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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	977	Press.
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	27-6-1878	1878

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Archives 1-5,806-24-2-78.

277

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

27th June 1878, No. 977.

Read the following paper:—

No. 328. From J. G. CORDERY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab (Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce), to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary to Government, Madras, dated Lahore, 29th May, 1878, No. 674.

At the request of the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, I am desired to forward six printed copies of the instructions issued by the Government, Punjab, for the destruction of locusts' eggs.

CIRCULAR No. 54 of 1869.

From J. A. E. MILLER, Esq., Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, Punjab, dated Lahore, 26th May 1869, No. 3,079.

REPORTS have been received from various districts of the appearance of locusts. An abstract of the information as yet received is annexed, and Deputy Commissioners are requested to communicate further information in the same form.

2. Immediate measures should be taken for ascertaining where eggs are deposited, and for destroying them, as well as the insects themselves. Full instructions on the subject were given in Circular No. 61 of 1863, which is reprinted herewith, as it is not included in the Volume for 1861—63. Attention is drawn to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the letter annexed to the circular.

3. Although the sanction for expenditure accorded in paragraph 3 of that letter is not now given, the Officiating Financial Commissioner will be prepared to support any applications that may be made for funds, on its being shown that the expenditure was really necessary.

REPORT REGARDING LOCUSTS.

District.	Date of appearance.	Direction of flight.	Damage done.	Measures taken.	REMARKS.
					(Noting extent of flight, and whether eggs were deposited, &c.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kohat	6th May ..	To the east	None reported.	..	Did not settle.
Kohat	Do. ..	From the north	No damage ..	..	
Do. further report.					
Dera Ghazi Khan.	3rd May ..	South to north, and some from north to east.	Not much damage.	..	The ripened harvest is safe, but trees and vegetables may suffer.
Dera Ismail Khan.	30th April ..	From Suleiman Range and west, towards north.	No damage ..	..	
Amritsar	9th April ..	West to east	No damage ..	Orders issued for destruction.	
Gujrat	7th May ..				
Shahpur	11th May ..	From Salt Range	Do. ..	..	Locusts appeared and disappeared in Lodhran tahsil.
Mooltan	12th " ..				Some alighted, others passed on.
Hissar	10th " ..	From east to west; some towards Sirsa district.	No damage ..	Orders issued to Tahsildars for destruction.	
Sirsa	13th " ..	From west to north ..	Do. ..	..	The flight extended $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; did not alight.
Do.	17th " ..	From west to east ..	Do. ..	..	The flight was $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile.
Do.	18th " ..	From north to south ..	Do. ..	..	The flight was $5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; did not alight.
Siakot	Within the last week.	From Amritsar	Do. ..	The necessary precautions taken.	

From J. A. E. MILLER, Esq., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to all Commissioners and Superintendents of Divisions in the Punjab, dated 29th July 1863, Circular No. 61.

In continuation of former correspondence on the subject of destroying locusts, I have the honor to forward a copy of a letter, No. 2,878, addressed by me on this date to the Commissioner of Rawalpindi, and request that the

Destruction of Locusts.

instructions and suggestions therein conveyed may be communicated to all your district officers for their guidance.

2. Within the limits therein pointed out, you are authorized to sanction, pending receipt of Government Orders, such outlay on this account as may be found absolutely necessary for the end in view.

From J. A. E. MILLER, Esq., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division, dated 29th July 1863, No. 2,878.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,990, dated 24th current, with enclosure from Major Cracroft on the subject of the re-appearance of locusts. There can be no doubt whatever that this matter has, as observed by you, begun now to assume a very serious aspect, and my hearty acknowledgments are due to both him and you for the vigour with which you have taken up and prosecuted the subject from the first.

2. The young locusts, I regret to say, have begun to be hatched at Lahore itself, where there was previously no suspicion even of eggs having been laid, as also in the Gurdaspur district, in vast numbers. The old locusts have been discovered to be laying their eggs in Sirsa, Hissar, Rohtak, Patiala and other parts south of the Sutlej; while they are stated to be laying them broadcast in Bikaner and other parts of Rajputana. In the Derajat and Peshawar Divisions, as well as in Rawalpindi, and it is to be feared throughout the Salt Range and elsewhere on the north, the same process appears to be going on; so that it appears quite certain the coming crops must be devastated far and wide—more especially the cotton crops, which have already begun to suffer—if the most resolute efforts be not made to destroy the eggs and young broods before they attain to maturity.

3. I am prepared under these circumstances to take the responsibility of authorizing outlay, where absolutely necessary for the attainment of this object, in anticipation of the orders of Government; and I accordingly authorize you to sanction expenditure, in such mode as you may deem expedient, to the maximum amount of Rs. 200 per tahsil. Where you may see reason to apprehend in any case that this will not suffice, a report should be immediately made to this office to that effect.

4. I am not myself in favor of the plan of offering a certain sum for a certain weight of eggs or insects. If it be rendered necessary to produce these, the most effective modes of destruction will be rendered almost impossible, while such a system of barter is not, in my opinion, calculated to produce such hearty and general co-operation as may be attained by rewarding conspicuous exertion, and remunerating those who really require it, making the entire population, at the same time, understand that it is absolutely incumbent on all agriculturists, at all events, to help in this very necessary work.

5. I am in a position to state that some of the most effective operations which have been carried on to this end in the Punjab have been carried on at little or no cost. I would by no means conclude from hence that the same should or can be looked for everywhere—least of all where the population is scanty, and the locality distant from efficient control, and the stimulus of immediate official cognizance; but I would urge on all that lavish expenditure is by no means necessarily the most effective method of attaining the object in view, while it cannot but be in itself attended with many inconveniences.

6. It is quite certain that the only stage at which these destroyers can be effectively contended with is while the eggs are still in the ground, or very shortly after the young have been hatched. The most effective mode of destroying the former appears undoubtedly to be to plough up the ground repeatedly; while the young locusts, when only a few days old, may be destroyed with wonderful facility by driving them gently into a small ditch previously dug for their reception, and then covering them over with earth well pressed down. Other methods may no doubt be successfully followed, but I have myself witnessed the above, and can testify that myriads may thus be destroyed with the greatest ease in a very short space of time. When they are not above a week old, a trench of 6 or 8 inches wide and deep, such as two men may form in a few minutes, suffices for securing the insects, which jump into it with alacrity, and appear wholly unable to extricate themselves from it.

7. If it were possible to obtain immediate intelligence where eggs had been laid, or, failing that, when the young insects began to emerge, it is my firm belief that, save in a locality where it may be impossible to collect people together, the entire brood may be exterminated, as I believe to have been the case in Gujranwala, Gujrat and some other places,

and as is now being done to the best of my belief at Lahore. The principal effort then now required is, in my opinion, to ensure immediate report to the nearest authorities. For this purpose proclamations, deputation of officials, injunctions to lambardars and village policemen, and all other methods that may suggest themselves, should be freely resorted to. It is quite surprising how apathetic the people are in such matters until thoroughly roused. But experience shows that where the authorities exert themselves and act with spirit, the people are prepared to follow them, and sometimes even to evince enthusiasm in the work.

CIRCULAR No. 8 of 1870.

From J. A. E. MILLER, Esq., Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, Punjab, dated Lahore, 4th February 1870, No. 751.

In continuation of Circular No. 54 of 26th May 1869, the annexed correspondence is circulated for guidance.

Locusts.

From Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Financial Commissioner, No. 3,585, dated 2nd December 1869, and enclosure.

Financial Commissioner's reply, No. 961, dated 10th December 1869.

Government reply, No. 226, dated 27th January 1870.

2. The destruction of the eggs of locusts is not always an effectual measure, and should be discouraged. The best plan is to destroy the young soon after they are hatched.

3. As a rule no remuneration is to be allowed, as it is the duty and the interest of the people to protect their own crops from the depredations of locusts. But where the locusts appear in a locality distant from any village, rewards may be offered, and should be charged to the malba of the nearest villages.

From T. H. THORNTON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Punjab, to J. A. E. MILLER, Esq., Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, dated Lahore, 2nd December 1869, No. 3,585.

FORWARDS, for opinion of the Financial Commissioner, copy of a letter, No. 179-G., dated 5th October, from the Political Agent, Bikaner, offering certain suggestions regarding destruction of locusts.

From Captain P. W. POWLETT, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Bikaner, to the Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab, dated Bikaner, 5th October 1869, No. 179-G.

I HAVE the honor to request that you will convey my acknowledgment to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the circulars regarding locusts, and for his advice contained in your letter, No. 2,906, dated 25th ultimo.

2. As I was myself engaged in some of the most successful operations against locusts, I am well aware that activity in destroying them is not thrown away, and I will communicate with the Bikaner Darbar on the subject. I fear, however, that if a Native State could be found in Rajputana, the administration of which was not too deficient in vigour to carry out effective measures against the locusts, its efforts would be crippled by the strong party which would oppose so wholesale a destruction of life.

3. It has often occurred to me, and with reference to the Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 54, dated 26th May last, annexed to your letter, I hope I may be allowed to make the suggestion that it would save the State money, and assist district officers in the prompt destruction of the eggs or the young, if it were legal to add the cost of the operations to the malba or expenses of all the surrounding villages. This would at once supply funds; it would interest the lambardars and larger landholders in keeping the expenses as low as possible, and therefore stimulate them to exertion. It would be laying the burden on those who were to benefit primarily and chiefly by the outlay, and if payment for labor is carefully made, it would only be taking funds from the village communities with the one hand to return it undiminished with the other.

From J. A. E. MILLER, Esq., Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to T. H. THORNTON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Punjab, dated Lahore, 10th December 1869, No. 961.

In reply to your letter, No. 3,585, dated 2nd instant, forwarding for the opinion of the Financial Commissioner a proposal by the Political Agent at Bikaner to charge the expenses of destroying locusts to the malba fund of villages, I am directed to remark as follows.

2. Assuming that there are two approved methods of destroying these insects, viz., by digging up their eggs, and by driving the young broods into shallow trenches dug across their course, it appears to the Officiating Financial Commissioner that the villagers in the Panjab are as much interested in performing these operations as they would be in endeavouring to extinguish a conflagration which threatened the destruction of their houses; and that, as a rule, no remuneration should be thought of, although the collecting of the people must be effected by the exhibition of authority.

3. In the locust visitation of 1863, it is believed that considerable sums were defrayed in payment for eggs, which were in some districts bought by weight and destroyed. But even in that year the labors of the population generally were not remunerated, nor was any remuneration expected.

4. During the present year when locusts have been seen in large numbers, and have also laid their eggs in several districts, no application for any payment whatever has been made to this office, although it was intimated that funds would be provided if necessary; and it is believed that with one exception, which has come incidentally to notice, there will be no application made.

5. There no doubt may be circumstances under which payment would be necessary, as for instance, where the *locale* of the locusts or their eggs is far distant from any village, and the people have to be collected with great inconvenience to themselves. But in such cases it would not be practicable to charge the cost against the *malba* of these distant villages, nor does Mr. Melvill recommend resort to the *malba* under any circumstances.

From T. H. THORNTON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Panjab, to J. A. E. MILLER, Esq.,
Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Panjab, dated Lahore, 27th January 1870,
No. 226.

I AM desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 961, of the 10th December, communicating the views of the Financial Commissioner in regard to expenditure incurred in destruction of locusts; and to state that the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor concurs generally in these views. Where the people themselves are employed in the work of destruction in their own villages, it is certain that no outlay should ordinarily be incurred; but exceptional cases, His Honor observes, may occur where some outlay will be necessary, and amongst them are cases such as that referred to in your letter where eggs have been laid at a distance from villages, and there possibly some outlay would have to be incurred, which would, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be fairly chargeable to the adjoining villages that would be the first to suffer if the young locusts remained undestroyed.

2. I am also to observe that the destruction of the eggs should, in His Honor's opinion, be, as a rule, discouraged. It is a difficult operation, and by no means certainly successful, while the destruction of the young when first hatched is an exceedingly simple operation, and certain and effectual in its results.

No. 329.

ORDER THEREON, 27th June 1878, No. 977.

Miscellaneous.

COMMUNICATED to the Board of
Revenue in continuation of G.O., 7th
May 1878, No. 687.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

CIRCULAR NO. 54 OF 1869.

(No. 3079.)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Dated Lahore, the 26th May 1869.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
PUNJAB.

REPORTS have been received from various districts of the appearance of locusts. An abstract of the information as yet received is annexed, and Deputy Commissioners are requested to communicate further information in the same form.

2. Immediate measures should be taken for ascertaining where eggs are deposited, and for destroying them, as well as the insects themselves. Full instructions on the subject were given in Circular No. 61 of 1863, which is reprinted herewith, as it is not included in the Volume for 1861-63. Attention is drawn to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the letter annexed to the circular.

3. Although the sanction for expenditure accorded in paragraph 3 of that letter is not now given, the Officiating Financial Commissioner will be prepared to support any applications that may be made for funds, on its being shown that the expenditure was really necessary.

By order, &c.,
J. A. E. MILLER,
Secretary to Financial Commissioner,
Punjab.

Govt. of 1878
REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Letter No. 276.

Encl.

G.O. No. 1878, No. 276.

JUNE.
No. 323, 203.

Distinction of Locusts. Eggs. — Communicating to the Board of Revenue letter from the Government of the Punjab forwarding copies of instructions issued for the — in that Province.

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2456/78.

REPORT REGARDING LOCUSTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6
District.	Date of appearance.	Direction of flight.	Damage done.	Measures taken.	REMARKS. (Noting extent of flight, and whether eggs were deposited, &c.)
Kohat	6th May	To the east.	No damage reported.		
Kohat, further report	Do.	From the north	No damage		Did not settle.
Dera Ghazi Khan	3rd May	South to north, and some from north to east.	Not much damage.		
Dera Ismail Khan	30th April	From Suleiman Range and west, towards north.	No damage		The ripened harvest is safe, but trees and vegetables may suffer.
Amritsar	9th April	West to east.			
Gujrat	7th May		No damage	Orders issued for destruction.	
Shahpur	11th May	From Salt Range	Ditto.		
Mooltan	12th May				Locusts appeared and disappeared in Lodhran tahsil.
Hissar	10th May	From east to west; some towards Sirsa district.	No damage	Orders issued to Tahsildars for destruction.	Some alighted, others passed on.
Sirsa	13th May	From west to north	Ditto		The flight extended $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; did not alight.
Do.	17th May	From west to east	Ditto		The flight was $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile.
Do.	18th May	From north to south	Ditto		The flight was $5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; did not alight.
Sialkot	Within the last week.	From Amritsar	Ditto	The necessary precautions taken.	

Circular No. 61, dated the 29th July 1863.

From—The Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—All Commissioners and Superintendents of Divisions in the Punjab.

In continuation of former correspondence on the subject of destroying locusts, I have the honor to forward a copy of a letter No. 2878, addressed by me on this date to the Commissioner of Rawalpindi, and request that the instructions and suggestions therein conveyed may be communicated to all your district officers for their guidance.

2. Within the limits therein pointed out, you are authorized to sanction, pending receipt of Government orders, such outlay on this account as may be found absolutely necessary for the end in view.

No. 2878, dated 29th July 1863.

From—The Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Rawalpindi Division.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1990, dated 24th current, with enclosure from Major Cracroft, on the subject of the re-appearance of locusts. There can be no doubt whatever that this matter has, as observed by you, begun now to assume a very serious aspect, and my hearty acknowledgments are due to both him and you for the vigour with which you have taken up and prosecuted the subject from the first.

2. The young locusts, I regret to say, have begun to be hatched at Lahore itself, where there was previously no suspicion even of eggs having been laid, as also in the Gurdaspur district, in vast numbers. The old locusts have been discovered to be laying their eggs in Sirsa, Hissar, Rohtak, Patiala and other parts south of the Sutlej; while they are stated to be laying them broadcast in Bikaner and other parts of Rajputana. In the Derajat and Peshawar Divisions, as well as in Rawalpindi, and it is to be feared throughout the Salt Range and elsewhere on the north, the same process appears to be going on; so that it appears quite certain the coming crops must be devastated far and wide—more especially the cotton crops, which have already begun to suffer—if the most resolute efforts be not made to destroy the eggs and young broods before they attain to maturity.

3. I am prepared under these circumstances to take the responsibility of authorizing outlay, where absolutely necessary for the attainment of this object, in anticipation of the orders of Government; and I accordingly authorize you to sanction expenditure, in such mode as you may deem expedient, to the maximum amount of Rs. 200 per tahsil. Where you may see reason to apprehend in any case that this will not suffice, a report should be immediately made to this office to that effect.

4. I am not myself in favor of the plan of offering a certain sum for a certain weight of eggs or insects. If it be rendered necessary to produce these, the most effective modes of destruction will be rendered almost impossible, while such a system of barter is not, in my opinion, calculated to produce such hearty and general co-operation as may be attained by rewarding conspicuous exertion, and remunerating those who really require it, making the entire population, at the same time, understand that it is absolutely incumbent on all agriculturists, at all events, to help in this very necessary work.

5. I am in a position to state that some of the most effective operations which have been carried on to this end in the Punjab have been carried on at little or no cost. I would by no means conclude from hence that the same should or can be looked for everywhere—least of all, where the population is scanty, and the locality distant from efficient control, and the stimulus of immediate official cognizance; but I would urge on all that lavish expenditure is by no means necessarily the most effective method of attaining the object in view, while it cannot but be in itself attended with many inconveniences.

6. It is quite certain that the only stage at which these destroyers can be effectively extirpated with is while the eggs are still in the ground, or very shortly after the young have been hatched. The most effective mode of destroying the former appears undoubtedly to be to plough up the ground repeatedly; while the young locusts, when only a few days old, may be destroyed with wonderful facility by driving them gently into a small ditch previously dug for their reception, and then covering them over with earth well pressed down. Other methods may no doubt be successfully followed, but I have myself witnessed the above, and can testify that myriads may thus be destroyed with the greatest ease in a very short space of time. When they are not above a week old, a trench of 6 or 8 inches wide and deep, such as two men may form in a few minutes, suffices for securing the insects, which jump into it with alacrity, and appear wholly unable to extricate themselves from it.

7. If it were possible to obtain immediate intelligence where eggs had been laid, or, failing that, when the young insects began to emerge, it is my firm belief that, save in a locality where it may be impossible to collect people together, the entire brood may be exterminated, as I believe to have been the case in Gujranwala, Gujrat and some other places, and as is now being done, to the best of my belief, at Lahore. The principal effort then now required is, in my opinion, to ensure immediate report to the nearest authorities. For this purpose proclamations, deputation of officials, injunctions to lambaridars and village policemen, and all other methods that may suggest themselves, should be freely resorted to. It is quite surprising how apathetic the people are in such matters until thoroughly roused. But experience shows that where the authorities exert themselves and act with spirit, the people are prepared to follow them, and sometimes even to evince enthusiasm in the work.

CIRCULAR NO. 8 OF 1870.

(No. 751.)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Dated Lahore, 4th February 1870.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,

PUNJAB.

In continuation of Circular No. 54, of 26th May 1869, the annexed correspondence is circulated for guidance.

Locusts.

From Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Financial Commissioner, No. 3585, dated 2nd December 1869, and enclosure.
Financial Commissioner's reply, No. 961, dated 10th December 1869.
Government reply, No. 226, dated 27th January 1870.

2. The destruction of the eggs of locusts is not always an effectual measure, and should be discouraged. The best plan is to destroy the young soon after they are hatched.

3. As a rule no remuneration is to be allowed, as it is the duty and the interest of the people to protect their own crops from the depredations of locusts. But where the locusts appear in a locality distant from any village, rewards may be offered, and should be charged to the malba of the nearest villages.

By order, &c.,

J. A. E. MILLER,

Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

(Translated.)

No. 3585, dated Lahore, 2nd December 1869.

From—T. H. THORNTON, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

FORWARDS, for opinion of the Financial Commissioner, copy of a letter No. 179G., dated 5th October, from the Political Agent, Bikaner, offering certain suggestions regarding destruction of locusts.

(2)

No. 179G., dated Bikaner, 5th October 1869.
From—Captain P. W. POWLETT, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Bikaner,
To—The Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to request that you will convey my acknowledgment to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the Circulars regarding locusts, and for his advice contained in your letter No. 2906, dated 25th ultimo.

2. As I was myself engaged in some of the most successful operations against locusts, I am well aware that activity in destroying them is not thrown away, and I will communicate with the Bikaner Darbar on the subject. I fear, however, that if a Native State could be found in Rajputana, the administration of which was not too deficient in vigour to carry out effective measures against the locusts, its efforts would be crippled by the strong party which would oppose so wholesale a destruction of life.

3. It has often occurred to me, and with reference to the Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 54, dated 26th May last, annexed to your letter, I hope I may be allowed to make the suggestion that it would save the State money, and assist district officers in the prompt destruction of the eggs or the young, if it were legal to add the cost of the operations to the malba or expenses of all the surrounding villages. This would at once supply funds; it would interest the lambardars and larger landholders in keeping the expenses as low as possible, and therefore stimulate them to exertion. It would be laying the burden on those who were to benefit primarily and chiefly by the outlay, and if payment for labour is carefully made, it would only be taking funds from the village communities with the one hand to return it undiminished with the other.

No. 961, dated Lahore, 10th December 1869.
From—J. A. E. MILLER, Esquire, Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN reply to your letter No. 3585, dated 2nd instant, forwarding for the opinion of the Financial Commissioner a proposal by the Political Agent at Bikaner, to charge the expenses of destroying locusts to the malba fund of villages, I am directed to remark as follows.

2. Assuming that there are two approved methods of destroying these insects, *viz.*, by digging up their eggs, and by driving the young broods into shallow trenches dug across their course, it appears to the Officiating Financial Commissioner that the villagers in the Punjab are as much interested in performing these operations as they would be in endeavouring to extinguish a conflagration which threatened the destruction of their houses; and that, as a rule, no remuneration should be thought of, although the collecting of the people must be effected by the exhibition of authority.

3. In the locust visitation of 1863, it is believed that considerable sums were defrayed in payment for eggs, which were in some districts bought by weight and destroyed. But even in that year the labours of the population generally were not remunerated, nor was any remuneration expected.

4. During the present year, when locusts have been seen in large numbers, and have also laid their eggs in several districts, no application for any payment whatever has been made to this office, although it was intimated that funds would be provided if necessary; and it is believed that with one exception, which has come incidentally to notice, there will be no application made.

5. There no doubt may be circumstances under which payment would be necessary, as for instance, where the *locale* of the locusts or their eggs is far distant from any village, and the people have to be collected with great inconvenience to themselves. But in such cases it would not be practicable to charge the cost against the malba of these distant villages, nor does Mr. Melvill recommend resort to the malba under any circumstances.

No. 226, dated Lahore, 27th January 1870.
From—T. H. THORNTON, Esquire, Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 961, of the 10th December, communicating the views of the Financial Commissioner in regard to expenditure incurred in destruction of locusts; and to state that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor concurs generally in these views. Where the people themselves are employed in the work of destruction in their own villages, it is certain that no outlay should ordinarily be incurred; but exceptional cases, His Honor observes, may occur, where some outlay will be necessary, and amongst them are cases such as that referred to in your letter, where eggs have been laid at a distance from villages, and there possibly some outlay would have to be incurred, which would, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be fairly chargeable to the adjoining villages that would be the first to suffer if the young locusts remained undestroyed.

(3)

2 I am also to observe that the destruction of the eggs should, in His Honor's opinion, be, as a rule, discouraged. It is a difficult operation, and by no means certainly successful, while the destruction of the young when first hatched is an exceedingly simple operation, and certain and effectual in its results.

Rev 2456/78

From.

No 674.

J. G. Cordery, Esquire,
Offg Secy to Government,
Punjab.

To.

C. G. Master, Esquire,
Secretary to Government
Madras.

Rev. Agri & Com.

Sir,

Dated Lahore 29 May 1876.

At the request of the Govern-
ment North Western Provinces, ^{and Sudder,} I am
desirous to forward six printed copies
of the instructions issued by the
Government Punjab, for the destruc-
tion of Locusts' Eggs--

Cir No 54 of 26
May 1869 with
enclosures.
Cir No 8 of 4 Feb
1870. with do.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedt Servt

W. H. H. H.

For Offg Secy to Govt-
Punjab

Acc

No 328

80 26-3-70 w. 326.
10-3-70-190-91.
7-5-70-100-109.

Revenue 1878 Dept

No. 2456

From
The Secy to the Govt of Punjab
No 674.

Dated 29th May 1878.
Recd 7th June 1878.

Encl. 3.

Forwarding copies
of the instructions issued by
the Govt of Punjab for the de-
struction of *Agrotis* eggs.

Communicated to the
Board of Revenue in con-
tinuation of G. O. No. 1878
No 687-

24 June 1878
With Obedt

CS-6-78
R. 27-6-78

No 328 & 3

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