

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 297

DATED 4th May

[Despatch Abstract.]

Ration.

Recording Board's Progs. embodying cor-
= respondence relating to the actual cost
of "other items" included in a relief worker's
—

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Note for the Registrar.

Fifty spare copies each of the following have this day been despatched to the Govt. of India, Revenue & Agricultural Department, Simla, with reference to the Famine Assistant's note dated 18th May 1897. -

- (1) 50 copies of G.O. No 216d/30-3-97.
- (2) 50 " " B. P. Settlement Department No 283d/5-4-97 (with corrections noted)
- (3) 50 copies of G.O. No 295d/4-5-97.
- (4) 50 " " letter No 296d/4-5-97.

R.H.
27-5-97

Recd. & forwarded
to Famine Assistant
for information

L.P.
27 May 97

Copies of G.O. 295 & letter
296 came from
the Penalty, etc.
See

C 5,000-27-3-96.

No: 3232

FROM CIRCULATION
WITHOUT

REMARKS
with a note for
the Secretary below
his instructions
R1
3-5-97

G.O.	No.	Dept

G.O.	No.	Dept

mt. Date

mt. Date

Report on the famine
as at

The proofs of G.O. No. 295
and letter No. 296
were sent to you on
the 18th from here and
were expected back
today - in consequence
of the wire recd. from
India for copies, but
they have not come.

Copies of the G.O. & letter
will be struck off on
receipt of the proofs.

I have obtained
from the Board 50

Copies of its No. $\frac{283}{5-4-97}$

and have also
asked the Press to reprint

& strike off 50 copies

of G.O. 216 d. 30.3.97.

These will probably
be ready tomorrow.

So that the delay if
any in the despatches

Of these copies
will be due to the
non-return of the proofs
of G.O. No 295 & letter 296.
I presume all
copies of all these
enclosures must
go together to India

(A.
24 May 97)

Yes. Shanks: the proofs
were returned yesterday
rs
24-5-97

In all the copies of the
283
5-4-97 the correction
indicated in the accompanying
RP should be made before
despatch.

Despatch

Can you get the
connection of the
the 19
24/5/97

Note for the Finance Asstt

The proofs of G.O. No 295
295 and letter No 296 were
sent to you on the 18th from
here and were expected
back to-day in consequence
of the wire received from
India for copies. But they
have not come. Copies of
the G.O. and letter will be
struck off on return of the
proofs. I have obtained
from the Board 50 copies
of its Progs. $\frac{283}{5-4-97}$ and
have also asked the Press
to reprint and strike off
50 copies of G.O. 216 of
30-3-97. These will probably
be ready tomorrow
so that the delay if any
in the despatch of these
copies to India will be
due to the non-return
of the proofs of G.O. No
295 and letter 296. I
presume copies of all
these enclosures must
go together to India.

(Signed) V.P.
21/5/97

V.E.
Note for the Registrar

The G.O. of India issues
for 50 copies ^{each} of the enclosures
which accompanied letter
No. 296 of 4th May 1897 now
in the Press. The encls.

are:

1. G.O. No. 295 embodying
the current
read therein

50 copies of 2. B.P. (No. 283) Press.
No. 283 5-4-97
10/5/97

3. G.O. No. 216
30-3-97

Will you kindly see that
copies are printed sharp
& sent to India, R & A,
Simla as early as
practicable. Of course

50 copies of letter no: 296
too will have to go to India
but this cannot be done
now as I have called for
a proof. Please direct
a proof of this letter to be
sent up at once.

Thurman
Famine Assistant.

J.R. Row

Let me have the papers
at once P.P.

20/5/97

11-12 AM.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 3232

The Hon. Mr. Rose C.R.
H.E. Government

From The Board of Revenue
Revenue Settlement, Land Revenue
and Agriculture Madras

Orders

This correspondence goes to strengthen the statement in our letter to India

No. 283

Dated 5-4-97

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

Recorded

to send this paper to the post

SUBJECT.

Famine wage - Submitting Government correspondence regarding sufficiency of allowance for other items of the

to the letter in this subject, should forward one and as
or two copies.

RS
21-4-97
circulate to the Hon. Mr. C. S. Govt.
with reference to N.E.'s minute.
also to the Hon. Mr. B. S. Govt.

I have no objection
22/4/97

as an enclosure to our letter
 H.E. wishes it, but I don't like (myself)
 to add the strength of our letter
 & I am afraid its voluminousness
 will annoy.

27/4/97
 1979/97.

I think I would send on

27/4/97

and it on

28/4/97.

an addition has accordingly
 been made to para 8 of the
 draft letter which is put
 up herewith. The draft
 on this current (3232) may
 issue separately.

RS
 3-5-97

and it has
 concluded.

1/4/5/97.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	1699		30-3-97
	1705-		30-3-97
180	144	Sett	16-2-97
	216/	(C)	
B.P.	8407	Sett	4-2-97
B.P.	1362	Sett	21-2-97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed April th.

Proceedings, 5th April 1897, No. 283.

APRIL.

Famine Wage.—Submitting to Government correspondence regarding sufficiency of the allowance for "other items" of the —.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 19th December 1896, Mis. No. 6787 :—

Resolution—dated 19th December 1896, Mis. No. 6787.

The Collectors of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah are requested to report, at a very early date, the actual cost of purchasing the amount of the "other items" included in a relief worker's ration, both maximum and minimum at Owk, Adóni, Tadpatri, Jammalamadugu. For quantities—see section 120 of the Code.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collectors concerned.

READ—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 4th February 1897, Mis. No. 845.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting to Government copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter to the Collector of Bellary regarding the condition of the relief workers on the Alúr-Guntakal road, and requesting the Collector to furnish some information in the matter.

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 6th February 1897, Mis. No. 896 :—

Read—the following letter from K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA, Esq., Acting Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Anantapur, 28th December 1896, Dis. No. 37 :—

In reply to Board's memorandum, dated the 19th current, Mis. No. 6787, I have the honour to state that the actual cost of the "other items" included in a relief-worker's ration has been reported by the Tahsildar of Tadpatri to be as follows :—

Particulars of items.	Maximum.		Cost in pies.	Minimum.	
	Number of tolas.			Number of tolas.	Cost in pies.
Pulse	10		81½	5	1½
Salt	1½		1½	1½	1½
Ghee	2½		4½	2½	1½
Condiments and vegetables	2½		2½	1½	1½
Total	..		1½	..	4½

The above is, however, the *actual* cost even to a fraction calculated at the current retail prices, but as no articles can be obtained in the bazaars for small fractions of a pie, it would be advisable to take the price of any article, where it falls short of a pie, as one pie. Thus the price of salt both under "maximum" and minimum may be put down as one pie. In the case of the other articles, fractions less than one-half may, I think, be neglected. The actual cost would then come up to 11 pies in the case of the maximum quantities and 5 pies in the case of the minimum.

2. The Tahsildar has quoted only the prices of "ghee," while section 120 of the Code prescribes "ghee or oil." It is, however, ascertained that castor-oil is used by the poorer classes along with condiments and "ghee," if available, when partaking of the cooked food.

Resolution—dated 6th February 1897, Mis. No. 896.

With reference to his letter No. 37, dated 28th December 1896, the Collector of Anantapur is requested to report by return post the quantity of each kind of condiments and vegetables that can be purchased for the sums mentioned, viz, 2½ pies maximum and 1½ pies minimum.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Anantapur.

READ—aslo the following letter from K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA, Esq., B.A., Acting Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 13th February 1897, Dis. No. 815 :—

In reply to the Board's memorandum, dated 6th current, Mis. No. 896, I have the honour to state that the Tahsildar of Tadpatri reports that there are two kinds of condiments usually prepared, the first consisting of (1) garlic, (2) coriander seeds, (3) saffron, and (4) jilakarra (cummin seed), and the other of the above articles with the addition of (1) cloves, (2) cinnamon bark, and (3) rathi pivaw (a kind of deposit on stones and rocks). The weight of the first kind of preparation is usually two tolas and of the second a tola and a half. Its cost in either case is reported to be one pie. The above articles are usually purchased by the lower classes in no fixed proportion, but in a lump quantity, within the limit of the cost above stated. As for vegetables, brinjals, country beans and bitter gourd are taken, the weight of any of them being 10½ tolas; if they are made up of gólé dantla (a kind of garden spinach) or other leaves, the weight ordinarily used is 12 tolas. The cost of the vegetables would be 1½ pies.

2. Half the above quantities of condiments and vegetables are purchased for 1½ pies.

Reference on the above, dated 15th February 1897.

Referred, with copy of B.P., dated 6th February 1897, No. 896, to the Sanitary Commissioner for favour of remarks.

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner, with copy of B.P., dated 6th February 1897, Mis. No. 896.

4 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 5TH APRIL 1897, No. 283.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 19th February 1897, Mis. No. 1272:—

Read—the following telegram from the Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 12th February 1897:—

Your telegram sixth. Condiments four-fifths ounce costing one and three-eighth pies. Vegetables one-fifth costing one-eighth pie for maximum, half these quantities minimum.

Read—also the following telegram from the Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 17th February 1897:—

Your telegram thirteenth. One tola chillies costing one pie, one tola tamarind costing three-eighths pie under condiments, half tola onions costing one-eighth pie under vegetables for maximum, half these quantities minimum.

Resolution—dated 19th February 1897, Mis. No. 1272.

Referred to Sanitary Commissioner for favour of remarks in continuation of Ref. on G.R., No. 1201, dated 15th February 1897.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, with copy of
B.P., dated 6th February 1897, Mis. No. 897.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 22nd February 1897, Mis. No. 1362:—

Read—the following letter from H. A. STUART, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Bellary, 7th February 1897, Dis. No. 751:—

Referring to paragraph 2 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th February 1897, Mis. No. 845, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the order passed by Mr. Campbell on the Sanitary Commissioner's letter, No. 85-S., dated 11th January 1897, together with copies of the further official correspondence on the subject.

2. The matter will receive my personal attention when inspecting works this week and I shall, if necessary, take action under the penultimate paragraph of section 120 of the Code.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Footnote on Sanitary Commissioner's letter, No. 85-S., dated 11th January 1897.

Copy forwarded to the Divisional officer, Adóni.

2. The undersigned was under the impression that huts had already been provided for the coolies; the Divisional officer will be requested to report specially on the point and to supply the omission.

3. As regards paragraph 2, the Divisional officer will please see that wages are calculated on the price of grain at the nearest village market. If the village prices are higher than the Cusbah, the former should be adopted. If this is done, it will not be necessary to calculate that other items separately, as the grain value of other items now being paid to coolies is generally found to be sufficient.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 5TH APRIL 1897, No. 283. 5

The Divisional Officer should also submit a special report with reference to paragraph 5.

BELLARY,
14th January 1897.

(Signed) R. H. CAMPBELL,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, Ref. on Cur. No. 132, dated 14th January 1897.

Referring to paragraph 3 of your letter, No. 85-S., dated 11th January 1897, suggesting to put in force the provisions of paragraph 2 of section 120 of Famine Code, I have the honour to inquire whether it is meant that the wage should be paid calculating the value of other items on the current rates. If so, it has lately been ascertained on an inquiry at Adóni that the grain value of other items is, according to the current rates, in favour of the coolies. To remedy the defect you have found in the method now in force of reporting prices, I have ordered that the local, and not the Cusbah prices, shall in future be adopted. The other points in your letter will receive attention.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Collector of Bellary, dated Fort St. George, 18th January 1897, No. 165-S.

With reference to your letter No. 132 of 1897, I have the honour to request you will kindly forward to me as early as possible a statement showing the grounds upon which you have arrived at the decision that the relief worker can obtain the full ration contemplated for each class, in accordance with section 120 of the Famine Code. I ask this as I am about to address Government on the subject, and should be glad of any correction to my assertions you can offer. My inquiries both at Adóni and elsewhere have shown me clearly that, whilst it is possible for the class A to obtain the required ration so as to leave a mere fraction of a pie to profit (excluding the hope of buying fuel), it is not feasible for the other classes to do so.

2. You will remember that on my raising this point at Adóni, the Executive Engineer kindly ordered investigations to be pursued. He was then able to show me that he could buy a ration on the wage with the fraction of a pie to profit. But I at once drew your attention to the absurdity of the portion of the diet reckoned as vegetables and condiments. The ounce allowed was made to cover a modicum of coriander, chillies and tamarind and one brinjal—the size of a pigeon's egg. I maintain that, whilst you thus succeed in showing the possibility of buying an ounce of condiments and vegetables, it does not bring matters within the sphere of practical dietetics or out of the range of the performance of a ludicrous farce—not, I would desire to add the result of your own option, but forced upon you by the conditions of the Code. In my opinion, it is useless to take cognizance of the vegetable part of a diet which would amount to half a pigeon's egg brinjal for each meal, abandoning, therefore, the attempt to get any vegetables at all, and endeavouring to get something practically useful, I consider the only reasonable way of spending the allotment for "condiments and vegetables" is to procure chillies and tamarind, not less than one-half ounce each, both being below the relief-workers requirements, in consideration of the special habits of the people of your district. If therefore you will attempt to get the ounce within the range of practical dietetics by taking this precaution, I am certain you will hardly ever, if at all, manage to obtain the "other items" complete on B wages at 15 seers per rupee, that is, on a total wage of 1-3 pies. I may add that not only have I found my contention to be correct in Bellary but also in the Kurnool district, as a result of frequent careful weighments.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

From R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, dated 21st January 1897, Dis. No. 417.

Referring to your letter, dated 18th January 1897, No. 165-S., I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Adóni Deputy Collector's letter, dated 8th January 1897, Dis. No. 49, and its enclosure showing how the aggregate grain value of the wage has been found just sufficient to meet the cost of other items included in a relief worker's ration. The matter is now engaging the attention of the Board. I agree with you that the allowance of vegetables found procurable is ridiculously small, and that the result is practically to exclude vegetables from the diet. If you have already verified by experiment that it is impossible to obtain half an ounce each of chillies and tamarind with the money allowed for other items under B class wages at 15 seers per rupee, I see no necessity for taking the accuracy of your conclusions by further experiments, and would prefer to leave you to address the Board or Government in the matter.

Resolution—dated 22nd February 1897, Mis. No. 1362.

Submitted for the information of Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 845, dated 4th February 1897.

2. The special report of the Sanitary Commissioner has been submitted for the information of Government in a separate paragraph, and it is sufficient for the Board to draw attention here to the discrepancy between the remark made in the Collector's letter No. 85, dated 11th January 1897, that the margin on the wage was sufficient to purchase the "other items" and that in his No. 417, dated 21st January 1897, that it was only just sufficient to buy a ridiculously small amount of vegetables.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Bellary.

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 5th March 1897, Mis. No. 1669:—

Read—the following letter from H. A. STUART, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 23th February 1897, Dis. No. 1172:—

With reference to the B.P., dated 22nd February 1897, Mis. No. 1362, and previous papers on the subject, I have the honour to submit the following account of my personal experience as regards the nature and price of the "other articles" of the famine wage.

2. The B class wage now ruling at Adóni is 1 anna 6 pies, I am informed that though the maximum amount of cholam required by a large cater is one seer a day, the average quantity is only about three-quarters of a seer. Taking therefore a family of 4 adults, the quantity required for a day would be 3 seers costing a little less than 4 annas. I take it at that sum exactly to be on the safe side, and there thus remains a sum of 2 annas for the purchase of the "other articles." I gave 2 annas each to two individuals and told them that 3 seers of cholam had been bought for the day's meals of four persons and they were to buy with the 2 annas such other articles as they thought requisite for the two meals. Each was instructed independently and was in ignorance of the doings of the other. I give below a list of the articles they bought, the purchases being made in Adóni market:—

Article.	No. I.		No. II.	
	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.
Tamarind	TOLAS.	RS. A. P.	TOLAS.	RS. A. P.
Salt	10	0 0 3	6½	0 0 2
Chillies	10	0 0 3	6½	0 0 2
Dhall	4	0 0 3	3 dry ..	0 0 3
Brinjals	31	0 0 3	4 green ..	0 0 3
Ghee	2	0 0 3	10	0 0 3
Betel	..	0 0 1	2	0 0 3
Arecanut	..	0 0 1	..	..
Tobacco	..	0 0 1	..	..
Coriander	..	0 0 1	..	0 0 3
Garlic	..	..	5	0 0 2
Turneric	..	..	4 bundles.	0 0 1
Onions	..	..	..	..

3. Reduced to the terms of the Code ration, this works out as follows:—

	Code.	No. I.	No. II.
Pulse	oz.	oz.	oz.
Salt	4	1	1
Ghee	0.5	0.1	0.65
Vegetables and condiments	1	4.5	4.6

* Does not include four bundles of onions, which were not weighed.

It must be remembered, however, that No. I spent only 1 anna and 6 pies and No. II only 1 anna and 10 pies, and that No. I purchased such luxuries as tobacco and betel. When asked about this, he said they were more necessary than food itself. He also said that the remaining six pies could be spent on firewood, but my experience is that people of the class who resort to famine works seldom buy firewood, and some of those who are at work at Adóni actually make a little addition to their wage by bringing home a bundle of sticks and selling it.

4. Whether the meals which these two men thought good contain the requisite proportions of albumenoids and starch I cannot say. It will, however, be seen that if men chose to live by the book, the famine wage is just sufficient to purchase the complete Code ration, at present prices in Adóni. The 60 tolas of grain allowed for an A-class male adult would cost 11 pies, and there would thus be a balance of 8 pies (the A-class wage being 1 anna and 7 pies) for the purchase of the "other articles." The actual cost of these, at the prices paid by my purchasers, would be—

Pulse	PIES.
Salt	3.00
Ghee	0.38
Vegetables and condiments	3.75
	0.67
	7.80

Resolution—dated 5th March 1897, No. 1669.

Referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for favour of remarks.

2. Mr. Stuart does not state the price of food-grain on which the calculation commenced at paragraph 2 of his letter is based, but it must be somewhere between 12-1 and 13-0 seers per rupee. At the latter rate, the allowance under the Code for purchasing flour of cholam for a family such as that restored would be in B-class—

Two male adults	AS. P.
Two female adults	1 10
	1 8
	3 6

at 12-5 seers, the allowance would be 3 annas and 10 pies. He states that the cost of purchasing the grain, the people consider necessary, to be a little less than 4 annas.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner.

READ—also the following letter from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated Fort St. George, 16th March 1897, No. 675-S:—

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th March 1897, Mis. No. 1669, I have the honour to forward, herewith, my remarks on the correspondence therewith forwarded.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

I. Reference.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th March 1897, Mis. No. 1669.

The Collector of Bellary has, I think, unnecessarily complicated the enquiry. The matter before him apparently was whether the "other items" of the Famine Code rations could be obtained in his district on the wages allowed. He, however, introduces matters open to discussion as to the amount of grain requisite, and as to the nature and amount of "other items" required. These, again, he complicates by introducing an experiment conducted upon no settled basis. The Famine Code lays down that such and such an amount of dhall and such and such an amount of oil, and so forth, should be procurable, and this calculation, as a matter of fact, has been made with reference to certain dietetic principles determined upon with special regard to the quantity of grain; that is, the grain value is the standard to which the "other items" are referred. The Collector would, however, at once disturb this standard, and then proceed to make an experiment—thus starting from a new basis. It is not stated if the persons employed in his experiment were housewives; that is to say, if they were females acquainted with the purchase of rations. Yet, this is an important point in dealing with diet in native life. My own opinion is that such experiment can only be safely conducted by the aid of native females, by placing in front of them, without measurement, large quantities of what is held to be physiologically requisite or is granted by the Code to be requisite, and then requiring them to take the amount of material necessary for one or two meals—the former being the more exact mode. I have conducted a considerable number of experiments over and above those referred to in my memorandum,* dated 27th January 1897, and have always found the results vary but slightly.

* Printed in B.P., dated 18th February 1897, No. 144.

Further, the Collectors resolve to deal with the average requirements for four diets unnecessarily complicates the discussion. Thus, an average from a number of experiments dealing with diets for single adults of one sex would conduce to accuracy; but when to the judgment of two persons is submitted the question of obtaining an average result for the requirements of four, I think, the chances of error become exaggerated. Indeed, nothing will justify this mode of discussion, as the famine ration deals not with the support of the family but of the individual. The experiment was indeed merely a study of the moral restraint of individuals in the uncontrolled possession of the sum of Rs. 2. Before any information of value could be obtained by such a study, it would be necessary to subject these two individuals' habits to prolonged investigation, say, throughout a year, and ascertain ultimately what they find requisite on an average for their nourishment. It would in this case be necessary to conclude before deciding how much fatty matter or how much albuminoids were really requisite, how often they eat "parched grain" or "ground-nuts" as a luxury, how often curds or butter milk were added to the diet, or the frequency with which "ludoos" (Tamil லுடூ) were employed. Such an enquiry is unnecessary, in that the amount of nutriment required has been long worked out, and the only point open to discussion is how to supply this nutriment at the least cost. To my mind, therefore, the Collector's statements are of value only in two respects, firstly, as to the prices in the cheapest market obtainable (that is, be it understood, the prices prevailing on market day, and not that of the ordinary town bazaars) and secondly, as illustrating the nature—not amount—of the substances really required in a native diet.

2. Therefore, it would be fair to take the Collector's prices, and see how far it is possible to obtain the ration sanctioned by the Famine Code and ignore the extravagance which demanded betel nut and tobacco, &c.

The A ration would then work out as follows:—

	A.	P.
Flour of cholam, 24 oz.	0	11-52
Ghee, 1 oz.	0	3-75
Dhall, 4 oz.	0	3-00
Salt, ½ oz.	0	3-75
1 oz. of vegetable and condiments.	0	1-83
Total	1	8-52½†

† The total cost will be raised to Rs. 1-8-765 if provision be made for 10 per cent. wastage of cholam owing to husking.

3. With B ration as stated by the Collector at 1 anna and 6 pies, the A wage would be 1 anna and 8 pies; so that at the prices quoted by the Collector, the ration is not obtainable, if the 1 oz. of vegetables and condiments be made to represent the essential materials—tamarind and chillies.

4. But, if we take the Collector's estimate of what he conceives requisite for a famine worker on the B wage in the way of grain, namely, 24 oz. and then raise the fatty matter (ghee or oil) according to what the Famine Code considers requisite, and add what his relief workers consider desirable in the way of vegetables and condiments, we at once get a B ration which accords as to cost roughly with what I have advised in the memorandum above quoted on the subject of rations and wages, but which, of course, is out of the question on the wage of 1 anna and 6 pies:—

	A.	P.
Cholam, 24 oz.	0	11-52
Ghee, 1 oz.	0	3-75
Tamarind } 9 oz.	0	2-625
Chillies }	0	3-37
Dhall, 3-6 oz.	0	3-000
Salt, ½ oz.		
Vegetable (brinjals) }		
Total	1	10-55*

* The total cost will be raised to Rs. 1-10-79 if provision be made for 10 per cent. wastage of cholam owing to husking.

5. I would draw special attention to the details of the diet quoted by the Tahsildar of Tadpatri and by the Collector of Bellary, with reference to the demand made for vegetables in both instances.

II. Reference.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th February 1897, Mis. No. 896. The Tahsildar of Tadpatri is reported to have stated that castor-oil is used by the poorer classes. I have, since this was written by him, seen and questioned him on the subject. The use of this oil has not occurred within my experience, but the Tahsildar, who is a careful man, maintained on my questioning him that this is correct, and the statement may therefore be accepted. It may safely be assumed that the custom of using so ill-savoured a form of oil is rare, and that generally, when fatty substances are added to the food, it is in the form of gingelly-oil or ghee. In my conversation with the Tahsildar, I pointed out that he had omitted in his calculation provision for the essentials—chillies and tamarind. This he explained was due to a misapprehension on his part—arrived at without reference at the time to the Famine Code—that this was provided for (as would be but a reasonable surmise) irrespective of the item "condiments and vegetables"; otherwise provision for these would have also appeared under the list of what he considered requisite.

III. Reference.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 19th February 1897, Mis. No. 1272. All that can be said as to the results herein given is that they are such as to prove, as I have already contended, that the allowance for "other items" is insufficient, and that when an attempt is made to obtain the one oz. "condiments and vegetables" the amounts are necessarily ridiculous, and outside the pale of practical dietetics. As I have lately visited Owk, I am able to add data obtained by myself in that locality, under circumstances somewhat better than when the Collector gave the information indicated.

The official rate being 13-5 seers per rupee at time of my inspection, and the B-class wage being consequently 1 anna and 5 pies, the following was the cost of the B ration at Owk:—

	oz.	P.
Cholam	21 7	9-7
Dhall	3-6	3-5
Tamarind and salt	9	1-0
Chillies	45	1-0
Gingelly-oil	9	3-0
Total	As. 1 ps. 6-2†	

† The total cost will be raised to Rs. 1-7-1 if provision be made for 10 per cent. wastage of cholam owing to husking.

2. But the actual cost demanded in the bazaar for the cholam was more on this day than the official rate—which is usually that of market day—that is, the required amount cost 11 pies; so that the ration as laid down by the Famine Code cost in reality 1 anna and 7-5 pies against an allowance of 1 anna 5 pies. There need be no question as to the "ample margin" of the Famine Code here.

10 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 5TH APRIL 1897, No. 283.

3. In the village of Ramapuram, near a large relief work, the rates for the same ration were slightly better, but still beyond the wage—the cost being 1 anna and 5-594 pies, but it is unlikely that the relief worker would get the benefit of the minute fractions on which this calculation was based, so that in practice he would be lucky if he obtained the ration at 1 anna and 6 pies.

RESOLUTION—dated 5th April 1897, No. 283.

Submitted to Government with reference to paragraph 12 of B.P., dated 18th February 1897, No. 144.

2. With reference to the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks upon B.P., dated 6th February 1897, No. 896, it is a curious fact within the knowledge of the Board that some Natives do consume castor-oil, and children will actually steal it and eat it by table-spoonfuls with relish. This perverted taste is possibly a rebellion of nature against a diet deficient in fatty matter.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Redwanikannu

Famine Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) — P. GOVINDA MENON,
Second Assistant.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.
" " Collectors of affected districts.

Ed. Md. Pahlvan.

Government (1897) of Madras. REVENUE.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1897.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 297, 4th May 1897.

MAY.

Ration.

Recording Board's Proceedings embodying correspondence relating to the actual cost of "other items" included in a relief-worker's —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 5th April 1897, No. 283 :—

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 19th December 1896, Mis. No. 6787 :—

Resolution—dated 19th December 1896, Mis. No. 6787.

The Collectors of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah are requested to report, at a very early date, the actual cost of purchasing the amount of the "other items" included in a relief worker's ration, both maximum and minimum at Owk, Adóni, Tadpatri, Jammalamadugu. For quantities—see section 120 of the Code.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Collectors concerned.

READ—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 4th February 1897, Mis. No. 845.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting to Government copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's letter to the Collector of Bellary regarding the condition of the relief workers on the Alúr-Guntakal road, and requesting the Collector to furnish some information in the matter.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 6th February 1897, Mis. No. 896 :—

Read—the following letter from K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA, Esq., Acting Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Anantapur, 28th December 1896, Dis. No. 37 :—

In reply to Board's memorandum, dated the 19th current, Mis. No. 6787, I have the honour to state that the actual cost of the "other items" included in a relief-worker's ration has been reported by the Tahsildar of Tadpatri to be as follows :—

Particulars of items.	Maximum.	Cost in pies.	Minimum.	
	Number of tolas.		Number of tolas.	Cost in pies.
Pulse	10	8½	5	1½
Salt	1½	1½	¾	1½
Ghee	2½	4½	¾	1½
Condiments and vegetables ..	2½	2½	1½	1½
Total	..	10½	..	4½

The above is, however, the *actual* cost even to a fraction calculated at the current retail prices, but as no articles can be obtained in the bazaars for small fractions of a pie, it would be advisable to take the price of any article, where it falls short of a pie, as one pie. Thus the price of salt both under "maximum" and minimum may be put down as one pie. In the case of the other articles, fractions less than one-half may, I think, be neglected. The actual cost would then come up to 11 pies in the case of the maximum quantities and 5 pies in the case of the minimum.

2. The Tahsildar has quoted only the prices of "ghee," while section 120 of the Code prescribes "ghee or oil." It is, however, ascertained that castor-oil is used by the poorer classes along with condiments and "ghee," if available, when partaking of the cooked food.

Resolution—dated 6th February 1897, Mis. No. 896.

With reference to his letter No. 37, dated 28th December 1896, the Collector of Anantapur is requested to report by return post the quantity of each kind of condiments and vegetables that can be purchased for the sums mentioned, viz, 2½ pies maximum and 1½ pies minimum.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Anantapur.

Read—also the following letter from K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA, Esq., B.A., Acting Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 13th February 1897, Dis. No. 815 :—

In reply to the Board's memorandum, dated 6th current, Mis. No. 896, I have the honour to state that the Tahsildar of Tadpatri reports that there are two kinds of condiments usually prepared, the first consisting of (1) garlic, (2) coriander seeds, (3) saffron, and (4) jilakarra (cumin seed), and the other of the above articles with the addition of (1) cloves, (2) cinnamon bark, and (3) rathi pavaw (a kind of deposit on stones and rocks). The weight of the first kind of preparation is usually two tolas and of the second a tola and a half. Its cost in either case is reported to be one pie. The above articles are usually purchased by the lower classes in no fixed proportion, but in a lump quantity, within the limit of the cost above stated. As for vegetables, brinjals, country beans and bitter gourd are taken, the weight of any of them being 10½ tolas; if they are made up of gólé dantlu (a kind of garden spinach) or other leaves, the weight ordinarily used is 12 tolas. The cost of the vegetables would be 1½ pies.

2. Half the above quantities of condiments and vegetables are purchased for 1½ pies.

Reference on the above, dated 15th February 1897.

Referred, with copy of B.P., dated 6th February 1897, No. 896, to the Sanitary Commissioner for favour of remarks.

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner, with copy of B.P., dated
6th February 1897, Mis. No. 896.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 19th February 1897, Mis. No. 1272:—

Read—the following telegram from the Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 12th February 1897:—

Your telegram sixth. Condiments four-fifths ounce costing one and three-eighths pies. Vegetables one-fifth costing one-eighth pie for maximum, half these quantities minimum.

Read—also the following telegram from the Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 17th February 1897:—

Your telegram thirteenth. One tola chillies costing one pie, one tola tamarind costing three-eighths pie under condiments, half tola onions costing one-eighth pie under vegetables for maximum, half these quantities minimum.

Resolution—dated 19th February 1897, Mis. No. 1272.

Referred to Sanitary Commissioner for favour of remarks in continuation of Ref. on G.R., No. 1201, dated 15th February 1897.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASAR,
Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, with copy of
B.P., dated 6th February 1897, Mis. No. 897.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 22nd February 1897, Mis. No. 1362:—

Read—the following letter from H. A. STUART, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Bellary, 7th February 1897, Dis. No. 751:—

Referring to paragraph 2 of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th February 1897, Mis. No. 845, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the order passed by Mr. Campbell on the Sanitary Commissioner's letter, No. 85-S., dated 11th January 1897, together with copies of the further official correspondence on the subject.

2. The matter will receive my personal attention when inspecting works this week and I shall, if necessary, take action under the penultimate paragraph of section 120 of the Code.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Footnote on Sanitary Commissioner's letter, No. 85-S., dated 11th January 1897.

Copy forwarded to the Divisional officer, Adóni.

2. The undersigned was under the impression that huts had already been provided for the coolies; the Divisional officer will be requested to report specially on the point and to supply the omission.

3. As regards paragraph 2, the Divisional officer will please see that wages are calculated on the price of grain at the nearest village market. If the village prices are higher than the Cusbah, the former should be adopted. If this is done, it will not be necessary to calculate that other items separately, as the grain value of other items now being paid to coolies is generally found to be sufficient.

The Divisional Officer should also submit a special report with reference to paragraph 5.

BELLARY,
14th January 1897.

(Signed) R. H. CAMPBELL,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, Ref. on Cur. No. 132, dated 14th January 1897.

Referring to paragraph 3 of your letter, No. 85-S., dated 11th January 1897, suggesting to put in force the provisions of paragraph 2 of section 120 of Famine Code, I have the honour to inquire whether it is meant that the wage should be paid calculating the value of other items on the current rates. If so, it has lately been ascertained on an inquiry at Adóni that the grain value of other items is, according to the current rates, in favour of the coolies. To remedy the defect you have found in the method now in force of reporting prices, I have ordered that the local, and not the Cusbah prices, shall in future be adopted. The other points in your letter will receive attention.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Collector of Bellary, dated Fort St. George, 18th January 1897, No. 165-S.

With reference to your letter No. 132 of 1897, I have the honour to request you will kindly forward to me as early as possible a statement showing the grounds upon which you have arrived at the decision that the relief worker can obtain the full ration contemplated for each class, in accordance with section 120 of the Famine Code. I ask this as I am about to address Government on the subject, and should be glad of any correction to my assertions you can offer. My inquiries both at Adóni and elsewhere have shown me clearly that, whilst it is possible for the class A to obtain the required ration so as to leave a mere fraction of a pie to profit (excluding the hope of buying fuel), it is not feasible for the other classes to do so.

2. You will remember that on my raising this point at Adóni, the Executive Engineer kindly ordered investigations to be pursued. He was then able to show me that he could buy a ration on the wage with the fraction of a pie to profit. But I at once drew your attention to the absurdity of the portion of the diet reckoned as vegetables and condiments. The ounce allowed was made to cover a modicum of coriander, chillies and tamarind and one brinjal—the size of a pigeon's egg. I maintain that, whilst you thus succeed in showing the possibility of buying an ounce of condiments and vegetables, it does not bring matters within the sphere of practical dietetics or out of the range of the performance of a ludicrous farce—not, I would desire to add the result of your own option, but forced upon you by the conditions of the Code. In my opinion, it is useless to take cognizance of the vegetable part of a diet which would amount to half a pigeon's egg brinjal for each meal, abandoning, therefore, the attempt to get any vegetables at all, and endeavouring to get something practically useful, I consider the only reasonable way of spending the allotment for "condiments and vegetables" is to procure chillies and tamarind, not less than one-half ounce each, both being below the relief-workers requirements, in consideration of the special habits of the people of your district. If therefore you will attempt to get the ounce within the range of practical dietetics by taking this precaution, I am certain you will hardly ever, if at all, manage to obtain the "other items" complete on B wages at 15 seers per rupee, that is, on a total wage of 13 pies. I may add that not only have I found my contention to be correct in Bellary but also in the Kurnool district, as a result of frequent careful weighments.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

From R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, dated 21st January 1897, Dis. No. 417.

Referring to your letter, dated 18th January 1897, No. 165-S., I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Adóni Deputy Collector's letter, dated 8th January 1897, Dis. No. 49, and its enclosure showing how the aggregate grain value of the wage has been found just sufficient to meet the cost of other items included in a relief worker's ration. The matter is now engaging the attention of the Board. I agree with you that the allowance of vegetables found procurable is ridiculously small, and that the result is practically to exclude vegetables from the diet. If you have already verified by experiment that it is impossible to obtain half an ounce each of chillies and tamarind with the money allowed for other items under B class wages at 15 seers per rupee, I see no necessity for taking the accuracy of your conclusions by further experiments, and would prefer to leave you to address the Board or Government in the matter.

Resolution—dated 22nd February 1897, Mis. No. 1362.

Submitted for the information of Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 845, dated 4th February 1897.

2. The special report of the Sanitary Commissioner has been submitted for the information of Government in a separate paragraph, and it is sufficient for the Board to draw attention here to the discrepancy between the remark made in the Collector's letter No. 85, dated 11th January 1897, that the margin on the wage was sufficient to purchase the "other items" and that in his No. 417, dated 21st January 1897, that it was only just sufficient to buy a ridiculously small amount of vegetables.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Bellary.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (R.S., L.R. and Agri.), dated 5th March 1897, Mis. No. 1669:—

Read—the following letter from H. A. STUART, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 28th February 1897, Dis. No. 1172:—

With reference to the B.P., dated 22nd February 1897, Mis. No. 1362, and previous papers on the subject, I have the honour to submit the following account of my personal experience as regards the nature and price of the "other articles" of the famine wage.

2. The B class wage now ruling at Adóni is 1 anna 6 pies, I am informed that though the maximum amount of cholam required by a large cater is one seer a day, the average quantity is only about three-quarters of a seer. Taking therefore a family of 4 adults, the quantity required for a day would be 3 seers costing a little less than 4 annas. I take it at that sum exactly to be on the safe side, and there thus remains a sum of 2 annas for the purchase of the "other articles." I gave 2 annas each to two individuals and told them that 3 seers of cholam had been bought for the day's meals of four persons and they were to buy with the 2 annas such other articles as they thought requisite for the two meals. Each was instructed independently and was in ignorance of the doings of the other. I give below a list of the articles they bought, the purchases being made in Adóni market:—

Article.	No. I.		No. II.	
	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.
Tamarind	10	0 0 3	6	0 0 2
Salt	10	0 0 3	6	0 0 2
Chillies	4	0 0 3	3 dry	0 0 3
Dhall	31	0 0 3	4 green	0 0 3
Brinjals	2	0 0 3	30	0 0 3
Ghee	..	0 0 1	2	0 0 3
Betal	..	0 0 1	..	..
Areca nut	..	0 0 1	..	..
Tobacco	..	0 0 1	..	..
Coriander	..	0 0 1	..	..
Garlic	..	..	..	0 0 3
Turmeric	..	..	5	0 0 2
Onions	..	..	4 bundles.	0 0 1

3. Reduced to the terms of the Code ration, this works out as follows:—

	Code.	No. I.	No. II.
Pulse	oz. 4	oz. 1	oz. 1
Salt	0.5	0.1	0.1
Ghee	1	0.1	0.1
Vegetables and condiments	1	4.5	4.5

* Does not include four bundles of onions, which were not weighed.

It must be remembered, however, that No. I spent only 1 anna and 6 pies and No. II only 1 anna and 10 pies, and that No. I purchased such luxuries as tobacco and betel. When asked about this, he said they were more necessary than food itself. He also said that the remaining six pies could be spent on firewood, but my experience is that people of the class who resort to famine works seldom buy firewood, and some of those who are at work at Adóni actually make a little addition to their wage by bringing home a bundle of sticks and selling it.

4. Whether the meals which these two men thought good contain the requisite proportions of albumenoids and starch I cannot say. It will, however, be seen that if men chose to live by the book, the famine wage is just sufficient to purchase the complete Code ration, at present prices in Adóni. The 60 tolas of grain allowed for an A-class male adult would cost 11 pies, and there would thus be a balance of 8 pies (the A-class wage being 1 anna and 7 pies) for the purchase of the "other articles." The actual cost of these, at the prices paid by my purchasers, would be—

	PIES.
Pulse	3.00
Salt	0.38
Ghee	3.75
Vegetables and condiments	0.67
	7.80

Resolution—dated 5th March 1897, No. 1669.

Referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for favour of remarks.

2. Mr. Stuart does not state the price of food-grain on which the calculation commenced at paragraph 2 of his letter is based, but it must be somewhere between 12-1 and 13-0 seers per rupee. At the latter rate, the allowance under the Code for purchasing flour of cholam for a family such as that restored would be in B-class—

	AS. P.
Two male adults	1 10
Two female adults	1 8
	3 6

at 12.5 seers, the allowance would be 3 annas and 10 pies. He states that the cost of purchasing the grain, the people consider necessary, to be a little less than 4 annas.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Sanitary Commissioner.

3. In the village of Ramapuram, near a large relief work, the rates for the same ration were slightly better, but still beyond the wage—the cost being 1 anna and 5-594 pies, but it is unlikely that the relief worker would get the benefit of the minute fractions on which this calculation was based, so that in practice he would be lucky if he obtained the ration at 1 anna and 6 pies.

Resolution—dated 5th April 1897, No. 283.

Submitted to Government with reference to paragraph 12 of B.P., dated 18th February 1897, No. 144.

2. With reference to the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks upon B.P., dated 6th February 1897, No. 896, it is a curious fact within the knowledge of the Board that some Natives do consume castor-oil, and children will actually steal it and eat it by table-spoonfuls with relish. This perverted taste is possibly a rebellion of nature against a diet deficient in fatty matter.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Famine Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.
„ Collectors of affected districts.

ORDER—No. 297, Revenue, dated 4th May 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture).

Exd. Shaik Karim.

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