

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 796

Dated 18th September 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Relief of Weavers.

Recording Board's Progs. issuing instructions regarding the method of calculating the number of weavers relieved for purposes of the periodic returns.

Revenue (189) Department.

CURRENT No.

The Hon. Sec. of State

No. 796418 Sept. 1897

Order (Pines).

Recorded

From

The Board of Revenue
Sd/-

No. 592

Dated 27th August 1897

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Issuing instructions
re: the method of calculating
the number of weavers
received for purposes of the
periodical returns.

The Lawrence County

RS
15-7-77

Wesley
30/9/97

016/9/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.



Recd.

Regd.

Enclosures

Spare copies

1897.

Printed September th.

Proceedings, No. 594, 27th August 1897.

AUGUST.

Relief of weavers.—Issuing instructions regarding the method of calculating the number of weavers relieved for purposes of the periodical returns.

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

READ—the following letter from M.R.Ry., S. RAMU IYER Avergal, Special Deputy Collector in charge of Weavers' Relief Operations, Deccan Districts, to the Famine Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Ref. No. 124, dated Camp, Adóni, 22nd June 1897:—

The Collector of Cuddapah having called for a report from me with reference to the remarks of the Board of Revenue in paragraph 8 of its Proceedings, No. 309, dated 22nd April 1897, regarding the method adopted in that district for showing in the fortnightly narrative the number of persons relieved under the Weavers' Relief Scheme, I started an enquiry with a view to arrive at a proper and uniform method of calculating the number of persons relieved, and I beg to report the result as follows.

2. I beg to submit a report of the Special Deputy Tahsildar in charge of the Weavers' Relief Scheme, Cuddapah district, together with copies of two statements, one (marked A) explaining the method adopted at Jammalamadugu and Proddatur for arriving at the figures showing the number of persons relieved and the other (marked B) showing the difference in the results arrived at by adopting the present method, and another suggested by me.

3. The present method adopted in Cuddapah district appears to be to take the number of looms for which yarn was last advanced (and this is obtained by deducting from the progressive total of the number of looms for which yarn has been advanced from the commencement of the operations up to the date of report, the total of the number of looms from which cloths have been received up to the date in question), and multiply it by the number of men and women required for manufacturing a single piece of the kind of cloth in question in one day according to the task table. The sum of the numbers of men and women thus arrived at for the several kinds of looms is taken as the total number of persons relieved in the fortnight.

4. I do not know by whom this method was prescribed, nor am I sure that I have understood it correctly. It will be seen that every time advance is made for a given loom, it is treated as a separate loom. Thus, supposing a weaver to have received advance of yarn ten times for his loom, he must have, of course, returned cloths nine times, or once less. Deducting nine from ten, we get one as the number actually on our rolls at the date of report. So far this is correct. But the total number of looms aided under the scheme arrived at under the above process ought to correspond with the total number of looms now aided as per admission register (form B of the Jammalamadugu rules). But it will be seen from statement B submitted by the Special Deputy Tahsildar that the number thus worked out for a given date (24th May 1897) for the Proddatur relief centre exceeds the total number of looms on the register on that date in respect of turbans 6×6 c. and panchalu, and falls short of the number of turbans 5×5 c. I do not understand how this difference arises. I called upon the Special Deputy Tahsildar to explain how this discrepancy is accounted for, but he has merely replied that the present method may possibly result in showing the number of looms for which advance has been made in excess of the number actually on the rolls on the last day of the fortnight.

5. Apart from this discrepancy, I do not see why the number of looms aided is arrived at in this roundabout way, instead of the number actually on the rolls on the last day of the fortnight or the week as the case may be, being taken as the number in question. This is the method followed in the Bellary district and the Pyápali division of the Kurnool district, and it is worked out in statement B. At Tadpatri the number of persons relieved is arrived at by multiplying the number of looms of different kinds on the roll by one woman and one man because "each loom is supposed to give employment on an average for one man and one woman." This, I must remark, is too rough a method. In the Nandyal division, the total of the number of

men, women and children belonging to the family of each weaver on the register, including non-working as well as working members of the house, is taken. This presupposes that our task table provides for the relief of the non-working dependants of the weaver, which is not however a fact. In Kurnool town, one man, one woman and one child are, I believe, taken to be relieved on each carpet loom, though, according to the task table, the wages are allowed for each of these classes of persons for only a fraction of a day. A child is allowed only for thirty minutes for a carpet.

6. I was in the beginning in favour of the Adóni practice. But on a more careful consideration of the question and having regard to the remarks made by the Board, viz., that it should be possible to ascertain the actual number of persons benefited by the advances made in each case, I think that none of the various methods at present in vogue make any near approach to the actual facts which the figures rendered in the fortnightly narrative (and also in the weekly season reports) are intended to exhibit. At the same time, I beg respectfully to submit that it is not possible to ascertain the actual number of persons benefited by the advances. For, the wages we give are not always appropriated by a weaver for the sole benefit of himself and the working members of his family. As the Board is aware, weavers receiving advances often get several subsidiary processes done by cooly labour, either because they have not enough of members in their own house, or because these are unaccustomed to do them, and it will not be possible to ascertain in each and every case how the weaver gets the various processes performed. Moreover, I am of opinion that the number of persons relieved during a given period would be more accurately obtained by taking the average number of cloths of each kind for which wages were paid daily during the fortnight, and calculating the number of persons relieved thereby by multiplying the number of cloths by the number of men, women and children, if any, allowed in the task table for a day, for a unit of cloth. Thus, for 6×6 cubits turbans, the task table allows 50 men and $38\frac{1}{2}$ women for a day for sixteen cloths, which means that if 50 men and $38\frac{1}{2}$ women work for a day, sixteen cloths can be produced, or in other words the wages allowed for each cloth turned out may be taken to relieve 50 men and $38\frac{1}{2}$ women for sixteen days or $3\frac{1}{4}$ men and $2\frac{1}{2}$ women for one day.

7. I would take the average number of cloths received daily during the fortnight instead of the number actually received on the last day of the fortnight, as the weavers do not bring in their cloths with any regularity, and as the number who come varies from day to day.

8. To calculate the number of persons relieved simply with reference to the number of looms on the rolls is not, I submit, a satisfactory procedure, as the looms work with varying activity. It is the number of cloths turned out and consequently the amount of wages paid that show the true extent of the operations.

9. I beg to inform the Board that on a reference from the Collector of Kurnool, I have already suggested to him the adoption of the method above indicated for his district.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From M.R.Ry. W. SAMAIYA, Deputy Tahsildar, Weavers' Relief Scheme, Cuddapah District, to the Special Deputy Collector in charge of Weavers' Relief, Deccan Districts, R. C. No. 75, dated 24th May 1897.

With reference to your foot-note R. C. No. 124 of 1897, dated 13th instant, I beg to enclose a memorandum showing the mode in which calculation is made in this district of the number of men and women relieved under the Weavers' Relief Scheme.

2. The change in the method of calculation referred to by the Board was due to the introduction, for a temporary period, of 10-hour-day-task under the Collector's order, which the Board did not approve.

3. I enclose another memorandum showing the difference between the method of calculation now being made here and the method proposed in your foot-note under reference. The former seems to be nearer the mark.

4. I have requested the Divisional Officer to favour me with copies of the task tables for 7 and 5 cubit turbans and the order, if any, sanctioning them, and I shall submit them on receipt.

5. The cloths woven in Proddatur under the relief scheme are of the same kind and quality as those woven in Jammalamadugu, and wages are paid according to the task-tables prepared for Jammalamadugu.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Memorandum showing the mode in which the number of men and women relieved is calculated.

General.—From the total number of looms for which yarn is issued up to a particular date is deducted, the number of looms, the cloths woven by which are returned, and the net number of looms is taken for calculating the number of persons relieved.

Turbans 7 × 7 c.—According to the table of wages, 53 men and 44 women are required to weave 15 cloths in a day with one loom.

So $\frac{53 \text{ men and } 44 \text{ women}}{15}$ (for weaving one cloth in a day) × the net number of looms gives the number of men and women relieved.

Turbans 6 × 6 c.—Fifty men and 38½ women are required to weave 16 cloths in one day with one loom.

So $\frac{50 \text{ men and } 38\frac{1}{2} \text{ women}}{16}$ (for weaving one cloth in a day) × the net number of looms gives the number of men and women relieved.

Turbans 5 × 5 c.—Forty men and 25 women are required to weave 15 cloths in one day with one loom.

So $\frac{40 \text{ men and } 25 \text{ women}}{15}$ × net number of looms = number of men and women working.

Panchalu.—Sixteen men and 16 women are required to weave 16 cloths in one day with one loom.

So $\frac{16 \text{ men and } 16 \text{ women}}{16}$ × net number of looms = number of men and women working.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

Memorandum showing the difference between the method of calculation of the number of weavers relieved, adopted in Cuddapah district, and the method proposed by the Special Deputy Collector.

Proddatur Circle.—Figures up to 24th May 1897.

(A). Mode adopted in Cuddapah district—

	Turbans.	Panchalu.
Number of looms for which yarn is issued according to the pay-master's register of issue of materials up to 24th May 1897.	7 × 7 c., 6 × 6 c., 5 × 5 c., 6 c.	6 c.
Number of looms returned ...	... 298, 38, 272	...
Difference ...	... 111, 21, 89	...
	... 187, 17, 183	...

		Men.	Women.
Turbans 6 × 6 c.	$\frac{50 \text{ men and } 38\frac{1}{2} \text{ women}}{16 \text{ cloths}} \times 187 =$	584	450
Turbans 5 × 5 c.	$\frac{40 \text{ men and } 25 \text{ women}}{15 \text{ cloths}} \times 17 =$	45	28
Panchalu	$\frac{16 \text{ men and } 16 \text{ women}}{16} \times 183 =$	183	183
Total ...		812	661

(B). Method proposed by the Deputy Collector; number of looms on the register on 24th May 1897:—

	Turbans.	Panchalu.
7 × 7 c., ...	6 × 6 c., 180, 5 × 5 c., 19, 6 c., 159	...
6 × 6 c. Turbans.	$\frac{50 \text{ men and } 38\frac{1}{2} \text{ women}}{16 \text{ days}} \times 180 =$	562 433
5 × 5 c. Do.	$\frac{40 \text{ men and } 25 \text{ women}}{15 \text{ days}} \times 19 =$	51 32
Panchalu	$\frac{16 \text{ men and } 16 \text{ women}}{16 \text{ days}} \times 159 =$	159 159
		772 624

READ—also the following letter from A. C. TATE, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Ref. on C. No. 309-F., dated Thavakal, 28th June 1897:—

With reference to paragraph 8 of B.P., No. 309, dated 22nd April 1897, I have the honour to state that a report on the subject has been submitted to the Board by the Special Deputy Collector in charge of Weavers' Relief Operations direct as the matter pertains to all Deccan districts.

2. As reported by the Special Deputy Collector, it is impossible to ascertain the actual number of persons benefited by the advances as the weavers often employ coolies to help them either owing to the absence of sufficient number of members in their families or to other causes, and it will be a laborious task to ascertain the number employed at each loom from time to time. The information thus obtained cannot pretend to be accurate and thus the labour spent in procuring it will be incommensurate with the advantage derivable from it. The Board has itself recognised the impossibility of ascertaining the exact number of persons working at each loom—vide B.P., Mis. No. 4152, dated 8th June 1897.

3. I think, therefore, that the probable number of weavers relieved by the advances may be estimated in the manner suggested by the Special Deputy Collector.

RESOLUTION—No. 594, dated 27th August 1897.

Collectors will, in future, calculate the number of weavers receiving relief by multiplying the average daily receipt of woven cloths of each kind during the week by the number of operators allowed by the task-table to weave one cloth of that kind in one day. The latter factor may be found thus:—If the weaving of x cloths requires the work of a men for p days, b women for q days, and c children for r days, the number of operators required to weave one cloth in one day is $\frac{a p}{x}$ men, $\frac{b q}{x}$ women, and $\frac{c r}{x}$ children.

(True Copy and Extract.)

Famine Secretary.

To Collectors of affected districts, except Górávari.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 796, 18th September 1897.

SEPTEMBER.

Relief of Weavers.

Recording Board's Proceedings issuing instructions regarding the method of calculating the number of weavers relieved for purposes of the periodical returns.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 594, dated 27th August 1897:—

Read—the following letter from M.R.Ry. S. RAMU IYER Avergal, Special Deputy Collector in charge of Weavers' Relief Operations, Deccan Districts, to the Famine Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Ref. No. 124, dated Camp, Adóni, 22nd June 1897:—

The Collector of Cuddapah having called for a report from me with reference to the remarks of the Board of Revenue in paragraph 8 of its Proceedings, No. 309, dated 22nd April 1897, regarding the method adopted in that district for showing in the fortnightly narrative the number of persons relieved under the Weavers' Relief Scheme, I started an enquiry with a view to arrive at a proper and uniform method of calculating the number of persons relieved, and I beg to report the result as follows.

2. I beg to submit a report of the Special Deputy Tahsildar in charge of the Weavers' Relief Scheme, Cuddapah district, together with copies of two statements, one (marked A) explaining the method adopted at Jammalamadugu and Proddatur for arriving at the figures showing the number of persons relieved and the other (marked B) showing the difference in the results arrived at by adopting the present method, and another suggested by me.

3. The present method adopted in Cuddapah district appears to be to take the number of looms for which yarn was last advanced (and this is obtained by deducting from the progressive total of the number of looms for which yarn has been advanced from the commencement of the operations up to the date of report, the total of the number of looms from which cloths have been received up to the date in question), and multiply it by the number of men and women required for manufacturing a single piece of the kind of cloth in question in one day according to the task table. The sum of the numbers of men and women thus arrived at for the several kinds of looms is taken as the total number of persons relieved in the fortnight.

4. I do not know by whom this method was prescribed, nor am I sure that I have understood it correctly. It will be seen that every time advance is made for a given loom, it is treated as a separate loom. Thus, supposing a weaver to have received advance of yarn ten times for his loom, he must have, of course, returned cloths nine times, or once less. Deducting nine from ten, we get one as the number actually on our rolls at the date of report. So far this is correct. But the total number of looms aided under the scheme arrived at under the above process ought to correspond with the total number of looms now aided as per admission register (form B of the Jammalamadugu rules). But it will be seen from statement B submitted by the Special Deputy Tahsildar that the number thus worked out for a given date (24th May 1897) for the Proddatur relief centre exceeds the total number of looms on the register on that date in respect of turbans 6×6 c. and panchalu, and falls short of the number of turbans 5×5 c. I do not understand how this difference arises. I called upon the Special Deputy Tahsildar to explain how this discrepancy is accounted for, but he has merely replied that the present method may possibly result in showing the number of looms for which advance has been made in excess of the number actually on the rolls on the last day of the fortnight.

5. Apart from this discrepancy, I do not see why the number of looms aided is arrived at in this roundabout way, instead of the number actually on the rolls on the last day of the fortnight or the week as the case may be, being taken as the number in question. This is the method followed in the Bellary district and the Pyápali division of the Kurnool district, and it is worked out in statement B. At Tadpatri the number of persons relieved is arrived at by multiplying the number of looms of different kinds on the roll by one woman and one man because "each loom is supposed to give employment on an average for one man and one woman." This, I must remark, is too rough a method. In the Nandyal division, the total of the number of

men, women and children belonging to the family of each weaver on the register, including non-working as well as working members of the house, is taken. This presupposes that our task table provides for the relief of the non-working dependants of the weaver, which is not however a fact. In Kurnool town, one man, one woman and one child are, I believe, taken to be relieved on each carpet loom, though, according to the task table, the wages are allowed for each of these classes of persons for only a fraction of a day. A child is allowed only for thirty minutes for a carpet.

6. I was in the beginning in favour of the Adóni practice. But on a more careful consideration of the question and having regard to the remarks made by the Board, viz., that it should be possible to ascertain the actual number of persons benefited by the advances made in each case, I think that none of the various methods at present in vogue make any near approach to the actual facts which the figures rendered in the fortnightly narrative (and also in the weekly season reports) are intended to exhibit. At the same time, I beg respectfully to submit that it is not possible to ascertain the actual number of persons benefited by the advances. For, the wages we give are not always appropriated by a weaver for the sole benefit of himself and the working members of his family. As the Board is aware, weavers receiving advances often get several subsidiary processes done by cooly labour, either because they have not enough of members in their own house, or because these are unaccustomed to do them, and it will not be possible to ascertain in each and every case how the weaver gets the various processes performed. Moreover, I am of opinion that the number of persons relieved during a given period would be more accurately obtained by taking the average number of cloths of each kind for which wages were paid daily during the fortnight, and calculating the number of persons relieved thereby by multiplying the number of cloths by the number of men, women and children, if any, allowed in the task table for a day, for a unit of cloth. Thus, for 6×6 cubits turbans, the task table allows 50 men and $38\frac{1}{2}$ women for a day for sixteen cloths, which means that if 50 men and $38\frac{1}{2}$ women work for a day, sixteen cloths can be produced, or in other words the wages allowed for each cloth turned out may be taken to relieve 50 men and $38\frac{1}{2}$ women for sixteen days or $3\frac{1}{4}$ men and $2\frac{1}{2}$ women for one day.

7. I would take the average number of cloths received daily during the fortnight instead of the number actually received on the last day of the fortnight, as the weavers do not bring in their cloths with any regularity, and as the number who come varies from day to day.

8. To calculate the number of persons relieved simply with reference to the number of looms on the rolls is not, I submit, a satisfactory procedure, as the looms work with varying activity. It is the number of cloths turned out and consequently the amount of wages paid that show the true extent of the operations.

9. I beg to inform the Board that on a reference from the Collector of Kurnool, I have already suggested to him the adoption of the method above indicated for his district.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From M.R.Ry. W. SAMAIYA, Deputy Tahsildar, Weavers' Relief Scheme, Cuddapah District, to the Special Deputy Collector in charge of Weavers' Relief, Deccan Districts, R. C. No. 75, dated 24th May 1897.

With reference to your foot-note R. C. No. 124 of 1897, dated 13th instant, I beg to enclose a memorandum showing the mode in which calculation is made in this district of the number of men and women relieved under the Weavers' Relief Scheme.

2. The change in the method of calculation referred to by the Board was due to the introduction, for a temporary period, of 10-hour-day-task under the Collector's order, which the Board did not approve.

3. I enclose another memorandum showing the difference between the method of calculation now being made here and the method proposed in your foot-note under reference. The former seems to be nearer the mark.

4. I have requested the Divisional Officer to favour me with copies of the task tables for 7 and 5 cubit turbans and the order, if any, sanctioning them, and I shall submit them on receipt.

5. The cloths woven in Proddatur under the relief scheme are of the same kind and quality as those woven in Jammalamadugu, and wages are paid according to the task-tables prepared for Jammalamadugu.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Memorandum showing the mode in which the number of men and women relieved is calculated.

General.—From the total number of looms for which yarn is issued up to a particular date is deducted, the number of looms, the cloths woven by which are returned, and the net number of looms is taken for calculating the number of persons relieved.

Turbans 7 × 7 c.—According to the table of wages, 53 men and 44 women are required to weave 15 cloths in a day with one loom.

So $\frac{53 \text{ men and } 44 \text{ women}}{15}$ (for weaving one cloth in a day) × the net number of looms gives the number of men and women relieved.

Turbans 6 × 6 c.—Fifty men and 38½ women are required to weave 16 cloths in one day with one loom.

So $\frac{50 \text{ men and } 38\frac{1}{2} \text{ women}}{16}$ (for weaving one cloth in a day) × the net number of looms gives the number of men and women relieved.

Turbans 5 × 5 c.—Forty men and 25 women are required to weave 15 cloths in one day with one loom.

So $\frac{40 \text{ men and } 25 \text{ women}}{15}$ × net number of looms = number of men and women working.

Panchalu.—Sixteen men and 16 women are required to weave 16 cloths in one day with one loom.

So $\frac{16 \text{ men and } 16 \text{ women}}{16}$ × net number of looms = number of men and women working.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

Memorandum showing the difference between the method of calculation of the number of weavers relieved, adopted in Cuddapah district, and the method proposed by the Special Deputy Collector.

Proddatur Circle.—Figures up to 24th May 1897.

(A). Mode adopted in Cuddapah district—

	Turbans.		Panchalu.	
Number of looms for which yarn is issued according to the pay-master's register of issue of materials up to 24th May 1897.	7 × 7 c.,	6 × 6 c.,	5 × 5 c.,	6 c.
Number of looms returned ...	...	298	38	272
Difference ...	...	111	21	89
	...	187	17	183
<i>Turbans 6 × 6 c.</i>	$\frac{50 \text{ men and } 38\frac{1}{2} \text{ women}}{16 \text{ cloths}}$	× 187	=	Men. 584 Women. 450
<i>Turbans 5 × 5 c.</i>	$\frac{40 \text{ men and } 25 \text{ women}}{15 \text{ cloths}}$	× 17	=	45 28
<i>Panchalu</i>	$\frac{16 \text{ men and } 16 \text{ women}}{16}$	× 183	=	183 183
Total ...				812 661

(B). Method proposed by the Deputy Collector; number of looms on the register on 24th May 1897:—

	Turbans.			Panchalu.	
	7 × 7 c.,	6 × 6 c.,	5 × 5 c.,	159	
	...	180	19		
6 × 6 c. Turbans.	$\frac{50 \text{ men and } 38\frac{1}{2} \text{ women}}{16 \text{ days.}}$	× 180	=	562	433
5 × 5 c. Do.	$\frac{40 \text{ men and } 25 \text{ women}}{15 \text{ days.}}$	× 19	=	51	32
Panchalu	$\frac{16 \text{ men and } 16 \text{ women}}{16 \text{ days.}}$	× 159	=	159	159
Total				772	624

Read—also the following letter from A. C. TATE, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Ref. on C. No. 309-F., dated Thavakal, 28th June 1897:—

With reference to paragraph 8 of B.P., No. 309, dated 22nd April 1897, I have the honour to state that a report on the subject has been submitted to the Board by the Special Deputy Collector in charge of Weavers' Relief Operations direct as the matter pertains to all Deccan districts.

2. As reported by the Special Deputy Collector, it is impossible to ascertain the actual number of persons benefited by the advances as the weavers often employ coolies to help them either owing to the absence of sufficient number of members in their families or to other causes, and it will be a laborious task to ascertain the number employed at each loom from time to time. The information thus obtained cannot pretend to be accurate and thus the labour spent in procuring it will be incommensurate with the advantage derivable from it. The Board has itself recognised the impossibility of ascertaining the exact number of persons working at each loom—*vide* B.P., Mis. No. 4152, dated 8th June 1897.

3. I think, therefore, that the probable number of weavers relieved by the advances may be estimated in the manner suggested by the Special Deputy Collector.

Resolution—No. 594, dated 27th August 1897.

Collectors will, in future, calculate the number of weavers receiving relief by multiplying the average daily receipt of woven cloths of each kind during the week by the number of operators allowed by the task-table to weave one cloth of that kind in one day. The latter factor may be found thus:—If the weaving of x cloths requires the work of a men for p days, b women for q days, and c children for r days, the number of operators required to weave one cloth in one day is $\frac{a p}{x}$ men, $\frac{b q}{x}$ women, and $\frac{c r}{x}$ children.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To Collectors of affected districts, except Górávari.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

ORDER—No. 796, Revenue, dated 18th September 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Famine Commissioner.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

40 Copies.

Not sent to Press

Returned for signature

Despatched to press

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

N.B.

- A = Print in full.
- U = Not to be printed.
- P = Print only at copy.
- Q = Print heading only.