

380

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-000380

AcN

**SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S LIBRARY
PUNE 411 004
FOR INTERNAL CIRCULATION**

To be returned on or before the last date stamped below.

15 APR 1999

THE
FAMINE CAMPAIGN IN
SOUTHERN INDIA

VOLUME II.

LONDON: PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

THE
FAMINE CAMPAIGN IN
SOUTHERN INDIA

(MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCE OF MYSORE)

1876-1878

BY

WILLIAM DIGBY

HONORARY SECRETARY INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. II.

LONDON
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
1878

Y : 4353:67.210R23,

A8 7E-2

380

CONTENTS

OF

THE SECOND VOLUME.



PRIVATE CHARITY.

CHAPTER I.

HINDUISM AND CHARITY.

	PAGE
Charitable nature of Hindus—Comparison between English and Indian pauperism—Will India need a poor law?—Problem of support of pauper life in the East—Professional beggars—Native charity being indiscriminate, much utterly wasteful—The Hindu family system—Christianity and pauperism—Would the Christianism of India render poor law inevitable?—Reasons for a belief in the affirmative—How this may be avoided—English Church systems unsuitable for India—Two courses open to the Indian Government—Panaceas against famine	1-9

CHAPTER II.

INDIA HELPING HERSELF.

General effort prior to appeal to England—I. *Bombay*—Effort at Sholapur—Normal poverty—Labour at the Morarjee Goculdass Mills—Public meeting at a Parsee Baronet's house—Mode of relief through selling grain without profit—Formation of the Deccan and Khandeish committee—Meetings at Ahmednuggur and Poona—Speech by Lord Mark Ker—The Sarvajanic Sabha—The Bombay cattle saving fund—Mr. Morarjee Goculdass an Indian of the right sort—First establishment in Sholapur of day nurseries—Infantile dignity and independence—A comparison by a Native Journal—A good Sunday's work—Inside a day nursery; food distribution in the evening—Scenes on the roadside—Pilgrimage over at eleven P.M.—Aid to distressed agriculturists—The Sarva-

	PAGE
Janik Sabha's distributing agencies—The Bombay anna fund—The Maharaja Scindia's bounty—The Hon. Mr. Gibbs's depreciation of private charity (11-26)—II. <i>Madras</i> —Private efforts in Madras city in October-December, 1876—Generosity of doubtful value, food being inferior—The town relief placed under police administration—Efforts in the large towns of the Presidency—Scheme of the President of the Municipal Commission—Assisting Gosha females—Voluntary taxation of rice traders at Cuddapah—Desire to commit suicide without offending the Deity or the Rev. J. Davies Thomas—Government moiety to private subscriptions—Instructions to native officials by Mr. Pennington—Relief in a fitful fashion (16-34)—III. <i>Mysore</i> —Private and Government operations proceeding side by side	10-34

CHAPTER III.

THE APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

Meeting of the directors of the Monegar Choultry—Great suffering among the high caste poor reported—Question referred to Government, and by Government passed on to Municipal Commission—Subscriptions to be sought from the public—Mistake in agency employed—A desultory discussion—Fulfilling one's duty to the poor—Formation of eight divisional committees—Proposal for an appeal to England negatived—Prosecution of the idea by mover—Resolution for submission to committee—Obstacles interposed—Meeting held—Reasons urged for appealing to England—Requisition to the Sheriff of Madras—Resolutions passed—Telegram to *The Times*—Nomination of executive committee and other officials—Draft appeal by the Bishop of Madras—The movement in England hangs for want of a start—Meeting of executive committee—Urgent appeal sent to Lord Mayor of London and several provincial mayors—Initiation of the movement by Sir Thomas White—The first 'cash' contribution—Subscriptions from the Royal family, 'Old Indians,' and others—Appointment of Mansion House committee—Response to the appeal in India—The good example of Baroda—Deliberations of general committee as to objects of relief—Definition of objects—Attempt to form local committees in the Mofussil—Stoppage of proposed meeting in Calcutta—Misapprehensions of Government of India—Indignation and excitement in Madras—Act XVI, of 1877—An Act against humanitarian practice—The Viceroy's arrival at Madras—A conversation on the railway platform—Lord Lytton and private charity—Defiant attitude and messages of the executive committee—'Action of Supreme Government unaccountable'—The question of private charity forced upon the Viceroy and the Duke—Message to Lord Mayor of London—The *Gazette of India Extraordinary*: collection of private subscriptions—Unsatisfactory correspondence—Aid to Bombay and Mysore—Appointment of delegates to distressed

	PAGE
districts—Good work of relief committees—Usefulness of Sessions Judges—Proportionate allotment of funds—Task of organisation complete—Prompt distribution advocated—Prospects of the season	
—Donation of 10,000 rs. from the Viceroy	35-83

CHAPTER IV.

THE COLLECTING COMMITTEES: THE MANSION HOUSE.

Simple procedure of the Mansion House committee—Telegrams from Madras committee to London—Sympathy of subscribers—Letter from Miss Florence Nightingale—Appeal to United Kingdom of Mansion House committee—Sources of supply—Incidents of generosity—‘Isn't the famine over yet, Auntie? I think it is’—Money received at the rate of 10,000*l.* per day—‘A splendid instance of national sympathy’—Letter from the Governor of Madras—Stoppage of subscriptions on November 5—Cordiality between collecting and disbursing committees 84-96

LANCASHIRE.

Eager response to appeal from Lancashire—Broadness of sympathy—Letter from Mr. Steinthal—Practical views regarding prevention of famines—Amount contributed—The Bolton and Blackburn contributions—Letter from the Bishop of Manchester—A good example by the *employés* of the Rhodes Printing Works—Suggestions from Blackburn 96-99

SCOTLAND.

Great interest in Edinburgh—Energetic efforts of Lord Napier and Ettrick, and Dr. George Smith—Public meetings—Formation of committee—Review of work done, with description of means used—Amounts contributed by private charity in previous famines—Glasgow and Greenock contributions 99-105

THE COLONIES.

Movement in Australia—Meetings at Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and elsewhere—Contribution per head of population—Great generosity of the Australian people—Incidents in collection in South Australia—Largest individual donation from Victoria—Other colonies contributing—Donation of 5*l.* from the Norfolk Islanders 105-109

CONTRIBUTIONS IN INDIA.

Donations from Native Princes—Regimental contributions 109

PRINCIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN LONDON.	PAGE
Donations from the Royal family, wealthy Companies, &c.—Subscriptions from towns in Great Britain—The Colonies—Church and Chapel collections over 100l.	110-119

CHAPTER V.

THE DISTRIBUTING COMMITTEES: INCIDENTS IN THE WORK OF RELIEF.

Record of labours of local committees very voluminous—Mode of distribution adopted in Tripature and Uttengerry taluks—Copy of instructions to relief agents prepared by the Dindigul committee—Testimony of the Government of India to the good work done by the various committees—Nature of relief afforded: in Dindigul, in Coimbatore, taluk by taluk—Extortion by village officials discovered and checked in Trichinopoly—Interesting reports from relief agents in Kalastri—Decayed gentry in Tanjore—Distribution in Mysore—A page from a delegate's note book (F. Rowlandson)—Scenes by the wayside (Rev. J. Herrick)—Extreme wretchedness (F. Rowlandson)—A day's work by an honorary secretary (Rev. J. E. Clough)—Difficulties in distribution (Rev. E. Lewis)—Taluk triumvirates (W.H. Glenny)—An audacious suggestion (F. Rowlandson)—Suffering among classes beyond the scope of Government operations (Dr. Cornish)—Horrors of the famine (W. Yorke)—Female nakedness (F. Rowlandson)—Insect pests in the fields—The patience of the people (E. Forster Webster)—Disappointments; gratitude (Rev. J. E. Clough)—Gratitude (Rev. T. P. Adolphus)—Extortion by village officials (W. H. Glenny)—Dislike to relief camps (F. Rowlandson)—The goodness of the poor towards each other (Dr. Cornish)—Practical Help (W. A. Howe)—Personal investigation of relief lists (J. Lee Warner)—The inadequacy of funds (I. W. Yorke, 2. J. Lee Warner)—A lively sense of gratitude (Dr. Cornish)—Absurd scenes (W. H. Glenny)—Unselfish children (F. Rowlandson)—A selfish reason (F. Rowlandson)—Typical cases of distress (Rev. J. M. Strachan)—Real charity by the taluk triumvirate (W. H. Glenny)—Evil of indiscriminate charity (W. H. Glenny)—Scene in a relief camp (Rev. J. H. Strachan)—From drought to deluge (J. Lee Warner)

	120-164
--	---------

THE 1-lb RATION.

CHAPTER I.

THE QUANTITY OF FOOD NECESSARY TO SUPPORT LIFE.

	PAGE
Different opinions as to quantity necessary—The Behar experience of 1873-4—The Duke of Argyll favouring the larger estimate—Bombay arrangement of Professional and Civil Agency rates—Madras Board of Revenue estimate—1½ lbs. of grain and a moiety for condiments prescribed—Madras Government raise minimum to 1½ lbs. plus moiety—Argument by Mr. Price in favour of high allowance of 2 lbs. per diem—Sir Richard Temple's proposal to reduce the ration—Objections of the Madras Government—Adoption of the rate as an experiment	165-174

CHAPTER II.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE DELEGATE AND DR. CORNISH.

Great outcry against the 1-lb. ration—*Protest by Dr. Cornish*—Statement of enquiries made in past years in India—Physiological needs of the adult human body—Effect of insufficient food—Result of insufficient nutriment not immediately apparent—Difficulty of recovering the starving—*Sir Richard Temple's reply*—The argument for economy pressed—Abstract scientific theories of little use, as Indian populations have existed though neglecting them—The practical question stated—The ration declared to be equal to the work done on it—The ration intended for an individual, not to be shared with non-workers—Preconceived physiological theories derided—*Sir Richard Temple's further reply*—Result of examining the 'Madras Manual of Hygiene'—Experience of soldiers alleged to favour reduced ration—Also the ration of the British soldier in troop-ships—Dr. Cornish's motives commended—*The Sanitary Commissioner's rejoinder*—Complaint in Dr. Cornish's covering letter—The two courses before the Sanitary Commissioner—The Delegate of 1877 contrasted with the Delegate of 1873-4—Inconsistency proved—European experience not fully trusted to—Indian enquiries available—Protest against experiments on large bodies of people on works—Sudden changes and fluctuations in the *personnel* of gangs—Sunday wage and sustenance for non-workers granted—The anticipated saving by new scheme not probable—Results of careful experiment—Weighings indicate much wasting—The scientific argument tested—General experience an unsafe guide—The dietary of native soldiers on foreign service a mistake—Terrible sickness in the Burmese wars—Mistake in the 'Madras Manual of Hygiene'—Half rations and the result—Actual facts furnished by the famine—Effect of privation on the people—Death-rate in Madras and other camps—

	PAGE
Mortality in famine districts—Mortality in municipalities—Registered deaths—Two points of view: the health officials the commanding officers— <i>Short reply of Sir Richard Temple</i> —Aid to non-workers and the Sunday wage always contemplated—Sir Richard satisfied from personal investigation the reduced ration was sufficient—Seeing is believing—Distinction between people employed on works and in camps—If the ration proved insufficient Sir Richard ready to remove it—‘Last words’ by Dr. Cornish	175-210

CHAPTER III.

EVIDENCE PRO ET CON AS TO THE SUFFICIENCY OF THE RATION.

Consideration by the Madras authorities of the working of the reduced ration—Decision deferred for further enquiry and investigation—Orders for special care to be taken of people who were failing in condition—Discretion allowed to responsible officers—Reports on the ration; 1. W. H. Glenny; 2. Dr. Cornish; 3. Surgeon-Major Ross; 4. W. B. Oldham; 5. W. H. Glenny; 6. J. H. Master; 7. C. Raghava Rao; 8. Murugesem Mudaliyar; 9. Dr. Cornish; 10. Surgeon W. G. King; 11. F. J. Price; 12. R. S. Benson; 13. E. V. Beeby; 14. J. D. Gribble; 15. R. W. Barlow; 16. Dr. Cornish—A Bombay Journalist’s opinion—*Surgeon-Major Townsend’s Report*—History of the rations adopted in Madras—Question not to be decided on physiological grounds—Want of accurate information in India—Inspection of labourers on works at Adoni, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Vellore—Conclusion come to that the wage should not be raised—*Surgeon-Major Lyon’s Memorandum*—Diet tables and food analyses—*Dr. Cornish’s reply to Mr. Lyon*—Relation between weight and capacity for assimilating food—‘Yond’ Cassius has a lean and hungry look.’—Incorrect issues raised—Dietary difficulties in Madras jails—Condition of people subjected to slow starvation—Subsistence scale of diet perilously low—Public opinion opposed to continuance of low ration—Order of Madras Government raising the ration—*Evidence in favour of reduced ration*—Testimony of Bombay Officers; 1. R. E. Candy; 2. T. S. Hamilton; 3. A. F. Woodburn; 4. A. B. Fforde; 5. Apaji Raogi; 6. E. P. Robertson—Conclusion of Bombay Government that Professional and Civil Agency rates safe and sufficient

	211-246
--	---------

CHAPTER IV.

THE QUESTION STILL TO BE SETTLED.

The two opinions held about sufficiency of 1-lb. ration—The question yet to be decided—Experience of the Poor Fund committee at

	PAGE
Belgaum—A good day's work for a good day's wage—A parallel with England—Sufficient wage from an economic point of view—Sir Bartle Frere on the effects of privation on individuals—Famine policy tested by proportion of deaths	247-252

APPENDIX A.

Contribution to <i>Times of India</i> on the result of an experiment with reduced ration in Bombay prisons	253-256
--	---------

APPENDIX B.

Correspondence between Dr. Cornish and Sir R. Christison on the sufficiency of the Temple wage and ration	256-260
---	---------

THE RAILWAYS.

Quantity of grain imported by sea—Conveyance to the distressed districts—The Railways proved the saviour of Southern India—Arrangements made for special traffic—The late Chairman of the London and North Western Railway—His Grace's control of the traffic—Dissatisfaction of the mercantile community—Statement of the mercantile case—Increased price of grain owing to defective arrangements—What was expected in August 1877 of the railways—Quantities of grain carried—Illustrative tabular returns—Railway extension an important feature in the famine policy of the future	261-272
---	---------

'FREE' TRADE IN FAMINE TIMES.

Government unable to profitably compete with private trade—Its duty confined to making a good road, keeping an honest policeman, and finding the people means of purchasing	273-278
---	---------

RELIEF CAMPS.

A district's management of its famine problem—Coimbatore taken as example—Preparations at the end of 1876—Road repairs and sanitary improvement—Efforts of private charity at an early stage—Closed camps; their drawbacks—Pressure upon Government officers—Practice adopted for relief purposes generally—Luxuries preferred to necessaries—Relief camp imprisonment—

	PAGE
The object and aims of a relief camp (as described in Mr. Elliott's Famine Code)—Only cooked food given—Working of a camp—Duties of officers in charge— <i>Narrative of Camp Mismanagement by a Non-Official Gentleman</i> —A typical camp under native control—Bad feeding arrangements—A caste dispute—A day in camp bad for the caste people but good for the remainder—Sham applicants for relief—A village official caught pilfering—Loot of provisions not given out—Cheating with corpses—European supervision necessary in all camps—Quantity of food for sick subject of much discussion— <i>Report of two Surgeons-General (Drs. Gordon and G. Smith)</i> —A higher ration recommended—The terrible mortality in camps—Evidence furnished by camps in (1) Madras, (2) Salem, (3) North Arcot, (4) Cuddapah, (5) Bellary, (6) Nellore, (7) Chingleput, (8) Kurnool—Nature of diseases in camp—Chronic starvation a very deadly disease—A ludicrous incident—Tables showing mortality in camps	279-316

VILLAGE RELIEF AND VILLAGE AGENCY.

The village relief system in Madras in August 1877—Variety and intricacy of means to defraud—The fear of officials exhibited by villagers—The inevitable consequence of trusting village officers—Mr. R. Davidson on fraud and the impossibility of checking it—The Board of Revenue anticipating fraud—Difficulty of proving extortion—The money dole in villages—Close examination of the subject by the Viceroy and his advisers—Some of the means (sixteen) employed to defraud Government—Circumstances under which the money dole can be fairly given—Principles of village relief	317-329
--	---------

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) EMIGRATION.

Emigration as a panacea—Suggestion of the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Julius Vogel—Emigration ineffectual—British Burma as a land of relief for Madras—Correspondence between the Burma authorities, the Government of India, and the Madras Government—Failure of the Burma scheme—Emigration to Ceylon—Principles on which it is carried out in normal times—Mr. Lee Warner on emigration in 1877—The Ceylon Government wishing emigration to be stopped—Reply of the Madras Government	331-350
--	---------

(2) WEAVERS.

	PAGE
How Indian famines affect artisans—Consideration of position of weavers—Grants made by Government from time to time—Letter from Mr. Seshiah Sastri on and to Trichinopoly weavers—Wise charitable relief in Krishna district (Rev. A. D. Rowe)—Sir Richard Temple and the weavers	350-357

(3) SEED GRAIN.

Advances made by the Board of Revenue—Correspondence between Government and the Board—Suggestion of Sir William Robinson—Letters and telegrams from collectors—Advances made by the Board of Revenue—Grants from charitable funds	357-368
---	---------

(4) PRICKLY-PEAR AS FOOD FOR CATTLE.

Suggestion by a Bellary firm—Letter of the Board of Revenue—Experiments—Conclusions arrived at—Experiment in Mysore	368-375
---	---------

MORTALITY ARISING FROM THE FAMINE.

NOTE ON THE BOMBAY TEST CENSUS.

BY COL. MERRIMAN, R.E.

Census taken on January 19, 1878—Nine Collectorates affected—Purpose of the Census—Results of the Census—Death-rate in 1872	377-384
---	---------

APPENDIX TO COLONEL MERRIMAN'S NOTE.

Death-rate for the whole Presidency—Recorded death-rate during 1877—Migration rates—Conclusions come to by the Bombay Government	384-388
--	---------

MADRAS.

Partial census taken on March 15, 1878—Results—Remarks upon the results of the partial census— <i>Times</i> Correspondent's summary—Subject still <i>sub judice</i>	388-394
---	---------

APPENDICES.

A.	
INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., AS FAMINE DELEGATE	PAGE 397-405
B.	
MINUTE OF AUGUST 12 BY H.E. THE VICEROY	405-422
C.	
RULES OF THE NEW SYSTEM IN MADRAS	422-431
D.	
THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND RECEIPTS AND EXPENDI- TURE	432-435
MEMBERS OF THE MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE	436
E.	
SOUTHERN INDIA'S GRATITUDE	437-471
F.	
DAY NURSERIES	471-473
G.	
WILD PLANTS AND VEGETABLES USED FOR FOOD.	
1. Memorandum by Dr. Cornish; 2. List of Plants used in Madras Presidency (Dr. Shortt); 3. Wild Herbs used in the Kaladgi District, Bombay, during the Famine (J. M. Camp- bell, B.C.S., and Dr. Wellington Gray)	474-489
H.	
GOVERNMENT RELIEF OPERATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF CUD- DAPAH FROM FEBRUARY TO JUNE 1877	490-491
I.	
STATEMENT OF PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS DURING THE FAMINE 1876-77	To face 492

ILLUSTRATIONS IN VOL. II.



MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF FAMINE RELIEF FUND.	<i>Frontispiece</i>
MAP SHOWING THE OPERATIONS OF THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.	<i>To face p. 77</i>
FORSAKEN ! (By permission of the Proprietors of <i>The Graphic</i>) ..	119
FAMINE RELIEF CAMP, MONEGAR CHOULTRY, MADRAS (lithograph) ..	294

APPENDICES

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I. AS FAMINE DELEGATE.

From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (on a special mission).

Calcutta, January 16, 1877.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having been pleased to depute you on a special mission for the purpose of inspecting the districts suffering from scarcity in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and conferring personally with the Governments of those Presidencies regarding the measures which are being carried out, and which will have to be carried out, for the relief of distress, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations, indicating the general views of the Government of India on some of the more important questions with which you will have to deal.

2. I am to observe in the first place, that while it is the desire of the Government of India that every effort should be made, so far as the resources of the State admit, for the prevention of deaths from famine, it is essential in the present state of the finances that the most severe economy should be practised. The distress is so widespread, extending over 21 districts in the two Presidencies, and more or less affecting a population of 27,000,000, and threatens to be protracted for so many months, that the utmost care is necessary to restrict the expenditure to the absolute requirements of the case. Even, however, if financial considerations were less overpoweringly strong, it would still be true that a Government has no better right in times of scarcity than in other times to attempt the task of preventing all suffering, and of giving general relief to the poorer classes of the community. False and mischievous ideas on this subject have

become so prevalent, that the Government runs some risk of being charged with inhumanity when it declares that these are the principles by which it intends to be guided. The Governor-General in Council will not be deterred by such considerations as these from a course of action which he knows to be right. Everyone admits the evils of indiscriminate private charity, but the indiscriminate charity of a Government is far worse. The Government of India is resolved to spare no efforts which may be necessary and practicable, with reference to the means at its disposal, to save the population of the distressed districts from starvation, or from an extremity of suffering dangerous to life; but it will not sanction a course of action which must tend to demoralise the people themselves, who are passing through a time of temporary trial, and inevitably lead to the imposition of heavy and permanent burdens on the industry of the country. Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal. If the estimates of the local Governments are to be accepted, the relief of the existing scarcity in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, including loss of revenue, will not cost less than six and a half millions sterling. Considering that the revenues are barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Empire, and that heavy additional taxation is both financially and politically impracticable, we must plainly admit that the task of saving life, irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our power to undertake. The simple fact is this, that the recurrence of a few famines, such as that from which the country is now suffering, or such as that which occurred three years ago in Behar, would, if measures of relief were carried on upon that principle, go far to render the future government of India impossible. The embarrassment of debt, and the weight of taxation, consequent on the expenditure thereby involved, would soon become more fatal to the country than famine itself. Happily, however, the Government are not placed in any such dilemma. They believe that from the history of past famines, rules of action may be learnt which will enable them in the future to provide efficient assistance for the suffering people without incurring disastrous expenditure.

3. One of the first points which should engage your attention is the extent to which relief is given, and the principles on which it is afforded.¹ The numbers on the relief works are so great, that the

¹ Madras—	
On relief works	1,125,117
Fed gratuitously	119,363
Bombay—	
On relief works	1,244,480
	287,000
	<u>1,531,480</u>

Government of India see reason to apprehend that many persons must be employed to whom such relief is not absolutely essential, and who without it would have been able to maintain themselves, at all events for some time to come. The Governor General in Council does not for a moment doubt the reality of the calamity that has fallen upon the country, a calamity which unhappily threatens to become ere long still more disastrous. But it is necessary to remember that the mere collection of enormous numbers of people on relief works in seasons of scarcity is in itself no sufficient proof of serious actual suffering. If relief works are carried on upon wrong principles; if labour is not strictly exacted from all who are physically able to work; if proper supervision is wanting, and people find that they can obtain, almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain, there is hardly any limit to the numbers who even in prosperous times may be attracted to them. 'When,' as Sir George Campbell has observed, 'a lax system is established, and everyone down to the merest child gets paid for the merest pretence of work, with probably a good many abuses besides, the thing becomes too attractive, the whole country tends to come on the works, the numbers threaten to be absolutely overwhelming. The people, too, become demoralised; works where real work is exacted are deserted, and many evils follow.' A good illustration of this may be found in the official narrative of the scarcity of 1873-74 in the North-Western Provinces. 'In a season of considerable pressure, but not of absolute famine, the relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti were for some weeks daily thronged by more than 200,000 men, women, and children, who found an attraction in the light work, in the liberty of going at night to their houses after attending a sort of vast pic-nic during the day, and in the wages earned at a time when ordinarily they had no employment in the fields, and had to live on their harvest savings. But when the wages were cut down to a mere subsistence allowance, when a full day's labour was insisted on, and when the liberty of living at their homes was threatened, these immense crowds melted away as rapidly as they had collected, and it was found that there was hardly anyone who really stood in need of relief.' The Governor-General in Council does not assert that a similar condition of things now exists in any of the districts of Madras or Bombay, but the matter is one which requires the most careful observation.

4. The general principles on which operations for the relief of famine in India should be conducted, have been established beyond question by past experience. When, as may easily happen at the commencement of a period of distress, it is a matter of doubt whether serious scarcity is actually threatening a tract of country, it may be

desirable, in the first instance, to open, as a tentative measure, small and well-supervised local works. The Government may thus avoid the risk of finding itself committed to serious expenditure on large public works which there was no immediate necessity for undertaking. It was for reasons of this kind that the Government of India, at the commencement of the present scarcity, and while still in doubt regarding the extent to which relief operations might ultimately become necessary, thought it right, both in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, to encourage, in the first instance, the organisation of works of a local character in preference to those of greater magnitude. But when it becomes no longer a matter of doubt that serious scarcity is impending, and that relief will have to be provided upon an extensive scale, the great difficulty of insuring adequate supervision for numerous scattered works renders it necessary to resort to large works on which large gangs of labourers can be employed, and on which adequate labour tests can be exacted. As soon, therefore, as it is clear that the Government will have to undertake serious measures for the relief of scarcity, no time should be lost in giving to the people, to the greatest extent practicable, the means of employment on large public works. Such works supply the means of subsistence to the able-bodied poor; they prevent, instead of merely relieving, distress.

5. In choosing such works it is obviously of great importance that those selected shall be of a permanently useful and remunerative character; for it is in the last degree unsatisfactory that when the necessity for employing great multitudes of people is forced upon the Government, their labour, which might have been devoted to works which would have conferred lasting benefit on the country, should be thrown away. The works should also be such as are calculated to absorb, in comparison with their entire cost, a sufficient proportion of labour during the anticipated period of famine. They need not always be in the distressed districts, or near the homes of the people who require relief. When railways or other thoroughly good means of communication are available, it may sometimes be easier and wiser to carry the people to the works and to their food, than to carry the food to the people. Temporary migration from their homes has always, in times of scarcity, been the natural and one of the best remedies to which the people have had recourse, and the organisation of public works in places where food is plentiful, and to which access is not difficult from the distressed districts, may in some cases be more useful than works at places where the supply of food is already insufficient. No apprehension need be felt that the people will not return to their homes when the period of distress has passed away. It will be for you to consider how far these principles are being acted on, and

if necessary to recommend to the local Governments the discontinuance of any works, or system of works, which, in your opinion, cannot be usefully proceeded with.

6. When, by undertaking large public works, employment has been provided for the able-bodied poor, it may still be necessary, even before the pressure of famine has become extreme, to afford means of support to persons who are physically unable to give a full amount of labour in return for the wages they receive. These must either be employed in poor-houses or on roads and other easy work, every effort being made to prevent relief being given to anyone who does not really require it. It has often been found a most useful test of actual distress to insist, when charitable relief is necessary, that it shall ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food.

7. It should be added that when distress becomes extreme, and a state of absolute famine has been reached, that large public works may become insufficient to afford relief to the numbers of people in need of it. At such a time the Government may be driven to set up relief works near the homes of the people on a scale inconsistent with careful supervision or searching tests. Such measures as may be practicable must then be adopted for reducing to a minimum the inevitable evils that will then arise. The Governor General in Council leaves it to you to communicate to the local Governments the results of your own experience in regard to this very difficult part of the question.

8. A very satisfactory feature in the course taken by the Bombay Government in dealing with the present famine is their adherence to the principle of non-interference with private trade, which up to the present time they have acted on with marked success. In Madras a different policy has been observed. At an early stage in the scarcity, the Government of Madras contracted through a local firm for a supply of 30,000 tons of grain, to be used as a reserve to meet deficiencies in the local markets. Applications for authority to make further similar purchases have since been received, but have not been sanctioned, the Government of India being of opinion that such purchases are seriously calculated to discourage the operations of private trade, and to increase, instead of diminishing, the difficulty of procuring the supplies which will be necessary to augment the deficient food supply of the Presidency. Enquiry has been made whether this objection would apply to the Government advertising for tenders for the supply and delivery of grain in the immediate neighbourhood of certain works on which gangs of labourers are employed at a distance from all local markets. The answer must of course be in the negative. There is no more objection to such purchases than there is to the Government

making purchases through the commissariat for the troops. The objection is to the Government entering into transactions which may excite apprehensions on the part of traders, that the Government are about to take their place, and so to disarrange the bases on which they found their calculations of profit. This objection is especially applicable to purchases of a secret character. In such cases the fact that the Government are in the market is almost certain to become known, and thereupon doubts are raised as to the nature and extent of the transaction, and private trade is paralysed. In regard not only to this but all other matters connected with the management of famines, the general rule should be that the operations of the Government, and the reasons on which those operations are based, shall receive full and complete explanation and publicity.

9. One of your most important duties in connection with the present state of things in the Madras Presidency will be to ascertain how far private trade, if left perfectly unfettered, may be counted on to supply the wants of that Presidency. As at present informed, the Governor General in Council entertains a strong opinion that the supply of that Presidency from foreign sources, such as Burma, Bengal, &c., should be left altogether to private trade, and that the intention of the Government so to act should be widely made known, together with full and frequent information regarding the prices of food grains and other articles of consumption in the distressed and other districts. It is possible, however, that in certain localities at a distance from the lines of railway and from large markets, it may be requisite for the Government to intervene by making purchases at the nearest local depôt to which the trade will convey the grain. In such cases, where the local trade, from whatever cause, is not active, the direct intervention of the Government may probably tend rather to facilitate than to discourage the importation of grain, by affording confidence to the trade that importations will find a certain purchaser. Finally, it must not be overlooked that there is a great advantage in paying labourers on relief works in money, wherever and so long as this mode of relief is practicable.

10. The Governor General in Council would have hoped that it was hardly necessary to impress upon local officers the importance of exercising no interference of any kind with the object of reducing the price of food; but cases have come to his notice which show that a warning on this point may not be uncalled for. It is obvious that, especially in a time of scarcity, nothing could be more mischievous than such interference, and that high prices, by reducing consumption and encouraging the importation of fresh supplies of food, are not only necessary but highly beneficial.

11. Another matter of importance is the question of transport of grain, both on the railways and to parts of the country with which the existing means of communication are insufficient, as well as of providing additional facilities for landing it at the ports. These matters, the Government of India have reason to believe, have not been at all overlooked by the local Governments, but it is probable that your experience will enable you to offer valuable suggestions on the subject.

12. There is one other subject to which the Governor General in Council thinks it desirable to refer, not because it is one with which you will have at present in any way to deal, but because he wishes to place you generally in possession of the views which are held by the Government of India on all the more serious questions connected with the treatment of Indian famines.

You will observe that his Excellency in Council, in my letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 5 A., dated the 5th instant, has laid down the principle that if any great irrigation works or other works of local and provincial importance, involving heavy future responsibilities for their completion and maintenance, be undertaken, certain rules will be held applicable, which will hereafter be prescribed, in regard to the enforcement of provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for extraordinary public works. This is not a convenient time for entering into a full discussion of these questions, but his Excellency in Council desires to take the present opportunity of declaring his opinion not only that the main portion of the charges incurred on public works which protect the people against famine, and which add greatly to their wealth, should be borne by the people protected and benefited, and not by the general taxpayer, but also that every province ought, so far as may be practicable, to be held responsible for meeting the cost of the famines from which it may suffer. The Governor General in Council believes that until these principles are enforced, the only real security for wise and economical management will be wanting. When local Governments and local officers understand that the inevitable consequence of unnecessary expenditure will be the imposition of heavy burdens upon their own people, and not upon those of other provinces, a powerful and most useful check upon extravagance will have been established. On this subject the opinions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India have been expressed in a passage which may properly be quoted here: '—

¹ Despatch from Secretary of State to Government of India, No. 59 (Revenue), dated November 25, 1875.

‘There is a further point, though not one to fall within the scope of such an enquiry as that which you have directed to be made, which should, in my opinion, be carefully considered by your Excellency’s Government before the questions that arise in connection with the occurrences of 1873–74 can be regarded as fairly met. I refer to the proper incidence of the charges that are necessarily incurred in providing for the requirements of the population of a district in a period of drought. However plain may be the primary obligation on the State to do all that is requisite and possible towards preserving the lives of the people under such circumstances, it would be most unwise to overlook the great danger of tacitly accepting, if not the doctrine, at least the practice, of making the general revenues bear the whole burden of meeting all local difficulties or of relieving all local distress, and of supplying the needful funds by borrowing in a shape that establishes a permanent charge on the general revenues for all future time. In Bengal, where (as the Lieutenant Governor observes in reference to the objections of the Government in relation to emigration) the beneficial interest of the Government in the land is limited by the permanent settlement, these considerations are of special and more pressing application.

‘The question which is thus raised, of how to make local resources aid in meeting local wants, is no doubt one of great difficulty and complexity, particularly in a country like India. But the difficulty of providing any satisfactory solution of it should not be allowed to obscure the perception of its vital importance to the future well-being of the country, as well as of the troubles to the Government and the demoralisation of the people which must necessarily result from postponing too long the introduction of some system under which shall be suitably recognised the undoubted responsibility which rests on the people themselves to provide for their own support and well-being. The duty of the State does not extend further than to see that the needful means are supplied for giving effect to this principle, and for distributing the local burdens arising from its practical application in the manner which shall be most equitable and least onerous to those who have to bear them.’

The manner in which these principles shall be carried into practical effect is under the consideration of the Government. It is sufficient at present to say that the Governor General in Council is of opinion that they ought to be kept in view in connection with the present scarcity, and that a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the permanent charges which relief operations now in progress may

entail ought to be borne by the Presidencies in which the expenditure is being incurred.

13. The above are the only observations that the Government of India deem it at present necessary to place on record in connection with the onerous and delicate duty which you have undertaken : and they have been made, not so much with the view of advising you on a subject which you have probably studied more thoroughly than any other public officer in India, as for the purpose of furnishing you with a statement of the views of the Government of India, to which you can refer in your communications with the local Governments. I am directed, in conclusion, to convey to you the cordial thanks of the Governor General in Council for the promptitude with which on this, as on other occasions, you have responded to the call made upon you.

APPENDIX B.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

1. The summer rains of June and July have now failed, more or less, over many of the districts in Southern India, where the rainfall of 1876 was lamentably deficient. The severity of the situation is increased by the scantiness of the rainfall in western and northern India during the past six weeks. I desire to place on record my appreciation of the probable effect of these unanticipated circumstances on the condition of the people and the prospects of the Government. In so doing, I will endeavour to indicate my general views as to some of the measures required to prepare for a second year of famine if unhappily so terrible a calamity should overtake any large tract of Southern India.

2. The time has not come for the Government of India to review the famine operations of the year 1876-77 for the famine is still almost at its worst. But a short notice of the failure of last year's harvest, of the misfortunes thereby caused, and of the relief operations undertaken, is necessary to a proper understanding of the extreme gravity of the present situation.

3. The summer rains (south-west monsoon) of 1876 were extremely scanty over tracts belonging to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, to the State of Hyderabad, and to the Province of Mysore. Over these tracts, which contain a population of about twenty-six millions,

the summer rains yield the main rainfall of the year; they fill the irrigation tanks, and on them depends the safety of the main food crops. In the above-mentioned districts; therefore, the chief food crops of 1876 failed by reason of the shortness of the summer rains. But in the rest of the Madras country the main rainfall comes with the October rains (north-east monsoon); these rains were also very deficient, and so the irrigation tanks of the Madras districts remained dry, and the chief food crops failed. The fate of the Madras crops was thus partially in doubt until the middle of November.

4. The failure of the crops of a single year might not have caused a famine, if it had been confined to only one province, or to a few districts; for inter-communication, by railway and by road, is easy and cheap all over Southern India, and the surplus of one province would have supplied the deficiency of another. But last year the area of failure was so vast that famine prices were inevitable; and by the month of December 1876, food grains in the markets of Southern India were three times as dear as in ordinary years. The calamity pressed with special weight on some of the stricken districts (notably Bellary, Sholapur, parts of the Carnatic, and of Mysore), because the crops of one, or even two, preceding years had been short. In such districts food stocks were lower than usual, and the people had less money to buy food brought from a distance. In Bengal, Burma, Central and Northern India, the crops were happily good; food stocks were large; and there was plenty of grain to supply the stricken districts, if it could be carried thither, and if the people could afford to pay for it.

5. The policy of the Government of India, as declared after previous famines, was to give all possible facilities for the transport of grain to distressed districts; to abstain from interference with the grain trade, so long as that trade was active; to give relief wages to the destitute who would labour on useful public works; to relieve, gratuitously, under trustworthy supervision, the helpless poor, when the pressure of famine became extreme; and to avert death from starvation by the employment of all means practically open to the resources of the State and the exertions of its officers; but to discharge this duty at the lowest cost compatible with the preservation of human life from wholesale destruction. In the autumn of 1876, no general instructions were issued by the Government of India for the management of serious and widespread famine; nor until November was it certain, from the reports received by the Supreme Government, that positive famine was impending in the Madras districts.

6. From the month of September 1876 a large importation of grain from Northern India and Bengal into the distressed tracts began; and this traffic rapidly increased till, in the month of Decem-

ber, grain was landed by sea at Madras ; and was also consigned by railway, from the west, through Raichore (the westernmost limit of the Madras Railway), in much larger quantities than the railways could distribute, to the districts of the Madras Presidency, and of the Mysore province. From December up to the present time of writing private traders have kept consigning, month by month, into the interior of the famine districts, more grain than the railways from Madras, Beypore, Negapatam, and Raichore have been able to carry. This grain has come from Bengal, Burma, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Central India, and Scinde. Government has done much to facilitate the traffic ; and on one occasion only have Government operations interfered with private trade, namely, when 30,000 tons of grain were bought by the Madras Government at the beginning of the famine, and were carried into the interior of the country. To this extent the railway and cart power of the country was temporarily occupied by Government to the exclusion of private trade. These proceedings of the Madras Government were disapproved by the Government of India. Prices have been very dear, but from nowhere, until July 23, have we received reports that food cannot be had in the bazaars by those who can afford to pay for it. In some of the worst districts the imported food has sufficed for the needs of about one-third of the total population. The remaining two-thirds in such districts, and a much larger proportion in the less severely afflicted tracts, have subsisted on old stocks and on the yield of the petty crops that have been harvested even during this year of famine. The importation of grain by railway into the interior has not yet exceeded an average of about

2,200 tons a day into the interior of Madras and Mysore ;
1,000 " " " " the Bombay Presidency.

These figures do not include the large quantities of grain distributed into the interior by road or canal, from the port of Madras, and from the lesser ports on the Coromandel, Malabar, and Southern Mahratta coasts. There are in Central and Northern India and in Bengal large stocks of food, ready to go forward to the famine districts as soon as the railways can carry them.

7. At the outset of the famine operations there was general failure to employ the destitute poor on properly managed and useful public works. During November and December hundreds of thousands of people sought and obtained relief wages on works which were not of the highest utility, and on which there was no adequate professional supervision. For this result I fear that the orders of the Government of India, enjoining the employment of the people on petty works

near their homes, were in some degree responsible. In the Government despatch, conveying instructions for Sir Richard Temple's mission to the famine country, it was mentioned that small and well-supervised local relief works might properly be opened at the beginning of a period of distress, so long as there was doubt regarding the extent of scarcity ; but that, when measures of relief on a large scale became clearly necessary, great public works of a permanently useful type should be opened for the employment of relief labourers. The experience of the present famine—the friction, distress, and loss caused by the transfer of labourers from small to large works during February in the Bombay Presidency—and the difficulty of moving to large useful works any considerable proportion of the relief labourers in Madras has since convinced me of the impolicy of opening petty local relief works during the early stages of a scarcity. The orders directing the opening of small local works were modified in December, and it was subsequently laid down that relief labourers should be employed to the utmost extent possible on large useful works, under the direction of competent engineers. Meanwhile, before those orders had reached the local officers,

1,050,000 persons in the Madras districts,
266,000 " " Bombay districts,

were, in the beginning of January, receiving relief wages for labour that was generally inadequate on works that were often of little value.

8. During the month of January the manner of employing relief labourers changed greatly for the better in the Bombay districts, where the local Government utilised to the full its staff of engineers, and possessed a number of excellent irrigation schemes and other projects. During the same month Sir Richard Temple was deputed by the Government of India to visit the famine districts and to confer with the local Governments and their officers as to the best means of enforcing economy and system in relief operations. The admirable services rendered by Sir Richard Temple have already been acknowledged by the Government of India. It was found that vast numbers were in receipt of relief who, for a time at any rate, could support themselves. The relief wage rate was lowered, the number of petty relief works was reduced, and the supervision of relief labour was increased. In consequence of these measures the numbers of people on the relief works were at the end of April

In Madras districts 716,000 persons
In Mysore " 62,000 "

In Bombay, at the same time, the numbers had risen to 287,000. In Madras 11 per cent. of these labourers were employed on useful

works under professional supervision. In Bombay 90 per cent. were so employed. In Mysore 47 per cent. were on useful public works; but in Mysore the numbers on relief works were, in a way that has not been explained, reduced as the pressure of the famine increased; and large sums are now being spent on infructuous alms, instead of being devoted to improving by relief labour the many irrigation works of the province.

It is not supposed that the relief works managed by revenue officers are absolutely useless, or are wholly unsupervised; but I fear that much of the roadwork done under revenue officers can be of no lasting value, while its cost is from twice to twenty times the ordinary rates; whereas, on the other hand, the irrigation and railway works executed under professional supervision will be of permanent good in improving the country and averting future famines, while some of these works (so far as imperfect information has reached the Government of India) are being executed at only from 20 to 50 per cent. above ordinary rates. At the present time of writing the proportion of relief labourers employed under professional supervision on large works in Madras has risen by the latest returns to about 21 per cent. on the total number of workpeople.

10. Gratuitous relief on a large scale began early in the present famine. By the end of December there were in receipt of gratuitous relief

110,000 persons in the Madras districts			
3,000	"	"	Bombay "
30,000	"	"	Mysore "

These numbers were somewhat reduced in January and February, but since the end of February they have increased enormously, and have risen by the end of July to

839,000 in the Madras districts			
160,000	"	Bombay	"
151,000	"	Mysore	"

In Mysore the number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief is more than three times higher than the number of the relief labourers; and it appears that in this province relief works have not been properly managed. The persons on gratuitous relief in Madras and Bombay belong to three categories, thus:—

	Children of labourers on the relief works.	Persons fed at relief houses and relief camps.	Persons relieved at their homes through village agencies.
Madras (according to the latest detailed return for the beginning of July)	149,000	207,000	218,000
Bombay	93,000	66,000	

The Mysore returns do not distinguish the several classes of charitable relief. So long as relief wages are kept at subsistence rates, the small allowance of 3 pies ($\frac{3}{8}$ of a penny) per diem must be continued to the infant children of relief labourers. The inmates of relief camps, and the daily recipients of food at relief houses are ordinarily fit subjects for charity, provided that able-bodied people are drafted to relief works as soon as they are strong enough to labour. Relief through village agencies may become unavoidable where famine presses severely; but its administration must be carefully supervised in order that the needy may be really relieved, and that there may be as little fraud as possible. In Bombay, the numbers so relieved in each district vary according to the pressure of distress and the numbers on the relief works. But the figures for Madras lead to a belief that different systems are pursued in different districts: for instance, in Kurnool, where severe distress afflicted the whole district, only 5,519 persons were receiving village relief at the beginning of July; whereas in Salem, a part only of which district was severely distressed, 88,020 persons were on village relief.

11. In regard to the main object of relief operations, viz., the saving of human life, much, but not complete, success has been attained. In some tracts relief operations began too late; at centres of population like Madras and Bangalore, and on some of the roads leading to such centres, starvation deaths have occurred. The death-rate from cholera, dysentery, and such-like diseases has greatly increased over large areas. But, on the whole, the worst evils of famine have, so far, been successfully averted over the vast tracts visited by failure of crops. According to the standard of mortality during the Orissa famine, from three to five millions of people (instead of only half a million) must have died of famine in Southern India during the year 1877, if the guaranteed railways had not existed, and if Government had incurred no outlay on relief operations. Nothing of this sort has occurred, and on this result the Governments and the local officers, who have exerted themselves admirably, deserve the acknowledgments of the Government of India. I fear, however, it may hereafter be found that over large tracts relief operations were, for considerable periods, conducted without sufficient system, and without due regard to economy.

12. Regarding what is past, I have been obliged to say this much, because it is only after a consideration of the past that we can frame improved plans for the future. During the spring and early summer of 1877, it was hoped that the season might be favourable, that spring showers might bring forward some small extent of early food crop in June, that bountiful summer rains (south-west monsoon) would enable

the people to secure a large food harvest during August and September, and that favourable October rains (north-east monsoon) would fill the irrigation tanks, and restore plenty to the districts of the Madras Presidency. The October rains are not yet due; but our spring and summer hopes have been disappointed. Had they been fulfilled, there would have been no present need for special aid from the Government of India; some millions sterling would have been spent, there would have been some waste, but in the main the great object of all this expenditure would have been obtained, the difficulty would have been over, and the Government of India would, at the proper time, have placed on record for future guidance the lesson taught by the famine of 1877.

13. But, so far as the season has gone, our hopes have not been fulfilled; the spring showers came not; the summer rains have, until the last week of July, been very scanty and irregular; the main food crops of part of the black soil country in the Deccan are still in great jeopardy; it is feared that the unirrigated food crops of Madras and Mysore must be lost unless the good rain of the past week continues during August. The local officers report that already an unascertained but large proportion of these crops is dried up; the irrigation tanks of the Mysore country are still dry; and no fresh food crops can be reaped on any large scale in Southern India before December next. If there are favourable rains in August and September, and if the October rainfall (north-east monsoon) is full, then plenty may, perhaps, be restored by January 1878, though the people will feel the effects of the famine for some years to come. But even under the most favourable circumstances, the pressure of famine in many districts of Madras and Mysore cannot abate greatly before January 1878; at the best, the tension in Bombay may lessen in September, and may cease altogether in December. But unless the rainfall of August and September is unusually heavy, there must be another year of famine in parts of Bombay, of the Deccan, and over a great part of Mysore; for in none¹ of these tracts can a heavy downpour be expected in October.

¹ The rainfall statistics for parts of Southern India are not very complete. So far as they go, the meteorological returns give—

	Average rainfall in inches during the months of		
	June to September	October to December	The whole year
Poona	22½	6	31
Belgaum	36½	5	47½
Secunderabad	20	3	30
Bellary	11½	3	17
Bangalore	19	7½	34½
Mean of eight districts in Mysore	17	8	—

A great part of Bellary and Kurnool also, where the October rains are scanty, must suffer another famine if the summer rains are not plentiful during August and September; while, if the October rains, the main rainfall of the Madras littoral, should be scanty, there must be another year of famine over a great part of the Madras Presidency.

14. Thus, the present situation in Southern India is that, at the end of a season of famine, one of the great food crops of the present season is everywhere in jeopardy, and in some parts is almost irretrievably lost. Prices of food over the famine country are higher than ever—four or five times the ordinary rate. 2,500,000 people are being directly supported by State charity, of whom barely 450,000 are performing work that will have useful results. The present pressure of famine, and the present rate of expenditure (considerably above half a million sterling per month) cannot, at the best, be greatly lessened before December next; whereas, if the season turns out unfavourably in any part of the famine country, that tract, with its stocks already depleted, must suffer from a second year of famine more severe and more difficult than the year through which it is now passing.

15. The position in Southern India, grievous as it is, becomes much aggravated by the fact that the summer rains have hitherto been extremely scanty in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. Vast areas of these provinces are protected by irrigation; the surplus food in stock from the bounteous harvests of the last few

	Average rainfall in inches during the months of		
	June to September	October to December	The whole year
Madras City	15	29	48½
Salem	17	8½	34¾
Coimbatore	6	8½	21
Negapatam	9	24½	35½
Trichinopoly	12½	11½	29½
Madura	15	14½	26

It seems, therefore, that in the Deccan, and in the Ceded districts of Madras, the summer rainfall (south-west monsoon) is the mainstay of the crops; that in Mysore the heavy rain which fills the tanks and saturates the soil comes with the summer monsoon, but that the October (north-east) monsoon also gives a considerable rainfall, especially in the south of the province; and that in the districts of the Madras littoral the October monsoon yields the main rainfall of the year.

Though the north-east monsoon may be merely the rebound of the rain clouds which travel up the Bay of Bengal with the south-west winds, still we need not fear that scanty summer rains in Madras must necessarily be followed by equally scanty October rains. For the cloud currents which have this year shed plentiful summer rains over Burma and Bengal may return with the north-east winds to water the Madras littoral.

years is said, in the Punjab at any rate, to be very great; the autumn crop in these provinces has not yet been lost; and the seed time of the main food crop is yet to come. There is no present ground for fearing actual famine in Northern India, although I fear there may be serious scarcity and suffering in some districts; but the surplus food available for export thence to the famine country will be greatly reduced. In Bengal, Burma, and Central India there is, according to present prospects, no reason to anticipate that the winter crops will not be full ones. But the main crops of Bengal and Burma can hardly be estimated before October, at earliest.

16. The prospect in Southern India, more especially in Madras and Mysore, is, therefore, as serious as it could possibly be. If a second famine has to be encountered over this large portion of the Empire, the duty of saving the lives of the people, and of utilising to the utmost the vast expenditure which must be incurred, will impose on both the Supreme and local Governments an arduous and gigantic task as any Government could be called upon to undertake. Before entering on this task, it may be well to state shortly what are, in my opinion, the main principles which Government should follow on an occasion of this kind. Many of these principles were laid down by the Government of India in its instructions to Sir Richard Temple, but I think it desirable to repeat them.

17. In the first place, the Government of India, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, and of the people of India and England, are resolved to avert death from starvation by the employment of all means practically open to the resources of the State, and to the exertions of its officers. Thus far, there can be no room for doubt or difference of opinion.

18. When harvests fail in an Indian province, considerable old stocks of food are left in the hands of the landholding and mercantile classes, but these stocks are often held back from sale. Markets have therefore to be supplied with grain imported from a distance. I consider that, except under most peculiar and exceptional circumstances, the function of supplying the demand for imported grain can be best and, indeed, alone discharged by private trade, and that private trade should be left to do its work in this respect with as little interference from Government as practicable. The Government and its officers should, however, give all possible information, and should give where necessary additional facilities to private trade. Early and correct information as to prices and means of carriage should be published. The carrying power of railways and canals leading into the famine tracts should be reinforced; tolls and other restraints on free intercommunication should be removed; roads into the interior should be

improved and kept in order ; rates of railway or other carriage might be reduced ; and, in cases of extreme necessity, temporary railways or tramways might be laid down from main railway lines into populous tracts, whereto means of communication failed or were insufficient. These will, indeed, be the most useful of all works if we have to meet another year of famine. Grain required by Government for alms to the helpless poor, or for labourers on relief works, or for any tract where supplies were deficient, should be obtained through the trade at or near the local markets, and should not be imported from a distance by Government itself. Experience has shown that Government operations in the grain market disorganise and paralyse private trade to an extent out of all proportion to the operations themselves. Moreover, where the carrying power of a country by rail, canal, or cart, is limited and is fully utilised, Government grain importations must necessarily displace a corresponding quantity of privately imported grain. My view, therefore, is that under no circumstances which are likely to occur ought the Government itself to engage in the business of importing grain. Free and abundant private trade cannot co-exist with Government importation. Absolute non-interference with the operations of private commercial enterprise must be the foundation of our present famine policy. Trade towards the famine country from Bengal and Northern and Central India is at present active, and there is every reason to believe that the Indian sources of supply are still considerable. But even if these should fail the interference of the Government would be a ruinous error. It could only have the effect of decreasing the total amount of food available, and thus aggravating the catastrophe. I am confident that more food, whether from abroad or elsewhere, will reach Madras if we leave private enterprise to itself than if we paralyse it by Government competition. These remarks refer to the famine we are now dealing with. I do not of course intend to assert that famines cannot occur in which Government interference for the importation of food may not be absolutely necessary. Indeed, the Orissa famine was one of those cases.

19. Before scarcity of food deepens into famine, there is a large and increasing section of the population who are out of work and have no means of buying food at dear rates. It is the policy of Government to employ such people on relief works, and my view is that relief employment at a subsistence rate of wage should be provided on large, fully supervised works, which will be of permanent benefit to the country. The advantage of large works of this kind over petty local works is twofold. Firstly, the obligation to do a full day's work at a low rate of wage and to go some distance to work keeps from seeking relief people who can support themselves other-

wise; and secondly, the money expended on such works bequeaths permanent benefits to the country.

20. On this point the following passages from Sir Richard Temple's excellent report of his recent mission to the distressed tracts of Southern India are very valuable. When discussing the lessons to be deduced from Indian famine experience, he writes :—

'It seems to me that from these events we forcibly and positively learn :—

'To determine beforehand, as soon as any forecast of the coming distress can be made, the large public works upon which relief labour can be employed and upon which task-work can be exacted or piece-work established under professional supervision.

'To notify generally, and to intimate to all concerned, especially to the civil officers, the particular public works to which the relief labourers in each distressed district are to be drafted.

'To organise an engineering staff in readiness for undertaking vigorously these particular public works when the time for active operation shall arrive, and to prepare for devoting to this purpose all the professional establishments which can be obtained.

'To prohibit absolutely, in the beginning of the distress, the opening of petty works under civil officers, or non-professional establishments, among the villages close to the homes of the people.

'To refuse relief to strong able-bodied persons of both sexes in any form, save employment on the large public works.

'To allow petty village works to be opened only when severe and wide-spread distress has declared itself at a comparatively advanced stage in any district, or part of a district, and even then to reject all, save those who cannot reasonably be expected to proceed to the large public works—in short, to reserve these petty works for the weakly, the sickly, the advanced in life, and for those who have any just claim for indulgence.

'To keep the wages on relief works at the lowest rate compatible with the health of the labourers; this being necessary, not only in the interests of economy, but also to prevent demoralisation of the people.'

I do not think it would be possible to define more clearly than is done in the foregoing extracts, those principles which seem to me the right ones for the organisation of famine relief works.

21. At the beginning of a famine there are some, and before the end of a famine there will be many, people who, from physical infirmity, or from social custom, or from some other reason, are unable

to earn wages on relief works, and who have no means of buying food. For persons of this class the State must, when the sources of private benevolence are dry, provide gratuitous relief, if it undertakes to provide for them at all; an undertaking which, if it assumes wide dimensions, must impose upon the State operations of peculiar difficulty and delicacy. For it is the inevitable tendency of all gratuitous relief afforded by the State, if it be not supervised and restricted with the most scrupulous exactitude, to intrude injuriously on the field of relief labour, and thus demoralise large masses of the population. Such relief may be given in the shape of grants-in-aid of private charity; in the shape of cooked or uncooked food, distributed at relief centres, at camps, or poor-houses, where the recipients of relief are housed and cared for; or (if complete means of supervision exist), in the shape of money alms distributed to paupers at their homes through village agencies. One or other, often more than one, of these forms of gratuitous relief must, sooner or later, be dispensed in every famine tract. At large centres of population relief camps are useful; for the inmates are prevented from wandering about the streets, and starving for want of miscellaneous alms. On great roads and lines of traffic, out-door relief centres are more suitable. Where a good indigenous village agency exists, it is advisable to register and relieve, at an early stage of a famine, the helpless paupers in their villages; so that they may be prevented from starving at home, or from wandering forth in quest of charity. But, in whatever shape gratuitous relief be given, the ordinary district organisation must be greatly strengthened to secure its due and honest administration. No other form of famine relief is more open to abuse and malversation. Every rupee spent in providing effective, trustworthy supervision, is saved over and over again, not only in preventing wasteful and unnecessary expenditure, but in securing that the relief given reaches the classes and persons for whom it is intended, without being turned aside into the pockets of people who can do without State aid.

22. The principles and the policy described in the four preceding paragraphs should, in my judgment, guide the operations of Government, not only at the beginning of a famine, but throughout its continuance. Disregard of these principles must assuredly, and indefinitely, aggravate the serious financial difficulties in which even a well-conducted campaign against a great famine involves the Government. If we have departed from these principles in parts of the famine-stricken country, then we should now strain every nerve to return to them as speedily as possible. Famine relief expenditure must, I fear, continue on a very large scale for some months to come. And it may be that we are on the threshold of another, and much

more terrible year of famine. It behoves us, therefore, to lose no time in reorganising and strengthening the forces with which Government hopes to contend against famine.

23. The amount of grain carried daily into Southern India will have to be greatly increased. The present estimate, founded on the figures of the local Governments is, that into the Madras, Mysore, and Hyderabad districts alone, from 4,500 to 5,090¹ tons of food may have to be carried daily; whereas 2,500 tons a day was the greatest quantity carried during the past season. I believe this full task, if it be required, can be accomplished. During the Bengal famine the railways, working from three directions, carried at times as much as 4,000 tons of food a day; and the railways into Madras and Mysore work from four different ports, besides the fifth line from the Bombay direction. No time should be lost in framing, in publishing to the trade generally, and in bringing into effect on the guaranteed railways, a scheme whereby 4,500 to 5,000 tons of food can, if consigned by the trade, be carried daily into the famine districts of Madras and Mysore. When the railway has brought the required supply of food into the country, the question will arise, whether the famine-stricken cattle can suffice for the task of distributing by cart the large quantities required in the interior of the districts. And the problem will have to be faced and decided at once, whether it will be best to lay down rough tramways for carriage of grain, or to bring the destitute poor to places near the railway lines, or to promote their emigration into other provinces.

24. Next, all the best engineering skill available in the many provinces of India should, I think, be lent to the Madras Government, so that a sufficient number of large public works may be opened in all parts of the Madras as well as of the Mysore famine country, at which the largest possible proportion of the two and half millions of people now supported by the State may be employed under proper supervision on works which will help to protect the country from future famines. The districts of Madras and Mysore are studded with irrigation tanks, and are traversed by rivers, many of which are already bridled and turned into irrigation channels. Much great work of this kind remains to be done. The projects and estimates for such works may not be everywhere ready in full detail; but it would be better for the people and for the country that the Government should accept a moderate proportion of failures in such works than not to attempt them at all. It would be wiser to lay out one million sterling on irrigation channels and reservoirs, which will store water for future

¹ This quantity would give subsistence to about ten millions of people.
VOL. II. E E

needs, or on other works of lasting utility, than to spend half a million on petty works, which cannot be adequately supervised, and are of no permanent usefulness. Of the famine roads which in 1874 were undertaken in Bengal, about one-half had to be left unbridged and unfinished. These have since fallen into a condition of utter uselessness owing to the inability of local funds to complete and maintain them. I believe that it would be highly desirable to sanction for Madras a special chief engineer for famine works, as was done for Bengal in 1874. Nothing is more essential to successful administration in such a crisis as the present, than the concentration of authority in the hands of a single man of energy and judgment, who shall be responsible to the head of the local Government alone. I am satisfied that the great success which has attended the operations for the relief of the present famine in Bombay has been mainly due to the fact that this principle has been strictly acted on. The chief engineer, Major-General Kennedy, has been virtually responsible to no one but the Governor himself, and I believe that both the late and present Governors of Bombay have thus been able to carry out their orders with a vigour, promptitude, and success which would otherwise have been impossible. Of course, however, this arrangement might have been as injurious as it has proved beneficial, had the officer on whom the result of it depended been deficient in experience, judgment, or energy.

25. When the employment of relief labourers shall have been thus made over to professional agency, the civil officers will be able to give their time to organising and supervising gratuitous relief, and to saving the helpless poor from starvation.

26. The two main objects to which the best endeavours, and all the available power of the Government of India and the local Governments must now be directed, are,—firstly, the framing and working of a scheme whereby 4,500 to 5,000 tons of food may be carried daily into the famine country; and, secondly, the selection and commencement of large public works of lasting utility, on which all the able-bodied relief recipients of either sex and any age should at once be employed. If the rainy season, which has begun so badly, should happily end well, these special exertions on the part of the State, of the railways, and of public servants, may not be required beyond December next. If the season ends badly anywhere, then these exertions will have to be continued on behalf of such afflicted tracts until August 1878. In any case, the lives of millions, and the useful expenditure of large public funds, must depend, during the next five months, on the arrangements that may now be made. If matters are allowed to drift, there may be terrible loss of life; and there must be a wasteful expenditure of vast sums of public money, which might,

under proper arrangements, bequeath great and useful works to the district wherein it is incurred.

27. The beneficial effect of money expended on well-considered and well-organised public works will be felt in the future. But for the immediate relief of the present distress, the creation and supervision of new means of transport are urgently needed. I have every reason to believe that our reserve of grain is amply sufficient to meet the increasing demand, and that, even if it runs short, we may reckon with confidence on the enterprise of private trade to supply the deficiency. But the arrangements which must now be made for distributing over large tracts of country, where no sufficient means of transport yet exist, that quantity of grain which their population requires, and the trade is able to supply, will be as difficult and delicate as they are necessary.

28. I have not included the Bombay districts in the tracts where special joint effort by the Supreme and local Governments is at once required; because prospects in Bombay are not so bad as in the south-eastern districts; and because the management of relief works and relief operations in Bombay has, during the past season, been such as to warrant confidence that famine there, if it comes, will be more easily met, and that relief labourers will be employed on well-organised works of permanent usefulness.

29. I am afraid that the situation in Mysore is, in proportion to its area and population, even more critical than in Madras. The Mysore demand for imported grain has, throughout the famine, been larger with reference to the distressed population than in the Madras Presidency. The fate of the crops now in the ground is more doubtful in parts of Mysore than anywhere else. The employment of the destitute poor on useful public works has, since April last, been quite inadequate to the occasion. At the present time the persons on gratuitous relief are three times as many as the relief labourers on public works. In Bombay, the numbers on gratuitous relief are now little more than half the total of relief labourers. In Madras the total number on gratuitous relief is somewhat less than the total on works. Reports have been received from more than one Madras district that people in the last stage of distress flock over from Mysore to British relief houses for help. It would seem that Mysore relief arrangements are at present neither efficient nor sufficient. In this province immediate steps must be taken for reorganising the relief administration.

30. As my colleagues are aware, it is my intention to visit Madras and Mysore immediately. Before starting on this journey, I have thought it desirable to place on record my reasons for undertaking it. These will be found in the foregoing general statement of the main facts of the present condition of the famine-stricken districts in Southern

India. I cannot contemplate such a condition of things without the most serious anxiety, and the deepest sympathy with all those local authorities who, after prolonged and arduous exertion, are now confronted with new administrative difficulties.

31. It is unnecessary, and indeed undesirable, to discuss in the present minute any of the particular measures which have been, or may have to be adopted for meeting those difficulties. The teachings of experience would be as barren as they are bitter, were it impossible to derive, from study not only of the phenomena of the late famine in Bengal, but also of the course of the present famine in Madras and Bombay, a clear apprehension of certain general principles of famine management. The soundness of these principles is, I think, established both by the beneficial results of their timely and intelligent application, and also by the disastrous consequences which have attended the disregard of them. I cannot doubt that they should everywhere guide our action. But it is obvious that the application of them must always be easier in some localities than in others. My object, therefore, in now proceeding to Madras is, not to urge upon the administrative authorities of that Presidency the adoption of any system of operations devised *à priori*, without due reference to local peculiarities, but to endeavour, by frank, unprejudiced personal conference with his Grace the Governor, to ascertain how far it may be practically in my power to place unreservedly at his disposal, for the furtherance of measures approved by his judgment and experience, all those resources which are commanded only by the Government of India.

32. Two or three such measures are, indeed, already foreshadowed by the Duke of Buckingham in an important and suggestive minute, which has only just reached me. In this minute his Grace has practically overruled the opinion of those who wanted to give extraordinary diet and comforts, costing several rupees a month per head, to all inmates of relief camps. He has also wisely decided that none who can work shall be relieved except on public works; and he has indicated some large public works, mainly of irrigation, which will supply labour for all applicants in six districts, and parts of two others.

33. Should it be found possible to develop yet further the salutary principles on which these decisions are based, by bringing the whole of that portion of the relieved population capable of work under a well-organised engineering supervision, one of the great dangers with which the Madras Presidency is now threatened will have been successfully averted. But, even to carry out with complete efficiency the wise measures already announced by his Grace, the local Public Works Department will, I should think, require some addition to the strength of its staff, and some relaxation of departmental rules. The Governor

of Madras has, no doubt, rightly preferred schemes for storing surplus water to projects for carrying it away; and the Madras engineers are, perhaps, the best hydraulic engineers in all India. It will be my earnest endeavour to afford the Government of Madras every encouragement and assistance in my power, for the prompt and bold development of large local public works of every useful kind. In the circumstances we have now to deal with, it is not absolutely necessary that such works should be remunerative in the ordinary sense. Since relief labour must now be employed, and employed on an enormous scale, it is, in my opinion, a matter of primary importance that it should be employed on works of the greatest possible permanent utility, even though such works be wanting in the remunerative conditions requisite to justify our sanction of them in ordinary times.

34. So long as we might reasonably hope that the worst difficulties and dangers of the Madras famine would by this time be passing over, I have purposely refrained from visiting that Presidency, lest my presence there should, however unintentionally, prove embarrassing, rather than helpful, to the efforts of the local Government.

35. But in face of the facts recorded and reviewed in the preceding paragraphs of this minute, I can no longer question the urgency of my own duty, and that of all concerned, under the pressure of a natural calamity greater than any which, so far as I know, has in modern times afflicted India. It is now clear that the humane efforts of the Madras Government have proved insufficient to diminish the intensity, or reduce the area of this calamity. The distress, which appears to be increasing with frightful rapidity, must, even under the most skilful, the most economical, and the most energetic management, strain to the utmost the administrative abilities of the local Government and the financial resources of the Empire. Therefore I cannot doubt that the Governor of Madras is entitled to receive from the Viceroy the unreserved assistance of all the technical skill and special experience this Empire can furnish, for the relief of the people and the revenue by a vigorous prosecution of the wisest measures that can be devised. In short, we are now fairly engaged in a terrible conflict with nature; our line of battle has been broken at Madras and Mysore, and it is, therefore, at these points we should now concentrate all our reserved force.

36. Nothing could be further from my intention than to interfere unduly with the local authorities, and the devoted officers, who have so long and zealously been combating the growth of a gigantic catastrophe. Although, up to the present moment, the result has not equalled the assiduity of their untiring efforts, yet the energy and devotion of the district officers throughout Madras, during the pro-

tracted and increasing strain upon their physical and mental faculties, cannot, I think, be too highly or gratefully appreciated. It is not to inadequate energy or intelligence, but to inadequate numbers and inadequate executive powers, that I attribute the incompleteness of their success.

37. My journey, therefore, to the famine-stricken districts of Southern India, and more especially my journey to Madras, is prompted by the hope that it may enable me to strengthen and augment the means on which his Grace the Governor of that Presidency is now dependent for the satisfactory solution of a problem as serious as any which has ever occupied the mind, or taxed the abilities, of an Indian statesman.

38. I think that the highest expert talent procurable from any part of India should now, at once, be placed unreservedly at the disposal of the Duke of Buckingham. His Grace will be able to supplement and direct the special knowledge of experts by the large generalisations of a varied experience. Such a combination can scarcely fail to ensure ultimately to the Government of his Grace an administrative success commensurate with the magnitude of those difficulties which nothing short of the coolest judgment and most resolute firmness can now overcome.

LYTTON.

Simla, August 12, 1877.

APPENDIX C.

THE RULES OF THE NEW SYSTEM IN MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Famine Relief.

No. 497. Proceedings of Government, dated September 24, 1877,
No. 2,847.

His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following instructions for the guidance of all officers concerned in the administration of famine relief:—

1. Under the successive orders of the Madras Government, relief has been sanctioned to famine-stricken people—

- (1) In the form of wages for work done;
- (2) Gratuitously in camps, relief houses, and villages, to those unable to labour or temporarily incapacitated for work.

2. It has been determined that both relief by employment on works for the strong, and gratuitous relief to the infirm, shall be continued.

3. To enable employment on large public works to be more extensively and systematically carried on, the Government of India have agreed to lend a large additional force to the Public Works Department; and to enable collectors to duly watch the distribution of gratuitous relief, the Government of India have placed at the disposal of this Government a large number of European officers to supervise relief operations in the several taluks of the distressed districts.

4. In order that the wishes and instructions of his Grace the Governor in Council may be clearly understood, the conditions under which relief has been sanctioned, and is to be continued, are subjoined.

5. Collectors and civil officers are responsible for sending to relief works or for providing gratuitous relief, under the orders now issued, to all who have not adequate means of supporting life. The Public Works Department officers are responsible for providing a sufficiency of work in every distressed district for the employment of the persons who may be sent to them by the civil officers, and shall employ thereon all those so sent.

Relief Works.

6. The intention of his Grace the Governor in Council is that all relief shall be eventually given through relief works, closed camps, and village relief.

7. Relief works affording to indigent persons capable of some labour the opportunity of earning money with which to buy food constitute the backbone of the relief system.

8. These works are of two classes—

(a) Those under the supervision of the Public Works Department or other professional supervision which may, for the sake of brevity, be called professional agency works; Professional Agency Works.

(b) Those not requiring, to any great extent, professional supervision, and which may, for the sake of brevity, be called civil agency works. Civil Agency Works.
These works will be under the superintendence of the Public Works Department or of the Civil Department according to circumstances.

9. Every district engineer will prepare a list of works in his district which may be made available as relief works. These list should show approximately—

(a) The probable cost of each work;

- (b) Roughly the proportion of the total cost required for earth-work ;
- (c) The number of persons who can be employed upon each, and for how long.

10. These lists will be submitted to Government through the chief engineer or the chief engineer for irrigation. His Grace the Governor in Council will sanction them provisionally either wholly or in part, and the works thus provisionally sanctioned may be taken up, from time to time, as need for affording relief arises, except large works, the commencement of which will be decided by his Grace the Governor in Council. The opinion of the collector should decide which of the works in the list so sanctioned shall be first proceeded with. Estimates to cover such works as may be approved by Government in these lists should be prepared and submitted for final sanction as soon as possible, but the commencement of no such work shall be delayed, where its commencement is necessary, for the reason that a plan and estimate have not been sanctioned. Lists of works which have been commenced, specifying the approximate number of persons who can be received thereon, will be furnished by the district engineer, from time to time, to the collector, who will send copies to every revenue, police, and famine officer.

11. The very widest publicity of the locality of relief works must ^{Publicity of relief} be given; the responsibility with regard to this ^{work.} point rests upon the collectors and their assistants.

12. The distinction between budgeted works and famine relief works is abolished in the following districts :—

Nellore.	South Arcot.
Cuddapah.	Trichinopoly.
Bellary.	Madura.
Kurnool.	Tinnevelly.
Chingleput.	Coimbatore.
North Arcot.	Salem.

And all works whatever therein (Imperial, provincial, or local, excepting only buildings) shall be considered famine relief works and shall be carried out under all the rules, tests, and restrictions applicable to famine relief works. Any relief works which may be necessary in any of the remaining districts will be carried out as special works under special arrangements.

13. All establishments at present employed under civil officers in supervision of, or in accounting in respect of, relief works, should be transferred, with the charge of the several works, to the Department of Public Works as soon as the district engineer is in a position to take them over.

14. All persons capable of labour, who are in fair health and condition, must be drafted to professional agency works, and with them must also be drafted such members of their families as are willing to accompany them. People to be drafted to Professional Agency Works.

15. Weaker people, who are nevertheless capable of some work, should be employed upon civil agency works, but should, as they recover strength, be drafted to professional agency works, the object being to employ the largest possible number of people to whom it may be necessary to afford relief upon works of this latter description. People to be employed upon Civil Agency Works.

16. Work is to be exacted and musters taken for six days in every week; payment for the seventh day is, however, included, *i.e.*, an increment to each working day's wage has been made in order to provide for the seventh day, in the following scale of wages. Off-day.

17. The rates of pay to persons who perform their allotted tasks shall be for each working day:—

Upon Professional Agency Works.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For a man the value of 1 lb. of grain . . .	Plus	0	1 6
For a woman " " . . .	"	0	1 0
For a child of 7 and upwards $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of grain . . .	"	0	0 9

Upon Civil Agency Works.

For a man the value of 1 lb. of grain . . .	"	0	1 0
For a woman " " . . .	"	0	0 9
For a child of 7 and upwards $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of grain . . .	"	0	0 6

18. By grain is meant grain of medium quality and of the description in ordinary use at the time of payment among the labourers upon the works. The price to be taken at the retail price of the grain ruling at the cusba of the taluk on the previous week. Grain.

19. When work is interrupted by rain to such an extent that the tasks ordered cannot be exacted, professional agency labourers should be paid the civil agency rate and civil agency labourers should be paid the civil agency rate less two pies all round. Interruption from rain.

20. No work is to be taken from children under seven years of age, nor are such children to be allowed to remain among the labourers while they are working. Such children, belonging to parents or natural guardians employed upon works, must be mustered at a convenient spot at some little distance from where. Children under seven.

the work is in progress, and placed under the charge of a sufficient number of the women drafted to the works who will be employed as nurses. At large works, and where working camps are established, kitchens must be provided, and these children supplied with rations of cooked food not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ a lb. of grain per diem. The nurses must receive their full ration of cooked food, *i.e.*, 1 lb. of grain plus the money portion of the wage. On small works officers in charge must make suitable arrangements for effecting the same purpose.

21. To prevent relief works becoming unduly attractive, three tests are necessary, viz., 1st, *prima facie* evidence that the individual really requires employment upon a relief work; 2nd, distance of the work from the home of the labourer; and, 3rd, tasks.

22. The task to be exacted upon professional agency works is 75 per cent. of what the individual would be able to perform if he worked to the full extent of his ability; upon civil agency works 50 per cent. of what the individual would be able to perform if he worked to the full extent of his ability.

23. In settling and exacting these tasks it will be necessary for the officers concerned to use great judgment, discretion, and firmness, so as to avoid oppression of the people upon the one hand or encouragement to idleness and laxity on the other.

24. It may probably be expedient in many cases to take, as the unit for tasking, a gang composed of all the members of one family who are on the work, or a portion of the inhabitants of any one village; and it is the wish of his Grace the Governor in Council that, as far as possible, consistently with economy and discipline on the works, members of the same family should not be separated in their employment. But these points of detail, varying as they will with the size and nature of the work and other circumstances, must be left to the discretion of the executive officers acting under the general orders of Government.

25. The employment of contractors directly or indirectly is absolutely prohibited on relief works.

26. Masonry work requiring skilled labour, such as culverts, tunnels, sluices, calingulahs of tanks, and similar works found essential to the completion of relief works may be performed by contract in the ordinary way. In selecting works to be placed on the list, Public Works officers will bear in mind that the beneficial effect of the work as a relief measure is the principal object; therefore works of which a large proportion of the estimate is for masonry or compensation for land should generally be at once laid aside as unsuitable.

27. The distance test is necessarily, to a great extent, enforced by

concentrating relief labour upon a comparatively small number of large works, and, until further instructions, this test may be deemed to be complied with when the labourer goes to professional agency works and performs the tasks exacted there.

Distance.

28. The question whether persons are fitting objects for employment upon relief works must be decided by the civil officers, who will refuse employment to all persons except those who are destitute.

Persons not destitute.

29. The civil officers will despatch such applicants for employment as they consider eligible with written duplicate nominal rolls, and the production of such rolls will be the authority to the Public Works Department officers to employ the persons named in them. The rolls shall specify the name and father's name and village of each person, and shall be dated, and shall bear the signature of the despatching officer.

Rolls for employment.

30. Where camps are necessary on works these camps will be under the charge of the Public Works officer directing the work, who will make arrangements, and enforce rules, for strict conservancy and sanitary measures, and select suitable persons from the relief coolies for the various duties of scavenging, water-drawing, &c.

Sanitary Precautions.

31. In transferring people to works at a distance exceeding ten miles, it will be necessary, under some circumstances, to pay them batta. The amount and nature of this batta will vary with local circumstances, but it should never exceed 16 oz. of uncooked grain for each day's march.

Batta.

32. There will probably frequently be exceptional cases, arising on works, requiring special treatment. It is obvious that what may be sufficient for the vast majority may be unsuitable in quantity or quality in individual cases. Such cases, which will include also those of people arriving on the works worn out and in low condition must, as far as possible, be specially treated under medical advice; and they may be fed in accordance with the scale laid down in G.O. No. 2,372, of July 24, 1877, for people under such treatment. The extra allowance must cease as soon as the person, in the opinion of the medical officer, regains strength.

Special cases.

33. Persons not permanently incapacitated for labour will probably regain health, as soon as convalescent, more rapidly upon a relief work than amidst the surroundings of a relief camp.

34. All labourers must be warned that they are liable to fine and dismissal from relief; but these punishments should be enforced with care and judgment.

Punishments.

35. Short work from idleness should, in the first place, be met with a small fine, and a repetition of the offence should be punished with greater severity. But, until further orders, the effect of the fine in the case of weakly people must never be to reduce the wages of an individual upon professional agency works below civil agency work rate, nor to reduce those of an individual upon civil agency works below the relief house scale.

Fine.

36. Incurrible idleness or insubordination on the part of persons in fair physical condition should be met by immediate dismissal.

Dismissal.

37. Payments upon relief works must be made at least twice a week, and oftener if necessary. New arrivals should for the first few days be paid daily.

Frequency of payments.

Charitable Relief.

38. All previous orders relating to gratuitous relief, so far as inconsistent with the following rules, are hereby cancelled.

39. Relief officers will be appointed to the charge of one or more taluks, or parts of taluks, according to size and local circumstances.

40. Their duties will be to supervise all relief operations within their charges except public works. Their especial duty is to see that the orders of Government are strictly carried out; that relief reaches all who need it; that waste, abuse, and fraud are prevented, and the utmost economy, consistent with due relief, enforced throughout.

41. They are expected to be constantly on the move, and to visit the several villages and relief camps as frequently as possible and at uncertain times.

42. They will furnish to the collector, every Saturday, information on the following points:—

- (1) The number of cases in which relief has been granted, refused, or stopped.
- (2) Any case of failure of duty, inattention, or inefficiency on the part of any officer or servant.
- (3) The physical condition of the people generally on relief, whether failing, improving, or stationary.
- (4) They will submit any general remarks.

43. Village relief shall be given either in the shape of cooked food or in money, according to the discretion of the collectors and local circumstances, and shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 53, be confined to destitute resident villagers, who are house-ridden, or otherwise unfitted for, or incapable of, labour. This class will include such persons as are idiots, cripples, blind, or so old or decrepit that

they are not able to support themselves ; or young children living with and wholly dependent on such persons ; women in an advanced state of pregnancy, or who have been recently confined ; and further, to qualify for this relief, these persons must be without well-to-do friends or relatives on the spot on whom their support would ordinarily and rightly devolve.

44. Immediately on the receipt of these orders, officers in charge of taluks shall cause each village to be inspected by an officer not below the rank of a village inspector, and after careful enquiry into the circumstances of each individual case, shall strike off the register any persons who, from condition and circumstances, do not come within the above description. The relief officer in charge of a taluk, or part of a taluk, shall visit each village as early as practicable, and satisfy himself that his instructions have been properly carried out. No fresh admissions to the register shall subsequently be made, except under the orders of the village inspector, who, whenever he may authorise any such admissions, shall, in his next weekly return, report them to the taluk relief officer, who shall transmit an abstract showing increase or decrease of numbers in each village of his charge to the collector weekly, for preparation of the weekly tabular statement for Government. The taluk officer shall take the earliest practical opportunity of inspecting the persons who have been newly admitted.

45. Persons, who under the operation of the above order are struck off the registers of village relief, shall at the same time, if capable of labour, be sent to work, and if temporarily incapacitated by illness or any other cause, shall be sent to the nearest relief camp, to be there maintained and treated until able to work or found permanently incapable.

46. All open camps, other than works camps, shall be abolished, and in their place such number of closed camps as may be necessary shall be established. On this point collectors should at once take such steps as may be needed.

47. Until further orders are published for the regulation and interior administration of closed relief camps, the arrangements now in force should continue ; but it should be distinctly and clearly understood by the officers in charge that no person capable of labour should be received into a camp, and that, as soon as any inmate of such camp recovers strength and condition sufficient to enable him to undertake labour on professional agency works, he should at once be drafted off to such works, which should not be situated within ten miles of the village of which he is an inhabitant.

48. Officers in charge of camps will recollect that the primary object of the camp is that the strength of its residents should be

restored therein, and that they may be thus rendered fit for work. Food and shelter, but no money payment, will be given therein. Camp diet is prescribed in G. O., July 24, 1877, No. 2,372; but all camps must be so divided as to render it impossible for those not actually requiring it to obtain the special diet allowance sanctioned for those under medical treatment. No person shall in any case be admitted to the higher scale of diet except under the written order of the medical officer of the camp.

49. Collectors will take care and watch carefully the effect of relief operations, and if it should appear that any camp has a tendency to draw to it those who should be relieved in their villages, or any undue tendency is observed on the part of those on works to seek camp relief, the diet must be so adjusted in accordance with the discretion given by the Government order referred to as to counteract such tendency.

50. No outside relief shall be given at any closed camp.

51. All able to work will at once be sent to a suitable relief work with a list as described in paragraph 29. In carrying out these instructions, however, the officer will exercise a careful discretion in cases where husband or wife, mother or child, may be ill in camp, and should not enforce separation in such cases. Any able-bodied person so retained temporarily in camp will be required to do suitable work in or about the camp.

52. The collector should keep superintendents of camps informed of all works in progress, and to what extent labour can be accommodated on each work, and the order of the superintendent of the camp to the officer in charge of the work shall be sufficient authority to the latter to receive the persons who may be sent from the camp.

53. Wanderers who present themselves at any village in a state of destitution shall be provided by the village head with one meal, *i.e.*, 10 oz. grain, and he will be held strictly responsible that no person manifestly in need of assistance to prevent starvation shall remain unrelieved; but such persons shall only receive one meal, and shall be passed on to the nearest relief camp where they shall receive support, or, if needed, medical treatment, or, if in a fit condition to support themselves by labour, be at once sent to suitable works. In special cases, where necessary, village heads may incur such charge as may be needed to convey to the nearest relief camp destitute persons who cannot travel. But whenever this is done an immediate report must be made to the village inspector.

54. In laying out relief camps, sanitary requirements, especially position of hospital, water supply, and latrines, should be carefully attended to.

55. With the exception of those in hospital, persons in relief camps are not to be allowed to remain idle; they must be employed in all the necessary duties of the camp, its conservancy, water supply, cookery, hospital attendance, &c., or in spinning, weaving, rope making, or other similar light work. No extra allowances are to be given for work performed in or about the camp.

56. This order, except as regards scales of diet, does not apply to the Nilgiris district, in which the commissioner's arrangements to meet the special circumstances will continue in force subject to further instructions.

(True extract.)

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Additional Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

- „ Financial Department.
- „ Public Works Department.
- „ Sanitary Commissioner.
- „ Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.
- „ Commissioner of Police.
- „ Inspector-General of Police.

To all Collectors.

APPENDIX D.
THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.
RECEIPTS.

MANSION HOUSE FUND.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Exchge.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1877.				25,000	0	0				1/9	2,85,714	4	6			
Aug. 28	By	1st remittance through Central Madras Bank.		20,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{1}{8}$	2,27,218	15	0			
" "	"	" 2nd	"	20,000	0	0				—	2,27,218	15	0			
Sept. 5	"	" 3rd	"	15,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{1}{16}$	1,70,919	14	0			
" 19	"	" 4th	"	75,000	0	0				—	8,54,599	6	4			
" 26	"	" 5th	"	45,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,08,235	4	8			
" "	"	" 6th	"	50,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{1}{8}$	5,57,267	0	1			
Oct. 27	"	" 7th	"	55,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{1}{16}$	6,18,864	13	0			
Nov. 27	"	" 8th	"	20,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,25,882	5	8			
Dec. 3	"	" 9th	"	25,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{1}{8}$	2,80,701	12	1			
" 11	"	" 10th	"	20,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{1}{16}$	2,27,218	15	0			
" 12	"	" 11th	"	25,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{1}{8}$	2,80,701	12	1			
" 18	"	" 12th	"	10,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,13,609	7	6			
" "	"	" 13th	"	25,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{1}{16}$	2,84,023	10	8			
" "	"	" 14th	"							—						
1878.				25,000	0	0				—	2,84,023	10	8			
Jan. 2	"	" 15th	"	15,000	0	0				1/9	1,71,428	9	2			
" "	"	" 16th	"	5,000	0	0				1/8 $\frac{3}{4}$	57,831	5	2			
" 11	"	" 17th	"	15,000	0	0				—	1,73,493	15	7			
Feb. 11	"	" 18th	"	10,000	0	0	500,000	0	0	1/8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,14,970	0	11	56,63,924	8	1
Mar. 11	"	" 19th	"													

VOL. II.

F F

LANCASHIRE FUND.										
Sept. 7	By 1st remittance from Manchester and Salford			10,000	0	0	1/9	1,14,285	11	6
	Indian Famine Fund									
" 22	" 2nd	"	"	5,000	0	0	—	57,142	13	9
" 28	" 3rd	"	"	3,000	0	0	—	33,882	5	9
Oct. 6	" 4th	"	"	3,000	0	0	1/9 ³ / ₈	33,294	12	9
" 12	" 5th	"	"	3,000	0	0	1/9 ³ / ₈	33,684	3	4
" 19	" 6th	"	"	3,000	0	0	—	33,684	3	4
Dec. 21	" 7th	"	"	9,000	0	0	1/9 ⁷ / ₁₆	1,01,946	14	6
Sept. 14	" 1st	Blackburn	"	1,000	0	0	1/9	11,428	9	3
Oct. 10	" 2nd	"	"	2,000	0	0	1/9 ³ / ₈	22,196	8	6
1877.										
Nov. 10	" 3rd	"	"	2,000	0	0	1/9 ³ / ₈	22,456	2	3
1878.										
Mar. 25	" 4th and final	"	"	150	0	0	1/8 ⁷ / ₁₆	1,782	0	7
1877.										
Sept. 15	" 1st	Liverpool	"	13,000	0	0	1/9 ³ / ₈	1,70,320	7	3
Oct. 3	" 2nd	"	"	5,000	0	0	1/9	55,621	4	9
" 17	" 3rd	"	"	7,000	0	0	1/9 ³ / ₈	78,670	13	0
Nov. 13	" 4th	"	"	2,000	0	0	1/9 ³ / ₈	22,693	7	10
Oct. 12	" 1st	Oldham	"	1,000	0	0	1/9 ³ / ₈	22,456	2	2
" 20	" 2nd	"	"	1,000	0	0	1/9 ³ / ₈	22,456	2	2
Dec. 10	" 3rd	"	"	900	0	0	1/9	10,285	11	5
Oct. 17	" 1st	Bolton	"	2,000	0	0	1/9 ¹ / ₄	22,503	8	6
1878.										
Mar. 8	" 2nd	"	"	1,500	0	0	1/3 ⁷ / ₁₆	16,793	0	1
YORKSHIRE.										
1877.										
Sept. 6	By 1st remittance from Bradford			2,000	0	0	1/9 ¹ / ₈	22,721	14	3
" 7	" 2nd	"	"	1,200	0	0	—	13,633	2	2
Sept. 14	" 3rd	"	"	1,500	0	0	1/9	17,142	13	9
" 26	" 4th	"	"	2,300	0	0	1/9 ¹ / ₄	25,976	7	6

Indian Famine Relief Fund—continued.

YORKSHIRE—continued.					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Exchge.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nov. 17	"	5th	"	"	1,500	0	0				1/9 $\frac{3}{8}$	16,842	1	8			
" 6	"	1st	"	Widness	750	0	0				1/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,372	1	6			
Dec. 31	"	2nd	"	"	275	0	0	86,075	0	0	—	3,200	7	0	9,73,023	12	4
SCOTLAND.																	
Oct. 13	By	1st	remittance from Glasgow		10,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,12,280	2	3			
Nov. 7	"	2nd	"	"	7,537	0	0				—	84,625	15	3			
Jan. 3	"	3rd	and final	"	85	0	0				1/9	998	8	6			
Oct. 26	"	1st, 2nd, & 3rd	"	Edinburgh	11,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,23,312	12	0			
Nov. 8	"	4th	"	"	4,000	0	0				—	44,912	4	5			
" 15	"	5th	"	"	3,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,183	15	7			
Dec. 3	"	6th	"	"	2,000	0	0				1/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,993	15	2			
Oct. 29	"	1st & 2nd	"	Greenock	1,500	0	0				1/9 $\frac{3}{8}$	16,842	1	1			
Dec. 2	"	3rd	"	"	340	1	11				1/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,841	1	3			
Oct. 12	"	1st	"	"	200	0	0	39,662	1	11	1/9 $\frac{3}{8}$	2,232	7	11	4,46,221	3	5
AUSTRALIA.																	
Oct. 12	By	1st	remittance of Adelaide		2,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{3}{8}$	22,196	8	6			
Nov. 3	"	2nd	"	"	5,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{3}{8}$	56,058	6	4			
Oct. 30	"	1st	"	Melbourne	6,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{3}{8}$	66,589	9	6			
Nov. 10	"	2nd	"	"	13,000	0	0				1/9 $\frac{3}{8}$	1,45,964	14	8			
Dec. 20	"	3rd	"	"	5,000	0	0				1/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	57,485	0	6			
Jan. 24	"	4th	"	"	3,500	0	0				1/8 $\frac{3}{4}$	40,271	5	8			
Feb. 22	"	5th	"	"	810	5	2				1/9 $\frac{3}{8}$	9,118	5	1			
Oct. 29	"	1st	"	Napier, N. Z.	300	0	0				1/9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,345	13	4			
Nov. 7	"	2nd	"	"	400	0	0				1/9 $\frac{3}{8}$	4,436	4	10			
Jan. 24	"	3rd	"	"	700	0	0				1/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,043	6	5			
Nov. 10	"	1st	"	Christ Church	1,500	0	0				1/9 $\frac{3}{8}$	16,842	1	8			
" 30	"	2nd	"	"	900	0	0				1/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,304	12	8			

Dec. 20	"	3rd	"	"	2,500	0	0		1/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,742	8	3					
Nov. 30	"		Subscriptions from Sir A. C. Wilson		100	0	0		2/0	999	4	0					
Dec. 18	"		1st remittance from Hobarton		1,000	0	0		1/8 $\frac{13}{16}$	11,531	8	6					
"	"		1st " Launceston		700	0	0		—	8,072	1	2					
Jan. 24	"		2nd " " "		505	11	0		1/8 $\frac{27}{32}$	5,821	0	5					
Dec. 20	"		1st " South Australia		3,000	0	0		1/8 $\frac{3}{8}$	34,491	0	3					
Mar. 21	"		2nd " " "		1,262	7	6		—	14,513	8	6					
Jan. 5	"		1st " Brisbane		1,000	0	0		1/8 $\frac{15}{16}$	11,462	11	0					
Mar. 12	"		2nd " " "		1,900	0	0	51,078	3	8	1/8 $\frac{23}{32}$	21,811	10	7	5,78,101	13	10
OTHER COLONIES.																	
			By Amount remitted by Mauritius		—				—	38,568	5	9					
Nov. 16	"		1st remittance from Gibraltar		400	0	0		1/9 $\frac{1}{16}$	4,551	12	10					
"	29	"	2nd " " "		136	19	9		1/9	1,564	10	0					
"	"	"	3rd " " "		60	0	0		2/0	600	0	0					
Dec. 12	"		1st " Natal		1,100	0	0	1,696	19	9	1/9 $\frac{1}{16}$	12,534	2	0	57,818	14	7
INDIA.																	
			By total amount received by Calcutta		—				—	85,000	0	0					
			" " " Rangoon		—				—	14,500	0	0					
			" Local and Indian Subscriptions		—				—	1,66,760	11	0	26,026	11	0		
1878.																	
Mar. 31			By total amount of Subscriptions received		—			678,512	5	4	—	—	79,79,350	15	3		

The Mansion House Committee was composed as follows:—

President and Treasurer.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas White).

Committee.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.
 Sir Nathaniel M. de Rothschild, M.P.
 K. D. Hodgson Esq., M.P. } (Baring Bros.)
 E. C. Baring Esq. }
 Sir Charles H. Mills, Bart., M.P. (Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.).
 Hugh M. Matheson, Esq. (Messrs. Matheson's).
 The Baron de Stern (Messrs. Stern Brothers).
 L. Huth Esq. (Messrs. F. Huth & Son).
 C. G. Arbuthnot, Esq. (Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham & Co.)
 J. S. Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co.).
 John Fleming, Esq., C.S.I. (Smith, Fleming & Co.).
 Francis W. Buxton, Esq. (Prescott, Grote & Co.).
 Hon. Henry L. Bourke (Brunton, Bourke & Co.).
 Henry Bayley, Esq. (P. & O. Company).
 S. P. Low Esq., J.P. (Grindlays & Co.).
 William Scott, Esq. (Binney & Co.).
 M. Girod } (Comptoir d'Escompte.)
 E. H. Hardcastle, Esq. }
 John Sands, Esq. (Frith, Sands & Co.).
 H. S. Cunningham, Esq., Advocate-General, Madras.
 John Pender, Esq., M.P., Eastern Telegraph Co.
 Samuel Morley Esq., M.P. (J. and R. Morley).
 Charles Teede, Esq. (Teede & Bishop).
 Mr. Alderman Sidney.
 P. Macfayden Esq., Madras (Arbuthnot & Co.).
 G. Parbury, Esq. (Messrs. W. Thacker & Co.).
 Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hadley.
 Thomas Gray, Esq.
 J. H. Crossman, Esq., J.P.
 T. J. Reeves, Esq. (Dent, Palmer & Co.).
 C. B. Dowden, Esq.
 Arthur T. Hewitt, Esq.
 George Arbuthnot, Esq.
 George Smith, Esq. (Smith, Elder & Co.).
 J. N. Bullen, Esq.
 Alderman Sir W. A. Rose.
 Alderman Sir R. W. Carden.
 F. W. Heilgers, Esq.
 General Sir Henry W. Norman, K.C.B.
 W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq.
 W. Mackinnon, Esq.
 H. S. King, Esq., J.P.

Hon. Secretary.

William J. Soulsby, Esq., Private Secretary to the Lord Mayor.

Hon. Cashier.

G. J. W. Winzar Esq.

Bankers.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Lombard Street.

APPENDIX E.

SOUTHERN INDIA'S GRATITUDE.

(From the Madras Times, January 29.)

THE good people of Madras will have to carry their memories very far back to recollect an occasion when a public meeting held in the Banqueting Hall was so numerous attended, so influentially represented, and accompanied by so much enthusiasm as that which took place last evening for the purpose of adopting resolutions conveying, on behalf of the people of Southern India, an expression of heartfelt gratitude for the sympathy and support nobly and generously accorded them by the people of Great Britain, her Colonies and India, in relief of the distress caused by the famine which has overshadowed the land throughout the last eighteen months. The meeting of yesterday evening was not only an assemblage of the people of Madras, but of the inhabitants of the whole of Southern India, the latter being represented by delegates from most of the districts which had felt the severity of the famine ; and another characteristic and highly interesting feature of the occasion was the pleasing fact that the hall was graced by the presence of a large number of ladies, the gentle influence of several of whom had in no small way helped in mitigating the severity caused by the period of scarcity. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos received the delegates of the famine committees of the districts of Southern India and the province of Mysore at Government House, where they were introduced to his Grace, and, accompanied by them, came to the Banqueting Hall precisely at half-past four o'clock. The hall at this moment presented an animated and interesting spectacle. It was crowded almost to overflowing, and the assemblage represented members of every section of the public. On the dais were accommodated his Grace the Chairman, the Ladies Grenville, the Members of Council, the several speakers, and the delegates from the District Committees, including the Rajah of Venkatagherry, C.S.I., and Mr. Seshia Sastri, C.S.I. Among others present on the occasion were Lady Robinson, the Honourable D. F. Carmichael, Miss Carmichael, Colonel Michael, C.S.I., Mr. Tarrant, Mrs. Tarrant, the Rev. C. H. Dean, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Digby, Mr. Thornhill, C.S.I., Mr. Ballard, Colonel Weldon, Mr. Campbell, the Honourable V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., Mr. Srinivasa Row, Mr. Runganaadha Mudaliyar, Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Saib, and many others.

Mr. W. W. MUNSIE, the Sheriff, read the following notice convening the meeting :

‘ We, the undersigned inhabitants of Madras, request that you will be so good as to convene a Public Meeting at the Banqueting Hall, on Monday, January 28, at 4.30 P.M., for the purpose of expressing the gratitude of the people of Southern India for the sympathy and liberality exhibited towards the famine-stricken population of India by their fellow-subjects in all parts of the British dominions.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servants,

(Signed)

C. R. Drury.	C. A. Ainslie.
Robert Stephenson.	J. W. Mellis.
T. E. Franck.	V. Krishnama Chariar.
H. R. Dawson.	J. Cramp.
Y. Vencatahramiah.	C. V. Cunniah Chetty.
Mahomed Yusuf.	G. Coopooosawmy Naidu.
J. Higginbotham.	L. R. Burrows.
S. Fennelly.	J. H. Taylor.
J. G. Coleman.	Robert B. Elwin.
G. Bidie, M.B.	Wm. Digby.
Robert Orr.	H. R. P. Carter.
T. Ramachendra Row.	P. Strinivasa Row.
T. Weldon.	P. Viziarungum Mudaliyar.
J. Colgan.	Mohideen Sheriff Khan Bahadur.
Ahmed Mohideen Khan Bahadur.	W. Walker.
C. A. Lawson.	Frederick T. Atkins.’

Mr. Munsie added that the meeting was held in pursuance of the above notice.

His Grace the CHAIRMAN said :—‘ The notice the Sheriff has read explains fully the cause of the present meeting—to thank the people of England, of the Colonies, to thank all parts of the British Empire for the aid which was so promptly and so liberally afforded to Southern India in her hour of distress. That dark cloud of famine which has so long overshadowed Southern India has broken and is dispersed. Much distress has been relieved, the condition of the people is vastly improved, and although in many districts yet there are still recurrences of distress, shadows of clouds still undispersed passing over, yet all the returns show from month to month that distress even in those districts is lightening, that the worst is passed, and that we may look forward to being relieved from the anxiety under which we have so long lived, we may look to that being very speedily and entirely dispersed. Although the famine is passed, yet,

as I said, much distress still remains, and good work remains to be done with that remaining portion of the fund so liberally and munificently afforded by England's charity. Those who are addressing you to-day, having taken an active part in the various districts in the distribution of the fund, know well how great was the distress they had to meet, how vast would have been the calamity if that help had not been afforded to us throughout the length and breadth of the land. Those purposes which I ventured to shadow forth at the meeting in August, as purposes which needed a large and liberal charity to meet, to relieve those distresses that could not be brought under or met by Government organisation or rule, have been found not less than I anticipated they would be found, requiring the aid of the large funds which have been given to this country for the purpose. I will not detain the meeting with any details. Many in this room know far better almost than Government the details of the distress which they had to deal with in their towns and in their villages, and I will not detain you longer than to call upon the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Digby, to read a statement of the operations of the committee. (Applause.)

Mr. DIGBY said that five and a-half months ago, when the appeal went to England from that hall, the meeting which sent it was, necessarily, composed entirely of the citizens of Madras. There was not time to make it other than a town's meeting. On the present occasion, the meeting was representative of the whole Presidency, indeed of Southern India generally, for not only were there representatives present from the various local committees, but also a deputation from Mysore. Some local committees could not send delegates, but instead had written expressing their gratitude. He held in his hand a list of delegates and letters from committees. He would not read them to the meeting, but the document would be handed to the press for publication. One or two letters, however, might be cited. After quoting two or three of the letters, the following document was laid on the table :—

List of Delegates and Letters from Local Committees attending the Public Meeting on January 28.

Adoni.—No members able to attend, owing to business and other engagements. Mr. Byramjee, Honorary Secretary, writes :—' The committee here humbly request the general committee to excuse them for their non-attendance, and at the same time beg leave to express many thanks for the kindness shown by the British public towards their poor fellow-subjects of this country in their time of distress.'

Arnee.—Iyaloo Naidu ; Akiland Aiyar.

Bellary.—Arthur Huson, Esq. ; Rev. E. Lewis ; M. Abraham, Esq. ; A. Sabapathy Mudaliyar, Esq. ; Custoori Chetty, Esq., and A. Sadasiva Pillai.

Chingleput (and Saidapet) Central Committees.—Mr. Barlow writes :—‘ I greatly regret that my revenue arrangements will, probably, make it impossible for me to attend, as I am at present working away from any line of railway, for as collector—even more than as president of the Saidapet committee—I should have wished to express my thanks for British relief, especially as regards the allotments for agriculturists, which have enabled large numbers of petty holders to recommence cultivation, after eighteen months of famine, with something like a good heart.’

Saidapet sends the following gentlemen :—George Duncan, Esq. ; A. M. Jones, Esq. ; V. Ragava Charlu, Esq.

Chingleput.—C. N. Overbury, Esq. ; C. Soondarum Mudaliyar ; N. Ramakistna Aiyer ; M. Coopoosawmy Naidu ; P. Tharagaram Pillai ; P. Strinivassa Aiyengar.

Chittoor.—Thomas Stracey, Esq. ; V. Soondra Aiyer ; T. S. Narasinga Rao.

Coimbatore.—No members able to attend, owing to business engagements.

Cuddalore.—O. B. Irvine, Esq. ; Vencoba Charriar ; Rajarutna Mudaliyar, and Sadasiva Pillay.

Dindigul.—We are reminded that this is the date for your great public meeting at Madras, for the purpose of expressing the gratitude of the people of Southern India for the very kind and munificent assistance they have received from kind friends in England in this time of famine and distress. We regret that our committee cannot be represented at this meeting, in the object of which we feel so hearty a sympathy. But they desire me to express for them their own gratitude, and that of the thousands and ten thousands in this district whose sufferings have been relieved by this most timely assistance. Words fail us in the attempt to express our appreciation of the kindness and love which have prompted this princely gift. It is hard to get an expression of feeling from this people, but they are not wholly insensible. This kindness astonishes them now, but for years to come it will be a lesson which cannot be lost upon them.

Dindigul.—The Rev. Louis St. Cyr, writing on January 24, says, ‘ Indeed England has given to the world the most splendid example of charity and generosity in the way she came to the assistance of the famine-stricken people in the Presidency of Madras. May God reward and bless her as she deserves ! I associate myself most

cordially with the public meeting which is to be held in Madras the 28th instant, being unable to be present on the occasion.'

Erode.—Chinnamala Govindoo; Gopaulasamy Naidu; Abdul Kader Saib.

Kodi Kanal.—The Rev. J. T. Noyes, Honorary Secretary, writes:—'I am very glad to hear that there is to be a meeting in the Banqueting Hall to express thanks. Nothing could be more appropriate. It would give us great pleasure to attend. But I cannot, and I do not think any of our members can attend, unless Mr. Turner will go.'

Kurnool.—Feared no one can attend unless Mr. Latham, on his return from Coconado.

Ongole.—Rev. J. E. Loughridge.

Pulney.—The Honorary Secretary (Mr. Chandler) writes:—'We received your telegram in regard to the public meeting to be held on the 28th instant, and at our meeting held on Saturday last, as no one volunteered to go, we decided to send an united expression of our thanks, which you will receive in a day or two.'

'Read and recorded telegram from Honorary Secretary, relief committee, Madras, requesting to know if any of the members of the Pulney relief committee would attend the meeting to be held at Madras on the 28th, for the purpose of drawing up an address thanking the people of England for their generous benefactions.

'Resolved,—That the Honorary Secretary be requested to inform the Madras committee that the members of this committee severally and jointly regret their inability to attend the meeting in question.

'Resolved also,—That an address be drawn up in the name of the people of Pulney taluk, thanking the people of England for their liberal charity in the time of great distress, and that the same be forwarded to the Madras committee for transmission to the promoters of the Mansion House fund.'

Pulney, January 26, 1878.

Your telegram in regard to the public meeting, to be held on the 28th, was received and read at the last meeting of our committee. No one has the leisure to accept the kind invitation. But though prevented by circumstances from being present in person, we must not fail to forward to you, and through you to the donors of the Mansion House fund, our sincere and most hearty thanks for the timely aid they have sent to the thousands of sorely distressed people of this taluk.

We thank you in behalf of more than two thousand landholders who have been able by your aid to bring their fields under cultivation during the recent rains, though in very many instances they had been compelled to consume their seed grain, using their farming utensils for fuel, and selling their ploughing cattle to keep themselves alive.

We thank you in behalf of the 12,000 poor, whom the pressure of famine and the severity of the rainy season had left roofless, and who are now able to secure some shelter.

We thank you on behalf of more than 4,000 persons, most of them women, who could almost literally say, 'We were naked and you have clothed us.'

We thank you in behalf of the little children, many of whom would have been in their graves but for the 16,000 meals of good wholesome food they have taken in our day nursery.

We thank you in behalf of more than 2,000 men, women, and children, who have been able to prolong their lives with the pittance given in the weekly money dole. And again we thank you in behalf of the 120 children of our orphanage who are thrown entirely upon our care. And we pray that the blessing of Him who is the God of the widows and of the fatherless children, and who has said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto Me,' may rest upon you, and abundantly reward you for your liberal, timely, and highly appreciated benefactions.

Ranipett.—H. W. Bliss, Esq., B.A.; H. M. Scudder, Esq., M.D.

Tripatore.—T. Misquita, Esq., District Munsif; Mr. Leonard, Police Inspector; M. R. Ry. Ananthram Aiyer; Annamaly Chettiar; Subba Row; Mr. C. Soondrum, Evangelist, L.M.S.

Tinnevelly.—Telegram, 'Our members regret cannot attend meeting.'

Madura.—No member can attend from any of the committees in this district, but Mr. Lee-Warner, C.S., writes, 'If it can be done by the president, on behalf of the whole area of country over which this grateful gift has been, and is being distributed, as president of the Ramnad relief committee, I venture to express the heartfelt thanks of the people of this estate.'

The secretary of Madura committee writes:—'I am desired to acknowledge the receipt through the collector of your telegram, dated 16th instant, to the president of this committee, and in reply to inform you that the committee much regret that they are unable to send any of their members to represent them on this interesting occasion; all find their time fully occupied; and that their official and private avocations will not just now allow leisure for a visit to Madras. I

am at the same time to express the committee's grateful acknowledgments of the ready and liberal consideration which the general committee has already given to their representation, and to assure you that, though unable to be present, they and this whole district will echo from the bottom of their hearts the resolutions in which your gratitude for the generous sympathy of the English people may find expression.'

Tindivanam.—Rev. W. H. Wyckoff.

Trichinopoly.—A. Seshia Sastri, Esq., C.S.I.; Periasami Mudaliyar; Syed Khan Saib.

Vellore.—Rev. J. Scudder, M.D.

Salem.—Rev. G. O. Newport; Dr. R. N. Manikum Mudaliyar.

Cuddapah.—This committee regrets that none of their members will be able to attend the public meeting at Madras, and therefore resolves that Messrs. N. Appa Row, C. Chengal Row, R. Raghavandra Row, T. N. Subba Reddy, Gouse Sahib, and Hussain Saib be requested to form a sub-committee, to draw up a note of thanks in Telugu, to be forwarded to the general committee, Madras.

Translation of Telugu Note.

To the General Committee of the Mansion House Fund, Madras.

Gentlemen,—We are much rejoiced at the notice sent to us by the Committee of the Mansion House fund, informing us that a meeting will be held on the 28th of this month at Madras, to convey thanks to the most exalted Englishmen who have liberally contributed funds towards the maintenance of the sufferers from the famine. We are all desirous to attend the meeting, but regret very much that our business engagements and other circumstances will not permit us to do so. The country has suffered severely from a great famine for nearly two years, but the funds liberally contributed by the British nation have greatly helped the poor in procuring food, clothing, seed grain, and cattle, and in relieving the sick and the emaciated. We, therefore, on behalf of our brethren who have benefited by the relief fund, beg that our most grateful and heartfelt thanks be conveyed to the subscribers to the Mansion House fund.

(Signed) N. APPA ROW.
C. CHENGAL ROW.
R. RAGHAVANDRA ROW.
T. N. SUBBA ROW.
G. GOUSE SAHIB.

Tanjore.—A. Seshia Sastri, Esq., C.S.I. The president, writes :—
 ‘ You will have received a message that Mr. Seshia Sastri will represent the Tanjore committee ; though we are in such excellent hands, we must still regret that it is impossible that any member of our committee can be present on Monday. Mr. Subrahmanya Ayyar, who will represent Tanjore, is in such poor health, I regret to say, that he feels unequal to the journey. The vice-president (the sub-judge) and myself are kept here by our heavy official work ; other members of the committee have not quite finished their circles, or do not know English. I much regret this, but trust that you will kindly explain, if necessary, how matters stand. Allow me, personally, to thank you for the ready answers you have always sent to my letters and messages.’

(*Telegram from the Bishop of Coimbatore.*)—Unexpectedly prevented from attending meeting. Bishop, clergy, congregation thank generous English people.

Bishop Fennelly wrote :—‘ The Vicar Apostolic of Pondicherry, who regrets his inability to attend the meeting this evening, desires me to assure you that he and his clergy and congregations unite with the meeting in the expressions of heartfelt gratitude for the sympathy and assistance accorded by the people of Great Britain and other countries to the famine sufferers in Southern India.’

Mr. DIGBY continued by saying : I have the honour on behalf of the general committee to lay the following statement before the meeting :—

On August 4, a meeting was held in this hall to make an appeal to English charity on behalf of the famine-stricken people of India, to render such aid as it was beyond the province of Government to give. A committee of gentlemen was appointed, from whom, two days after, an executive committee was chosen ; an appeal was prepared by this committee to be sent to England and elsewhere. By the executive committee the work of distribution has mainly been carried out.

The Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Sir Thomas White, at once organised a committee and opened a subscription list at the Mansion House ; meanwhile, the municipal bodies in Great Britain were communicated with. Separate funds were opened in Lancashire, Blackburn, Bradford, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Greenock. In course of time the movement spread, and, either directly to the committee at Madras, or through the Mansion House, from all parts of the British dominions, from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Jamaica, and other West India Islands, British Guiana, Mauritius, Ceylon, Gibraltar,

Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, from English residents in continental cities, Bengal and Burma—contributions flowed in, until, in November, the committee felt themselves in a position to say that the fund might be closed, as they had as much as they would be able to disburse. As soon as English feeling had been aroused, money flowed in very liberally, for two or three weeks; at the Mansion House alone, 10,000*l.* per diem was received. In the earlier days of the fund large sums, such as 500*l.* from the Queen Empress, 500 guineas from the Prince of Wales, 100*l.* from the Princess of Wales, several donations of 1,000*l.* each from the Bank of England and City houses were chiefly received, but later on, the large stream of charity was made up of multitudinous sums, chiefly collections from workmen, schools, churches and chapels. All sects and creeds contributed, and the money has been equally disbursed, irrespective of caste or creed. It is impossible to estimate the number of persons contributing to the fund, but, bearing in mind the small sums which characterised congregational and similar collections, the total must represent several millions of individuals. An analysis of the Mansion House list, the only one received in entirety, has not yet been made—there has not been time for this; but when it is done, it is believed that more than half, probably a good deal more, of the sum of 500,000*l.* sterling, will be found to have been contributed in amounts of 5*l.* and less. The sums received and promised from particular sources are as follows:—

	£
Mansion House, London and Bradford	500,000
Lancashire	75,932
Edinburgh	20,000
Glasgow	7,537
Greenock	1,840
Australia and New Zealand	100,000
Other colonies (Mauritius, Hongkong, British Guiana, &c.)	5,400
India generally (Madras included)	20,000
	731,209

Besides this a special fund was raised in the county of Buckingham, which has been entrusted specially to his Excellency the Governor, as Lord Lieutenant of that county.

Whilst the sum total of receipts at this stage (the various funds having closed) can be given with tolerable accuracy, only an approximate analysis can be prepared of expenditure to the end of the year. Although some committees are closing operations, none have yet actually ceased to give relief. As is well known, considerable difficulty was experienced in the months of August and September in obtaining

efficient distributing agency throughout the Mofussil, but these were surmounted, partly owing to the services of Government officials being made available, and also to the success which attended the efforts of delegates sent by the executive to organise committees. Including local, sub, and taluk committees and individual agencies, more than 150 bodies were in existence in November, and over one thousand Europeans, Eurasians, and native gentlemen have been engaged in the work of relief. Their labours have been unremitting and most zealous, and the thanks of this meeting and of the English subscribers are due for their labour bestowed and energy expended by them. Among the most valued agents of the committee have been the missionaries of all creeds, who have been, in many cases, the only available means by which the suffering could be reached. In some cases several months have been devoted exclusively to this work, and missionary agents have lived for weeks together among the people, travelling from village to village, personally enquiring into cases of distress, and relieving wants with their own hands. This, in fact, has been a characteristic of all the committees, and it is but just to remark that the magnificent money gift has been worthily equalled by unselfish hard work on the part of distributors of the fund. The money has been disbursed as follows:—

To Madras city, for support and clothing, 1,69,000 rs. Many doles were given to caste and Goshia people who could not avail themselves of Government relief, and for partial aid to others not wholly destitute, in numbers varying from 5,940 on August 18 to 19,126 on November 12, the numbers decreasing a few thousands subsequently, until they are now 12,154 adults and 4,072 children. Cloths to these were given at a cost of 23,790 rs. The need for this aid still continues, rice being still as high as 4 measures per rupee, each measure being about 3 lbs. in weight, about two and a-half times its nominal rate. This relief was disbursed by nine divisional committees, superintended by the town central committee.

The district distributions are as follows:—

	Rs.
North Arcot	5,50,160
South Arcot	2,51,650
Bellary	5,73,000
Chingleput	4,25,000
Coimbatore	4,56,820
Cuddapah	3,56,000
Kistna	23,730
Kurnool	3,29,000
Madras, for Day Nurseries, Orphanages, Friend-in-Need Society, and Town Relief, &c.	2,41,988
Madura	3,70,450

	Rs.
Malabar	17,400
Neilgherry Hills	13,385
Nellore	4,49,159
Salem	6,29,650
Tinnevely	1,80,000
Trichinopoly and Tanjore	3,63,900
Travancore	5,000
Vizagapatam	2,000

In addition to the above, and minor sums, 16½ lakhs have been sent to Mysore, and 80,000 rs. to Bombay, and some to Central India.

At present particulars from these places which have been promised have not been received, and it is difficult to say how many persons have received relief and in what form. As regards our own committees we can give an approximate idea of what had been done with the money sent to them prior to the end of the year, but in quoting the following figures it must be remembered they are greatly within the mark, and founded on as yet incomplete examination of the voluminous returns received.

Relief has been afforded under seven heads, and to the number of people mentioned, viz. (the figures for Madras being already given, are not repeated here) :—

	Rs.
Food, money doles, out-door relief, &c., namely.	10,00,000
Orphanages (about)	10,000
Day Nurseries	75,000
Clothing	1,14,413
Houses repaired or rebuilt	31,824
Agriculturists helped with seed grain, bullocks, &c.	1,39,650
Miscellaneous charity	17,936

Under the last heading is included substantial help to weavers and similar classes, who have been helped to redeem their looms, and to commence work. This, however, has only been done in an incidental way. Testimony from all quarters is unanimous as to the great good which has been done by the relief funds, and though here and there cases of speculation have been reported, compared with the vast sums disbursed they were exceedingly few. Close personal attention on the part of individual members of committees has alone secured this result.

An *interim* balance sheet made up at the end of the year shows the cost of managing the fund to that date. From this it appears that the total expenditure in the central office, including telegrams (the largest item), printing, &c., was rs. 25,315-13-9. The details are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Postages	1,024	15	6
Printing (maps included)	3,652	7	0
Establishment	842	8	0
Office furniture, stationery, telegrams, &c.	10,714	4	6
Charges on specie, remittance and bill stamps	2,381	10	9
Honorarium and travelling expenses to delegates	5,800	0	0
Total	24,415	13	9
Grants and allotments to date, as per weekly statements	64,47,693	0	0
	64,72,108	13	9
To balance	10,32,276	5	7
Grand total	75,04,385	3	4

Assuming that when all the remittances are received and brought to account the sum will amount to more than 80,00,000 rs., and taking into consideration the expenses of all the local and sub-committees the executive hope to be able to show working charges of less than one per cent. upon the sum entrusted to them. If this can be accomplished, subscribers will have the satisfaction of knowing that their generous donations have been disbursed with the minimum of attendant expenditure.

As has been already remarked, this is but an *interim* statement. When, happily, the time shall come that no further need for its efforts exists, the general committee will be prepared to render a full account of their stewardship, and trust it will be found that they have wisely disbursed the large sums which were committed to their charge to alleviate the misery of their fellow-subjects in this land.

[The following facts from the honorary secretary, general committee, Friend-in-Need Society, were forwarded, for inclusion in the statement given above :—

As requested by the Friend-in-Need Society special relief committee, I annex certain items of information which you might perhaps deem proper to mention at the public meeting on Monday.

862 persons of the more respectable class of Europeans and East Indians, who felt the pressure of the famine, but could not be expected to go to the feeding houses, were assisted with money doles ranging from 3 to 10 rs., according to circumstances.

Of the pensioners of the society who did not attend the feeding depôts, there were 12 with families who received r. 1-8 each per mensem, and 73 without families on 1 r.

The average number fed *daily* was :—

Adults	1,978
Children	260

These were further assisted pecuniarily—those with families r. 1-8 each, and without families 1 r. per mensem.

Clothing was also distributed at the setting in of the cold season to those receiving food, and to the society's pensioners with their families. The number clothed was :—

Men	757
Women	1,014
Boys	290
Girls	283]

Mr. A. SESHIA SASTRI, C.S.I., proposed the first resolution, which was :—

‘That this meeting desires to convey, on behalf of the people of Southern India, an expression of heartfelt gratitude for the sympathy and support so nobly and generously accorded them by the people of Great Britain, her Colonies, and India, in relief of the distress caused by the famine which has overshadowed the land throughout the last eighteen months.’

In moving the resolution, Mr. Seshia Sastri spoke as follows :—

Famines are not new to the world, especially to tropical countries and countries bordering on the tropics, only their occurrence at long intervals renders them unfamiliar to us. Famine and flood, pestilence and plague, storms and storm-waves, have been from earliest times phenomena regarded as signs of Divine wrath, because their appearance is sudden, their effects are terrible, their causes are mysterious, and the course of their destruction swift and irresistible. And it is a strange fact that countries reputed as the granaries of the world have not been spared from famines; for the earliest famine, for which we have the authority of sacred history, as we all may be reminded, was that which occurred in Egypt during the reign of the Pharaohs, and in which Joseph, the wise and discreet officer, played so conspicuous a part, and who, warned beforehand, ‘gathered corn as the sand of the sea very much, until he left numbering—for it was without number.’ India has been the scene of many famines—some of them, if tradition may be relied on, of 12 years’ duration—and not a few have been experienced in our own Presidency. They were, however, *local*, confined to one or two tracts at a time, where they have left to this day indelible marks of the destruction caused in the shape of whole villages depopulated and now overgrown with jungle, as may be met with notably in the upland taluks of the late Masulipatam and Guntoor districts. Whole colonies of people driven by former famines may be met with in the present day, scattered and settled far away from their homes. Thus a colony of Tamil Brahmins driven from Tanjore have been settled for centuries in the Godavery delta;

several colonies of Telugu Brahmins driven by famines with which their country was visited oftener than others, have settled themselves in Southern Tamil districts. Colonies from Madura have been for centuries settled in Tanjore. Again, several successive waves of famine emigrants from the ancient Pandian Kingdom (Madura and Tinnevely) may be traced, at this day, settled on the favoured Malabar coast, where famines are unknown; and, in our time, we have had the Orissa famine, the Ganjam famine, and the Bengal famine, none of which, however—thanks to the Government under which we live, and to modern commerce—has displaced and permanently scattered the population from their homes. But so far as could be judged without historic data, and at this distance of time, no former famine appears to have been so wide-spread and to have threatened the simultaneous annihilation of such a large portion of the population as the present one, out of which, let us trust, we are just emerging, under the mercy of God. So fresh must be the occurrences connected with the present famine in the memory of those assembled here, that I must not take up their time with reciting them. The failure of the early rains in 1876 was so serious and the loss of crops so great, that a great scarcity of food, indicated by high prices, was the first feature which presented itself. But, accustomed to high prices, year after year, for a series of years, our minds were unprepared for an approaching famine, and it was not till the utter failure of the north-east monsoon (November 1876) that we realised our dangerous position and stood face to face with a famine which threatened to be extraordinary in magnitude and severity. The lives of a population of 18 millions (180 lakhs) in 11 out of the 20 districts of this Presidency, of three millions in Mysore, and of many millions within the limits of the Bombay Presidency were in jeopardy. It was not easy to tell what food there was in the country. It was consequently impossible to say how much was required from without to supply the deficiency. The local Government, however, doubled and redoubled its efforts in every direction. Relief works were planned and multiplied to enable the able-bodied poor to earn a subsistence. Relief camps were opened at convenient centres for the preservation, by actual feeding, of the lives of those who were too weak, by age or sickness, to work and earn their bread. A system of relief by village money doles was also afterwards resorted to, to save from death the aged and infirm still left at home. But on the sufficiency and rapidity of the supply of food, from abroad or from available local markets, and on the proximity to the scenes of actual distress to which it was possible to convey that food, depended the safety of millions. This necessity fully recognised, no exertions were spared (and we all know how much we are

indebted to the personal exertions of his Grace the Governor in this, among other directions) to expedite and facilitate the supply of food, and the carrying-power of the railway was tried to the utmost possible limit, while the ocean-borne trade proved fully equal to the emergency. The Government of India, on their part, lost no time and spared no pains to help, combine, and concentrate all available carrying-power in the Empire. Some idea of the stupendous character of the operations which taxed the minds of our rulers may be formed by noting a few facts. $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of food-grains, valued roughly at $22\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees, sufficient at a low calculation to support $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions, 75 lakhs of people, for 12 months, were carried by the railway into the Presidency and Mysore. The State famine expenditure may be taken at four crores, to which one crore for Mysore, and another crore provided by the English and Indian charity, being added, we have a total expenditure of six crores. The support of a million of population cost roughly $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees. The six crores of money spent must have saved 21 millions of people. The highest number on relief (in September 1877) was a little over two millions (21 lakhs), and five millions of people must have also absolutely perished, even if they had the money, if they had not the food brought to them by the ocean and the railways. Or, in other words, $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions (75 lakhs of people); equivalent to 35 per cent. of the population of the famine district, must have inevitably perished, but for the presence of a mighty commerce, a gigantic carrier in the railway, and a powerful and humane Government which would not count the cost in saving people from death by starvation. At this period of the year, December 1876 to April 1877, no other field for the employment of able-bodied labour was open than public works. The cyclonic rains in April, May, and June 1877, which tempted many to plough and sow, proved delusive—for the results of that cultivation were, as we all know, disastrous—and people were again thrown back on the hands of the State—on public works, and on feeding camps. The failure of another southwest monsoon thus added a sad gloom to the already deplorable aspect of affairs. The money of the Exchequer was well-nigh exhausted, and borrowed money was running out at the rate of 50 lakhs per mensem. But in spite of the unremitting supply of food the condition of the distressed people was growing worse and worse, and as one rainless day succeeded another, and prices were rising with unrelenting steadiness, hope was vanishing and dumb resignation to an inevitable fate was taking its place. The actual condition of the people at this time, and indeed for several months past, was one of sore distress. Its worst features were, the high prices which still kept food inaccessible to many; there was no water to drink, no fodder

for the cattle; the cattle indeed had been let loose in hundreds and thousands; the aged and young were succumbing in large numbers to starvation and to disease generated by the famine; the thatch on the roof of the huts had been taken off to feed the cattle. People in thousands, nay hundreds of thousands, abandoned their homes and lands to earn a precarious subsistence on public works, or for a scanty meal in the feeding camps, still wearing the very clothes, now reduced to the last rags, in which they had left their homes, the females laden with baskets on their heads, containing pots and cocoa-nut-shell spoons, their all in the world—and the males, laden with their children, now so starved as to be ‘spectres unto their own parents.’ Some lived on roots, leaves, on the seed of the grass, on the bark of trees; others on the plantain root and on the plantain stem, and even on the tender stalk of the screw-pine; others again found a meal on the berries of the prickly-pear, on tamarind seeds, on the fruit of the banian and the fig; while others, in the vicinity of forests, lived for weeks on the seed of the bamboo, and it was not rare to find children kept alive on bran! The distress was not confined to the agriculturists. The poor among all other industrial classes, and notably among them the weavers, suffered distress even more severe, because less accustomed to. The curse of famine indeed threatened to ‘consume the land. Rain still held off, and affairs became more grave than ever. At this juncture the Viceroy visited some tracts of the famine country. More public works and more agency to work them, more feeding camps and more agency to superintend them, were devised and brought to tell on the alleviation of distress. At about this time (end of August 1877) came symptoms of approaching monsoons, and cast a ray of hope on the gloomy picture. But what were the helpless people to do even if rain came, was the question which vexed the anxious thoughts of many, and among them his Grace the Governor. At the meeting of August 1877, his Grace very truly said, ‘When they return to their houses from the relief camps or public works they will have to go to a roofless house, with not a single culinary vessel remaining in it. To provide clothing, even such scanty clothing as this climate necessitates—to enable them to repair their huts—to purchase new implements to replace those sold for bread—here were needs sufficient to justify a call on public charity.’ It was consequently resolved to appeal to the charity of England and her Colonies, and of India also. The appeal was made in no faltering voice, or by a voice unfamiliar to the English nation. It was at once responded to, and in a manner without parallel even in a country proverbial for the munificence of its charities. The results have been just placed before us by the honorary secretary. The charity flowed in a continued

stream till arrested, when a sum of 82 lakhs of rupees had been reached. The administration of these charity funds was wisely entrusted to a central committee composed of a mixed agency of officials and non-officials, merchants and missionaries, and Christians, Hindoos, and Mussulmans, and presided over by the Honourable Sir William Robinson, a gentleman who has spent a life-time among us, and to whom no corner of our Presidency is unknown, and who is familiar with the condition and wants of every district, and of the people of every portion of it. The central committee in its turn organised local committees of elements similarly composed for each famine district, and they, in their turn, formed sub-local committees, equally and even more representative in character. Individual agencies, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, who volunteered their services, were also largely employed, and by October 1877 all these various agencies, to the number of upwards of 120, were at full work and full of enthusiasm and zeal. The actual detail and *modus operandi* of relief work were wisely (thanks to Mr. Thornhill) left to the discretion of the local committees; and at a sufficiently early date (thanks to Mr. Ballard) a most useful and practical direction was emphatically given for the employment of the larger portion of the fund towards helping the agricultural classes and in forwarding agricultural operations, so necessary to the return of prosperity to the commonwealth, for it has been truly said by a well-known poet:—

Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made,
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.

It pleased God at this time (end of August and September) to send us rain, and the transactions of the general committee teem in every page with testimony, from every direction, of the immense good and the variety of good which has been accomplished with the help of their money. But though I feel that I am unduly taxing the patience of my audience, I cannot refrain from reading a few extracts from reports already in the annals of the committee, explaining the direct effect of relief operations with the English charity. Mr. Webster reports:—‘Our attention has been directed to the condition of the better classes of cultivators, those who, in ordinary years, had some small capital and are well-to-do. Many of them are now paupers, who prefer to run the chances of dying by inches at home rather than seek aid on Government relief works—a kind of assistance which they regard with no more favour than a respectable Englishman shows to the workhouse. To people of this class, all Government

schemes of relief are and must be practically useless, but the assistance which the famine relief committee has been able to afford has been received most thankfully, as it has not only enabled people to tide over the present time of dearth, but has encouraged them to look forward to an early reaping of crops grown on lands that must have remained waste had there been no relief funds.' Mr. Sheristadar Puttabhiram Pillay's report:—'The rains of September, however, have brought these people back (from relief works and camps) to their fields, and revived the hopes of others who still stuck fast to their homes and fields, contending against all odds of the famine, but they were without means to plough their fields. They struggled hard, mortgaged a portion of their lands, raised a small sum and attempted cultivation. But the means they got were very insufficient; cultivation was therefore indifferent, but yet they could not bring themselves to abandon the young crops for relief works again. Nor had they the means of eking out a subsistence, except the wild-grown greens which the late rains had produced. Their huts were in ruins and afforded them no shelter. Their cloths were all rags; most of them were next to nakedness. It was while they were in this miserable state that the Mansion House relief reached them. On the receipt of the relief money, which was always paid in a lump sum, many crowds of ryots went in to purchase seed paddy, seed grain, and seed cumbu. Others set about to patch up their ruined huts, others ploughed their waste fields and sowed, or prepared seeds, beds for rice cultivation under tanks now full with water. The cloths distributed were of the utmost service: the people prized them much. The feeling of gratitude of these poor people for the English charity money that came to their help at this crisis cannot adequately be expressed.' Another agent of the committee, speaking about the distribution of cloths, says that 'the females for want of clothing were ashamed to go out to their usual work on the fields, but when the cloths were distributed, the next day the fields were alive with them.' Relief was peculiarly seasonable and valuable to another section of respectable people, the Goshu women, Mussulman, Mahratta, and Rajpoot. This portion of the duty fell exclusively to my lot and that of my friend, Periasami Mudaliyar, head of the native community of Trichinopoly, who is now here by my side. Living in secluded nooks and corners of a large town, and remote from observation and sympathy, these were slowly passing away, dragging on a miserable existence, and many among whom would surely have fallen victims to starvation but for the aid from English charity which was put into their hands with our own at their own doors. I have but one picture more to present from my part of the country, and that is where relief

funds were applied to the relief of a lady of the highest position, who at the age of 88 found this grim famine at her door, with sons and with daughters yet unmarried—grandsons and a staff of old faithful servants who, unwilling to abandon their mistress in adversity, still clung to her. She was in the utmost distress, and the sum of 350 rs. being put into her hands by the deputy collector on behalf of the committee, spoke in these words: 'Please convey my deep sense of their (the English) benevolence, and tell them that I was born the offspring of the ruling nation to be entitled at their hands to this liberal charity:' which is an Oriental expression to convey deepest gratitude. What I have been narrating is but a scanty specimen of the good work which has been accomplished, all as labour of love, by an agency the like of which never worked before in this land. The total good work done has been simply colossal, and the results have been of the happiest kind. This English charity, I again repeat, was peculiarly valuable, peculiarly seasonable, and peculiarly fruitful and happy in its results. European and native gentlemen of the highest position, in the service and out of the service, merchants and sahookars, bishops and missionaries of all denominations, and planters and their agents all over the Hill-ranges, and in many instances, ladies of the highest station in life (all honour to the Honourable Mrs. Carmichael among others) who adopted as their own the orphans, the waifs and strays of the famine, and saw them reared with maternal care and affection, all these vied with each other in the zealous and faithful performance of the task they had so cheerfully imposed on themselves, the task of carrying to the doors of the famine-stricken the noble charity of which the English nation had made them almoners. I have no hesitation in repeating that the opportune and critical moment at which the help arrived—for according to a proverb among us, 'Flood and famine are most treacherous when subsiding'—and the kind manner in which the gift was taken to the afflicted generally, and to certain classes of people in particular, on account of their strong prejudices, to whom public works and feeding camps were, the one a degradation, the other a pollution, gave a hundredfold value to the gift. On behalf of my countrymen generally, and on behalf of the distressed famine-stricken of South India especially, to whom English charity came like sweet water to men dying of thirst, whose drooping spirits, nay, ebbing life, were resuscitated by the timely and kindly help, and enabled them to preserve themselves and their children, to rebuild their huts, to sow their fields, and reap a harvest, when they despaired of living to see another—on behalf of millions of such of my countrymen, and for the good they have experienced, I now express their first prayerful thanks to the all-merciful Providence who is with us in the

hour of grief and the hour of joy, and whom it has pleased to order a hopeful change in the season; and their next thankfulness and gratitude to the Empress of India, who headed the charitable movement at home, to the English nation and to the Colonies who gave so cheerfully, so quickly, and so freely; to the Viceroy who headed the contributions in India; and to the Maharajahs of Baroda, Indore, and Travancore, and other princes, nobles, and personages and people of India, who added to their quota of help with equal sympathy and readiness; and personally I feel much honoured by the task which has been entrusted to me, and which I now perform with sincere pleasure, by moving 'That this meeting desires to convey, on behalf of the people of Southern India, an expression of heartfelt gratitude for the sympathy and support so nobly and generously accorded them by the people of Great Britain, her Colonies, and India, in relief of the distress caused by the famine which has overshadowed the land throughout the last ten months.'

Mr. MIRZA FEROZE HUSSAIN KHAN BAHADUR seconded the resolution, and, in doing so, delivered an address in Hindustani, of which the following is a translation:—

My Lord Duke,—After first rendering thanks to the Giver of all Good, and bestowing blessings upon the Prophet, I will proceed to say a few words out of gratitude to the friends who have been so good as to ask me to speak on this occasion, though I am painfully aware of my deficiencies as a speaker. On the part of our fellow-countrymen of this Presidency and of all Southern India, I beg to express heartfelt thanks for the noble generosity shown by the inhabitants of Great Britain and the British Colonies, and by the Princes and people of India. For a year and a half past, the people of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay have been visited with a grievous famine, and in spite of all the efforts of the Government to alleviate the distress, thousands of poor creatures abandoned their homes and fell victims to want and disease, and hundreds and thousands were likewise on the point of perishing; when these generous benefactors, hearing of our distress, subscribed and sent nearly a crore of rupees, which was distributed in food and cloths among the needy, by committees in every station, town, and village throughout the Presidency; and innumerable lives of the servants of God were thus preserved, some from absolute starvation, others from want and misery. Such beneficence has rarely been seen in this world, and everyone will heartily unite with me in applauding the noble generosity of the givers. Let us pray to the true God, saying, O Lord! may their lives be long and happy! may they prosper more and more day by day! Amen. I beg to second the resolution proposed by Mr. Seshia Sastri.

The RAJAH OF VENKATAGHERBY spoke as follows in the Telugu tongue :—

My Lord Duke, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I consider it a high privilege to be allowed to second the resolution which has just been moved, proposing to express our grateful sense of the priceless services rendered by his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos in the crisis which we may now hope is passing away ; in fact to express that gratitude which has rendered possible our gratitude to good and great England. But, gentlemen, I am sure that gratitude is not what his Grace has laboured for or expected. His ideal of duty to the people whom it is his destiny to rule and protect is far different. I can fancy his Grace saying at this moment :—‘ I did not stipulate for gratitude. It is of far more importance to me to know whether I have done my duty, and with what success.’ What then ? If in the words of Nelson, used on a very different occasion, England expects every man to do his duty, are we not bound to let England know that a noble son of hers has done his duty well and faithfully, and has secured the success which his labours have so well deserved ? At a time when a humane Government was putting forth all its might, and was almost despairing of success in the alleviation of distress, did he not at once give the danger-signal to the people of England, and invite volunteers to enlist themselves in the great fight which he was fighting against famine and disease ? But for that signal, and for the weight and prestige of his Grace’s honoured name, what would have been the fate of the millions of people to whom, as it might almost seem, Providence had for a time refused the means of raising their own sustenance ? His Grace’s services then have been simply priceless. Those services might indeed have been in discharge of duty ; but an expression of our appreciation of it is not the less incumbent on us. His Grace has locally represented good and noble England in her catholic charity, in her active benevolence, and in what I may call, her practical Christianity, and achieved a triumph more glorious—because more peaceful—than that won in many a battle-field. Let us then, in the name of Southern India—in the name of misery and destitution itself—thank the hero who has thus so long successfully battled with famine and pestilence, for the almost profuse liberality with which England and her Colonies have come to our succour in our time of need and distress. This liberality has enabled us to tide over an unexampled crisis ; and let us not forget, the people of Southern India will not forget, that this result is due, in no small degree, to the large-hearted sympathy and promptitude of action which has characterised the administration of the Presidency by the illustrious nobleman whom it has been our good fortune to have at the head of

the Government during the trying period which it is to be hoped has now passed away. The proposal made by Mr. A. Seshia Sastri, C.S.I. is very laudable, and though I feel myself inferior in ability to speak what I have to say in the presence of his Grace the Duke and the illustrious audience, yet I trust that the few observations I am anxious to make may be acceptable to all present, in the same way as the lovely lisping speech of children is to their parents. It is most material and important that we should express our feelings of gratitude to all those that have cheerfully contributed towards the mitigation of this dire calamity, the terrible famine. But the good that resulted from it would not become prominent unless the horrors of long-past famines are enumerated. I would, therefore, cite a few of them here. The famines that broke out in the years Achaya, Tharana, and Nanadna, were of short duration, lasting but five or six months, when seasonable rains dispelled the horrors, and restored the country to its normal condition. Even in times of such scarcity, rice was sold at 10 to 12 Nellore seers a rupee, while the other grains were comparatively cheap. While circumstances were so placed, no adequate arrangements having been made towards the maintenance and support of the starving poor, many had fallen victims to them; others again, resigning themselves to fate, forming gangs, committed gang and highway robberies, thereby stripping the rich of their property, burnt houses by setting fire to them, and committed other heinous offences of like nature. Thus were the rich, too, exposed to the dangers of death and ruin. Nor is this all; they murdered, I hear, indiscriminately, such of the men as had procured their bread by some means or other, tearing open their stomachs and eating the contents thereof, and hence it had been proverbially styled the *Dokka* famine. Others that had five or six children amongst them, being unable to resist the cravings of hunger, ventured so far as to slaughter their children and feed upon them. Hence it has been styled *Pillala* (which means infanticide famine). During this present famine, which has existed for the past eighteen months, rice could not be had even at 5 or 6 Nellore seers a rupee, while all other grains are ruinously high; and though it rained recently rather partially in certain localities, prices of grain continue to be the same as before. While the matter stands thus, Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, who had organised relief works, opened relief camps for the helpless poor, and fed them with a more sumptuous food than they ever had in their own homes even in days of festivity, has been protecting them in every way from death. As the famine has been of long standing, it was doubted, or rather feared, whether they would preserve life any longer. Appeal for public charity was made by his Grace the Duke to England and her Colonies. They all freely

and voluntarily came forward with liberal contributions, from the Monarch to the lowest peasant, and sent in large sums. Even in India similar contributions were made, but to a very limited extent. As money poured in, it served nobly to aid the efforts of protecting the poor, by giving the Goshas women many doles; clothing the naked; by giving pecuniary aid to repair and rebuild houses, granting advances of money for seed-grain, for purchasing ploughing-cattle, and for procuring the implements of husbandry, to impoverished ryots. In this manner the contributions have been most usefully distributed for these and various other purposes. For these reasons, not only were the poor saved from starvation, but the rich and the opulent also were saved from the ravages they were subjected to on former occasions of scarcity. The fact that famine has ruined the country has alone been recorded, but the munificence of England has warded off the blow that would have prostrated the country. It is therefore a duty incumbent on us to express our sense of deepfelt gratitude to Her Majesty the Empress of India for her enthusiasm and liberality in the protection of the millions that were in distress, to the people of England and her Colonies for their sympathy towards the famine-stricken population of this country, to his Excellency the Viceroy of India, and to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos for his very energetic and indefatigable exertions in wisely ministering to the wants of the distressed districts by visiting them, regard having been had to respect every caste and creed. It is our fervent prayer that God the Almighty would pour His blessings on all those who have so nobly and generously contributed to afford protection to the distressed population of Southern India.

The Venerable Archdeacon C. R. DRURY supported the resolution :—

He remarked that he thought it right that the portion of the ecclesiastical department which he had the honour to represent in this diocese during the absence of the Bishop should take a prominent part in these proceedings, inasmuch as the Church of England at home and abroad had shown great sympathy with Southern India in their season of trial, and also contributed liberally to the relief fund. He might also say for the sister church in Ireland that the sum total of her contributors include many sums given at a cost perhaps of the meal which was much needed, and comforts which could hardly be spared by poor people who were readily making a sacrifice to show their sympathy for the suffering and distress which afflicted their fellow subjects abroad. Such gifts were acceptable to God, and either would be, or had been, rewarded by the God of love, who commanded them all, as he (Archdeacon Drury) understood, without distinction of caste or creed, to love and to help one another and to bear one another's

burdens. (Applause.) They put off as long as they possibly could asking the people at home, in the Colonies, and other parts of India, for relief, and experience had shown that they did not ask for it a day too soon. How noble a response had their appeal met with! They had received, he understood from his Grace and the gentleman who spoke first to that resolution, money sufficient for their wants. The liberality of Government had been supplemented: the naked had been clothed; others who were in want of seed had seed given them to enable them to lay the foundation of future happiness and comfort by preparing the ground for future crops. In some instances instruments of agriculture had been supplied, and charitable Christian ladies amongst them, to whom he had been glad to hear such a tribute of respect had been shown by Mr. Seshia Sastri, embraced the opportunity afforded of providing a home and protection for many destitute orphan children, and would be able to keep them for a time, perhaps until their relief was no longer required. In short, through the assistance which the committee secured by the liberality of the English people, of residents of the parts of India, including the native princes and notables, everything was being done which could be done in order to mitigate the sufferings of the famine-stricken population. He was glad to call to mind the fact of England, in responding so liberally to their appeal, had only acted in accordance with her usual custom; for she had not confined her liberality merely to fellow-subjects, and he remembered some years ago when a destructive fire destroyed a great portion of the city of Chicago and brought a number of respectable American citizens to great poverty, the English public were among the foremost to send them money to minister to their relief. (Applause.) In saying that, he was not speaking in a vain-glorious or boasting spirit. Almighty God had given to them the means of being liberal, and what was of great importance, he had given them the heart to do so. (Applause.) And he (Archdeacon Drury) took the liberty to say that probably the prosperity of England has been the reward of her generosity and liberality to the afflicted and distressed (Applause), her readiness to come forward to protect the poor and the weak against the tyranny and oppression of the strong. He trusted, and he was sure from what he had heard, that the natives of this country would never forget, as long as memory lasted, the sympathy and good feeling which had been shown towards them all by the English people, and they would also remember, if they had any memorials worth making, his Grace's energetic and benevolent exertions. (Applause.)

Colonel PEARSE, president, Mysore central relief committee, also supported the resolutions, and in doing so addressed the meeting. He read the following resolutions arrived at by the Mysore general relief committee on January 26, 1870:—

'The Mysore general relief committee desire, on behalf of the sufferers from famine throughout this province, native and European, to express their deep sense of gratitude for the assistance given by the subscribers in the United Kingdom for the relief of the famine in India.

2. 'This committee have already received the large sum of 150,000*l.* sterling, nearly three-fourths of which have been expended. The assistance has been most timely, and relief has been given in one shape or another to a quarter of a million or more persons, whom it would have been difficult otherwise to relieve. Temporary provision has been made for numbers of destitute orphans; clothing has been given to thousands of the needy poor; and aid of the most valuable kind afforded to famine-stricken agriculturists and artisans. Relief has been given to all sufferers without regard to race or creed; and it is impossible to over-estimate the good that has been done to those who, but for this assistance, must have suffered very greatly.

3. 'Care has been taken to make it widely known that the help thus afforded was purely the charitable gift of English people. It has been distributed almost entirely through the agency of the officers employed on special famine duty, aided by benevolent private individuals. The committee have reason to believe that the funds have been, on the whole, usefully and judiciously spent. From the accounts received from all parts of the province, the committee feel confident that the generous sympathy thus practically evinced towards the people of Mysore in the time of their sore distress by their fellow-subjects in Europe, is very deeply appreciated, and will long be held throughout this province in most grateful remembrance.'

After reading the above, Colonel PEARSE proceeded to observe:—

'I have only very few remarks to offer, and I only wish that some one more eloquent and more capable than myself were present to state the case for the people of Mysore. I have only recently succeeded Mr. J. D. Gordon as president of the Mysore general relief committee, and it is, I think, right that I should advert to the system pursued in the distribution of the funds. Conjointly with other members of our committee I have held that the extension of the system of money and grain doles was an arrangement which, I fear, watched with the closest supervision and most tentatively issued, should only be adhered to in cases of dire distress of the houseless and friendless poor and destitute, there being always the fear of perpetuating pauperism and demoralising our lowest classes by inducing them to idleness instead of sending them back to their ordinary occupations. We have therefore endeavoured to induce relief officers to pay special attention to all other wants, and to endeavour to restore the people to their

ordinary occupations, and that is, within ordinary grooves of life to assist those who have lands lying untilled to cultivate them and give them cheap cattle to go on with; also to assist those who lie shivering from cold and fever under detached portions of their old thatching to again place proper roofs over their heads, and to enable others who have lost their implements of trade, their looms and their materials, to start work again; and to distribute clothing to those in need of covering, and thereby restore the poorest classes to that condition of self-respect which the calamity of famine and want has temporarily destroyed. By this system also the ryots have again been enabled to employ the poorer classes in their villages, and contentment and renewed prosperity will be the result, and the dregs of a period of distress not experienced for many generations will, to a great extent, be met and fought against. There are some, I believe, who do not consider this the most correct method of dealing with the funds, but I can only add that many of the most thinking famine officers believe it is a good and true policy and the wisest course, and that if we think thereby to restore to prosperity and contentment a fair percentage of houses reduced to poverty and desolation by the famine, we shall have done much to meet the wishes of the English public who have so largely and liberally contributed to our wants. There is one more point I wish to refer to, and which will be pleasing to English ears to hear. Many intelligent native gentlemen tell me that the fact of this money being a free gift, and which will not be recouped this next harvest or the harvest after, has made a profound impression on the minds of the ryots of Mysore. The fact that it is a huge contribution, sent by those who have not seen or known them, in a true spirit of humanity, to aid them in their hour of misfortune, is such an unthought of and untold boon, that the memory of such timely generosity will form a happy tradition in the minds of those who have benefited by it and who by its aid have again been placed in a position of self-respect, and have been enabled to again earn their daily bread. In conclusion, I have only to offer the acknowledgments of the Mysore famine general relief committee, and those of our fellow-subjects of Mysore whom I now represent, for the unhesitatingly kind and generous spirit in which the president and members of the Madras general committee have met our requisitions for funds, and I wish in the name of all those whom they have benefited to thank them for the consideration shown us and for the liberal manner in which they have shared the fund with us.

The resolution was further supported by the Rev. Dr. SCUDDER :—

He said he was thankful of the privilege of using his voice, and specially, as an American, in ascribing that honour to England which

she so richly deserved for her princely charity. (Applause.) He was proud of his relation to her! She was his mother, and though Americans might be accused of undutifulness and disobedience, yet did they think a mother's love would for that cause be alienated from her children? (Hear, hear.) He thought they might hope that she would give them absolution for all their sins; indeed she had given them many proofs of this. The Archdeacon had just mentioned one illustration of her love for her child in giving her money to relieve the poor and suffering in Chicago. He ventured to say as an American that her glory was their glory, her honour their honour. In many a battle-field she had crowned herself with glory; she had devoted her all for the good of the people; she had done for this country what no other nation he believed would have done. She had given freely and fully of her resources in regard to the famine, and they were there to express their gratitude for the sympathy she had evinced. The word 'sympathy' in such a case was not strong enough—he would rather say the love she had shown for that people in a marvellous manner (applause), responding to their appeal in a way that was the wonder of the world. They ought not on that occasion to forget the obligations they were under to the ladies of the Presidency, whose hearts had been touched by the distress and suffering around them, many of whom had gone into places where there were pestilence and disease, clothing, feeding, and nursing poor orphan children. For this work he said God bless them (applause), and it was for these reasons he said he thought the word sympathy was not strong enough. He wished once more to express his sense of the marvellous good done by the fund.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

Surgeon-General GEORGE SMITH, M.D., proposed the second resolution :—

That this meeting desires to tender cordial thanks

To Alderman Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor, for his initiation and active interest in the famine relief fund :

To the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, to the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Mayors of Manchester, Liverpool, and other chief towns of England; to the Mansion House and other committees :

To the committees at Calcutta and others in India :

To the chief municipality and other functionaries in Australasia, New Zealand, and other British colonies :

To the ministers and congregations of the Church of England and religious denominations :

And to *The Times* newspaper and the press generally :

For the earnestness and energy with which they have acted in enlisting sympathy and making available the aid contributed towards the relief of distress.

In proposing the above resolution Dr. SMITH said that he was in the singular position of a speaker whose speech had been forestalled by the points taken up by the previous speakers. The whole of the grounds he had expected to have to go over had been traversed. He offered this explanation in order that any repetition of a fact already noticed might be excused. He then spoke as follows :—

It will be remembered by all who have watched the efforts that have been made for the relief of the sufferers from the disastrous famine in Southern India that a public meeting, called by the sheriff at the requisition of the residents of this city and presided over by your Grace, was held in this hall on August 4 last, at which the prominent facts in connection with the sad condition of large portions of this Presidency were ably and clearly brought to the notice of the general public, and that a resolution was passed recognising the necessity of making an appeal to the public charity of the people of India and of England. At the same time a central committee to undertake the management of the famine relief fund was constituted, and a resolution was taken to appeal by telegraph, and more fully by letter, to the Lord Mayor of London, to the other civil functionaries as noted in the resolution, to the commander of Calcutta and of other towns and stations, and to the editor of the London *Times*, stating the gravity of this crisis, and soliciting that the same may be made known to the British public. I need hardly say how much the success of this and of other appeals depended on the action taken by the Lord Mayor of London. It is true that when proroguing Parliament Her Majesty had referred in a marked manner to the same crisis in India, and it is also true that the Thunderer had struck the key note of human sympathy in an able and sympathetic leading article, the concluding sentence of which I may be allowed to quote :—

‘ Let not the appeal now at length made to us fall unheeded. Our countrymen at Madras call upon the municipalities at home, and the *cry must be heard*. We have hitherto been too little concerned with the awful trial that has befallen our fellow-subjects; let us redeem the past by keeping it before our eyes and in our minds *and hearts until all that we can do is done, in order that it may be overcome*.’

Good, brave, manly words these—nevertheless it was necessary that one great public official should take prompt and cordial action in order that generous hearty England might leap response to the call, and feel that there existed a definite and trustworthy channel through

which its liberality might with certainty reach the masses of suffering humanity in this Presidency. The Lord Mayor of London, Sir T. White, was the official to whom all eyes were turned, and we well know were not turned in vain. On the day on which the article alluded to appeared in the *Times*, the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, addressing the chief clerk, read the telegram which he had received from the Madras committee, which he said spoke for itself. He then quoted the paragraph from the leading article of the *Times* which I have already quoted, and then stated that he would be delighted—that was his expression—to receive and transmit to Madras any sums which a generous public might entrust to him, hoping that his appeal would be promptly and liberally responded to. We know in the Lord Mayor's own words what a splendid response the country gave to this appeal. The Mansion House relief committee was appointed and acted with promptitude and energy. The first meeting was held on August 23, and the last of its famine meetings on November 5, when information reached them that the crisis was over and that the closure of the fund might take place. During that short, sharp, brilliant campaign, not to destroy but to save men's lives, a campaign extending over 2½ months, half a million sterling was contributed and promptly remitted to Madras. By the influence of his official position, by his initiation of this famine relief fund, by the personal interest he took in its success, and by the practical help he gave as president and treasurer, Sir Thomas White largely influenced the success of the appeal which had been made to the public. His labours were cordially recognised by the committee over which he presided, and I am convinced that they will receive a similar hearty recognition from this meeting of the public of Madras. And, my Lord Duke, it is no less our duty than our pleasure to recognise most gratefully the generous and ready aid given by the other great civic magistrates noted in the resolution as well as by the Mansion House and other committees at home. Upon them devolved the heavy task of initiating local arrangements and of collecting local subscriptions; with them it rested to bring the cause home to the hearts of the people and to set on foot the various agencies necessary for this purpose. When all worked so nobly and so well it would be invidious to mete out comparative praise. To all our cordial thanks are due. (Applause.) A glance at the published daily reports of the *Times* and at the subscription lists of provincial papers will show how deep-reaching and how far-extending this appeal was, and how nobly it has been responded to, from the Queen on the throne to the humblest of her subjects, from that huge congeries of cities called London to the smallest hamlet in the land, from the millionaire to the humble

labourer who could put but a few pence in the collector's hand. (Applause.) And not money alone was given. The generous heart of the nation was stirred to its inmost depths, and time, and personal effort and, better than all, deep warm sympathy, so deep, so practical, so unselfish, so prompt, has touched a chord of gratitude in Indian hearts which has never been touched before, and we are here this evening to give some feeble expression to the nation's gratitude. And what, Sir, was the response to the appeal from the British colonies? It was prompt, liberal, enthusiastic. Australia heads the list, and well she may. The Mayor of Melbourne took immediate action, a hearty and sympathetic meeting was held, Government gave effectual countenance, and local committees were promptly formed, and the press gave its powerful pen. Enthusiastic meetings were held at Sydney and Adelaide; Brisbane, Wellington, Perth and Hobart Town gave a hearty response to the appeal. Australia, including Tasmania, will probably add 100,000*l.* to the famine relief fund. Well does Australia merit our cordial thanks. (Applause.) To show how deeply the sympathies of our brethren in Australia were moved, it may be mentioned that the prisoners in one of the gaols asked to be put upon half diet for some time, and the value handed over to the fund. (Applause.) The offer was accepted. (Applause.) That sympathy must have been deep and strong which affected so profoundly and so practically a class of the population so little likely to be influenced by the sorrows and sufferings of others. New Zealand, too, has contributed largely, and considering the sparseness of her population the contribution has been proportionately more than that given by the people at home. Help and sympathy have reached us from other colonies, from British Guiana, Jamaica, Mauritius, and elsewhere. From Mauritius has come a donation from the Government, and in addition to the contribution from the residents a further contribution from the Indian emigrants, whose sympathies have been roused by the miseries of their fellow-countrymen in India. A similar contribution has reached the committee from the Indian emigrants in Ceylon. Natal brought as her contribution from them 12,000 *rs.* We are asked also to tender our cordial thanks to the committee at Calcutta and to others in India. The committees contemplated are the collecting not the distributing committee. The committee at Calcutta has raised for us the handsome sum of about 2 lakhs of rupees. The balance of the Bengal famine fund, 75,000 *rs.*, has been handed over to the committee. Among those in prominent positions who have helped, we mention with gratitude the Maharajahs of Baroda, Travancore, Cochin, Vizianagaram, the Maharajah Holkar, and the Begum of Bhopal. Others have also liberally helped, including con-

tributions from native regiments. The town of Rangoon gave 14,500 rs. The resolution further recognises the valuable efforts made by the ministers and congregations of the Church of England and other religious denominations. Through their active, intelligent, and zealous agency considerable assistance has been given to the fund. The appeal to the clergy was first made by the Lord Mayor, and his results at home have been most satisfactory. On this point I need offer no further remarks. We are called finally to offer our cordial thanks to *The Times* newspaper and to other journals which have, by their advocacy and help, contributed so much to the success of the fund. By the earnestness and energy of their appeals, the home journals and nearly all in this country have effectually roused and effectually sustained the interest of the public in the terrible struggle with want and woe in this Presidency. *The Times* newspaper early recognised the extreme gravity of the crisis, and in its daily issues maintained public sympathy on the one hand and recorded public liberality on the other. The home papers watched the fight, and cheered the labours of the committee with their sympathy, support, and confidence. The illustrated journals, too, deserve special notice. By a correct reproduction of sketches and of photographs of famine scenes they greatly assisted in bringing home to the public some of the terrible scenes of the terrible catastrophe. The hearts of men were moved to their very depths, and liberality was evoked which saved thousands of lives. The photographs from Madras told effectually their own tale of sorrow and of suffering. Thanks having been tendered to all who were deserving of thanks in connection with the relief of the distress caused by the famine, there is yet one point to be considered. The sympathy which had been shown by the people of Great Britain will result in improving the relations existing between the people of Great Britain and the people of this land; and they who aforesaid were two peoples, estranged and knowing not each other, will now become one. (Applause.)

Mr. SOMASOONDRUM CHETTY seconded the resolution, and, in doing so, remarked as follows :—

In seconding the resolution just moved by the eloquent speaker who has sat down, I am happy that an opportunity has been afforded me on this public occasion of expressing the gratitude of her Majesty's subjects of this part of India, for the sympathy and support so nobly accorded by the generous people of Great Britain, her Colonies, and India in relief of the wide-spread distress caused by the terrible calamity which has cast such a gloom over Southern India during the last 18 months. I cordially join Surgeon-General Smith in tendering and conveying the warmest and heart-felt thanks of the people

of the Madras Presidency to the several agencies and committees named, for the valuable support and aid received at their hands in the trying crisis through which the country has passed. Had it not been for the prompt assistance which has been given to us during this direful calamity, with true sympathy and humanity, by the generous people of England as well as by the committee at Calcutta, including the sum contributed by the Bengal students and the sepoy's of many native regiments from their small means, I am unable to say to what dire and distressed condition those people whom the Government system of relief has not reached would have been reduced, and to what extent they would have actually perished. It is due to this timely and spontaneous aid, in conjunction with the widespread relief afforded by Government, that the calamity has been greatly mitigated, and to all the local committees and individuals through whose instrumentality the charitable funds so liberally placed at our disposal have been so well and beneficially distributed. In the name of the people of Southern India we tender our deep-felt gratitude. In conclusion I cannot leave this hall without expressing the warm and deep-felt gratitude which we, the Hindus as a nation, owe to her most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India, for the deep sympathy shown by her towards the people of this country, in a time of sad trial and distress, and for having felt for us a concern such as a mother feels for her child. I convey our ardent hopes and prayers for her Majesty's and England's continued prosperity. May the Almighty allow her gracious banner to fly over all the parts of India, and for ever secure to her the devoted attachment of her Indian subjects to the Government of India, and her Imperial Majesty's representative in this Presidency. To his Grace the Governor the people of this Presidency owe a deep debt of gratitude. To his Grace we cannot be too thankful for the active, powerful, and sympathetic support given by him to the great flow of British benevolence, and the display of British humanity on behalf of suffering India.

In support of the resolution the Rev. J. M. STRACHAN, M.D., spoke briefly. He said there was one point which had not been referred to by the Archdeacon, namely, the help that was afforded by the Church of England and the religious bodies towards this fund. He was informed by the Honorary Secretary that about half, or even more, of the fund was contributed by churches and chapels. He knew very well what the general character of church collections was, and he believed the amount subscribed from this source represented the gifts of millions of our fellow-subjects in Great Britain, many of whom must have given from limited means indeed. He also thought

that the Surgeon-General lost sight of a fact which ought not to be lost sight of in Madras. About a fortnight after the formation of the Mansion House Committee an appeal was published from the Lord Bishop of Madras, and he did believe that appeal of their own diocesan had an immense influence on the minds of the people and clergy of England (hear, hear), and that it was the means of raising a very large sum of money and of awakening a very wide-spread sympathy throughout England. But it must not be supposed that the Church of England only gave help: other religious bodies came forward right nobly. (Hear, hear.) They knew very well that the Jewish Rabbi, and Cardinal Manning, the Cardinal Archbishop, both issued appeals. And he was informed that the Propaganda at Rome actually sent 25,000 francs to the Mansion House. (Applause.) He ventured to say that the venerable church, in all its long and eventful history, never did a more graceful act, or one that more truly and thoroughly entitled it to its name of Catholic. (Applause.) Although many of the persons who had been recipients of England's bounty might have a dim and confused idea about the sources of the charity which had saved them from the most awful kind of death—starvation, yet the educated class of natives knew and believed that the practical sympathy shown by our beloved and most gracious Queen, the Empress of India, by the nobles, the gentry, the merchants, the artisans of Great Britain and the Colonies, would do more than sword or diplomacy to secure the local affection and devotion of the people of this Presidency. (Applause.)

This resolution also was carried by acclamation.

The Right Rev. Dr. FENNELLY proposed the following resolution:—
'That a vote of thanks be tendered to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos for the interest his Grace has taken in the raising and distribution of the famine relief fund, and for presiding on the present occasion.'

Bishop FENNELLY said that it gave him very great pleasure to have to move the resolution. He recollected the meeting at which they were all assembled to supplicate for help, and the noble response given to the appeal was well known and acknowledged. In the history of famines, there had been no famine in this country so wide in its extent, and affecting so large a number of people, as the recent famine which troubled the land. The effects of the famine had been such that it became necessary to appeal for help to Great Britain, and the appeal had met with a ready and liberal response. But they all could not but feel that a great part of the success that had attended the appeal was due to the honoured name of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. The appeal for help when sent from Madras was

accompanied by a statement which contained at the end of it the honoured name of the Duke. In England the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos was much respected and honoured, and if his name had not accompanied the statement sent with the appeal, the response might not have been as liberal as it had been, however great might be the generosity of the people of England. They all therefore had special reason to be thankful to his Grace the Governor for the interest taken by him in the raising of the famine relief fund. He had no doubt that the name of the Duke would be handed down to posterity for the efforts his Grace had made in alleviating the miseries caused by the famine. He had no doubt that the resolution he proposed would be adopted with acclamation. (Great applause.)

The vote being warmly accorded,

HIS GRACE said:—I rise to express my grateful thanks for the way in which the resolution proposed by Dr. Fennelly has been received, and for the kind and flattering words with which it has been proposed and seconded. My reward for any success that we as yet have attained, for any exertions I may have made, is to look upon those around the country who have been saved (applause), although we cannot but regret the loss which the past year has seen. My reward is to look and to think upon those who have been saved by the zealous, energetic efforts of English officers who have devoted their time, their utmost energies, and health to the task of combating the miseries of those amongst whom they were placed; in seeing the noble response which England made to the appeal from this Hall; and to see the good which it has effected in the country, through the zealous, the warm-hearted exertions of these and natives of all castes and creeds combining with Englishmen and others in one common purpose of devoting that fund so as to produce the utmost possible results of good to the people. (Applause.) A year of anxiety has passed, but the lessons which it is calculated to teach remain. The storm is passed, but the ship has yet to be brought into port, and from the lessons of the past year English Governors and English statesmen, combined with the local knowledge of residents and natives of India, must consider well how such a catastrophe may in the future be guarded against and the attacks of famine most promptly staved off whenever, as is probable, they may recur. To secure this end it is difficult to lay down any rules, but these are questions which must in the future occupy the thoughts of those to whom the government of those countries is entrusted, governing as they do, under the wishes of England and of England's Queen, for the good of the people. My view of the duty of a Government in such a country as this is that the safety and the happiness of the people must be the first object of

the Government. (Applause.) By that rule I have endeavoured to guide my conduct through the difficulties we have hitherto had to encounter: by that rule I trust I shall govern my conduct as long as it is my lot to rule over this Presidency. (Applause.) I thank you very sincerely for the vote you have passed, I thank all present here most sincerely and cordially for the exertions that they made in the distributions of the large fund entrusted by England to us. (Applause.)

This concluded the business of the meeting, which had lasted nearly three hours.

APPENDIX F.

DAY NURSERIES.

(From Mrs. L. S. CORNISH, *Teynampett, Madras.*)

October 1, 1877.

I have the pleasure to send you, according to promise, the following particulars with regard to the Teynampett Nursery.

This Nursery was opened for the purpose of giving one good meal a day to the children residing in the immediate neighbourhood. On September 1, 22 children attended, on the 15th their numbers had increased to 94, and on the 30th to 203. The average daily attendance for the month has been $97\frac{1}{2}$.

The total cost of feeding the children for the month amounted to rs. 123-2-0. 2,920 rations in all were issued, and the cost per head was 8-1 pias.

The classes relieved are chiefly Pariahs, with perhaps 25 per cent of Mussulmans, Moodellys, and Naicks. All were wretched when first entertained, and showed famine signs, but with a few days' feeding they soon began to improve. The food now given is brown bread made of rolong, and raggi conjee mixed with buttermilk. The ration is 7 oz. of bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of raggi conjee for the big children, and 5 oz. of bread and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of conjee for the small ones. The sickly babies get milk in addition, but this I do not buy; it is given me by Mrs. Kindersley.

I said the food now given. On first starting the Nursery, when the numbers were few, I gave brown bread soaked in boiling water with a little milk, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. of sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of buttermilk, to each child. On the 14th of the month, however, there were so many children that I decided to issue conjee instead. It does not take nearly so long to serve out, and the children like it better.

As to the *poverty* of the children there can be no question, from their condition when taken in. Many are orphans and dependent on their grandmothers, aunts, &c. Many more have lost their fathers, and these are generally in sad plight, for if they are young children it is difficult for the mother to leave them and go out to earn a living. Some have both parents alive, but the father in many cases is out of place or, to use the children's expressive phrase, is 'quite at home.'

The cost of establishment in September was almost nothing. I pay a cook 3 and a peon 2 rs. a month. A poor woman whose children are fed helps in serving out the bread in return for her ration, and that is all. Myself and my butler have done all the rest, and are at the Nursery from 1 to 2 hours every morning.

With regard also to a feeding house I have hitherto been spared the cost of building one, as the members of the Boat Club have kindly let me use their sheds while their boats are up at the Adyar, so that for the month of September nearly all the expenditure has been in the shape of food.

As to casualties we have been fortunate. The only death, so far as I know, has been that of a child who was brought in in the last stage of famine. I gave it a cup of white bread and milk, but an hour or two after the mother came and told me it was dead.

In conclusion I may mention that there is an immense deal of want among the class of out-door servants, as punkah men, grass cutters, watermen, etc. Small cultivators also, and salesmen who deal in petty wares, such as betel, are having a terrible time. Even the families of the better class of servants are feeling the long continuance of high prices. It is melancholy to see the state to which many of the poor little creatures who come to the Teynampett Nursery are reduced, and I think no better way can be found of bestowing charity than feeding these helpless little ones.

February, 1878.

For a single meal the following is given in the Teynampett Nursery:—

Brown bread, from 5 to 7 oz.

Raggi conjee (seasoned with salt or sugar, and containing about 1 oz. of raggi flour for each ration) about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint to a pint, including the added buttermilk.

Buttermilk, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint mixed with the conjee.

At the Barber's Bridge, where two meals a day are given, the bread is from 3 to 4 oz. each meal, and the raggi conjee is given with both meals. In both Nurseries new milk is reserved for the little ones, either pure or mixed with conjee.

For children from 3 to 7 years of age the following quantities are suitable for a single meal:—

Fresh brown bread	4 to 8 oz.
Raggi flour in conjee	1 to 1½ "
Sugar	½ to ¾ "
Salt (enough to season conjee)	
Buttermilk	¼ to ½ pint.
If raggi diet is given, raggi flour	
sifted, from 3 to 5 oz., boiled into	
a stiff pudding, and seasoned with	
salt, buttermilk from ¼ to ½ pint,	
or a curry of dhol and vegetables	
alternating with buttermilk. If	
rice is given, raw rice cleaned	
and boiled, from	
	4 to 6 oz.
Buttermilk ¼ pint; salt or sugar as above.	

N.B.—Rice when boiled should weigh about 3½ times the weight of dry raw rice.

A curry of vegetables and dhol may be substituted occasionally for the buttermilk.

The average cost of each meal at the Teynampett Nursery is about 8 pies per head, and here only bread, raggi conjee with sugar or salt, and buttermilk, are given. The fresh milk used is contributed by neighbours who are able to spare of their abundance for the wants of the poor, and the cost is not included. A mere statement of the actual cost of provisions is sufficient to show that a native child cannot be fed on the '3 pie' allowance, and where the family wages do not come to more than 5 or 6 rupees a month, it will be obvious that both parents and children cannot be properly fed.

APPENDIX G.

WILD PLANTS AND VEGETABLES USED AS FOOD.

MEMORANDUM.

Government having directed a reprint to be made of the list of the wild plants and vegetables used as food by the people in famine times, with the Telugu synonyms and the additions noted in Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 3,121, dated July 3, 1877, the following revised list is published, as desired by Government.

(Signed) W. R. CORNISH, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

From Surgeon-Major J. Shortt, M.D., Inspector of Vaccination, Madras Presidency, to the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, dated May 3, 1877, No. 263.

I have the honour to submit a list of most of the wild plants, their roots, leaves, fruits, or seeds, that are eaten by the poor during seasons of drought and famine. I give both the scientific, Tamil and Telugu names in the list, believing that it may prove of interest just now.

2. I commenced the collection first during a visit to Ganjam, in 1870, and have to thank G. H. Ellis, Esq., and J. G. Thompson, Esq., the then collector and judge of that district, who kindly, at my request, procured for me several specimens for identification. Since that I have been adding to the number, and during a tour to the Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah districts in December 1876, at the onset of the present famine, and in the North Arcot and Salem districts during 1877, I collected further information.

3. The list is alphabetically arranged; many of the leaves and young shoots of those used as greens are much more frequently used as *Calavay Keeray* or mixed greens. This is a favourite mode of using them at all seasons, and they are in great repute even among well-to-do people. Women collect the wild greens both as an amusement and occupation, adding at the same time an additional dish to the family meal. Many European and East Indian families are partial to them, as they are said to be healthy and to have a slight laxative action on the bowels; that they will frequently send their female servants out to collect them.

4. The tender pith and leaf-bud of the Hedge Aloe is only eaten by

the poor from great pressure of hunger, as it is unwholesome and causes dysentery and diarrhoea.

5. Some of the Arum tribe that are used on these occasions are not only unwholesome but poisonous; to avoid their deleterious effects they are repeatedly boiled ere eating. Of the various fruits, they are eaten ripe as they come into season. The banian, peepul, and country fig furnish food not only to the poor people but to cattle also. The kernel of the mango and the tamarind stone are converted into meal and cooked into porridge or baked into cakes, but as they contain a large proportion of tannin they are not healthy, and are only resorted to during seasons of scarcity. The bamboo seed furnishes a kind of rice, which is generally collected by the poor during the season at all times to keep them in food. In most jungles there is always a succession of bamboo in seed every year. The fruit of the prickly-pear is eaten ripe; sometimes the green fruits are boiled. The tender leaves would furnish good vegetable for curry, but are not often resorted to. As the prickly-pear possesses sub-acid or antiscorbutic properties, it is very beneficial to the health both of man and beast. To Mr. H. S. Thomas, the collector of Tanjore, the credit is due of first suggesting and subsequently demonstrating practically its value as cattle fodder by feeding his own cattle on it and exhibiting the same in public, thus proving its utility, and it has been introduced to public notice by Messrs. Harvey and Sabapathy, of Bellary, since. It has not met with general acceptance in consequence of the trouble and difficulty of freeing the leaves of their sharp spines, but there is a spineless variety—*Apuntia delenii*, or Nopaul,¹ with red flowers—which is met with about Madras. I remember seeing lots of it growing about the village of Karanguli, in the district of Chingleput, some years ago. It would be worth while introducing this cactus into the several districts to form cattle fodder, not only during seasons of scarcity, but at all other times.

The *Guazuma tomentosa*, or Bastard Cedar, was introduced into Southern India from South America very many years ago, to be cultivated for supplying cattle with fodder; it is met with about Madras. The woody seeds are sweet from containing sugar, and they are eaten by the poor during seasons of scarcity, but cattle are partial to both leaves and fruits. This tree also yields good fibre, and its extensive cultivation in the several districts is well worthy of

¹ This variety of *Opuntia* was introduced many years ago by the late Dr. James Anderson to feed the cochineal insect. Dr. Anderson used to supply Her Majesty's ships-of-war in the Madras roads with the green leaves, which in those days were used as an antiscorbutic, after being boiled as an ordinary green vegetable.—W. R. C.

attention with a view to supply fodder for cattle during seasons of scarcity. The *Bassia*, of which there are two varieties, from the fleshy corolla of which most of the semi-wild tribes distil their arrack; the flowers, being sweet-tasted, are eaten raw, boiled or roasted, and the ripe fruits during the season. The kernels furnish a coarse oil, which is used as food. The palmyra tree is too well known for the various useful products it furnishes. The fusiform root of the germinating stone is boiled and sold in the bazaars during the season, as the palmyra tubers or *Pannei Kulungu*; this is also converted into meal, and the stones of the fruit are carefully collected and put down to germinate for the purpose of securing the roots.

I will not extend these remarks further, as the parts used and the mode in which they are prepared are given opposite each plant.

NOTE.—Since this letter was written I have been to the North Arcot district on a tour of inspection, and at the village of Poloor in that district saw several large clumps of the Nopaul or non-spinous cactus growing in a tope. The tahsildar being absent, I sent for the sheristadar or sub-magistrate, and pointed out the Nopaul to him. I brought with me several specimens of the young plant, and, on receiving a note from Mr. Fernandez, of the Government Office, on the subject, I sent these plants to him to present to the Chief Secretary to Government.

At Vellore, near the toll-gate leading towards the central gaol, I also saw several young plants of the Nopaul growing in a hedge with the common spinous cactus.

In Madras there is a fine specimen of the Nopaul to be seen in a house No. 31, on the High Road, Royapooram, and another in the compound of Trinity Chapel, John Pareira's; both these plants were with flower and fruit when seen by me about two months ago.

**A LIST OF PLANTS THE VARIOUS PARTS OF WHICH ARE USED AS FOOD BY THE POOR,
DURING SEASONS OF DISTRESS, TO APPEASE THE CRAVINGS OF HUNGER.**

Scientific Names	Tamil Names	Telugu Names	Remarks
1. <i>Acalypha Indica</i>	Koopay maynei	Hurita munjari	Grows wild ; leaves used as greens.
2. <i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Nahi ooroovie keeray	Ooteraynie	Do. do. do.
3. <i>Arua lenata</i>	Kunpolay keeray	Pindie couda	Grows wild, and cultivated ; the leaves eaten.
4. <i>Agati grandiflora</i>	Aghati keeray	Agisi, Bakapushpam	Leaves, flowers, and tender legumes largely consumed by the poor, sold in the bazaars, at one pie the pound ; when freely eaten causes diarrhoea.
5. <i>Æschynomene aspera</i>	Sudday keeray	Jilugu benda	Grows wild ; the leaflets used as greens.
6. <i>Aloe vulgaris</i>	Kutbalay	Kalabanda	Grows wild, the leaf-bud or cabbage and tender pith eaten. The common food of villagers during the famine.
7. <i>Altenanthera sessilis</i>	Poonanghucunny keeray	Madanaganti, Ponnaganti	Grows wild ; leaves used as greens.
8. <i>Amaranthus campestris</i>	Siru keeray	Teseri kura	Grows wild, and cultivated ; used as greens.
9. " <i>frumentaceus</i>	Poong keray	Tota kura	Grows wild, and cultivated ; leaves used as greens, and the seeds converted into meal.
10. " <i>spinosus</i>	Mooloo keeray	Mulugoranta	Grows wild ; leaves eaten as greens.
11. " <i>tenuifolius</i>	Kattoo Siroo keeray	Doggali kura	Grows wild ; used as greens.
12. " <i>tristis</i>	Kuppei keeray	Koyyatota kura	Do. do. do.
13. <i>Amorphophallus campanulatus</i>	Kurruṇa kalungu	Konda muncha kunda	Do. about hills and forests, and the tubers boiled and eaten.
14. <i>Aponogeton monostachyon</i>	Kotee kalungu	Nama	Grows wild, found in tanks, brooks, and nullahs ; tubers boiled and eaten.
15. <i>Arum lyratum</i>	Kondai rakis	Konda rakis	The roots are eaten after careful boilings.
16. <i>Asystasia coromandeliana</i>	Midchy keeray	Mukku mungera, Tappeta	Grows wild, used as greens.
17. <i>Atriplex heteranthera</i>	Thoyah keeray	Thoya kura	Do. do. do.

LIST OF PLANTS, &c.—*continued.*

Scientific Names	Tamil Names	Telugu Names	Remarks
18. <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>	Mungil arisee	Veduru	Seeds of the bamboo furnish food (rice) to the poor, and the growing young shoots cooked into curries.
19. <i>Bassia longifolia</i>	Elloopei	Ippa	Grows wild; the deciduous fleshy corolla eaten either raw or roasted, and the fruits when ripe. The seed contains a bland oil used in cooking.
20. „ <i>latifolia</i>	Caat elloopei	Ippe	Do. do. do.
21. <i>Bergera Kænigii</i>	Karaway pillay	Kari vepa	Do. is also cultivated; fruits eaten.
22. <i>Boerhavia procumbens</i>	Mookaretti keeray	Ataka mamidi	Grows wild; leaves and tender shoots used as greens.
23. „ <i>repanda</i>	Mookooty keeray	Maidinika	Do. do. do.
24. <i>Borassus flabelliformis</i>	Pannei	Karatalamu, Tatichettu	Fruits and leaf-bud or the cabbage is eaten, as also the fusiform roots.
25. <i>Bryonia rostrati</i>	Appa kovay	Putribudinga	Grows wild; fruits and leaves eaten.
26. <i>Byttneria herbacea</i>	Aree keeray	Aree kura	Grows wild; leaves used as greens.
27. <i>Calladum esculentum</i>	Saimmay keeray	Chama kura	Grows wild; leaves eaten as greens.
28. <i>Cantheum parvifolia</i>	Carray cheddie	Balusoos kura	Grows wild; leaves and young shoots used as greens.
29. <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Moodacottan	Budda kankarakoo, or Nella goolisienda	Do. do. do.
30. <i>Caralluma adscendens</i>	Kullee mooliayan	Karallamu, Taviti chettu	Do. tender shoots used, cooked as vegetable.
31. <i>Carissa corindas</i>	Kalakai	Wakay okachettu	Grows wild; fruits are eaten.
32. „ <i>diffusa</i>	Chothay kalakai	Kalive chettu	Do. do. do.
33. <i>Cassia sophora</i>	Poonaverie	Pydee tanghadu	Do. leaves used as greens.
34. <i>Cathartocarpus fistula</i>	Koonnay	Rela	Grows wild; the mucilaginous pulp from the pods eaten.
35. <i>Celocia cristata</i>	Punnee keeray	Erra kodi, Juttu tota kura	Grows wild; leaves and young shoots used as greens.
36. <i>Ciscus quadrangularis</i>	Purundei codie	Nullerootigch	Do. do. do.
37. <i>Cleome pentaphylla</i>	Valay keeray	Vaminta	Do. leaves used as greens.
38. <i>Coccinia Indica</i>	Covay kai	Donda, Bimbika	Grows wild; ripe fruits eaten.

39. <i>Colocasia antiquorum</i>	Shamay kilangu	Chama dumpa	Grows wild, and cultivated; leaves and leaf stalks eaten.
40. <i>Colocasia nymphaefolia</i>	Karoonay kilangu	Gadda kanda	Grows wild, and cultivated; the tubers are cooked.
41. <i>Commelina communis</i>	Kannang keeray	Gangi gadda	Grows wild; leaves and tender shoots used as greens.
42. <i>Corhas olitorius</i>	Kaat thoothes, or Jews' Mallow	Parinta	Grows wild; leaves and tender shoots used as greens.
43. <i>Cordia myxia</i>	Vidi maram	Iriki, Nakerachettu	Fruits eaten during the season.
44. <i>Cucumis momordica</i>	Kaat velleri, Pythum kai	Pedda doskay	Grows wild; fruits eaten.
45. <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Aroogum pillo	Garike	Do, tender leaves and shoots eaten.
46. <i>Desmanthus natans</i>	Sunday keeray	Niru talvapu	Grows wild; the leaves used as greens.
47. <i>Dioscorea alata</i>	Yams kalung	Niluva pendalum	Several varieties grow wild; tubers eaten cooked.
48. <i>Dolichos ensiformis</i>	Kaat Thumbuten kai	Tamma	Grows wild; pods cooked into curries, ripe seeds eaten boiled.
49. <i>Dracontium polyphyllum</i>	Kaat Kurnay	Adiva kanda	Grows wild; tubers eaten cooked.
50. <i>Eleusine Egyptiaca</i>	Muttengapilloo	Tamida, Sodee	The seed grains are eaten cooked.
51. <i>Eriodendron anfructuosum</i>	Elevam	Poor	Found in gardens; seeds roasted and eaten.
52. <i>Erythroxyton areolatum</i>	Davaahdarum keeray	Devadary kura	The tender leaves are used as greens; grows wild
53. <i>Euphorbia pilulifera</i>	Amumpatchay ar see	Bidarie, Nanabeeam	Grows wild; leaves and tender shoots eaten as greens.
54. <i>Ficus Bengalensis</i>	Alamatum	Marri	Fruits of these and other varieties of the figs are eaten ripe.
55. " glomerata	Attee marum	Maydi	Do. do. do.
56. " religiosa	Arasa marum	Ray, Raghie	Do. do. do.
57. <i>Glinus trianthenioides</i>	Sharunnay keeray	Golijeru	Wild; leaves used as greens.
58. <i>Gisekia parnaceoides</i>	Numnelli keeray	Isaka dasari kura	Grows wild; the leaves used as greens.
59. <i>Guazuma tomentosum</i>	Rudrasum	Rudrakscha chettu	The woody fruits when ripe are eaten.
60. <i>Gynandropsis pentaphylla</i>	Neivaylla or kadughoo	Vala kura	Grows wild; leaves and young shoots used as greens
61. <i>Holostemma Rheedi</i> *	Talay keeray	Pala kura	Leaves boiled with salt and chillies, and eaten.

LIST OF PLANTS, &c.—*continued.*

Scientific names	Tamil Names	Telugu Names	Remarks
62. <i>Hoya viridiflora</i>	Cooringee keray	.....	Grows wild; leaves used as greens.
63. <i>Inga dulcis</i>	Coorkapooly	Sima chinta	Ripe fruits eaten.
64. <i>Ipomoea reptans</i>	Vellay keeray	Tegada	Wild; leaves eaten as greens.
65. " <i>reniformis</i>	Perretay do.	Toinnatali	Do. do.
66. " <i>sepinaria</i>	Thalee do.	Puriti tige	Do. do.
67. <i>Leucas aspera</i>	Thombay keeray	Tummi kura	Grows wild; leaves and tender shoots eaten as greens.
68. <i>Maba buxifolia</i>	Erimbellie kai	Pishanna	Grows wild; ripe fruits eaten.
69. <i>Mangifera Indica</i>	Mankai	Mamedti chettu	Fruits and seeds; latter converted into meal.
70. <i>Melia azadirachta Indica</i>	Veypa marum	Vapa chettu	The ripe fruits are eaten, as they contain a small quantity of sweet pulp between stone and skin
71. <i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Moghadum	Poghada	The ripe fruits are eaten.
72. <i>Mirabilis jalapa*</i>	Undi mandarei	Eadracha, Nitcha mulligah	The leaves are used as greens largely at Oosoor in the Salem district.
73. <i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Munja pavattay	Molagha, Maddi chettu	Grows wild; green fruits curried, ripe eaten.
74. " <i>umbellata</i>	Noona kai	Moolooghoodoo	Grows wild; green fruits curried, ripe eaten.
75. <i>Nymphaea edulis</i>	Shunguneer pushpum	Koteka, Kalharainu	Grows wild in tanks; there are two or three varieties according to the colouring of the flowers. The roots and seeds are eaten cooked.
76. <i>Egle marmelous</i>	Vilva marum	Maredoo	Grows wild; the ripe fruits are eaten.
77. <i>Opuntia vulgaris</i>	Chuppauthumoolloo	Nagamala	Grows wild; the ripe fruits are eaten, the green fruits and tender shoots may be cooked into curries.
78. <i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Pooliaray	Pullachinta	Grows wild; leaves and tender shoots cooked as greens.
79. <i>Pandanus odorata</i>	Thalay	Mogheli	Grows wild: the floral leaves are eaten raw or cooked, and the lower part of the drupes of the ripe fruits are sucked of their pulp.
80. <i>Phaseolus rostratus</i>	Karalsona	Karalsana, Karu alachanda	Grows wild; the tuberous roots are

81. Phoenix sylvestris . . .	Ethum pannay . . .	Ita chettu	Grows wild; leaf-bud or cabbage and ripe fruits eaten.
82. „ farinifera . . .	Ethee	Chiruta-ita	Do. do. do
83. Portulacca oleracea . . .	Paroopoo, or corie keeray . . .	Pedda pail kura, Ganga pavilli kura	Grows wild; leaves and tender shoots are cooked and eaten as greens.
84. „ quadrifida . . .	Passalie keeray	Goddu pavelli, Sun pail kura	Do. do. do.
85. Premna serratifolia . . .	Mooney do.	Ghebboon nellie	Do. do. do.
86. „ latifolia . . .	Nella do.	Pedda-nella-kura	Do. do. do.
87. Prosopis spicigera . . .	Parumbay	Chamee, or Jammi chettu	Do. do. the seeds from the pods are eaten.
88. Remna latifolia* . . .	. . . . .	Nelli kura	These herbs are gathered and boiled with some salt and chillies and eaten.
89. Rivia hypocrateri formis* . . .	Boodthee keeray	Boddi kura	Do. do. do.
90. Rothia trifoliata . . .	Nurreypitten keeray	Nucka kura	Grows wild; leaves and legumes used as greens.
91. Salicornia bracheata . . .	Oomarie keeray	Quoiloo, or Koyaloo	Grows wild; leaves and shoots used as greens.
92. „ Indica . . .	Pavala poondoo	Koyya pippali	Used as a pot herb.
93. Salsola Indica . . .	Yella keeray	Yella kura	Wild; leaves used as greens, largely resorted to during famines.
94. Schleicheria trijuga . . .	Poomarum, Conjee marum	May Roa Tanglia	Grows wild; ripe fruits are eaten.
95. Schmidelia serrata . . .	Tanalika	Tanalikka korra chettu	Grows wild; fruits are eaten.
96. Sesuvium portulacastrum . . .	Vungaravasee . . . . .	. . . . .	The leaves and tender shoots used as a pot herb; grows wild.
97. Sethia Indica . . .	Tavadrum, Semmanatty	Adivi gerenta, Davadary	Grows wild; leaves and tender shoots eaten as greens. This tree has afforded food to many thousands of people during the famine.
98. Solanum inærtum . . .	Munnuthakalee	Kakamachi	Grows wild; leaves and young shoots used as greens, ripe fruits eaten.
99. Solanum jacquini . . .	Cundung katrie	Van kuda, or Nella molunga	Grows wild; fruits are cooked into curries.
100. Solanum torvum . . .	Soonday kai	Choondai kai	Grows wild; fruits used as a vegetable.
101. Spondas mangifera . . .	Mirrey manga	Ambra, or amra jouru, Mamedì	Grows wild; leaves used as greens, fruits cooked into curries and pickled.

LIST OF PLANTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Scientific Names	Tamil Names	Telugu Names	Remarks
102. <i>Sterculia foetida</i>	Peenaree marum	Gurapa Badam chettu	Grows wild; the roasted seeds are eaten.
103. <i>Strychnos potatorum</i>	Tettan cottay marum	Toillaghenjaloo, Induga	Grows wild; fruits when ripe are eaten.
104. <i>Sueda Indica</i>	Koyey kaseeray keeray	Kodee kasseery kura	Used as a pot herb; grows wild.
105. <i>Syzygium jambolanum</i>	Navel	Neradi	Grows wild; ripe fruits are eaten.
106. <i>Tamarindus Indica</i>	Poolia marum	Chinta chettu	Leaves, young shoots, fruits, and seeds are eaten, the latter converted into meal.
107. <i>Toddalia aculeata</i>	Moolacarnay	Conda cashnida	Grows wild; leaves are used as greens.
108. <i>Trapa bispinosa</i>	Singahara	Kubyakam	Grows wild; seeds are cooked and eaten.
109. <i>Trianthema obcordata</i>	Sharunnay	Gheliجهroo	Do. leaves and tender shoots used as greens.
110. <i>Trianthema obcordata</i> <i>Var.</i>	Shavalay keeray	Tella gheliجهroo	Grows wild; leaves used as greens.
111. <i>Triobianthis cucumera</i>	Pepodel	Chayud potta	Grows wild; fruits curried.
112. <i>Trilobus terristus</i>	Nerrenjee keeray	Palleroo	Do. leaves used as greens.
113. <i>Urtica tuberosa</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Pilli dumpa	Grows wild; tuberous roots boiled and eaten.
114. <i>Vellarsia cristata</i> *	Nedel ampel	Alli gadda, Antara tamara	This is a species of water lily found in tanks and wells. The substance found in the plant is cooked or merely boiled and eaten.
115. <i>Xanthochymus pictorius</i> . . . .	. . . . .	Jevra memadie	Grows wild; ripe fruits.
116. <i>Ximenea Americana</i> . . . . .	. . . . .	Oora nechra, Konda nak- kera	Do. do.
117. <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i>	Yellanday kai	Reygoo	Ripe fruits.
118. <i>Zeptadenia reticulata</i> †	Palacoody	Kalasa	The leaves and tender shoots used as a vegetable in the Vinucondah taluk, Kistna, at all times.

† This plant was sent to me by the collector of Kistna for identification, with the statement 'that it was eaten by the villagers of Vinucondah taluk as a vegetable, but which they are now using as food.' I have identified it as the *Zeptadenia reticulata*.
(Signed) J. SHORTT.

NOTE.—Names marked thus * are taken from Mr. H. Yarde's (of the Forest Department) list.

WILD HERBS &c. USED AS FOOD IN THE KALADGI DISTRICT OF
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DURING THE FAMINE.

Descriptive Notes by Mr. James MacNabb Campbell, of the Bombay Civil Service, and Remarks thereon by Dr. Wellington Gray, Professor of Botany, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

CLASS I.

EATEN IN ALL SEASONS.

No. 1.

¹ (S.) Bahudugdhi.	(M.) Jati.
(K.) Háli.	(H.) Háli.

A climbing creeper, with white flowers. A favourite vegetable in all seasons, and said to be perfectly wholesome.

Remark by Dr. W. Gray.—No. 1 appears to be the leaf of an *Asclepiad*, possibly of *Coemostigma acuminatum*. Its identity is, however, too doubtful to admit of my venturing any remarks as to the properties or uses of the specimen.

No. 2.

(S.) Chágeri.	(M.) Mábli.
(K.) Mábli, Nyábali.	(H.) Nyábali.

A plant about two feet high, with a white flower and small round fruit. Is used, in ordinary years, both as a vegetable and as a medicine. As a vegetable, the leaves are boiled and mixed with pulse. As a medicine, in cases of fever the juice is poured into the ear. It is not eaten by animals. As a vegetable, if taken in large quantities, this plant is said to cause diarrhoea. ✓

Remark by Dr. Gray.—No. 2 is a leaf of *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*, a plant of the natural order *Capparidæ*; it is a common annual weed, and no doubt possesses, like many other species of the same order, antiscorbutic properties. The leaves are eaten as a vegetable, and bruised when fresh are applied as a counter-irritant in inflammations. The seeds are used as a substitute for mustard. As regards Mr. Campbell's statement, that the vegetable when eaten in large quantities causes diarrhoea, I cannot speak with any degree of certainty.

¹ S. stands for Sanscrit, M. for Maráthi, K. for Kanarese, H. for Hindustani.

No. 3.

(S.) *Jarjeri*.(M.) *Kurdu*.(K.) *Gorji*.(H.) *Gorji*.

A plant, about six inches high, with a white flower. The leaves are at all times a favourite vegetable. It is not used as a medicine, and is eaten by cattle. Though in common use as a vegetable, this plant is said to be unsafe, except in small quantities, bringing on diarrhœa.

Remark by Dr. Gray.—No. 3 is *Amblogyna polygonoides*, belonging to the natural order *Amarantaceæ*, and a very common weed in cultivated ground. It is much used as a pot herb, and reckoned exceedingly wholesome. So far as I am aware, it does not bring on diarrhœa.

No. 4.

(S.) *Kaunti*.(M.) *Negli*.(K.) *Negli*.(H.) *Negli*.

A low-growing plant, with a small yellow flower and round thorny fruit. Is used, in ordinary years, both as a vegetable and as a medicine. As a vegetable, the young leaves are eaten with salt, chillies, and other condiments. As a medicine, the fruit is used as a tonic in cases of fever. The older stems and leaves are gathered as fodder for cattle. As a vegetable, this plant is said to be pleasant to the taste and perfectly wholesome.

Remark by Dr. Gray.—No. 4 is *Polygala chinensis*—natural order *Polygaleæ*. It grows in most parts of the Deccan. Mr. Campbell's remarks as regards its uses are, as far as I know, correct.

No. 5.

(S.) *Madhuwrita*.(M.) *Bârik Ghol*.(K.) *Nuchgoli*.(H.) *Nuch Ghol*.

A small plant, with a light-coloured flower. Is, in ordinary years, eaten by people of all classes. As a vegetable, the leaves are boiled and eaten with condiments. It is not used as a medicine, nor as fodder for cattle. As a vegetable it is said to be bitter to the taste, but safe and wholesome.

Remark by Dr. Gray.—No. 5 is *Portulaca quadrifida*, of the natural order *Portulacaceæ*, and a common annual weed in many parts of the Bombay Presidency. It is ordinarily used as a vegetable.

No. 6.

(S.) *Madhuvrita.*(M.) *Moti Ghol.*(K.) *Dod Goli.*(H.) *Badi Ghol.*

A low-growing plant, with white flowers, whose young leaves are at all times a favourite vegetable. It is not used as a medicine, nor as fodder for cattle. As a vegetable, through wholesome in moderation, if taken in large quantities this plant is said to cause diarrhœa.

Remark by Dr. Gray.—No. 6 is *Portulaca oleracea*, better known perhaps as Purslane, a widely-distributed plant. It is cultivated in Western India as a pot herb, and possesses antiscorbutic properties.

No. 7.

(S.) *Moshiki.*

(M.)

(K.) *Ilikivi.*(H.) *Chivikikân.*

A creeper, with a green-coloured flower. A favourite vegetable, used at all times, and said to be perfectly wholesome.

Remark by Dr. Gray.—No. 7 is probably *Tylophora mollissima*, of the natural order *Asclepiadææ*. Its identity is also doubtful.

No. 8.

(S.) *Pithari.*(M.) *Pitpapâda.*(K.) *Kalsabangi.*(H.) *Fatarsoi.*

A low-growing plant, with rose-coloured flowers. The leaf is eaten, in ordinary years, as a vegetable. In medicine, it is used as a remedy for fever. Cattle do not eat it. As a vegetable it is said to be perfectly wholesome.

Remark by Dr. Gray.—No. 8 is a leaf of *Glossocardia boswellia*, a small annual plant of the natural order *Compositæ*, and a rather common weed in dry ground. With regard to its use as a vegetable, I am unable to speak from personal experience. It is said to be employed medicinally in certain diseases of women.

No. 9.

(S.) *Tashta.*(M.) *Tâkla.*(K.) *Takkarsoni.*(H.) *Tarotu.*

A small bush, growing to about two feet high, with yellow flowers and pods. The young leaves are at all times a favourite vegetable. It is not used as medicine, or as fodder for cattle. The seed yields a blue dye. As a vegetable, it is said to be pleasant to the taste, and wholesome.

Remark by Dr. Gray.—No. 9 is the leaf of a leguminous plant—*Cassia Tora*. This is an exceedingly abundant annual in grass lands throughout the Deccan. Mr. Campbell's remarks on the plant are correct.

No. 10.

(S.) *Shatávari*.

(M.)

(K.) *Dágadi*.(H.) *Dágadi*.

A creeper, with no marked flower or fruit. The leaves are, in ordinary seasons, eaten by the poor. It is not used as a medicine, and is given to milch cows, and to increase their yield of milk. As a vegetable, this plant is said to be perfectly wholesome.

Remark by Dr. Gray.—No. 10 is *Cocculus villosus*, a slender climbing plant, found in nearly every part of Western India, and belonging to the natural order *Menispermaceæ*. A decoction of the fresh root is given as an alterative in cases of rheumatism and syphilis. The leaves, rubbed up with water, form a jelly, which is also taken for the same diseases. I am not aware that the plant is used simply as a vegetable, but the leaves are eaten as such by persons who are undergoing a course of the root decoction. Goats and cattle feed on it.

CLASS II.

EATEN IN TIMES OF FAMINE.

No. 1.

(L.) *Aml*.(M.) *Chinch*.(K.) *Hunchi*.(H.) *A'mli*.

The leaf of the tamarind tree, in ordinary years, is not eaten as a vegetable, or used as a medicine. Cattle eat it. At present it is used as a vegetable. But it is said to be unwholesome, and, even when taken in small quantities, to have a weakening effect.

Remark by Dr. Gray.—No. 1 is a leaf of the tamarind. The pounded seeds of this tree are commonly eaten in seasons of scarcity, and were largely consumed by the people during the late famine. It is highly probable that the leaves produce the effects mentioned by Mr. Campbell.

No. 2.

(S.) *Jillika*.(M.) *Gokaru*.(K.) *Valamuchyaka*.(H.) *Bada Gokaru*.

A low-growing plant, with yellow flowers, not eaten as a vegetable in ordinary years. As a medicine, it is used in cases of colic; and its

juice is said to be strong enough to stupify a scorpion. Cattle eat it. The leaves are at present used as a vegetable by the poorer classes. They are said to be unwholesome, and, if taken in large quantities, to cause diarrhœa.

Remark by Dr. Gray.—No. 2 is *Tribulus terrestris*, a small creeping plant of the natural order *Zygophylleæ*. It is abundant in all Deccan pasture lands. As a medicine, it is said to be aperient and diuretic. Except in times of scarcity, it is seldom eaten as a vegetable. Judging from its harsh nature, I should imagine it to be very difficult of digestion.

No. 3.

(S.) *Kaunti*. (M.)
(K.) *Tondasi*. (H.)

A hill shrub, with no marked flower or fruit. In ordinary years, though not eaten as a vegetable, its juice, mixed with whey, is a common remedy in cases of diarrhœa. Cattle do not feed on it. At present the leaves are eaten by the poorer classes. They are said to have no unwholesome qualities.

Remark by Dr. Gray.—No. 3 is a leaf of *Corchorus trilocularis*, an annual plant of the natural order *Tiliaceæ*, and found in parts of the Deccan. I see no reason why this plant should not be used as a vegetable in ordinary as well as in famine seasons; it resembles in properties another species, *C. olitorius*, the well-known jute, which is much eaten in Western India as a pot-herb. Medicinally, it is, like the other members of the genus, possessed of demulcent properties.

No. 4.

(S.) *Trin Gharmu*. (M.) *Gavat*.
(K.) *Hitgoni*. (H.) *Hitgovi*.

A somewhat broad fleshy-leaved grass, growing in clusters; is not, in ordinary years, used either as a vegetable or as a medicine. Cattle feed on it. During the past two months (June and July, 1877), in places where the supply of wild herbs is scanty, this grass has formed a very common article of food. Used in this way, it is said to be unwholesome, causing dropsy and diarrhœa.

Remark by Dr. Gray.—No. 4 is *Commelyna communis*, of the natural order *Commelynaceæ*. It is a spreading weed—not a 'grass,' as Mr. Campbell states—growing abundantly in moist grass lands in the Deccan. Cattle eat it. The dropsy and diarrhœa, said to result from its use as an article of food, may, with greater probability, be attributed to the previous reduced and scorbutic condition of the con-

sumer. The same observation will apply to other unusual articles of diet, which are asserted to produce disease; these are not resorted to, as a means of sustaining life, till the people are already suffering from the results of chronic starvation and scurvy. The phenomena of such a condition of body are at once laid to the door of the strange diet, to which the people have hitherto been unaccustomed. No doubt, this food is sometimes more or less difficult of digestion, thus giving rise to diarrhœa and other bowel disorders. It cannot be doubted, however, that, in a large majority of cases, disease attributed to an unusual kind of food is, in reality, the result of starvation and the use of inferior kinds of ordinary food.

No. 5.

(S.) *Vrindi.*(M.) *Bhui Taravad.*(K.) *Nalavari.*(H.) *Tárota.*

A small creeping plant, with white flowers and fruit. In ordinary seasons its only use is as a cattle medicine in cases of colic. At present the leaves are eaten as a vegetable. It is very bitter to the taste, and is said to be unwholesome.

Remark by Dr. Gray.—No. 5 is the leaf of a species of *Indigofera*, probably *I. trifoliata*, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*. Its identity is doubtful however, and I am consequently unable to offer any decided opinion on Mr. Campbell's remarks. Many species of *Indigofera* are indigenous to Western India. Cattle eat *I. eimeaphyllia* greedily, and the seeds of *I. glandulosa*, the commonest species of all, are eaten, as pulse, by the people in seasons of scarcity.

General Remarks by Dr. Gray.

I may take this opportunity of mentioning that, besides the plants noted above, there are numerous other indigenous species—herbs, shrubs, and trees—which afford sustenance to the poorer classes during periods of famine. About the end of last rainy season, Mr. Richey, the Collector of Dharwar, forwarded to me the dried fragments of between twenty and thirty kinds of herbaceous plants, which were said to have been used as food by the famine immigrants into his districts. These specimens are, however, so imperfect, and in many cases immature, that I have been unable to determine the botanical names of more than a few. Some are identical with Mr. Campbell's specimens; amongst the others there are several species of *Amarantaceæ*, an order which furnishes a considerable number of the pot-herbs which are ordinarily eaten by the people of this country. I

also observe in Mr. Richey's collection *Oxalis corniculata*, a very common creeping plant ; the leaf of an *Alacasia*, together with some examples of the natural orders *Leguminosae*, *Compositae*, and *Urticaceae*.

I trust it will not be thought out of place if I here suggest the advisability of causing a complete collection to be formed of all the indigenous plants which were used as exceptional articles of diet by the lower classes who inhabit the districts affected by the late famine. When the plant is small and of convenient size, the dried specimen should consist of the entire leaf or shrub, with its flower and fruit. If large, a flowering branch, together with some of the fruit and seed, would be sufficient. Each should be accompanied by its native names ; its area of distribution should, as far as possible, be ascertained ; information should be given as to what districts it is most used in ; the parts of the plant which are eaten ; the classes who eat it ; the effects it is said to produce ; and whether it is ever employed medicinally. In fact, the full history of the plant and its uses should be furnished. The complete specimens, carefully gathered and dried, can then be easily identified botanically, and any particulars of scientific interest they may possess added. With their histories detailed as above suggested, the entire collection would form a standard famine herbarium for present or future reference ; and the value of such a collection it would be difficult to over-estimate.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF

Perhaps it would not be possible to give English readers a better idea of the extent of the following statement, which is

FAMINE

Statement showing the Particulars of Expenditure from Famine Advance Account in the District of

Taluku	Relief works			Relief camps			Gratuitous relief			Purchase of grain			Carriage of grain		
	rs.	a.	p.	rs.	a.	p.	rs.	a.	p.	rs.	a.	p.	rs.	a.	p.
Collector's Div.—															
Cuddapah Taluk	1,32,605	14	1	3,316	15	10	6,215	6	3	305	0	0	6,026	3	4
Sub-Collector's Division—															
Roachoti Taluk .	1,74,933	7	1½	5,516	0	1	4,901	4	9	1,965	1	6	5,066	14	6
Kadiri „ .	2,72,049	3	2	2,990	10	11	2,087	8	6	11,175	11	0	5,215	13	8½
Voilpand „ .	3,43,977	14	2½	1,157	10	0	2,751	3	4½	1,823	0	8	10,551	13	2
Medanapalli Taluk	3,14,516	9	6	2,714	0	0	12,937	15	10	20,000	0	0	9,056	1	9
Head Assistant Collector's Div.—															
Budwail Taluk .	1,11,133	6	10¼	1,496	8	0	8,395	14	3	—	—	—	1,438	12	2
Sidhout „ .	56,756	5	0	1,497	11	1	2,657	2	7	—	—	—	1	2	6
Pullampett Taluk	1,42,272	0	2	2,804	0	9	19,079	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Dep.-Collector's Div.—															
Proddatur Taluk	63,591	8	3	3,719	2	0½	5,841	15	0½	1,021	7	10	742	0	4
Jammalamadgu Taluk . . .	1,15,838	14	2	1,464	10	6½	10,639	5	1½	329	14	9	215	12	0
Temporary Dep.-Collector's Div.—															
Pulivendla Taluk	1,68,842	5	5	1,438	0	1½	12,890	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	18,96,517	7	11¼	28,115	5	4½	88,397	11	5½	36,620	3	9	38,314	9	5½
Huzur . . .	20,500	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,000	0	0	—	—	—
Grand Total	19,17,017	7	11¼	28,115	5	4½	88,397	11	5½	1,16,620	3	9	38,314	9	5½

* Loans under Land Improvement Act
 Advance to Weavers
 Balance in hand

Total

OPERATIONS.

to which Government operations for relief have extended, than by publishing the relates to one district only:—

RELIEF.

Cuddapah, called for in Board's Proceedings, No. 766, dated February 21, 1877, to June 15, 1877.

Digging, &c., wells	Cost of materials			Miscellaneous payments			Total			Balance in hand			Grand total				
	rs.	a.	p.	rs.	a.	p.	rs.	a.	p.	rs.	a.	p.	rs.	a.	p.		
—	1,018	7	0	8,171	11	5	1,57,659	9	11	17,082	0	3	1,74,741	10	2		
—	639	11	7	8,000	3	6	2,01,022	11	0½	33,536	11	10	2,34,559	6	10½		
—	218	10	6	8,566	9	11	3,02,304	3	8½	1,700	0	0	3,04,004	3	8½		
—	403	5	0	2,448	15	0	3,63,113	13	5	8,291	0	0	3,71,404	13	5		
—	46	4	0	13,568	9	9	3,72,839	8	10	8,961	12	0	3,11,801	4	10		
8,422	0	1	—	6,141	15	0½	1,37,028	8	5	23,037	14	5½	1,60,066	6	10½		
—	—	—	—	6,617	14	11	67,530	4	1	5,255	0	9	72,785	4	10		
1,352	4	0	3,349	10	6	2,279	15	10	1,71,137	5	9	12,591	8	7	1,83,728	14	4
—	297	3	6	4,377	1	9	79,590	6	9	23,049	9	3	1,02,640	0	0		
—	6	9	0	2,319	6	1½	1,31,314	7	8½	13,757	9	7½	1,45,072	1	4		
—	264	4	1	3,673	1	3	1,87,108	4	1½	25,717	11	10½	2,12,826	0	0		
9,774	4	1	6,244	1	2	66,665	8	6½	21,70,649	3	9	1,72,980	14	7½	23,43,630	2	4½
—	—	—	—	24	0	0	1,00,524	0	0	—	—	—	1,00,524	0	0		
9,774	4	1	6,244	1	2	66,689	8	6½	22,71,173	3	9	*1,72,980	14	7½	24,44,154	2	4½

rs.	a.	p.
1,27,196	2	8
570	10	9
45,214	1	2½
<hr/>		
1,72,980	14	7½

(Signed) M. RAMASAWMY, Deputy Collector.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT OF PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS DURING THE FAMINE 1876-77.

Table with columns for Places of Importation, COMMON RICE, BIG MILLET, and LESSER MILLET, and rows for various locations like MADRAS, BOMBAY, and HYDERABAD, detailing prices per rupee from 1876 to 1877.

N.B.—One seer is equal to 2 lbs. avoirdupois. One chittack is equal to a fair 2 oz. The return shows number of seers per rupee.

Now in the press, to be published in January 1879.

FORTY YEARS
OF
OFFICIAL AND NON-OFFICIAL LIFE
IN AN
ORIENTAL CROWN COLONY:

BEING THE
LIFE OF SIR R. F. MORGAN, KT.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE
AND ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON.

BY
WILLIAM DIGBY.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

MADRAS :
HIGGINBOTHAM & CO., MOUNT ROAD.
CALCUTTA : THOS. SMITH, CITY PRESS, 12 BENTINCK STREET.
COLOMBO : 'CEYLON OBSERVER' PRESS, BAILLIE STREET.
LONDON : LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.