

REPORT
OF THE
CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF
FUND, 1897,

WITH
COMPLETE ACCOUNTS AND PROCEEDINGS,
INCLUDING THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES' FIRST AND
SECOND REPORTS,

AND THE
PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES' REPORTS,

From January to October 1897.

VOL. I.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1898.

*With the compliments of the Chairman,
Central Executive Committee.*

REPORT
OF THE
CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF
FUND, 1897,

WITH
COMPLETE ACCOUNTS AND PROCEEDINGS,
INCLUDING THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES' FIRST AND
SECOND REPORTS,
AND THE
PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES' REPORTS,

From January to October 1897.

VOL. I.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
1898.

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
3, HASTINGS STREET.

PREFACE.

THE Central Executive Committee issued their first report on September 6th, 1897, when the famine was beginning to abate. In Part I a history was given of the foundation of the Fund and the earlier operations of the Central Committee, followed in Parts II and III by an account of the Provincial and District Committees, with illustrations of the operations in progress.

Accounts of receipts and expenditure were also rendered up to the 31st July. Up to that date out of about ₹1,60,00,000, ₹90,00,000 had been expended.

In order to place subscribers and the public in possession of as complete information as practicable, in September 1897 the Central Committee invited the Provincial Committees to forward complete reports on the work of the Fund from the commencement up to 31st October 1897, by which date it was anticipated the distribution of the Fund would be almost complete. The Central Committee have reviewed the results so obtained in Part I of their second report. This will be found immediately following the first report, which has been reproduced *verbatim*, so that all particulars relating to the Fund in India may be easily accessible to persons interested in it, either at the present time, or when a future famine occurs. The tabulated accounts, however, which were attached to that report, have been omitted, as the figures are incorporated in those now appended to the second report. These show that up to 31st October nearly ₹1,42,00,000 had been expended. In Part II of the second report will be found a brief account of the further expenditure by Provincial Committees for the period from the 1st November 1897 to the 31st January 1898, by which time the fund had grown to ₹1,70,00,000, relief operations were, with few exceptions, brought to a conclusion, and about ₹12,00,000 more distributed in relief, in addition to an endowment of ₹6,00,000, made by the Central Committee itself, for the maintenance of friendless orphans after the famine. Part III of the second report gives a brief account of the Central Committee's entire transactions up to their last meeting on the 25th March 1898, when they wound up with a balance of nearly ₹5,00,000 invested as the nucleus of a fund for use in future famines, to which will shortly be added further refunds of unspent balances received from various parts of India, probably amounting to ₹75,000 more. The remaining sum of ₹4,00,000 has either been expended on relief since January 31st, or has been left with Provincial and District Committees (principally in Madras and Bombay) where distress is not yet extinct, and relief operations are expected to continue for several more months.

The Provincial reports themselves, dealing with an expenditure of nearly ₹1,42,00,000 out of ₹1,70,00,000, the total sum of the Fund, are printed in the second volume.

The 25th March 1898.

CONTENTS OF FIRST REPORT.

PART I.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

	PAGE
Cause of the Famine	1
Protective Railways	1
Precautions taken beforehand	1
Numbers relieved by Government	2
Government of India's policy in regard to Charitable Aid	2
The "four objects" to which Charity may be devoted in Famine	2
Viceroy welcomes Local Charity on October 15th, 1896	3
Viceroy accepts invitation to a public meeting in Calcutta	3
Marquis of Salisbury's views upon appeals to England for help	4
Public meeting of 14th January, 1897	4
Organization for collecting and administering Charitable Fund as set out by the Government of India	5
Viceroy's speech defining sphere of work of different Committees	5
Appointment of Central Executive Committee	6
Appeal for Funds	6
Mansion House meeting	7
Assistance offered to Committee	7
Earliest subscriptions	7
Formation of Provincial Committees	7
Growth of the Fund	8
Distribution of the Fund "on account"	9
Large grants of March 22nd	9
Reason for not making larger grants at first	10
Ear-marked funds	10
Deputation of Vice-Chairman to visit Provinces and report on their needs	10
Colonel Ottley's illness and resignation	10
Second large distribution in May	11
Second tour of Vice-Chairman	11
Notes of his Tours	11
Further distribution of Funds	11
Third large distribution in July	11
Investment of six lakhs as provision for orphans	12
Further ear-marked funds	12
Total distribution up to 31st July	13
Total assets of Committees up to 31st July	13
Distribution of cloths and gifts in kind	13
Rélations with Provincial Committees	14
Appointment of Examiners of Accounts	14
Use of Missionary and other agencies	14
Grants to Native States	14
Loans from the Fund	14
Arrangements with Local Governments for maintenance of orphans	14
Meetings of Central Executive Committee	14

PART II.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

Provincial Reports	15
Wide scope for Charitable Relief	15
Distressed areas and work done by Provincial Committees in Bengal	16
" " " " " " N.-W. P. and Oudh	17

	PAGE
Distressed areas and work done by Provincial Committees, Central Provinces	18
" " " " " Bombay	21
" " " " " Madras	22
" " " " " Punjab	22
" " " " " Burmah	23
" " " " " Berar	24
" " " " " Central India	24
" " " " " Rajputana	25
" " " " " Baluchistan	26

PART III.

DISTRICT AND LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Creation of local organizations before the Famine	27
Official Chairmen	27
Great part taken by private gentlemen	27
Specimen abstract of work done in a District	28

Illustrations of Charitable Relief.

OBJECT No. I—

Supplementing Government Relief—

Poor-houses and kitchens	28
Nagpur Poor-house	29
Lucknow Alms-house	30
Children's kitchens	31
Timidity and singular delusions of the poor	31
Troublesome paupers	32
Comforts given by Fund in Government poor-houses	32
Patent Foods	32
"Crèches"	33
Supplementing Government wage and dole	33
Clothes and blankets	33
Need of	33
Valuable clothes from England	34
Popularity of distribution	34
Opinions on clothes made by charitable ladies	34
Distribution of clothes at Gorakhpur	35
" " Azimgarh	35
" " Rath	35
" " in Burmah	36
Urgent need for more clothes and blankets	37

OBJECT No. II—

Orphans—

Orphanage at Allahabad	37
" " Bhandara	38
" " Raipur	38
Anecdotes of orphans	38

OBJECT No. III—

Relief of respectable persons—

Money allowances to respectable widows	39
A lady's work in Lucknow	39
Pensioned sepoy in the Punjab	41
Reluctance to accept Charity	42
Careful selection of respectable persons for assistance	42
A native official's account of relief outside large towns	43
Value of this kind of Charity	44
Cheap grain shops	44
Elaborate checks required	44
Giving work to respectable classes by ladies and others :—	
In Lahore	45
" Pabna, Bengal	46
" Hazaribagh, Bengal	47
Punjab Provincial Committee's opinion of ladies' work	47

OBJECT No. IV—	PAGE
<i>Starting in life again those who have lost their all—</i>	
Weavers and Professional workmen	48
Weavers in Raipur	48
Artizans	48
Largest portion of fund spent upon ruined cultivators	49
Distribution effected by Government officials	49
Account of distribution to cultivators at Hardoi, in Oudh	49
Precautions taken to prevent extortion by subordinate officials	51
Summary justice	51
Interest taken by high officials	52
Example of careful selection made in Central Provinces	52
" " " in the Punjab	54
" " " in Bengal	55
Good effects of gifts	55
Attempts by undeserving persons to obtain relief	55
Demeanour of recipients	56
Unworthy motives ascribed for giving Charity	57
Grants in kind of cattle, seed, and fodder	58
Distribution of cattle in a Bombay District	58
Fodder supply	59
Re-building of houses	60
Miscellaneous expenditure	60
Conclusion	60
Central Committee's acknowledgments	60
<i>Appendix A—</i>	
Official Despatches between the Government of India and Secretary of State—	
Government of India, to the Secretary of State, No. 64 of 3rd December 1896	63
Enclosures to ditto, suggesting charitable organisation	64
Secretary of State, to Government of India, No. 10 of 15th January 1897	66
<i>Appendix B—</i>	
Report of the Public Meeting at Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta	69
Viceroy's Speech	69
<i>First Resolution</i>	72
Speech by Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	72
<i>Second Resolution</i>	74
Speech by Chief Justice of Bengal	74
Speech by Lord Bishop of Calcutta	75
Telegrams received by Viceroy	77
List of General Committee	78
<i>Appendix C—</i>	
Return showing the largest number of persons in receipt of Government Relief in different provinces in any one week	82

SECOND REPORT.

INTRODUCTION.

	PAGE
Unavoidable delay in issuing the second report	86
Comparison between expenditure of Mansion House Fund in 1877 and 1897	87
Modern organization of Famine Charitable Relief	87
Benefits conferred upon peasant farmers by Fund of 1897	87
Miscellaneous relief of the hungry, of respectable classes, and orphans	87
Insufficiency of Government relief or local Charity to reach all classes	88
Successful administration of Fund	88
Special portions of Provincial Reports recommended for perusal	88

PART I.

	PAGE
<i>Operations up to 31st October 1897—</i>	
Accounts of expenditure, accurate	91
Amount spent on peasant farmers	91
Difficulty in obtaining statistics of persons relieved, except peasant farmers	91
Number of persons relieved and the cost under each Object	91
Cost of relieving each person	93
" " under each Object	93
Expenditure under Object IV in each province	93
OBJECT No. I—	
<i>Supplementing Government Relief—</i>	
Clothing, etc., received from England and Colonies	94
" locally purchased. Number of recipients	94
Advantages of local purchases	94
Comforts given in poor-houses and kitchens	94
Supplementing the Government wage on relief-works not necessary	95
" " dole to persons on gratuitous relief	95
Meals for persons on relief-works	95
Miscellaneous. Relief to wanderers, distribution of quinine, etc.	95
OBJECT No. II—	
<i>Orphans—</i>	
Allowances to private orphanages during Famine	96
Arrangements for orphans after the Famine	96
Policy in regard to Missionaries	96
OBJECT No. III—	
<i>Relief of "Purdahnishins" and respectable classes—</i>	
Supply of work to respectable classes and <i>purdahnishins</i>	97
Doles of grain or cooked food	97
Money doles to <i>purdahnishins</i> and respectable classes. Large sums expended	98
Advantages of cheap grain-shops	98
Amount of grain given gratis	98
Miscellaneous relief under Object III	98
OBJECT No. IV—	
<i>Restoring ruined cultivators and others—</i>	
Employment to Professional workmen (Weavers)	98
Re-building and repairing houses	99
Grants in money to cultivators for cattle, seed, and fodder	99
Sums for which persons have not been classified	99
Areas of land sown by the aid of the Fund	100
Grants in kind of cattle, seed, and fodder	100
Great losses of cattle	101
Loans from the Fund	101
Valedictory doles and other relief	101
OFFICE and other expenses	101

PART II.

<i>Operations from 1st November 1897 to 31st January 1898—</i>	
Growth and decline of Famine	102
Monsoon of 1897	102
High prices maintained after the Famine	102
Table of prices at some of the most important Famine centres in the 1st half of May 1897 and 1st half of January 1898	103
Accounts of provinces from November to the end of January 1898	104
Noticeable items of expenditure during above period	104
Grand total of persons relieved	104
Provincial balances on 1st February 1898	105
N.-W. P. and Oudh accounts wound up	105
Small balances with Central Provinces	106
Bengal accounts wound up	106

CONTENTS.

v

	PAGE
Expenditure still in progress in Bombay	106
" " in Madras	106
Punjab accounts being wound up	107
Central India expenditure completed	107
Burma with a small balance	107
Berar accounts wound up with a small balance	108
Baluchistan and Rajputana wound up accounts, have no balance	108
Principal items of expenditure in latest period	108
Entire expenditure of each province up to winding up or to 31st January 1898	108

PART III.

Central Committee's Proceedings—

Grand aggregate of Fund up to 12th March 1898	109
Remittances made by Central Committee	109
Investments made by Central Committee	109
Provincial Committee's receipts up to 31st January 1898	110
Central Committee's cash account	110
" " office expenditure	110
" " rooms	111
" " meetings	111
Audit of Disbursing Committees' accounts	111
Facilities given to Auditors	112
Satisfactory result of audit	112
Madras Auditor's report	112
Report of Auditors for N.-W. Provinces and the Punjab	113
Report of Auditor for Bengal	113
Auditing of Central Committee's accounts	114
Central Committee's acknowledgments to Provincial Committees and their officers	114
Acknowledgments to those who furnished the Committee with information	115
The Committee's thanks to subscribers in the United Kingdom	115
" " " " India	116
" " " " Foreign States	116
" " " " United States for grain and money	116
" " " " Canada	116
" " " " China	116
" " " " Telegraph Companies	117
" " " " Japan	117
" " " " Australian Colonies	117
" " " " New Zealand and Tasmania	117
" " " " Buddhist priests	117
" " " " Mauritius, Demarara, Trinidad	117
" " " " Natal	117 & 118
" " " " Russia, Sweden, Siam	118
" " " " The Press	118
" " " " Fiji	118
" " " " Schools and other special subscriptions	118
Note on the value of the Fund by the Deputy Secretary in the Famine Bureau of the Government of India	118
Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretaries	119
Dissolution of Central Committee	120
<i>Appendix A—</i>	
Letter from Bishop Thoburn regarding gifts of money and grain from America	121
<i>Appendix B—</i>	
Extracts from Resolutions of Local Governments in India relative to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	122
<i>Appendix C—</i>	
Rules for the custody and disposal of unspent balances of the Fund, adopted by the Central Committee on 25th March 1898, with the approval of the Government of India	126
<i>Appendix D—</i>	
Classified List of subscriptions received by the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund from the time of the inauguration of the Fund to the 12th March 1898	128

	PAGE
<i>Appendix E—</i>	
List of the remittances made by Central Committee to Branches	134
<i>Appendix F—</i>	
Account of Central Committee's receipts and expenditure to 31st October 1897	135
<i>Appendix G—</i>	
Cash account of Provincial Committees from the commencement of operations up to the 31st October 1897	136
<i>Appendix H—</i>	
Combined accounts of the Central, Provincial, and District Committees to the 31st October 1897	138
<i>Appendix I—</i>	
Account of Central Committee's receipts and expenditure from 1st November 1897 to 31st January 1898	139
<i>Appendix J—</i>	
Cash account of Provincial Committees from the 1st November 1897 to the 31st January 1898 .	140
<i>Appendix K—</i>	
Combined accounts of the Central, Provincial, and District Committees from the 1st Novem- ber 1897 to 31st January 1898	142
<i>Appendix L—</i>	
Combined accounts of the Central, Provincial, and District Committees from the commence- ment of operations to the 31st January 1898	143
<i>Appendix M—</i>	
Account of receipts and expenditure from 1st February to 12th March 1898	144
<i>Appendix N—</i>	
Investment account	145
<i>Appendix O—</i>	
Minutes of the Central Committee's last meeting	146

APPENDIX A.

Letter from Bishop Thoburn about gifts of money and grain from America (see pages 7 and 30 of report).

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

23rd October 1897.

To

H. E. M. JAMES, Esq., C.S.,

Secretary to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund,

Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your favour of the 27th ultimo, I have now the pleasure to send you a list* of the stations among which grain from the "City of Everett" was distributed, with the number of railway waggons sent to each place. These waggons contained a minimum of fourteen tons, this being a condition of carriage. They held more, however, and in some cases no doubt the amount sent exceeded that weight. I have gone carefully over the list, and think it accurate, although there may have been some omissions. I am sorry that I cannot give you exactly the amount sent to Government officials, but the Revd. J. O. Denning of Narsingpur, who received twenty-five waggon-loads, and Dr. Johnson of Jubbulpore, who received forty-five waggon-loads, both drew on account of Government officers in their respective districts. At other stations the missionaries were aided by the counsel and in some instances the direct assistance of the magistrates, but I have not been able to gather up these particulars. With one single exception all the reports received concerning the distribution of this grain have been very gratifying. In one place a mistake was made by some of the simple people who ground the American beans into meal, and in making cakes attempted to bake them in the usual way on the coals. The baking was not thoroughly done, and the result was a somewhat serious illness to fifty or more persons. In other places, however, the beans were treated successfully without difficulty, and were highly appreciated. A wretched report found its way into some papers to the effect that the grain was mere refuse and sweepings; but for this there was no foundation, except the bare fact that some of the grain which was spilled on the deck of the ship and on the dock was swept up and distributed to the poor.

It has been extremely gratifying to learn that the gift of this grain has impressed the people much more favourably than any distribution of money which has taken place. In some instances slight disturbances occurred owing to the eagerness of the crowd to get relief, but as a general rule the people waited quietly and patiently until their turn came, and the expressions of gratitude and delight were often very touching. When they saw the strange grain they were convinced that it must have come from a far-off country, and they seemed deeply moved when thus reminded that there were people many thousands of miles distant who cared for them. Had this experiment ever been tried before it might have been carried out on the present occasion on a very much larger scale, but the people in the United States had no experience in this line, knew little or nothing of India, and at the outset made many mistakes. The Government had voted the free carriage of a much larger quantity of grain, and we now regret that arrangements were not consummated for taking advantage on a large scale of the opportunity thus afforded.

In reference to the cash sent to India by Dr. Klopsch, proprietor of the *Christian Herald*, I am able to report the actual receipt by the Committee of which I was chairman of ₹2,80,000. I am expecting daily ₹1,00,000 more, having been notified of its coming, so that it may safely be included in the total. In addition to this Dr. Klopsch, to my knowledge, has sent about ₹40,000 to other parties. I am also thankful to mention the case of the Rev. George Lambert, who came in person to India and distributed about ₹50,000. This, with ₹50,000 sent through the Missionary authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, makes a total of ₹5,20,000 received in missionary circles from the United States, so far as known to me; but I need hardly say that other sums have been received all over India by parties to whom it would not occur to report to me. I shall send you in a few days a copy of the distribution made by the Committee of which I was chairman, and which met in the Central Provinces. I may remark with reference to the action of that Committee, that its members bore grateful testimony to the assistance

* Not printed.

rendered by the Government officials both in the Central Provinces and in North-West India and Oudh. While the best efforts of all parties combined failed to meet fully the great emergency, and to prevent the loss of thousands of lives, yet it is a comfort to believe that all that could be done by human effort was done; and that if death and suffering were not absolutely prevented, yet the sum total of misery caused has been very much less than it otherwise would have been.

Allow me, in conclusion, to express for myself and for my missionary brethren, especially those belonging to our own mission, our unqualified appreciation of the great services which you have rendered to us, and of the admirable manner in which you have discharged the duties of your responsible and difficult situation. Personally, I shall always remember with gratitude my association with you in this good work. I hope to write again in a very few days giving you the particulars asked for in reference to the distribution made of the *Christian Herald* money.

I remain, dear Sir, as ever,

Yours very truly,

J. M. THOBURN.

P.S.—Orphan statistics will also be forwarded.

APPENDIX B.

Extracts from Resolutions of Local Governments in India relative to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1897. (See page 33 of report.)

BENGAL.

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, Agricultural (Famine) No. 355 of 11th March 1898.

As to the general result of the operations of the Fund, the Commissioner of Patna General. observes:—

“The efforts of the Committees working with the assistance of the local officials have succeeded in distributing the large sums at their disposal to very great advantage. It would be presumptuous and absurd to assert that there has been no speculation and no fraud and deceit, but I believe that there has been little of either; while, on the other hand, I am confident that the funds have been wisely administered with for the most part a scrupulous care and economy which was scarcely to be expected at first.”

The outcome of the operations of the Charitable Fund in these Provinces may be summed up in the words of the Provincial Committee:—

“It has fulfilled the purpose for which it was raised. It has lightened the burden of suffering in multitudes of simple homes. It has stretched out a friendly hand to thousands who held aloof from the colder and more formal charity of the State. And if the gratitude of these has not been loudly proclaimed, it is none the less sincere and abiding. The donors of this munificent charity need feel no fear that their splendid gift was unneeded or unwelcome, or that it has failed to bring forth its full fruit in due season for—

“In charity there is no excess: neither can angel nor man come in danger by it.”

The great efforts made by Government and the noble and spontaneous charity of the English people cannot have failed to have imbued the minds of the people with a sense of gratitude and appreciation, and as charity blesseth him that gives as well as him that takes, the intimate relations which the famine operations have entailed between the distressed people and those to whom the administration of relief was entrusted, cannot but have created on both sides a feeling of greater mutual knowledge and sympathy. While the patience and fortitude with which the great mass of the people have borne their undoubted sufferings has evoked the sympathy and admiration of those whose task it was to relieve them, it has been brought home to the minds of those relieved, that Government and its officers have a very real desire and power to assist them.

MADRAS.

Report by the Board of Revenue forwarded by the Secretary to Government, Madras, with (D. O.) letter No. 20, dated 5th March 1898, intimating that the Government of Madras fully endorses the remarks made in the concluding clause of the extract.

The good which has been done with the funds so provided from all parts of the world cannot be described here. Those who have a superficial knowledge of India may think that the people are not grateful, but it is not so. One very unusual feature attending the close of the recent period of distress has been the meetings, held by the people

themselves in different parts of the Deccan, to voice their thanks for the help received, and, in their expressions of thanks, the work of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committees has been separately and distinctly acknowledged.

BOMBAY.

Government Resolution, No. 2010—Famine, dated 20th December 1897.

“The administration of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund has been aided by various officers, but in rendering assistance they were not acting in their official capacity, and it is necessary for His Excellency in Council to do no more as regards it than to acknowledge on behalf of the people of this Presidency the immense relief of suffering which has been effected through this magnificent charity.”

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Extract from Resolution of Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Scarcity Department, dated 23rd November 1897.

The action of the Fund came, therefore, as supplementing and not as superseding the operations of the Government; but in that sphere it had an enormous effect in alleviating the lesser hardships which existed, while the worst effects of the famine were being removed by the Government relief. Undoubtedly, however, the greatest result of the Fund has been the widespread efficacy of the gifts made for the purpose of “restoring to their original position those who had lost their all in the struggle and giving them a fresh start in life”. Overwhelming testimony has been received to the excellent effects which the Fund working through this channel has produced. The tale of this great bounty will remain with the people as an abiding memory of the large-hearted charity of the English-speaking public.

Besides the bounty offered by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund there have been other manifestations of charity from outside India, such as the distribution of grain by charitable America; the distribution of clothes sent by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava; the distribution of money by Lord Radstock’s Fund, called “Christian succour to India”. And besides all these there has been a free and generous distribution of charity by the well-to-do landed proprietors and merchants throughout the country. It is not possible to gauge the quantity or extent of this last mentioned charity; but it cannot be doubted that it has had a great effect in mitigating the effects of the famine: and it therefore merits grateful recognition in this place.

PANJAB.

Extract from a Resolution by the Government of the Punjab forwarded with letter (d.o.) dated 24th February 1898 from the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

101. It is unnecessary here to enlarge on the invaluable aid rendered by the Indian Charitable Relief Fund in supplement of the efforts of Government to combat the famine. His Honor believes that a perusal of the report of Mr. Atkins, the Joint Secretary of the Provincial Committee, will afford every satisfaction to subscribers, both in this country and in other countries which have contributed to the Indian Relief Fund, that their generosity could not have been applied to more worthy objects, and that the relief and assistance so provided have been fully appreciated by the recipients, and have served to nourish and enhance the feelings of loyalty and devotion which there is reason to believe have been widely created in the districts afflicted by the famine.

125. It remains to notice the good services rendered alike by officials and non-officials in the common cause. It has already been stated that out of the contributions to the Provincial Branch of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund ₹3,17,884 were raised within the Province itself. Sir Mackworth Young considers that this is a very munificent contribution for so poor a Province as the Punjab. The liberality of some of the leading Rases and native gentlemen has been most praiseworthy, but the spirit of charity, His Honor learns, pervaded all ranks of society down to the lowest, and the above-mentioned sum which was brought on the books of the Provincial Committee must fall very short of the sum total of charitable effort in the Province. It was in the distribution of the charitable funds that non-officials in this Province rendered such valuable services, and in the arrangements for the administration of the various forms of gratuitous relief under the Famine Code Government often found it necessary to join hands with and enlist the services of the local charitable organizations. Allusion has been made in Chapter VII to the excellent work rendered in this connection by Miss Theobald of the Baptist Mission, Bhiwáni, and by other Missionary ladies. The Revd. S. S. Thomas of Delhi as well as the two Secretaries of the Delhi Relief Fund, Lála Jugal Kishore and Khán Sábhib Muhammad Hassan, are also specially mentioned. The district reports now under review, however, do not cover the operations of the Relief Fund Committees, which, moreover, were not confined to the districts here treated as famine districts. Reference is

accordingly invited to the Report of Mr. C. H. Atkins, C. S., where the work of non-officials in this branch of famine relief operations is more fully noticed. To Messrs. Masson and Atkins who, as Joint Secretaries of the Provincial Relief Committee, controlled, under the guidance of the Committee, the expenditure of a sum equal to half what was spent on Government relief measures, the thanks of the public and of Government are due.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Extract from a Resolution on the Famine in the Central Provinces forwarded by the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner with his letter of March 14th, 1898.

Any account of the administration of the Famine Relief in the Central Provinces during the year 1897 would be incomplete which did not acknowledge the enormous assistance rendered by the operations of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. These operations are described in detail in the report written by the able and devoted Honorary Secretary of the Provincial Committee, Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C. I. E., and it is unnecessary here to do more than summarise them. The movement began in the Province with a public meeting held at Nagpur, on the 13th February, under the Presidency of the Chief Commissioner. A Provincial Committee was appointed with the Judicial Commissioner as Chairman, and by the 4th April District Committees were at work in every district except Sambalpur. These Committees consisted mainly of non-officials, but in most cases the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner was elected Chairman, and the Committees worked everywhere in the closest touch with the District Officers.

In the allotment of funds the Central Committee dealt with the Central Provinces in a spirit of the most splendid liberality. Recognising from the first, and more clearly after the visit to the Province, in May, of Mr. H. E. M. James, the Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary, the extreme severity of the distress prevailing here, and the poverty of the classes affected, as well as the exhaustion of local resources due to the demands on private charity during the previous years of harvest failure and consequent pressure, they allotted during the Famine the magnificent sum of ₹32,67,115—a proportion considerably larger than that to which the Province would have been entitled on a strict distribution according to area, population, or numbers on relief; and since the close of the Famine they have added to this a donation of 3 lakhs, to be expended on the maintenance of Famine orphans. The total sum allotted thus reached nearly 36 lakhs, and if to this be added the local receipts, amounting to ₹75,895, the grand total of charitable expenditure reached about 36½ lakhs. Eighty per cent. of this sum was spent on the fourth object, the restoration to their original position in life of those whom the Famine had left without resources, and in the Central Provinces, an almost purely agricultural country, this naturally took the form of gifts of seed-grain and cattle, or more usually of money for their purchase, to broken-down tenants. "Khawai" or "podga"—subsistence allowances to cover the period between sowing and harvest—were also freely given. The greatest care was taken to prevent any overlapping of the charitable fund distribution and the Government takavi advances, and, in order to secure this object, the actual distribution was everywhere placed in the hands of the Famine Relief officers: The Government takavi expenditure rose to the unprecedentedly high figure of 10 lakhs, but the amount spent in charity was nearly three times this sum. The largest sums were spent in Jubbulpore (₹3,67,692) and Balaghat (₹3,25,489), and it is estimated that in the latter district from 30,000 to 40,000 acres out of a nominal acreage of 200,000 were sown by means of the help so afforded—a fact which clearly indicates the immense value of the services rendered by the Fund both to the individual recipients and to the country generally.

Next to the help given to struggling agriculturists—the most useful of the Charitable Fund's operations—was the distribution of clothes and blankets to relief workers and persons on gratuitous relief in their homes. The approach of the cold weather, though it brought relief in the form of a bumper *khariif* harvest, severely tried constitutions lowered by long continued privation; large classes of the population in this country, especially among the aborigines, use very little clothing, and in their weakened condition were greatly exposed to the dangers of chill, and the timely distribution of warm clothing undoubtedly saved many lives. Another form of relief, which was most popular and is reported to have been everywhere most successful, was the opening of cheap grain shops, at which the respectable poor were allowed to purchase food at rates below the market price. This relief reached a class of people who were as severely pressed by the famine as the poorest labourer, but who, nevertheless, were precluded by their social position from taking advantage either of the Government relief works or of open charity. Gratuitous relief by doles of money and clothes to 'parda nishin' ladies and other persons, whose social position forbade their openly applying for aid, was given only in the large towns and to a limited extent. Such persons are much less numerous in this Province than in older territories, the seat of former sovereignty, where the descendants of ancient families now sunk in poverty cling to the sites of vanished power. The distribution was perforce left largely to the discretion of individuals or of small sub-committees. Much help was doubtless given in this way to really deserving persons, and the position and character of the agents employed afford a guarantee that selections were properly made, but it is a method of relief which is obviously difficult to control, and of which the benefits must be taken on trust.

The maintenance of orphans is a matter which properly falls to be dealt with after the close of a Famine. Throughout the Famine, indeed, allotments were made from the Charitable Fund for clothes and extra comforts to orphans as to other inmates of poor-houses, and some subsidies were paid to private institutions. But the really important matter is the provision, after the close of the Famine, for the bringing up in a decent way of life of the residue of children who are not claimed by parents or relatives and cannot be planted out in the village communities to which they belong. This has been provided for by the munificent grant of 3 lakhs made by the Central Committee, and the final arrangements for the distribution of this fund among the institutions to which Famine orphans have been made over are now being made.

In closing his report on the administration of the Fund the Honorary Secretary says that "the good the Fund has done is simply incalculable". This is no more than the truth. The gifts of clothes and blankets distributed, the grain sold at the cheap shops and the money doles to the respectable poor, can be exhibited statistically, and these alone show a vast amount of relief of suffering and distress, much of which must under any system of Government Famine Relief have been impossible. In coming to the rescue of a tenantry broken and disheartened by four successive years of accumulating troubles the Fund has done much to mitigate the worst effects of the Famine, and has carried more than one district of the Province over a crisis which without its aid would have ended in widespread ruin. These are great services. The officers charged with the administration of the Province, and those engaged in the work of famine relief, cannot fail to be grateful for the splendid generosity which made such results possible. Whether the people are equally grateful is a question that is answered in many different ways by those who have had the best opportunities of judging. It is said that in some cases the gifts were received with "stolid indifference"; in others that the recipients threw themselves at the feet of the Famine Relief officers and invoked blessings on their heads. The indifference, however, was manifested chiefly in the early part of the famine; the ignorance and mistrust which formed one of the chief difficulties in the way of all Famine Relief measures operated in this instance also; and in the acutest stage of a famine, when life has become a daily struggle for existence, little room is left for the play of the finer feelings. As the famine subsided, and as the people came to understand the true character of the Fund, there was no lack of gratitude; the diaries of District Officers which have come in since the close of the Famine are full of instances. To quote the Honorary Secretary's report once more "The tens of thousands who have benefited by the Fund have carried with them the message of good will and sympathy embodied in it to a vast number of homes and to the remotest corners of the Province".

The Indian Famine Charitable Fund has saved many lives and alleviated much suffering; it has given fresh hope and heart to thousands of struggling cultivators, and saved large tracts of land from ruin and desolation; but it is in this message of good will and sympathy from the rulers to the ruled, in the clearing away of misconceptions and the silencing of calumnies, that it has achieved a work which it was as much beyond the power of the Government to accomplish as it is likely to be of lasting benefit both to the people and to those who rule over them.

BURMA.

Letter from the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma, No. 185 I. S.—13, dated the 12th March, 1898.

DEAR SIR,

I am desired to enclose an extract from a report on the Famine which will shortly be published. In this extract the part played by the Charitable Relief Fund in the alleviation of distress and the facts relating to the distribution of the money allotted are graphically described by the writer who was himself engaged on famine duty throughout the period of distress. The Lieutenant-Governor fully endorses what is there stated regarding the benefits derived from the monies provided by the Fund. The resources of Government had, perforce, to be concentrated on the saving of life. While the resources of individual and local benevolence in a tract where the vast majority of the population derive their wealth from the land were entirely insufficient to meet the demand on them, the money so generously provided by the Indian Charitable Relief Fund has enabled hundreds of peasant proprietors to maintain their independence instead of sinking temporarily or permanently to the position of daily labourers. In this and other ways it has served to alleviate the distress and suffering which a famine necessarily brings in its train.

On behalf of the people of Burma Sir F. Fryer begs to express his gratitude for the liberal assistance afforded by the Fund and for the sympathy of which this assistance was the outward expression.

Yours sincerely,

T. C. WILSON.

H. E. M. JAMES, Esq., C.S.I.,
*Vice-Chairman, Honorary Secretary,
 Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.*

Extract from the enclosure to the above letter.

8. It is usually said that the poor are not grateful for charity. I cannot say how it may be elsewhere, but the effect that this present from the rich of England to the distressed of Burma has produced has been very great. In the poor villages perched on the barren slopes of Taungtha and Kyakpadaung this money came as a gift from heaven. Of late years Upper Burma has been surprised at many events—at the conquest, at the repression of crime, at the railway. Nothing has, however, seemed to them so wonderful as that the rich people in England so far away should send them help in their trouble. It will be a memory with them for ever.

APPENDIX C.

Rules for the custody and disposal of unspent balances of the Fund, adopted by the Central Committee on 25th March, 1898, with the approval of the Government of India, conveyed in a letter demi-official No. 638, dated 25th March, 1898, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, to the address of the Vice-Chairman of the Central Executive Committee.

RULES.

NAME.

1. The Fund shall continue to be known as the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1897.

OBJECT.

2. The object of the Fund shall be the alleviation, by grants of money or otherwise, of well-authenticated distress from famine, under any of the following heads:—

Firstly.—In supplementing the subsistence ration which alone is provided from public funds, by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or of clothing, for the aged or infirm, for patients in hospitals, for children and the like.

Secondly.—In providing for the maintenance of orphans.

Thirdly.—In relieving the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government relief, accompanied as it must be by official enquiry into, and by some kind of test of the reality of, the destitution which is to be relieved.

Fourthly.—In restoring to their original position, when acute distress is subsiding, those who have lost their all in the struggle, and in giving them a fresh start in life.

FUNDS.

3. The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund shall consist—

Firstly.—Of the present unexpended balance of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund, 1897, excluding sums made over to Local Governments for the maintenance of orphans, but including any balance of such sums which may remain with the Local Governments after the relief of such orphans is complete.

Secondly.—Of any unexpended balances of sums collected by or remitted during the famine of 1897 to Provincial or District Committees, which may hereafter be returned to the Committee.

Thirdly.—Any subscriptions which may be hereafter remitted for credit to the Fund.

Fourthly.—Interest on any investment made under Rule 4.

4. When not required for the immediate relief of distress, the money of the Fund shall, to as large an extent as possible, be invested in the purchase of Government securities, which securities shall remain in the custody of the Comptroller-General, in whose name they shall stand, and he will hold them under the orders of the Committee.

5. The Comptroller-General is authorised to invest in Government securities the interest that accrues on the securities, of his own motion, unless he receives instruction from the Committee to use it otherwise.

6. A personal Ledger Account for the fund shall be kept by the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

7. The Comptroller-General shall submit a yearly account to the Honorary Secretary to the Fund.

CONSTITUTION.

8. The control of the Fund shall be vested in a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, who shall have power to add to their number:—

1. The Chief Justice of Bengal, Chairman.
2. The Member of Council in charge of the Home Department.
3. The President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
4. The President of the British Indian Association.
5. The Honourable A. H. Wallis, while resident in Calcutta.

The Committee may appoint an Honorary Secretary to the Fund.

RELIEF.

9. Funds for the immediate work of relief shall be provided, at the discretion of the Committee, from time to time by the sale of a portion of the securities belonging to the Fund.

10. Should any demand for relief immediately arising out of the famine of 1897 occur, such as for the maintenance of orphans for whom sufficient provision may not have been made, it shall be competent for the Committee to allot such sum of money from the Fund as may be considered sufficient to meet the demands of the case.

11. Upon receipt of information from the Government of India or any Local Government that famine or severe distress is prevalent in any part of British India or any Native State, the Committee shall have authority, with the consent of the Government of India, to expend the whole or any part of the Fund, at their discretion, in the alleviation of distress, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 2.

12. Such expenditure may be incurred either in the form of grants of money to the Local Governments, or the Chief Political Officers of Native States, or in any other way that may be approved by the Committee.

13. If hereafter any fund shall be raised by public subscriptions or otherwise for the relief of famine in India, the Committee shall have authority, if they think fit, to merge the whole or any part of their balance in such fund.

14. When the whole of the assets of the Fund shall have been exhausted, the Fund shall be closed, and the Committee shall dissolve. If any surplus should thereafter be found to remain unexpended, it shall be disposed of under the orders of the Government of India.

GENERAL.

15. The Committee shall publish in the *Gazette of India* in the month of January every year, in such form as it may think fit, a balance sheet of the receipts and expenditure of the Fund, showing the sums, if any, expended under each of the heads set forth in Rule 2.

16. These rules are made and issued with the sanction of the Government of India, and no alteration in them shall be made, except with the approval of the Government of India, but, subject to such approval, the Committee may vary or add to these rules, as in their discretion they may deem necessary.

Dated 25th March 1898.

FRANCIS W. MACLEAN,
*Chairman, Central Executive Committee,
 Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.*

APPENDIX D.

Classified List of Subscriptions received by the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1897, from the time of the inauguration of the Fund to the 12th March 1898.

	£ s. d.	R a. p.	R a. p.
UNITED KINGDOM—			
Mansion House	542,831 16 11	86,59,625 0 4	
Lancashire	131,012 0 0	20,79,000 0 0	
Glasgow	54,558 7 1	8,60,790 0 0	
Liverpool	26,092 0 0	4,09,937 11 6	
Edinburgh	17,690 14 7	2,76,981 3 4	
Miscellaneous	969 7 8	15,401 9 1	
			1,23,01,735 8 3
£	773,154 6 3		
CANADA—			
	.....	.....	5,70,521 14 6
AUSTRALIA—			
VICTORIA—			
Melbourne	5,849 18 0	91,650 7 9	
Ballarat	147 14 6	2,228 14 11	
NEW SOUTH WALES. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	1,280 17 7	20,199 7 6	
Perth	1,387 3 1	21,832 0 0	
Karridale	48 6 3	760 5 1	
QUEENSLAND.			
Brisbane	530 0 0	8,343 6 2	
Toowoomba	124 4 10	1,970 9 2	
Rockhampton	43 0 0	682 5 0	
Normanton	5 2 0	80 4 0	
Maryborough	87 4 0	1,395 3 2	
Townsville	8 7 6	131 12 10	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—			
Adelaide	359 5 5	5,827 14 3	
Boolero	1 0 0	15 12 0	
			1,55,118 5 10
£	9,872 3 2		
			Carried forward Rs. . 1,30,27,375 12 7

Classified List of Subscriptions received by the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1897, from the time of the inauguration of the Fund to the 12th March 1898—continued.

	£ s. d.	R a. p.	R a. p.
		Brought forward Rs.	1,30,27,375 12 7
<u>NEW ZEALAND—</u>			
New Plymouth	2 14 0	43 3 0	
Wanganui	202 1 4	3,184 3 10	
Auckland	407 15 9	6,658 9 3	
Timam	5 10 2	88 2 0	
Wellington	17 2 3	253 11 5	
Greymouth	61 13 9	1,012 4 10	
Invercargill	34 14 1	555 4 2	
Dunedin	288 11 10	4,560 7 0	
Hokitika	50 0 0		
Napier	520 19 8		
Westport	42 2 9		
Waimate	11 0 6	16,084 1 2	
City of Christchurch	305 4 11		
Palmerston North	63 0 0		
	£ 2,012 11 0		32,439 14 8
<u>TASMANIA—</u>			
Launceston	304 15 3	4,910 6 3	
Hobart	122 2 0	1,931 6 5	
East Devonport	5 0 0	80 2 0	
	£ 431 17 3		6,921 14 8
<u>CHINA—</u>			
Hongkong . . . . .	.....	83,035 2 0	
Shanghai . . . . .	.....	54,006 11 7	
Tientsin . . . . .	.....	2,409 1 11	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	.....	51 3 5	
			1,39,502 2 11
		Carried forward Rs.	1,32,06,239 12 10

Classified List of Subscriptions received by the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1897, from the time of the inauguration of the Fund to the 12th March 1898—continued.

	£ s. d.	R a. p.	R a. p.
		Brought forward Rs.	1,32,06,239 12 10
<u>JAPAN—</u>			
Yokohama . . . . .	.....	30,314 14 1	
Hiogo . . . . .	.....	15,159 13 10	
Nagasaki . . . . .	.....	1,743 0 0	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	.....	3,552 1 10	
			50,769 13 9
<u>RUSSIA—</u>	4,333 0 0	69,423 5 9	
Odessa	1,863 6 9	28,735 12 9	
			98,159 2 8
£	6,196 6 9		
<u>U. S. AMERICA—</u>			
“Christian Herald,”			
New York		15,399 15 0	
Boston		5,357 7 3	
Miscellaneous		897 5 8	
			21,654 11 11
<u>CEYLON—</u>	.....	.....	1,47,215 0 6
<u>STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—</u>	.....	.....	68,520 3 4
<u>DEMERARA—</u>	.....	.....	364 12 0
<u>GIBRALTAR—</u>	994 6 3	.....	15,745 0 4
<u>NATAL—</u>			
Durban	1,493 19 10		24,006 4 2
<u>TRINIDAD—</u>	422 0 0		6,979 10 10
<u>MAURITIUS—</u>	.....	.....	13,000 0 0
<u>SIAM—</u>			
Bangkok . . . . .	.....	.....	6,221 1 11
<u>SWEDEN—</u>	.....	.....	5,627 14 10
<u>SWEDEN, DENMARK AND FINLAND (JOINT)—</u>	11 6 8	.....	187 6 0
<u>NETHERLANDS—</u>	.....	.....	1,988 7 9
		Carried forward Rs.	1,36,66,679 6 8

Classified List of Subscriptions received by the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1897, from the time of the inauguration of the Fund to the 12th March 1898—concluded.

	£	s.	d.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
				Brought forward Rs.			1,36,66,679	6	8
<u>GERMANY—</u>	25	0	0				395	0	11
<u>ITALY—</u>							190	0	0
<u>PALESTINE—</u>	38	2	0				600	13	3
<u>ARABIA—</u>							200	0	0
<u>TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC—</u>	218	0	0				3,569	12	10
<u>FIJI—</u>	6	11	0				102	0	6
<u>INDIA—</u>									
Collected by the following Provincial Branches—									
Bengal				44,802	12	4			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh				5,000	0	0			
Punjab				1,226	9	0			
Madras				73,045	11	4			
Godavari (Madras)				4,689	11	7			
Burma				86,371	1	9			
Central India				5	0	0			
Mysore				88,233	11	0			
Schools				1,487	13	0			
Ecclesiastical and Offertory Collections				13,737	0	5			
Individuals not otherwise classified				1,62,375	15	4			
Merchants of Calcutta				2,89,850	0	0			
Rajahs, Nawabs, etc. (chiefly in Bengal)				82,100	0	0			
Regiments and Batteries				13,418	0	11			
Station Hospitals				415	10	0			
Trades of Calcutta				27,165	0	0			
Collections by Public Works Officers, Planters, Masonic Lodges, and miscellaneous.				57,633	14	10			
							9,51,557	15	6
				GRAND TOTAL Rs.			1,46,23,295	1	8

NOTES—

(1) In addition to the above-mentioned contributions from British Colonies and Foreign Countries, a number of subscriptions from abroad were forwarded direct to the Lord Mayor of London, and these amounts have been included in the Mansion House remittances. Thus Fiji contributed £1,273, out of which only £6-11-0 was sent to India direct.

(2) Several of the Sterling amounts given in the foregoing list are only approximate, and not exact—the remittance having been received in Rupees and the Sterling equivalents calculated approximately.

List showing the total subscriptions received by the Central Executive Committee, each month, from the time of the inauguration of the Fund to the 12th March 1898.

		<i>R a p.</i>
Total amount received in January	1897	4,85,415 9 11
Do. do. „ February	„	44,28,598 8 0
Do. do. „ March	„	51,04,263 3 11
Do. do. „ April	„	12,20,270 8 8
Do. do. „ May	„	12,87,703 15 4
Do. do. „ June	„	11,32,633 2 9
Do. do. „ July	„	4,10,141 7 6
Do. do. „ August	„	2,31,358 12 5
Do. do. „ September	„	95,804 1 0
Do. do. „ October	„	1,32,795 2 4
Do. do. „ November	„	4,399 8 9
Do. do. „ December	„	42,723 1 3
Do. do. „ January 1898 .	. . . . .	28,176 6 11
Do. do. „ February	„	18,968 5 9
Do. do. „ Up to 12th March 1898	. . . . .	43 3 2
TOTAL Rs.		1,46,23,295 1 8

List of amounts received up to 31st January 1898, by the Provincial and District Committees, to be expended locally.

Province.	Amount.	
	<i>R a p.</i>	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,76,471 5 0	
Central Provinces	75,894 15 7	
Bengal	4,72,903 0 6	
Bombay	2,96,404 0 4	
Madras	2,74,002 3 11*	
Punjab	3,17,884 2 7	
Central India	74,725 14 9	
Burma	16,650 3 7	
Berar	88,769 4 4	
Rajputana	<i>Nil</i>	
Baluchistan	<i>Nil</i>	
TOTAL Rs.		20,93,705 2 7
Miscellaneous Receipts by Provincial and District Committees	2,95,815 8 2	
GRAND TOTAL Rs.		1,70,12,815 12 5

* Includes R7-7-0 collected for General Fund.

APPENDIX E.

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF REMITTANCES MADE BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO BRANCHES.

	25th January, 1897.	1st February, 1897.	8th February, 1897.	16th February, 1897.	8th March, 1897.	22nd March, 1897.	29th March, 1897.	11th May, 1897.	15th June, 1897.	30th June, 1897.
	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.	40,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	1,30,000 0 0	2,50,000 0 0	2,50,000 0 0	9,65,781 0 0	13,02,581 0 0	10,00,000 0 0	.....	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	15,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	3,36,250 0 0	519 0 0	14,00,000 0 0	.....	25,000 0
BENGAL . .	30,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	6,23,750 0 0	64,325 4 0	3,50,000 0 0	.....	1,50,000 0
BOMBAY . .	15,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,00,000 0 0	6,98,750 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....	..
MADRAS . .	5,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,00,000 0 0	1,03,750 0 0	10 0 0	1,45,833 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	4,00,000 0
PUNJAB . .	5,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	1,00,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	3,750 0 0	2,12,633 0 0	4,00,000 0 0	.....	..
CENTRAL INDIA	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,00,000 0 0	.....	1,25,000 0 0	.....	..
UPPER BURMA	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,25,000 0 0	.....	75,000 0 0	.....	..
BERAR . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	.....	25,000 0 0	.....	80,000 0
BALUCHISTAN	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
RAJPUTANA .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000 0 0	.....	..
TOTAL .	1,10,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	3,30,000 0 0	5,50,000 0 0	9,50,000 0 0	29,82,031 0 0	15,80,318 4 0	35,45,833 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	6,05,000 0

	20th July, 1897.	12th August, 1897.	6th September, 1897.	20th September, 1897.	19th October, 1897.	29th November, 1897.	11th January, 1898.	Total allotments.	Amounts refunded.	Net amount remitted to Provincial Committee
	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.	5,75,325 2 1	..	..	..	75,000 0 0	..	..	46,68,687 2 1	..	46,68,687 2
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	8,00,269 8 0	..	..	60,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	..	33,07,038 8 0	..	33,07,038 8
BENGAL . .	2,06,633 14 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,64,709 2 6	3,25,000 0 0	15,39,709 2
BOMBAY . .	3,50,250 0 0	..	60,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	..	..	13,64,250 0 0	..	13,64,250 0
MADRAS . .	2,00,284 8 0	1,00,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	33,045 11 4	12,97,923 3 4	..	12,97,923 3
PUNJAB . .	75,200 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,06,583 0 0	42,000 0 0	8,64,583 0
CENTRAL INDIA	1,00,050 0 0	25,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	3,50,050 0 0	..	2,50,050 0
UPPER BURMA	25,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	..	25,000 0 0	..	..	3,06,000 0 0	..	3,06,000 0
BERAR . .	10,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1,10,000 0 0	..	1,10,000 0
BALUCHISTAN	20,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000 0 0	..	20,000 0
RAJPUTANA .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000 0 0	7,877 0 11	17,122 15
TOTAL .	23,63,013 0 7	1,61,000 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	1,10,000 0 0	3,60,000 0 0	40,000 0 0	33,045 11 4	1,42,20,280 15 11	3,74,877 0 11	1,38,45,363 15

APPENDIX F.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, 1897, CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr

Account of Receipts and Expenditure to the end of October 1897.

Cr.

		R	s.	p.	1897				R	s.	p.
1897	To total amount of subscriptions received by the Central Executive Committee, from the inauguration of the Fund; to date	1,45,28,984	7	10	October 31st.	By net payments made to Provincial Committees, as follows, to date—					
October 31st.						North-Western Provinces and Oudh Branch	46,68,763	12	1 ⁽¹⁾		
						Central Provinces Branch	32,67,115	2	0 ⁽²⁾		
						Bengal Branch	15,89,709	2	6 ⁽³⁾		
						Bombay "	13,64,250	0	0		
						Madras "	12,64,877	8	0		
						Punjab "	9,06,583	0	0		
						Central India Branch	3,50,050	0	0		
						Burma "	3,06,000	0	0		
						Berar "	1,10,000	0	0		
						Baluchistan "	20,000	0	0		
						Rajputana "	7,500	0	0 ⁽⁴⁾		
										1,38,64,848	8 7
						By Amount paid for 2,500 Blankets for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Branch				2,968	12 0
						" Amount granted to the Right Revd. J. M. Thoburn, D. D., to assist in the distribution of the Grain ex S.S. " City of Everett" from the United States of America				20,000	0 0
						" Amount paid to Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited				5,726	14 9
						" Amount remitted to Miss Marston, Zenana Mission, Lucknow, to be expended in the purchase of Saries as expressly desired by the donor				270	8 8
						" Amount paid to the Pioneer Press for circulating the monthly Subscription Lists, to the subscribers to the " Pioneer "				1,167	3 0
						" Amount paid for Carriage, etc., on Gifts in kind to various stations in India				1,795	9 6
						" Amount transferred from the Fund for Office Expenses, Stationery, etc.				5,500	0 0
						" Miscellaneous				19	1 0
						" Amount invested in 3½ per cent. Government Paper.				6,00,000	0 0
						" Balance with the Bank of Bengal				26,687	14 4
	TOTAL R	1,45,28,984	7	10		TOTAL R	1,45,28,984	7	10		

NOTES.—(1) This includes a sum of R76-10-0 remitted for expenditure on Saries as expressly desired by the donor.

(2) Vide foot note (1).

(3) The total amount paid to the Bengal Committee was R18,64,709-2-6. of which R2,75,000 have been refunded to date.

(4) The amount originally remitted to the A. G. G., Rajputana, was R25,000, of which R7,500 have been returned to date.

LOVELOCK & LEWES, Chartered Accountants,
Treasurers, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

APPENDIX G.

CASH ACCOUNT of Provincial Committees from the commencement of operations, up to the 31st October 1897.

RECEIPTS.

NAMES OF PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.	Remittances from Central Committee.			Local subscriptions for the Province.			Other Receipts (Miscellaneous).			TOTALS.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	46,68,768	12	1 ⁽¹⁾	4,74,597	6	11	2,792	8	11	51,46,153	11	11
Central Provinces	32,67,115	2	0 ⁽²⁾	75,894	15	7	8,909	4	6	33,51,919	6	1
Bengal	15,89,709	2	6 ⁽³⁾	4,70,137	8	9	1,42,958	1	4	22,02,804	12	7
Bombay	13,64,250	0	0	2,95,819	6	1	6,851	6	0	16,66,920	12	1
Madras	12,64,877	8	0	2,50,105	5	1	11,633	8	8 ⁽⁴⁾	15,26,616	5	9
Punjab	9,06,583	0	0	3,17,884	2	7	43,054	4	0 ⁽⁵⁾	12,67,521	6	7
Central India	3,50,050	0	0	74,725	14	9	715	12	9 ⁽⁶⁾	4,25,491	11	6
Burma	3,06,000	0	0 ⁽⁷⁾	16,650	2	7	21	8	0	3,22,671	10	7
Berar	1,10,000	0	0	87,186	5	10	400	1	7	1,97,586	7	5
Baluchistan	20,000	0	0	.....			.....			20,000	0	0
Rajputana	17,500	0	0 ⁽⁸⁾			17,500	0	0
TOTAL R	1,38,64,848	8	7	20,63,001	4	2	2,17,336	7	9	1,61,45,186	4	6

⁽¹⁾ This includes a sum of R76-10-0 remitted for expenditure on Saries as expressly desired by the donor.

⁽²⁾ *Vide* foot-note (1).

⁽³⁾ The sum of R18,64,709-2-6 was originally remitted to Bengal by the Central Committee, but of this R2,75,000 had been refunded up to the 31st October 1897.

⁽⁴⁾ This includes the sum of R11,475-10-8, the balance of a former Famine Fund.

⁽⁵⁾ This includes the sum of R1,399-14-7, the opening balance in the Gurdaspur District.

⁽⁶⁾ This includes the sum of R556, the opening balances in the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Districts.

⁽⁷⁾ This sum includes a remittance of R25,000-0-0, forwarded by the Central Committee on the 27th October 1897, but which did not reach the Provincial Committee at Rangoon till November. Consequently the amount is not included in their account to the 31st October.

APPENDIX G—contd.

Cash Account of Provincial Committees from the commencement of operations up to the 31st October 1897.

EXPENDITURE.

NAMES OF PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.	Under Object I.	Under Object II.	Under Object III.	Under Object IV.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	CLOSING BALANCES.		TOTALS.
							With Provincial Committees.	With District Committees.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	2,53,959 15 3	11,971 0 7	9,86,366 15 5	35,61,253 8 2	10,168 9 6	48,23,720 0 11	1,13,518 6 10	2,08,915 4 2	51,46,153 11 11
Central Provinces	1,05,615 14 11 ⁽⁹⁾	31,389 5 9	1,22,165 7 1	26,52,492 12 7	13,906 7 4	29,25,569 15 8	2,027 4 6	4,24,322 1 11	33,51,919 6 1
Bengal	2,11,235 10 5	13,505 5 2	8,84,908 5 10	8,09,947 9 3	26,883 10 10	19,48,480 9 6	1,04,605 7 7 ⁽¹⁰⁾	1,51,718 11 6	22,02,804 12 7
Bombay	1,53,090 12 4	13,083 3 7	1,60,998 12 3	9,09,251 13 7	3,525 7 7	12,39,950 1 4	73,372 15 9	3,53,597 11 0	16,66,920 12 1
Madras	36,236 2 2	356 7 7	1,14,635 10 3	11,99,435 6 2	6,339 2 7	13,57,002 12 9	1,12,091 3 10	57,522 5 2	15,26,618 5 9
Punjab	10,022 8 7	929 9 0	2,37,577 14 8	8,35,855 11 9	12,297 2 6	10,96,682 14 6	53,821 15 7	1,17,016 8 6	12,67,521 6 7
Central India	19,843 12 8	1,348 3 8	32,486 5 8	3,10,623 5 0 ⁽¹¹⁾	399 15 0	3,64,701 10 0	21,490 11 6	39,299 6 0	4,25,491 11 6
Burma	8,876 9 3	.....	375 0 0	2,18,386 8 0	149 7 0	2,27,787 8 3	40,131 15 7 ⁽¹²⁾	54,752 2 9	3,22,671 10 7
Berar	54,658 15 8	2,866 7 10	50,713 10 4	67,274 0 10	1,749 14 2	1,77,363 0 10	6,510 12 3	13,712 10 4	1,97,586 7 5
Baluchistan . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	20,000 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	20,000 0 0
Rajputana	7,201 15 2	1,348 12 9	1,451 4 1	7,122 15 1	.....	17,122 15 1	377 0 11 ⁽¹³⁾	17,500 0 0
TOTAL R	8,60,742 4 5	76,896 7 11	25,91,679 5 7	1,05,91,643 10 5	75,419 12 6	1,41,96,381 8 10	5,27,947 14 4	14,20,856 13 4	1,61,45,186 4 6

137

⁽⁹⁾ Joint expenditure under Objects I and II.

⁽¹⁰⁾ This includes R17,900 with Commissioners of Divisions.

⁽¹¹⁾ Includes R20,798, unclassified expenditure.

⁽¹²⁾ Vide foot-note (7).

⁽¹³⁾ This amount has since been refunded to the Central Committee.

LOVELOCK & LEWES, Chartered Accountants,
Treasurers, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

APPENDIX H.

Dr.

Statement showing the combined Accounts of the Central, Provincial, and District Committees to the 31st October 1897.

Cr.

1897	RECEIPTS.	R a. p.	1897	EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.
October 31st .	To total amount of Subscriptions received by the Central Executive Committee.	1,45,28,984 7 10	October 31st .	By amount expended under Object I . . .	...	8,60,742 4 5
"	To Local Subscriptions received by Provincial and District Committees.	20,63,001 4 2		" Ditto ditto II . . .	...	76,896 7 11
"	To Miscellaneous	2,17,336 7 9		" Ditto ditto III . . .	...	25,91,679 5 7
				" Ditto ditto IV . . .	...	1,05,91,643 10 5
				By Miscellaneous Expenditure—		
				(1) Central Committee	37,448 0 11 ⁽¹⁾	
				(2) Provincial and District Committees	75,419 12 6	1,12,867 13 5
				By Closing Balances :—	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,42,33,829 9 9
				(1) With Central Committee	6,26,687 14 4 ⁽²⁾	
				(2) " Provincial Committees	5,27,947 14 4	
				(3) " District Committees	14,20,856 13 4	25,75,493 10 0
TOTAL R .				TOTAL R		1,68,09,322 3 9 .

138

⁽¹⁾ This amount includes R2,968-12-0 expended on Blankets for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and R20,000 granted to the Right Revd. Bishop J. M. Thoburn for expenditure in connection with the distribution of the American grain per S. S. "City of Everett".

⁽²⁾ Includes R6,00,000 reserved for orphans and invested in 3½ per cent. Government Paper.

LOVELOCK & LEWES, Chartered Accountants,
Treasurers, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, 1897, CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr.

Account of Receipts and Expenditure from the 1st November 1897 to the 31st January 1898.

Cr.

		R a. p.			R a. p.
To Balance on the 1st November 1897		26,687 14 4	By Payments made to Provincial Committees, as follows, to date :—		
„ Amount invested in 3½ per cent. Government Paper		6,00,000 0 0			
„ Total amount of subscriptions received by the Central Executive Committee, from the 1st November 1897 to the 31st January 1898		75,299 0 11		R a. p.	
„ Amounts refunded by Provincial Committees during the above period, as follows :—			Central Provinces Branch	40,076 10 0	
	R a. p.		Madras „	33,045 11 4	
Bengal Branch	50,000 0 0			<hr/> 73,122 5 4	
Punjab „	42,000 0 0		„ Freight from London and other charges on 14 cases of Biscuits	112 11 6	
Rajputana „	377 0 11		„ Amount transferred from the Fund for Office expenses, Stationery, etc.	3,000 0 0	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Branch	76 10 0		„ Amount invested in 3½ per cent. Government Paper	65,000 0 0	
		<hr/> 92,453 10 11	„ Amount previously invested in 3½ per cent. Government Paper during this period	6,00,000 0 0	
				<hr/> 6,65,000 0 0	
			„ Balance with the Bank of Bengal	53,205 9 4	
TOTAL R		<hr/> 7,94,440 10 2		<hr/> 7,94,440 10 2	

APPENDIX J.

Cash Account of Provincial Committees from the 1st November 1897 to the 31st January 1898.

RECEIPTS.

NAMES OF PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.	OPENING BALANCES.		Remittances from Central Committees.	Local subscription for the Province.	Other Receipts (Miscellaneous).	TOTAL.
	With Provincial Committees.	With District Committees.				
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,13,518 6 10	2,08,915 4 2	—76 10 0 ⁽¹⁾	1,873 14 1	3,560 15 8	3,27,791 14 9
Central Provinces	2,027 4 6	4,24,322 1 11	40,076 10 0 ⁽²⁾	38,486 12 9	5,04,912 13 2
Bengal	1,16,912 7 5 ⁽³⁾	1,51,718 11 6	.....	2,765 7 9 General 14,065 0 0	4,607 3 2	2,90,068 13 10
Bombay	73,372 15 9	3,53,597 11 0	.....	584 10 3	1,581 7 2	4,29,136 12 2
Madras	1,12,091 3 10	57,522 5 2	33,045 11 4	23,896 14 10 ⁽⁴⁾	3 15 0	2,26,560 2 2
Punjab	53,821 15 7	1,17,016 8 6	.....	.....	4,302 0 0	1,75,140 8 1
Central India	21,490 11 6	39,299 6 0	.....	.....	24,627 14 9	85,416 0 3
Burma (5)	40,131 15 7 ⁽⁵⁾	54,752 2 9	.....	0 1 0	.....	94,884 3 4
Berar	6,510 12 3	13,712 10 4	.....	1,582 14 6	1,308 11 11	23,115 1 0
Rajputana	377 0 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	377 0 11
Baluchistan . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL R	5,40,254 14 2	14,20,856 13 4	73,045 11 4	44,768 14 5	78,479 0 5	21,57,405 5 8

140

(1) Amount returned to the Central Committee.

(2) Includes the sum of Rs 76-10-0 remitted by the Central Committee for the purchase of Series as desired by the donor.

(3) Includes Rs 17,900 with Commissioners of Divisions.

(4) This includes Rs 7-7-0 collected for the General Fund in Madras.

(5) This includes a sum of Rs 25,000 remitted by the Central Committee to the Burma Provincial Committee on the 27th October 1897, but which did not reach Rangoon until November 1897.

Cash Account of Provincial Committees from the 1st November 1897 to the 31st January 1898.

EXPENDITURE.

NAMES OF PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.	Under Object I.	Under Object II.	Under Object III.	Under Object IV.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Refunded to Central Committee.	CLOSING BALANCES.		TOTAL.
								With Provincial Committee.	With District Committees.	
	R a p.	R a p.	R a p.	R a p.	R a p.	R a p.	R a p.	R a p.	R a p.	R a p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	9,634 13 2	12,428 11 5	—70 14 6	27,035 11 9	14,779 4 6	63,807 10 4	.....	2,63,984 4 5	.....	3,27,791 14 9
Central Provinces	1,10,159 4 1	1,467 10 4	31,120 0 6	2,90,299 3 0	6,547 3 5	4,39,593 5 4	.....	326 5 5	64,993 2 5	5,04,912 13 2
Bengal	23,672 14 4	26,661 1 9 ⁽⁶⁾	5,074 15 6	59,630 10 10 ⁽⁷⁾	4,116 10 8	1,19,156 5 1	{ 50,000 0 0 14,000 0 0 General.	69,697 6 8	} 24,843 2 3	2,90,068 13 10
Bombay	46,181 14 6	1,044 8 11	28,703 2 7	1,67,530 4 3	1,540 11 0	2,45,000 9 3		.....			71,448 0 9	1,12,688 2 2	4,29,136 12 2
Madras	113 4 2	20,139 2 0	2,499 1 9	44,653 3 8	1,005 2 2	68,409 13 9	.....	97,433 3 10	60,717 0 7	2,26,560 2 2
Punjab	4,725 0 0	2,790 0 0	18,713 0 0	49,576 0 0	1,336 0 0	77,140 0 0	42,000 0 0	29,490 0 1	26,510 8 0	1,75,140 8 1
Central India	1,300 1 0	8,031 15 0	2,320 6 3	61,492 7 6 ⁽⁸⁾	231 1 0	73,375 14 9	.....	1,047 11 6	10,994 6 0	85,418 0 3
Burma ⁽⁹⁾	69 12 0	.....	35 0 0	81,037 10 9	336 12 0	81,479 2 9	.....	13,256 9 7	148 7 0	94,884 3 4
Berar	3,671 8 2	4,352 7 7	3,219 13 8	3,733 13 3	418 13 0	15,396 7 8	.....	901 15 3	6,816 10 1	23,115 1 0
Rajputana . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377 0 11	.....	.....	377 0 11
Baluchistan . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL R	1,99,528 7 5	76,915 9 0	91,614 9 9	7,84,989 1 0	30,311 9 9	11,83,359 4 11	1,06,377 0 11	5,59,957 9 4	3,07,711 6 6	21,57,405 5 8

141

(6) Includes Rs25,000 remitted to the Government of Bengal for the future maintenance of orphans.
 (7) Includes Rs50,000 for the relief of sufferers from the Chittagong cyclone.
 (8) Includes Rs23,953-13-0 unclassified expenditure.
 (9) The accounts for Burma were made out to the 28th February 1898.

LOVELOCK & LEWES, Chartered Accountants,
 Treasurers, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the combined Accounts of the Central, Provincial and District Committees from the 1st November 1897 to the 31st January 1898.

Dr.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.				Cr.
		R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	
1897 Nov. 1st.	TO OPENING BALANCES—				1898. Jan. 31st	By amount expended under Object I	.....	1,99,528	7 5
	(1) With Central Committee . . .	6,26,687	14	4 ⁽¹⁾		„ Ditto ditto II	.....	76,915	9 0
	(2) „ Provincial Committees . . .	5,27,947	14	4		„ Ditto ditto III	.....	91,614	9 9
	(3) „ District Committees . . .	14,20,856	13	4		„ Ditto ditto IV	.....	7,84,989	1 0
	(4) „ Bengal Committee, General subscriptions, not remitted	12,306	15	10		„ „ MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.			
1898 Jan. 31st.	To Total amount of subscriptions received by the Central Executive Committee from the 1st November 1897 to the 31st January 1898 . . . . .	.....		25,87,799	9 10	(1) Central Committee	3,112	11	6
	To Local subscriptions received by Provincial and District Committees	30,703	14	5		(2) Provincial and District Committees	30,311	9	9
	To General subscriptions received by Bengal Committee	65	0	0		„ By amount invested in 3½ per cent. Government Paper by the Central Committee . . . . .	.....	33,424	5 3
	Miscellaneous . . . . .	.....		78,479	0 5	„ BY CLOSING BALANCES—			
						(1) With Central Committee	53,205	9	4
						(2) „ Provincial Committees	5,47,585	9	6
						(3) „ District Committees	3,07,711	6	6
						(4) „ Bengal Provincial Committee, General subscriptions, not remitted	12,371	15	10
	TOTAL R . . . . .	.....		27,72,346	9 7	TOTAL R . . . . .	.....	9,20,874	9 2
								27,72,346	9 7

142

(1) Includes Rs6,00,000 reserved for orphans and invested in 3½ per cent. Government Paper.
 (2) Government Paper of the nominal value of Rs3 lakhs has been sent to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the further maintenance of famine orphans in his administration.

LOVELOCK & LEWES, Chartered Accountants,
 Treasurers, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the combined Accounts of the Central, Provincial and District Committees from the commencement of operations to the 31st January 1898.

Dr.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	Cr.
	<i>R a. p.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>	
To Total amount of Subscriptions received by the Central Executive Committee	1,46,04,283 8 9	By Amount expended under object I	10,60,270 11 10	
To Local Subscriptions received by Provincial and District Committees	26,93,705 2 7	Ditto ditto II	1,53,812 0 11	
To Miscellaneous	2,95,815 8 2	Ditto ditto III	26,83,293 15 4	
To General subscriptions received by Bengal Provincial Committee not yet remitted	12,371 15 10	Ditto ditto IV	1,13,76,632 11 5	
		By Miscellaneous Expenditure—	<i>R a. p.</i>	
		(1) Central Committee	40,560 12 5	
		(2) Provincial and District Committee	1,05,731 6 3	
			<hr/>	
		By Amount invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government Paper by the Central Committee	1,46,292 2 8	
			6,65,000 0 0	
		By Closing Balances—	<i>R a. p.</i>	
		(1) With General Committee	53,205 9 4	
		(2) „ Provincial Committees	5,47,585 9 6	
		(3) „ District Committee	3,07,711 6 6	
		(4) „ Bengal Provincial Committee on General subscriptions,	12,371 15 10	
			<hr/>	
			9,20,874 9 2	
		TOTAL R .	TOTAL R .	
	1,70,06,176 3 4		1,70,06,176 3 4	

143

LOVELOCK & LEWES, *Chartered Accountants,*
Treasurers, *Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.*

APPENDIX M.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, 1897, CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. *Account of Receipts and Expenditure from 1st February to 12th March 1898.* Cr.

	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
To Balance on the 1st February 1898	53,205	9	4	By Payment made to the North-Western Provinces Government to make up the sum of R3 lakhs allotted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the care of their Orphans	30,505	11	7
To amount invested in 3½ per cent. Government Paper	6,65,000	0	0	By Amount transferred from the Fund for Office Expenses, Stationery, etc.	2,500	0	0
To Total amount of Subscriptions received by the Central Executive Committee, from the 1st February to the 12th March 1898	19,011	8	11*	By Amount paid to E. N. Baker, Esq., C.S., for carriage of gifts of clothing	300	0	0
To Amount refunded by the Bengal Provincial Committee, during the above period	69,862	3	11	By Miscellaneous	0	3	0
				By Amount invested in Government Paper	98,000	0	0
				By amount previously invested in do.	6,65,000	0	0
				By Balance with the Bank of Bengal	7,63,000	0	0
					10,773	7	7
TOTAL R	8,07,079	6	2	TOTAL R	8,07,079	6	2

144

* Including R12,371-15-10 sent by the Bengal Provincial Committee, subscriptions for the General Fund.

LOVELOCK & LEWES, *Chartered Accountants,*
Treasurers, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

APPENDIX N.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, 1897, CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Investment Account.

		R	a.	p.			R	a.	p.	
20th Aug. 1897	To amount transferred from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Deposit Account	6,00,000	0	0	3rd Sept. 1897	By amount expended in the purchase of 3½ per cent. Government of India Paper of the nominal value of	6,00,000	5,93,565	14 10	
10th Sept. 1897	To Interest received	2,002	11	9	10th Sept. 1897	„ amount expended in the purchase of 3½ per cent. Paper of the nominal value of	12,000	11,358	10 3	
16th Sept. 1897	Ditto	323	10	6	20th Sept. 1897	„ Fee for renewing Government Promissory Notes		11	0 0	
17th Sept. 1897	Ditto	3,494	1	10	3rd Jan. 1898	„ amount expended in the purchase of 3½ per cent. Paper of the nominal value of	65,000	62,659	11 8	
1st Nov. 1897	Ditto	1,363	8	8	5th Jan. 1898	Ditto nominal value	6,700	6,464	3 8	
31st Dec. 1897	Ditto	6,655	12	11	12th Jan. 1898	Ditto ditto	4,500	4,260	6 9	
31st Dec. 1897	To amount transferred from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Deposit Account	65,000	0	0	8th Feb. 1898	Ditto ditto	600	581	14 2	
17th Jan. 1898	To Interest received	443	2	5	16th Feb. 1898	Ditto ditto	10,000	9,787	14 0	
1st Feb. 1898	Ditto	443	2	5	26th Feb. 1898	Ditto ditto	91,000	88,030	6 10	
15th Feb. 1898	To amount transferred from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Deposit Account	10,000	0	0	12th Mar. 1898	„ Commission charged by the Bank of Bengal on above		756	4 6	
25th Feb. 1898	Ditto Ditto	88,000	0	0	12th Mar. 1898	„ Balance with the Bank of Bengal		249	11 10	
TOTAL R.		7,77,726	2	6	TOTAL R.			7,77,726	2	6

145

NOTE.—Aggregate nominal value of all the Government Paper purchased R7,89,800
 Deduct—Amount forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for the future maintenance of famine orphans in his administration 3,00,000

Balance in hand on the 12th March 1898 R4,89,800

LOVELOCK & LEWIS, Chartered Accountants,
 Treasurers, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

APPENDIX O.
INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the 29th Meeting of the Central Committee of the above Fund, held at the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Calcutta, at 4-30 P.M., on Friday, the 25th March 1898.

PRESENT :

THE HONOURABLE SIR FRANCIS W. MACLEAN, K.C.I.E.,
Chairman, Presiding.

" " Mr. H. E. M. JAMES, C.S.I.,
Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary.

" " SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I.

" " " PATRICK PLAYFAIR, C.I.E.

" " BABU JOY GOBIND LAW.

" " Mr. M. FINUCANE, C.S.I.

RAJAH PEARY MOHUN MUKERJI, C.S.I.

MR. E. N. BAKER, I.C.S.

" C. LAWRIE JOHNSTONE.

Letters were read from the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Wallis, Mr. S. Finney and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Bird, regretting their inability to be present at the Meeting.

1. The Minutes of the Proceedings of the 28th Meeting were read and confirmed.

2. A letter No. $\frac{250}{5-213}$ of 9th March 1898, from the Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, was read, intimating that that Government cannot accept the duty of investigating and weighing the various claims which might be made upon the balance of the Fund for other purposes than Famine Relief, and that the Lieutenant-Governor is not in a position to offer any further suggestions on the request preferred by Bishop Thoburn.

After considerable discussion, it was resolved unanimously that a copy of the above letter be forwarded to Bishop Thoburn with a suggestion that, if he should think fit, he should endeavour to satisfy the Government of the North-Western Provinces that the orphans for whom he desires a grant were made over to him under authority, and that in every case no friends exist who would be willing to adopt them.

3. A letter of 8th March 1898, from D. P. Masson, Esq., C.I.E., V.D., Joint Honorary Secretary to the Punjab Branch Committee, was read, enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Provincial Committee, held on the 22nd February 1898, in the 9th paragraph of which the thanks of the Committee are given to the Central Committee, for their kind consideration.

Resolved, unanimously, that the acknowledgments of the Central Committee be conveyed to the Punjab Provincial Committee.

A letter was also read, No. C-51 of 12th March 1898, from the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, conveying the Chief Commissioner's thanks for the munificent gift of Government paper amounting to three lakhs of rupees for the maintenance of orphans. The letter was ordered to be recorded.

4. A draft of the Committee's Second Report prepared by the Vice-Chairman was then considered. The Committee resolved that the preface should be incorporated in the introduction, that for the detailed mention of the services of Provincial Chairman and Secretaries, as drafted by the Vice-Chairman, a single expression of thanks to all alike be substituted, that the thanks proposed to be offered to the Government of India and the heads and members of Local Governments be omitted, that various verbal alterations be made, and that the report should be adopted, the Chairman being authorised to alter the language where necessary, and to sign the report on behalf of the Committee and forward it to His Excellency the President of the General Committee.

5. The draft rules for the custody and disposal of the balances of the Fund, which had been circulated, were then discussed. The Chairman stated that it seemed to him desirable that the Government of India should have some control over future expenditure, and he, therefore, proposed that the rules be approved with the following modifications :—

(a) That in Rule 8 the name of the Member of Council in charge of the Home Department be inserted.

(b) That in Rule 2, line 3, after the words "shall have authority" the words "with the consent of the Government of India" be inserted.

And that the rules so modified be forwarded to the Government of India.

The resolution was carried unanimously. The rules are attached to these minutes.*

6. The Vice-Chairman stated that the balance with the Central Committee was Rs 10,773-7-7, and the investment account (after allowing for three lakhs transferred to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for orphans) showed Government Promissory Notes in hand of the face value of Rs 4,89,900. The work of relief and the accounts of every province but two had been wound up, or nearly so. He expected further balances to be returned as follows :—

	₹
Central Provinces	20,000
Burma	12,000
Berar	6,000
Punjab	40,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	78,000
	<hr/> <hr/>

The Vice-Chairman further stated that in Madras, where famine still existed, the Provincial Committee had a balance of about Rs 1,30,000 and famine relief was still in progress. In Bombay also, where plague had been added to famine in some districts, the Provincial Committee expected not to wind up for five months. The Bombay Committee had very recently made fresh remittances to three districts and had a balance of Rs 26,000, while the districts previously had about Rs 1,12,000.

The Chairman stated that doubtless the new Committee under the annexed rules would keep a watchful eye on any recoverable balances with a view to their being sent to the Comptroller General, and he proposed that, as the work of the Central Committee was now completed, they should dissolve, after giving to himself and the Vice-Chairman the necessary powers for paying the establishment and winding up any small matters of detail that might be remaining. The following resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

That instructions be sent to all Provincial Committees which may still be in possession of funds that any unspent balances which may ultimately remain unspent be sent to the Comptroller General, for investment, and that no further reports be made to the Central Committee.

7. It was also resolved unanimously—

That the Chairman and Vice-Chairman be authorised (in accordance with Item 4 of the Minutes of the First Meeting) after the dissolution of the Committee—

- (a) to draw cheques on the Bank of Bengal under their joint signatures and incur such further expenditure as may be necessary for the winding up of the affairs of the Committee;
- (b) to hand over to the Honorary Secretary of the Committee, created by the Rules sanctioned in Item 4 of these Minutes, Mr. Parsons, a small sum to meet any unforeseen miscellaneous demands (with instructions to return any unspent balance which may remain out of that sum to the Comptroller General); and
- (c) to transfer all the rest of the balance, including the Government Promissory Notes, to the Comptroller General.

8. The Chairman then proposed, and it was resolved unanimously that in consideration of the extremely hard work performed by Mr. Metcalfe and the rest of the office establishment, a gratuity of Rs 500 be given to Mr. Metcalfe and pay for one and a half months be sanctioned for the remainder. The Vice-Chairman explained that the establishment for a long time past, as well as on many occasions during 1897, had been working till past 8 P.M., and that at the very least a large sum was equitably due to them for overtime.

9. It was further resolved that the Chairman be authorised to sign a copy of the Minutes of this Meeting and forward a copy to His Excellency the President of the General Committee, and to express to His Excellency and to the Government of India the thanks of the Committee for the assistance and support which the Committee have always received from the Government of India.

10. On the motion of the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, seconded by Sir Patrick Playfair, it was unanimously resolved that—

The thanks of the Committee be given to the Chairman for the unfailing patience and courtesy with which he has governed their discussions and the minute care he has given to the business of the Fund, and that this vote of thanks be entered on the records of the Committee.

11. It was then resolved unanimously that the Committee be and is hereby dissolved.

The 25th March 1898.

FRANCIS W. MACLEAN,

Chairman.

* A copy will be found in Appendix C, page 126.

Y:4353:67.2.M

C8.1

27871

REPORT
OF THE
CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF
FUND, 1897,

WITH
COMPLETE ACCOUNTS AND PROCEEDINGS,
INCLUDING THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES' FIRST AND
SECOND REPORTS,

AND THE
PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES' REPORTS,

From January to October 1897.

VOL. I.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1898.