4. Persons having no ostensible or independent income, beggars and paupers.
5. Women not having special occupations.
6. Male children.
7. Female children.

8. More detailed rules will probably be required to remove all doubts as to the application of this classification, but at present it seems sufficient to put forward the general scheme with a few explanatory remarks.

9. It is throughout to be understood that, where there is a *special* class or sub-division in which an individual may properly be placed, he is to be reckoned as belonging to that class, in preference to any more general class. Thus *all* Government servants will be enumerated under Class I, whatever be their particular calling.

10. When a person has two or more callings, that should be selected for him which is the most important.

11. Persons should not be entered in Class VII., Miscellaneous, excepting those who clearly fall within its recognized sub-divisions.

12. All clerks and accountants of merchants, and commercial or trading establishments of all sorts, are intended to be placed in Class V., Sub-division J. The superior and directing officers in such establishments, and persons employed in the actual active operations of the business, as distinguished from the clerical and accounting duties, would be placed in the class or sub-division assigned to each special business.

13. It will not be necessary to require any considerable detail in the sub-division of Government servants in the Enumeration Returns, because all that is needful can be obtained with [illegible] by departmental enquiries. The present Census enumeration and classification of the country [illegible] Census, a fair entry is made for every soul; and all that can be anticipated is a fair approximation to the distribution of the population among the main classes noticed.

14. The Local Governments might, therefore, usefully supplement the Census Return by special departmental returns simultaneously prepared, which should give the complete facts of all public establishments, with a suitable classification. The same arrangement might easily be extended to the Railway Companies, and no doubt the great Commercial Companies would readily co-operate with the Government in furnishing like Returns.

15. It would properly be left to the Local Governments to add, to any extent thought practicable, to the series of facts to be noticed by the Enumerators. The form proposed would be understood, as containing the minimum of information which should certainly be given. Among the points of interest which might if it were possible be referred to in the Return, the following may be named:—

Ages of individual.
Country of birth.
Number of insanes.
Number of lepers, blind, deaf, and dumb, or otherwise suffering from obvious personal deformity.
Whether able to read and write or not.
Whether married or not.
Number of brick or stone-houses, and so forth.

16. The returns should be so prepared as to be able to show separately the population of towns, say, down to places of 5,000 souls, in full detail.

17. Of course detailed instructions will be necessary for the Enumerators. It has not been attempted to frame such instructions and the present memorandum is only intended to be explanatory of the proposed classification and its application.

R. STRACHEY, *Col., R.E.*

*The 6th March* 1869.

C.—Miscellaneous Artizans,—*continued.*

17. Embroiderers.
18. Gold lace workers.
19. Makers and sellers of artificial flowers.
20. Shoe-makers.
21. Saddlers and harness makers.
22. Ditto ditto of saddle cloths, girths and trappings.

*l.*—Persons occupied in printing or selling books and stationery —

1. Printers.
2. Sellers of printers' materials.
3. Paper, pen and ink makers and sellers, stationers.
4. Booksellers and publishers.
5. Bookbinders.
6. Persons employed on newspapers and periodical publications.
7. Lithographic printers.
8. Engravers.
9. Sellers of prints and pictures.

*m.*—Persons who prepare and sell food, drink, and stimulants, drugs, &c.—

In vegetable food.

1. Sellers of grain and flour.
2. Millers and grinders, and huskers of grain.
3. Bakers.
4. Parchers of grain.
5. Sellers of fruits and vegetables.
6. Grocers, dealers in preserves, pickles, and spices.
7. Makers, refiners and sellers of sugar.
8. Confectioners and ice sellers.
9. Makers and sellers of arrow-root.

In animal food.

10. Dealers in and tasters of tea.
11. Butchers and meat sellers.
12. Sellers of fowls, &c.
13. Fishermen and fishmongers.
14. Sellers of milk.
15. " of ghee, butter, and cheese.

Dealers in ... drinks ...

16. Distillers and dealers in wine and spirits.
17. Brewers of beer.
18. Makers of sherbet.
19. " of vinegar.
20. Provisioners, general dealers in articles of food, bazar suppliers, &c.

In stimulants.

21. Sellers of tobacco and segars, snuffs.
22. " of opium, bhang, gunja, muduk, &c.
23. " of pan and betel.

In perfumes, drugs, medicines and chemicals.

24. " of perfumes.
25. " of drugs and medicines.
26. Makers and sellers of chemicals.
27. Dealers in salt.
28 " in saltpetre.
29. Makers and sellers of gunpowder and fireworks.
30. Makers and sellers of soap.

*n.*—Dealers in vegetable substances and fuel —

1. Sellers of timber.
2. " of fire-wood.
3. " of charcoal.
4. " of cow-dung (fuel).
5. " of bamboos.
6. " of grass, bhoosa, chaff, and forage for animals.
7. " of grass for thatching and other purposes.
8. " of hemp, flax, rope and string.

*o.*—Dealers in animal substances —

1. Dealers in hides and skins.
2. Tanners and curriers.
3. Leather workers and sellers,
4. " dyers.
5. Sellers of leather utensils and ropes, &c.
6. Dealers in bones and horns.

ENUMERATOR'S FORM.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Village. | Number of enclosure. | Number of house. | Name of head of family. | Numbers of | | | | Caste or Religion. | Occupation. | Remarks. |
| | | | | Males. | | Females. | | | | |
| | | | | Adult. | Children. | Adult. | Children. | | | |
| Jungiabad ... | 4 | 21 | Rambuxsh. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | Rajpoot ... | Cultivating proprietor. | |
| | | | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | Do. ... | Soldier. | |
| | | | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | Aheer ... | Servant. | |

Enclosure No 1.

Petitioner has suffered loss partly on account of the adverse nature of the season, but chiefly on account of the enormous rate at which he took the Rent - One Chief object to be had in view was to oust the former Renter - In this he succeeded but at a great Sacrifice - It remains for the Bd to determine whether Petitioner's case deserves favorable consideration; if so, the case of the old Renter, who is now the Subrenter of the Hills, deserves consideration; for he has been a

great loser -

Coimbatore Collr's office
4th March 1868

(Signed) P. Grant
Collr

It is quite true that the Petitioner has been unable fully to live up to his contract for the present fault at this minute he is nearly 8000 Rupees in arrears - I shall be quite willing to recommend that he may have the Contract for the next 5 years at the average of the last 10 years -

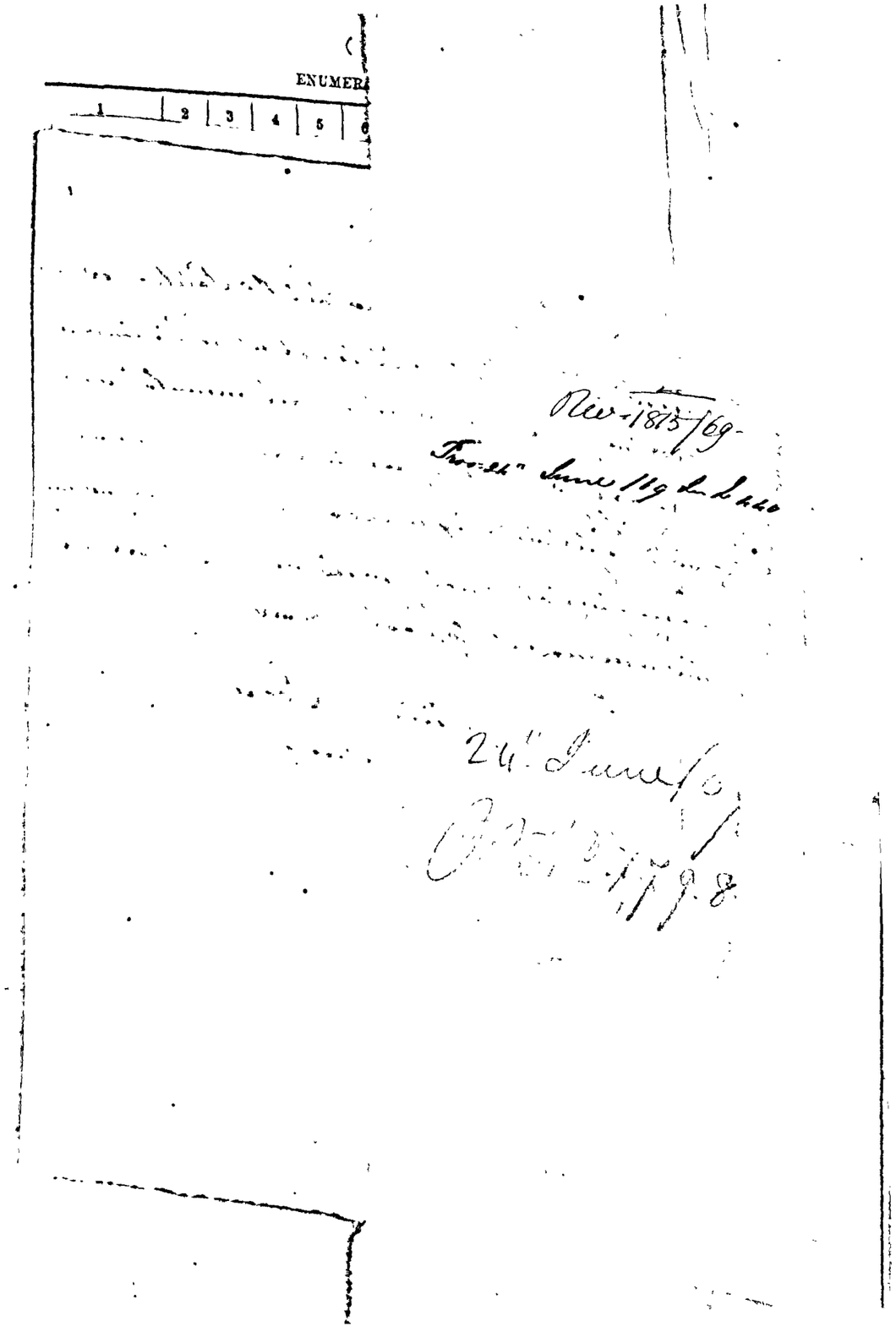
Signed Pochin
Collector

29-2-68.

ENUMERATOR'S FORM.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
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From 24 June 1869 L 2 440
3
Rev. 1815/69


ENUMERA
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# Extract from the Register of Petition

| No. 1868 | Name of the Petitioner. | Purport of the Petition | Bd's End't | Coll'rs Report. | Board's final End't |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 367 | From Bangalore Venkatachelliah Abkarry Contractor of the Districts of Salem & Coimbatore. | Bringing to the notice of the Board the amount of loss which he has sustained in his Abkarry Contract as detailed within owing to the adverse seasons and to the augmented sum for which he has taken up the contract; prays that the amount of loss sustained by him may be remitted and that orders be issued to give him the contract of the Districts of Salem and Coimbatore on terms within specified from Fuslies 1278 to 1282. | Petitioner should address the Collector and produce a copy of his End't if dissatisfied. 11th Feb'y/68. | | |
| 960 | From Bangalore Venkatachelliah Abkarry Contractor of the Districts of Salem and Coimbatore. | Enclosing End't Collectors of Salem & Coimbatore on Petition No. 367 of 1868 regarding the heavy loss sustained by the Petitioner in the Abkarry Contract & requesting to continue the rent for the future 5 years at least on the average of the last 10 years Peiriz. | The Coll'rs of Salem & Coimbatore will be directed to report on the case of Pet'r & to indicate the nature of the relief which they think should be accorded to him. 7th April/68 | No. 1678 Fr Coll'r of Coimbatore 16th & Rec'd 20th April/68. No. Fr. Coll'r of Salem Dt & Rec'd May/68 | No. 3260 Pro to Coll'r & M.S.C.H.A. of End't to Pet'r 5th May/68 |

Copies Sent
No 9 Encls

13

Rev: Dept.

No 1798.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of India.
Foreign Department.

Sir

I have the honor to rela
the Tamil Petition for=
=warded with your letter
of the 17th ~~Ultimo~~ March, together
with an English transl
lation thereof.

2. Petitioner urges no
personal grievance, but
complains of the excessive
gain derived from his
contract by the Abkarry
renter of the Coimbatore
District, who, as Petitione
states, nevertheless re=
=ceived a remission of
Rs. 80,000 from the
Board

Board of Revenue.

— The enclosed letter from the Sub. Secretary to the Board of Revenue dated 21st. May 18 bg. No. 3593 will best explain the circumstances under which remissions were granted to the Abkarry renter. You will observe that the Board consider Venkatachellum to have increased the revenue at the risk of his own interests by introducing a spirit of rivalry among the bidders for Abkarry contracts.

24 June/09

Sectt.—II-1.

Clerk Section Department

| Returned to Section. (8) | REFERENCE ISSUED | | | REPLY ON FURTHER COMMUNICATION | | | Nature, number and date of final disposal (15) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Form and sub number (9) | Date (10) | To whom (11) | Current number and date (12) | From whom (13) | Outside number and date (14) | |
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M.E.O. 1—89,000—16-10-39.