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R E P O R T S,

COMMUNICATED BY THE LORDS TO THE COMMONS,

On the Dearth of Provisions.

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*Ordered to be printed 22d December 1800.*

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FIRST REPORT

From the Select Committee to whom it was referred to consider so much of His MAJESTY'S Speech as relates to the Dearth of Provisions.

The LORDS COMMITTEES, to whom it was referred to consider so much of His Majesty's Speech at the Opening of the present Session as relates to the High Price of Provisions, and to whom has since been referred the Consideration of a Message from the House of Commons relative to the same Subject:—

HAVE agreed to report to the House, That, since their Appointment, they have proceeded, with all possible Diligence, to enquire into such Particulars as they judged might be most worthy of the Attention and Consideration of the House with respect to the Matter referred to them.

They have more particularly applied themselves to ascertain the actual State of the Kingdom, in respect to the Productiveness of the late Harvest, and to the Stock of Grain which may be supposed to be now in Hand; which Enquiry they have pursued, by the Examination of Persons best acquainted with the Situation of different Parts of the Country in this Respect; being satisfied, that any Attempt at more minute Investigation or actual Survey, would be inconvenient in Practice, and probably in its Result very little satisfactory.

As this Course of Enquiry is as yet by no Means completed, the Lords Committees do not think it right for them to offer to the House any precise Opinion as to the probable Amount of the Deficiency,

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4 FIRST REPORT ON THE

ficiency, grounded on such Information as they have hitherto received.

But the Lords Committees do by no Means think it advisable to delay any Measures of immediate Relief, for the Purpose of previously completing the Enquiry in which they are engaged.

Whatever Judgement may ultimately be formed respecting the Amount of the Deficiency of the last Harvest, it is certain that the Stock of old Grain was almost entirely exhausted at the Beginning of the Autumn, and that the Produce of the present Year was therefore begun to be consumed almost as soon as it was harvested, and at least Two or Three Months earlier than is usual.

This View of the Subject has therefore already sufficiently convinced the Committee of the pressing Necessity, both of giving due Encouragement to early Importation, and of adopting all practicable Economy in the Consumption of Grain during the present Year; and they have unanimously agreed to recommend to this House, that, in Addition to the Bills which have already passed, or are now in the Course of passing through the House, for restraining the Export, and encouraging the Import of the different Sorts of Grain, and for preventing their being applied to other Purposes than those of Food, this House should also concur with the other House in their proposed Address to His Majesty.

The Lords Committees trust, that the Proclamation, which His Majesty is there requested to issue, may probably engage the serious Attention of the various Classes of their fellow Subjects to this most important Object; and may induce them to adopt such detailed Regulations respecting the Consumption of their Families in the different Sorts of Grain, and other Articles of Provisions, as may not merely produce a general Resolution to economize as much as possible in those Articles, but may also ensure the full Execution of this laudable Disposition, by such particular Measures as may be most practicable for that Purpose in the different Districts of the Kingdom.

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DEARTH OF PROVISIONS. 5

With this View, the Lords Committees think it right here to add, that as the Use of pure Wheaten Bread, and of other Articles made of pure Wheaten Flour, ought in their Judgement to be wholly discontinued by all Persons, whose Means and Circumstances enable them to have Recourse to other Articles of Subsistence; it appears to them extremely desirable, that every practicable Encouragement should be given by Parliament if necessary, and by the Magistrates in the different Districts of the Country, under the now existing Laws, to the grinding Wheaten Flour, mixed (in such Proportions as may be found most advantageous) with Barley, Oats, Pease, or Rye; and although it is the Intention of the Committee to pursue a more detailed Enquiry into the Whole of this Part of the Subject, they are induced to mention this Point more particularly in the present Instance, from their having been informed, that as Misapprehension has prevailed in some Parts of the Kingdom, respecting the present State of the Laws on this Subject, and that it has not been universally understood by the Millers, and other Persons engaged in these Concerns, that the grinding mixed Flour, compounded of any or all the different Articles above enumerated, is not only legal where the Article is openly sold, as being so mixed, but is highly commendable in those, who, at the present Period, endeavour to introduce such Mixtures into more general Consumption.

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## SECOND REPORT.

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By THE LORDS COMMITTEES, to whom it was referred to consider so much of His MAJESTY'S Speech as relates to the Dearth of Provisions :

ORDERED to report, That the Lords Committees have, since their First Report to your Lordships, proceeded with all the Diligence in their Power, to investigate the several Matters referred to them by the House.

They have thought, in an Enquiry so interesting and important as that which was referred to them, that it became them to endeavour to inform themselves upon the Subjects connected with it, both extensively and in detail; and although they have hitherto principally confined their Enquiries to the actual State of the Harvest of this Year, the Stock of old Corn in Hand, the Probability of Importation, and the Means of procuring Substitutes, as well as of introducing them into more general Use, they have also endeavoured to inform themselves upon other Matters connected with a still more extensive View of this important Subject.

### PART FIRST.

#### DEFICIENCY OF CROP, &c.

The Lords Committees think it their Duty to call the Attention of the House, in the First Place, to the actual State of the late Harvest.

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, referred to them by this House, and the various Papers and Documents which have been

1031

4 SECOND REPORT ON THE

been laid before them, contained much important Information on this Part of the Subject; but the Lords Committees were further desirous of ascertaining still more particularly the Correctness of those Statements.

They have, therefore, endeavoured to procure from respectable and well-informed Persons in different Counties of this Kingdom, (where it was possible for them, within a reasonable Time, to attend the Committee) the most exact Reports upon the Subjects above alluded to: And where it has been impossible to obtain this Information by personal Attendance (particularly in the Case of some Parts both of Scotland and of Wales, and the more remote Districts of England) they have received from those, best capable of affording it, the most detailed and precise Communications in Writing; which Deviation from the usual Practice of this House and its Committees, they trust your Lordships (under the particular Circumstances of the Case) will not disapprove.

The Lords Committees endeavoured, First, to inform themselves of the Amount of an average Crop in ordinary Years throughout the Kingdom, in the different Sorts of Grain; they then proceeded to enquire respecting the actual Crop of the last Harvest, as compared with an average Crop, and also respecting the Stock of old Corn in Hand at the Beginning of Harvest, as compared with the usual Stock; and likewise as to the Result of such Experiments as have been made with respect to the Yield of Flour from Grain, and of Grain from Straw, since the last Harvest. The Result for each County of the actual Information so received has been, under their Direction, reduced into Tables, and is subjoined to this Report in the Appendix, (No. I.) It may be material to observe, that the Variations which will frequently be found in the Accounts from the same County, are to be explained by the following Circumstance:— That the Persons from whom the Information is derived often speak to different Districts of the same County, which differ much from each other, both in Soil and Produce.

The Reports which have been laid before your Committee, from the Receivers General of the Land Tax—from Officers employed under the Boards of Taxes, Stamps, and Excise; together with the Returns which have been received in consequence of the circular Letters of the Bishops of the different Dioceses to their Clergy—appear fully to justify the Conclusion stated in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, that the Crop of Wheat of the last Year was deficient by One Fourth of the average Produce.

It is difficult to state with Precision any average Deficiency for the whole Kingdom as collected from those local Informations, as to particular

1032

DEARTH OF PROVISIONS. 5

ular Districts, which have been furnished by the Persons who have been summoned to attend. Your Lordships Committee, on the fullest Consideration of the Subject, are confident that the Deficiency of the Wheat of the last Harvest amounted to, at least, One Fourth: And the Committee are inclined to believe, that it may have been greater, as it has been almost universally stated to them, that although the Yield of the Flour from Grain, harvested before the Rains, has been, for the most Part, abundant; yet, that great Quantities of Corn were damaged by the Rains, and, in consequence thereof, furnished a deficient Return of Flour; and that, on the other Hand, the Yield of Grain from Straw, has been generally deficient. They have the Satisfaction, however, of being able to inform your Lordships, that the Crops of Barley may, upon the Whole, be considered as approaching nearer to an average Crop, and the Crop of Oats as equal, on the Whole, to an Average; but it is necessary to state, that in many Parts of the Kingdom these Crops have also been much damaged by the Rains; although in others they have been well harvested; and the Flour from the Barley of the present Year so harvested, is stated to be of the finest Quality ever remembered.

The Committee have likewise the Satisfaction to add, that the Crops of Pease are in general good; and that those of Potatoes, although inferior in Produce by the Acre to the Crops of former Years, and although the Quality of that Root is less nutritious from its having sprouted in consequence of the Rains succeeding the hot Weather; yet, from the additional Number of Acres planted, the Lords Committees think themselves justified in stating the whole Quantity produced not to be much less than the usual Average; but they think it necessary to subjoin, that it has been found, from the above Cause, that the Potatoes of this Year are more liable than usual to spoil in the Keeping.

The Committee think it proper to make some Observations relating to Scotland in particular; and are happy to observe, the Grain which is principally deficient in England, is not that which is most necessary for the Support of the labouring Classes in Scotland.

The Result of the Information received represents the Western Side (for every Part of Scotland, from its Narrowness, speaking generally, may be considered as belonging to the Eastern or Western Division of the Island) as having had nearly an average Crop of all Sorts of Grain; but the Eastern Side, from England to Edinburgh, has not produced more than Two Thirds of the ordinary Quantity of Wheat, or more than Three Fourths of Oats and Barley. From Edinburgh to Caithness inclusive, notwithstanding the Productiveness of that Country this Season, the

1033

## 6 SECOND REPORT ON THE

Committee cannot estimate the Crops of Wheat, Oats, and Barley, at more than Two Thirds of an usual Produce, though the last mentioned Grain must be understood as rather more productive than Oats, north from Dundee.

The Committee, in summing up what they think it necessary to state concerning Scotland, are sorry to observe, taking the Whole of the Country, that the Crops of Hay and Straw, must be considered as considerably defective.

The Lords Committees have been informed, with scarcely an Exception, that the Stock of old Corn was very nearly exhausted at the Period of the late Harvest, and, instead of the usual Stock in the Possession of the Farmers, Millers, and Bakers, at that Time, which is almost universally stated to be from Two to Three Months Consumption, and even sometimes more, they have been invariably informed, that the Stock of this Year was not in any Place more than the Consumption of about Three Weeks, and that many Parts of the Kingdom were at that Period wholly supplied with foreign Grain.

## IMPORTATION:

The Lords Committees think it right to observe, that the Importation of the last Year was the most considerable which has ever taken place: And as this Part of the Subject is extremely important for the Consideration of Parliament, particularly with a View to such general and permanent Measures as may be necessary to be adopted, in order to prevent, as far as possible, the Recurrence of the present Difficulties, the Lords Committees have thought it their Duty to state more particularly the Result of the Accounts which your Lordships have referred to them: From these it appears that the Quantity of Corn imported in preceding Years and in the last Year was as follows:

## WHEAT and WHEAT FLOUR:

From 1697 to 1766 both inclusive (a Period of 70 Years) the annual Excess of Export, on the Average, from England and Scotland, amounted to 210,231 Quarters:

In 1767 there began to be an Excess of Import, amounting (on an Average for 18 Years, from 1767 to 1784 both inclusive) to 91,825 Quarters per Annum:

From 1785 to 1789 both inclusive (on an Average of Five Years) the Excess of Export amounted to 198,641 Quarters per Annum:

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1034

## DEARTH OF PROVISIONS. 7

Since that Period (with the Exception of the Year 1792, when there was an Excess of Export amounting to 278,019 Quarters) there had uniformly been an Excess of Import which, on an Average of Five Years, from 1790 to 1794 (both inclusive) amounted to 182,021 Quarters per Annum:

From 1795 to 1799 (on Average of ditto) to 469,966 Quarters per Annum:

And for 12 Months, from 26th September 1799 to 27th September 1800, there have been imported

|               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
|               | Qrs.      |
| Into England  | 1,032,121 |
| Into Scotland | 114,615.  |

## BARLEY:

The Excess of Export for Seventy Years, from 1697 to 1766 (both inclusive) amounted on an Average to 252,031 Quarters per Annum:

During Eight Years, from 1767 to 1774 (both inclusive) the Excess of Import amounted on an Average of those Years to 5,584 Quarters per Annum:

There was an Excess of Export for Fifteen subsequent Years, amounting on an Average (from 1775 to 1789 both inclusive) to 96,336 Quarters per Annum.

For the Ten subsequent Years, from 1790 to 1799, both inclusive) there was an Excess of Import, amounting on an Average of those Years to 50,153 Quarters per Annum:

For Twelve Months, from 26th of September 1799 to 27th September 1800, there have been imported

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
|               | Qrs.   |
| Into England  | 61,034 |
| Into Scotland | 6,954. |

## OATS:

Since the Year 1750 there has been annually an Excess of Import, which has gradually increased. On an Average of Five Years, from 1795 to 1799 (both inclusive) the Excess of Import amounted to 618,643 Quarters per Annum:

For Twelve Months, from the 26th of September 1799 to the 27th September 1800, there have been imported

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
|               | Qrs.    |
| Into England  | 446,712 |
| Into Scotland | 32,608. |

## RICE:

1035

8 SECOND REPORT ON THE

RICE:

Within Twelve Months, from the 26th of September 1799 to the 27th of September 1800, there have been imported

|  | Cwt.    | qrs. | lbs. |
|--|---------|------|------|
| Into England                               | 291,950 | 0    | 6.   |
| During the same Period - - - Into Scotland | 8,743   | 2    | 0.   |

INDIAN CORN:

In 1795, 7,000 Quarters of Indian Corn were imported at London, of which only 2,100 Quarters could be retailed among the Millers that Year by way of Trial, at the average Price of 50 Shillings per Quarter:

In 1796 between Three and Four hundred Quarters were sold among the Millers, at the average Price of 45 Shillings:

In 1797 about 1,400 Quarters sold at 28 Shillings per Quarter, of which about 1,200 fold for Re-exportation, there being no Demand for it in this Country:

Within Twelve Months from the 26th of September 1799 to the 27th September 1800, there have been imported

|               | Qrs.  | Bush. |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| Into England  | 3,506 | 1.    |
| Into Scotland | 2,372 | 0.    |

Every Degree of Encouragement has this Year been held out, not only for the Import of Grain, but of Rice and of Indian Corn; and from the Steps already taken, and the active Speculations of the British Merchants, which ought to be peculiarly encouraged at the present Moment, there is Reason to expect a considerable Importation. The Circumstances of those Countries from which the Supply is usually drawn, may however create some Difficulty in this Respect, especially as your Committee is informed that the Prices of all Grain are now unusually high in the North of Europe. The Crops in America have however been abundant, and the Committee are informed that a considerable Supply of Flour may be expected from thence as early as February next.

The Lords Committees, in order to bring under one View the Whole of the Measures which have already been adopted on this Subject, or which are still in their Progress, have thought it right to subjoin to this Part of their Report, the following List of Bills actually passed, or now

1036

DEARTH OF PROVISIONS. 9

now in course of passing since the Commencement of the present Session, together with a Statement of the Objects to which those Bills have been directed; and they have added to this Statement a Copy of the Information received from the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, as to the Steps taken by that Court to encourage the Importation of Rice. But your Committee think it necessary to report to your Lordships their decided Opinion, that although considerable Assistance may, as they trust, be derived from these Measures, the only safe and effectual Reliance, under this Visitation of Providence, must be on Economy of Consumption.

LIST OF BILLS, AND THEIR OBJECTS.

| TITLE.  | OBJECT:  |
|---|--|
| An Act to prohibit, until the 1st Day of November 1801, the Exportation of Rice; and to indemnify all Persons who have been concerned in preventing the Exportation thereof, or in the Non-performance of any Contracts and Agreements that shall not have been performed in consequence thereof. | To retain and preserve within the Kingdom, for the Use of the Public, the Quantity of Rice already imported, or which may be imported between this Time and the Month of November 1801; the same being found a most useful, wholesome, and nutritious Substitute for Bread when eaten separately, and making a considerable Saving in the Consumption of the Flour of Wheat, or other Grain, when mixed with it and made into Bread. |
| An Act to authorize His Majesty from Time to Time, to prohibit the Exportation of Provisions or Food.   | To retain and preserve within the Kingdom the whole Stock of every other Article of Provision of Victual whatsoever, as well as of Corn, that can be used for the Food of Man, in order that by a more general Recourse being had to the former as Substitutes, the Deficiency of the latter may be the less sensibly felt.  |
| D   | TITLE.   |

1037

## 10 SECOND REPORT ON THE

| TITLE.  | OBJECT.   |
|---|---|
| An Act for suspending, until the 20th Day of August 1801, the Duties on Hops imported, and for charging other Duties in lieu thereof.   | As the Law stood before this Act, in order to encourage the Growth of Hops in this Country, the Duty on Importation amounted to a Prohibition: To supply the Deficiency of the present Crop, the above high Duties are suspended, and an Encouragement given to the Importation of Hops, by a trifling Duty only imposed.   |
| An Act to prohibit, until the 1st Day of January 1802, the Use of Corn in distilling of Spirits or making of Starch.  | It has been thought right that even two such important Branches of Trade as those to which this Bill relates, and which in a Time of Plenty are of considerable Use in increasing the Consumption of Corn, to the manifest Advantage and Profit of the Grower, should, for the Sake of the Poor under the present Scarcity, be wholly prohibited from the Use, even of so necessary an Article of their respective Manufactures; it being the Wish of Parliament not only to prevent any unnecessary Consumption, but to sacrifice every less Consideration to the obtaining an adequate Supply of Corn under the existing Circumstances. |
| An Act to permit, until the 1st Day of October 1801, the Importation of Herrings and other Fish, the Produce of the Fishery carried on in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and on the Coast of Labrador, into this Kingdom, without Payment of Duty. | To encourage the Importation of this useful Article of Food, and by the Introduction of it as a Substitute for Bread in the present Scarcity, to accustom the Poor to that Variety of Food which by Degrees may lessen the Value they at present set on the Article of Bread, from the mere but natural Prejudice of Habit.   |

TITLE.

1038

## DEARTH OF PROVISIONS. 11

| TITLE.  | OBJECT.  |
|---|--|
| An Act for continuing until the Expiration of Forty Days after the Commencement of the First Session of Parliament that shall be begun and holden after the 1st Day of September 1801, several Laws relating to the prohibiting the Exportation, and permitting the Importation, of Corn and other Articles of Provision, without Payment of Duty; to the allowing the Use of Sugar in the brewing of Beer; to the reducing the Duties upon Spirits distilled from Melasses and Sugar; and to the prohibiting the making of Low Wines or Spirits from Wheat, and certain other Articles, in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland. | The general Object of both these Acts is to prevent any Article of Food from being carried out of the Kingdom, and by encouraging the Importation of every Sort of Provision, so to increase the General Stock, as to remove all Apprehensions of the bad Effects of Scarcity, beyond the necessary Consequence attendant upon every Scarcity, namely, an Addition to the Price of the particular Article; at the same Time, in consequence of the Supply to be expected from the Encouragement held out, there is good Ground to hope for a reasonable Reduction, even in the Price of Corn. The allowing of the Use of Sugar, &c. in Brewing, the lessening the Duties on Spirits made from Melasses, and prohibiting the Distillation of Low Wines from Corn, in Scotland, have one common Object, namely, the Appropriation and setting apart of all the Corn at present in the Country, or that may be imported into it, for the single Article of Bread. |
| An Act for granting Bounties on the Importation of Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Peas, Beans, and Indian Corn, and of Barley, Rye, Oats, and Indian Meal, and Wheaten Flour and Rice.   |  |

East India House, the 19th November 1800.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice, That they will grant Licences for any Ships to be sent to the East Indies for the Purpose of bringing Home Rice from thence, upon the following Conditions; viz.

That any Goods which by virtue of the Act of the 33d Geo. III. Cap. 52. Individuals (in the Manner in the said Act mentioned) are



1039

12 SECOND REPORT ON THE

are allowed to export to India, may be exported on Account of the Owners, on board the Ships so to be licensed; so as such Goods shall be shipped by the 29th Day of November instant, and that the Ships shall be cleared out at the Custom House on or before the 1st of December next.

That the Ships shall be in the Downs on their outward-bound Voyages, on or before the 1st Day of January next.

All Ships, as well those loaded as going out in Ballast, are to perform their Voyages direct to the East Indies, and from thence Home with Rice, without touching at any Place outward or homeward bound, for Water or any other Pretence whatsoever; except where so authorized by the Court of Directors, or their Representatives abroad, or occasioned by inevitable Accident.

The Owners to engage, that as soon as possible after the Ships Arrival in the East Indies, they shall load Home to the Extent of Three-fourth Parts at least of their registered Tonnage, with Rice; unless the Government, or the Company's proper Officers where the Ship shall load Home, shall consent to that Quantity of Rice on board any Ship being reduced, and also unless Rice cannot be procured; the same to be ascertained by the Certificate of Government, or the Company's Officers at the loading Port; and the Ships so loading Rice, if it cannot be procured, are to be at Liberty to fill up their Loading on Account of the Owners, with any Goods which Individuals have usually been permitted to import from the East Indies.

That Foreign Ships may be engaged in India for the express Purpose of bringing Home Rice, only subject to the Regulations hereinafter mentioned.

The Rice is to be purchased and brought Home wholly on Account and at the Risk of the Individuals who shall load the same.

The Rice to be at least equal in Quality to the best Cargo Rice, and previous to its being loaded to be approved by such Person as shall be appointed by Government.

If the Owners shall desire it, the Company will advance the Money in India necessary for the Purchase of the Rice, for Bills of Exchange on London, at the Rate of 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee, payable at Three Months Sight.

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1040

DEARTH OF PROVISIONS. 13

The Company will be willing to receive the Produce of any Goods, to be exported as above-mentioned, into their Treasuries in India, and grant Bills of Exchange upon the Court of Directors for the Amount of the Exchange, and upon the Terms before mentioned.

All the Goods exported are to pass through the Hands of the Company as usual; and all the Rice and other Goods to be imported, to be delivered into the Company's Warehouses, and to be sold at their Sales.

The Owners performing the Engagements to be entered into, on their Parts, the Company will give up the 3-per Cent. Duty, payable to them for Warehouse Rent and Charges, upon all Rice imported.

That the Owners of all Rice to be imported in any Ship, whether English or Foreign, which shall clear out from any Port in the East Indies before the 1st Day of September 1801, and which shall make the Voyage directly Home, without stopping at any Port or Place whatsoever (inevitable Accidents only excepted, and except at Places they may touch at with the previous Consent of the Government's or the Company's Representatives in India) shall be entitled to the Whole of the Bounty payable to the Company by virtue of an Act of Parliament, in respect of such Rice, the Owners bearing all Charges of Insurance, and taking all Risks whatever upon themselves.

If sufficient Loadings of Rice cannot be procured (the same to be ascertained as before-mentioned) so as for the Ships to clear out Homewards on or before the 1st of September 1801, then they shall immediately return, but with Leave to take in the same Quantity of Goods, provided they can obtain them, which they would otherwise have been permitted to fill up with if Rice had been procurable; and they shall be further indulged with Leave to take in such Gross Articles as may be attainable, and which the Government in India shall see it proper to allow; and though the Company have no Expectation of having other Cargoes for them, yet should they have Opportunity of employing them, they shall be eligible to be taken up by Advertisement, according to the Act of the 39th Geo. III. Cap. 89.

The Owners of the Ships to be licensed are to enter into Covenants to the Company pursuant to the Terms above-mentioned.

Should any Foreign Ships, or others, import Rice from Foreign Settlements where the Quality cannot have the Approval of the Representatives of the Company, such Rice will still be entitled to the Guarantee, provided

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1021

14 SECOND REPORT ON THE

provided it proves equal in Quality to the Average of the Rice imported under the Licences granted by the Company.  
WILLIAM RAMSAY, Secretary.

PART SECOND.

MEANS OF ECONOMISING CONSUMPTION.

IN their First Report, the Lords Committees advised your Lordships to concur in an Address to His Majesty, as proposed by the House of Commons, humbly requesting that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to issue a Proclamation, strictly enjoining and requiring the utmost Economy in the Consumption of all Articles of Grain. The Lords Committees can entertain no Doubt of the Disposition of their fellow Subjects to concur in carrying into the fullest Effect the solemn Call which His Majesty has, in consequence thereof, been pleased to make on all Classes of the Community. But they take the Liberty to repeat to your Lordships their decided Opinion, that this can only be done by the Adoption of detailed Measures for the Purpose, grounded on a deliberate Conviction of that Necessity, the Existence of which has, on the fullest Investigation, been clearly proved to the Committees of both Houses of Parliament.

With a View to bring more particularly before your Lordships the Consideration of the different Resources to which Recourse may be had on this Occasion, to economize the Consumption of Wheat, the Lords Committees have entered very extensively into this Branch of the Subject referred to them.

The most natural and obvious Substitutes for Wheat, are the other Grains of the Growth of this Kingdom—Barley, Oats, and Rye.

With respect to these, the Lords Committees have been informed that a much larger Proportion than is perhaps generally understood, of the Northern Parts of England, has always continued in the Habit of consuming Oaten Bread; and that in the Midland and Western Counties, Barley enters largely into the Food of the labouring Classes; and they trust that these Facts, strongly urged and impressed upon the Publick Mind, will tend to remove an ill-founded Prejudice, which your Committee are informed still exists in this Metropolis, and in its Neighbourhood, against the Use of any other Bread than that made from the finest Wheaten Flour.

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1022

DEARTH OF PROVISIONS. 15

The Lords Committees have found, that in most Parts of the Kingdom, where the Inhabitants had formerly been accustomed to the Use of Bread made with a Mixture of Barley, or with Barley alone, and where within a few Years, that Diet had been partially changed for Wheaten Bread, Recourse had almost universally been had to their former Food; and that, in some Parts of this Kingdom, where mixed Bread had not before been brought into general Use, this Mode (which your Committee conceive to be far the best) of economizing Wheat, has recently been adopted.

BARLEY:

The Testimonies of all the Persons from the different Counties, who have been examined on this Point, are uniformly in favour of Barley, as the most nourishing and cheapest Article of Food, whether as an entire Substitute for the Use of Wheaten Bread, or in Mixtures with Wheaten or other Flour.

It is stated to your Committee, that in a considerable Part of Devonshire little else is used among the poorer Classes than Bread made entirely of Barley; that in ordinary Years One-eighth Part of the Consumption of the County of Dorset is in Barley, and that this Year it has been One Fourth; that on the Hills, in Gloucestershire, it has been used with Wheat, in the Proportion of One Half, and in the Vale Part of the same County in that of One Third. That in some Parishes of Nottinghamshire the Subsistence of the poorer Classes has been confined to Barley alone; that in many Parts of Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, and other of the Midland Counties, they use Bread made entirely of Barley; that the Use of mixed Bread has become general in Parts of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire; that in Lincolnshire the poorer Classes who (within the Memory of the Person from whom this Testimony was received) had exchanged the Use of Barley Bread for Wheaten, returned last Year to Barley Bread; that in Yorkshire and Lancashire the Use of it has been much extended; and that in Scotland a considerable Quantity of Barley Meal was substituted for Oats during the last Season, and has given Satisfaction.

The Information thus received of the great Increase of the Use of this Grain is the more satisfactory to the Committee, from the Circumstance of the Knowledge they had already acquired of the superior Quality of the Flour produced from it in the present Year; and the increased Demand appears to them to afford a sufficient Reason for the high Price of

of

1048

16 SECOND REPORT ON THE

of this Article, notwithstanding the Crop has been proportionably much more productive than that of Wheat.

That an Article now of such general Use is, in no Degree, prejudicial to Health, it is hardly necessary to state. But lest any Doubt should be entertained on this Subject by those who have not been in the Habit of seeing its Effects, the Committee think it right to mention, that on Information, respecting Places where it has been used exclusively through the whole Year, it appears in Evidence, that the Inhabitants have been at least as healthy as with the Use of any other Food; and the Committee are informed, that One of the best Proportions in which it can be mixed with Wheat, where it is not used alone, is One Half Barley to a like Quantity of Wheat.

O A T S :

With respect to Oats, the Crop of which, in England, appears to have been equal to an average Crop, the Committee find, that the Consumption of this Article, which is used almost universally in Scotland and in some of the bordering Counties of England, has also been considerably extended in Lancashire and in other Parts of the Kingdom; and as no Race of Men is more hardy than that of the Inhabitants of those Counties where this Article is the general Food, the Committee think, that it must be considered as a valuable Substitute for Wheat in those Parts of the Kingdom where it is not yet brought into general Use.

It may be ground in equal Proportions with Wheat or with Barley; and either of these Mixtures will, as the Committee are informed, make a palatable and nutritious Bread.

R Y E :

Rye is an Article less generally consumed in this Kingdom than either of the preceding Grains; but it is used alone in Bread amongst the Pitmen and other Labourers of the County of Durham and Northumberland. It is mixed with Wheat in some Parts of the North, and Experiments have been successfully made by mixing it with other Grain for Bread.

PEASE AND POTATOES :

The Lords Committees also call the Attention of your Lordships to the Use of Pease in various Methods, particularly in Soups, for the labouring Classes,

1049

17 DEARTH OF PROVISIONS.

Classes, and in mixed Breads; and also that of Potatoes, which have by rapid Degrees within the last Twenty Years, been introduced as a very general Food among all Descriptions of Persons.

R I C E :

Your Lordships Committee next proceed to call your Attention to the Article of Rice. They have great Satisfaction in confirming to your Lordships the Information contained in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, of the Expectation of a large Importation of this excellent and nutritious Food. They have heard from all Parts of the Country, where this Substitute has been introduced, that the utmost Satisfaction has arisen, whenever its Advantages, and the Use to which it should be applied, have been understood; and as your Committee are aware, that the most detailed Instructions are necessary in order to bring into general Use a Substitute of the Nature of Rice, which can only be rendered fully advantageous as a Food of Man, by attending to some Circumstances in the Modes of preparing it, the Knowledge of which (notwithstanding the highly commendable Endeavours used for that Purpose, particularly by the Society for the bettering the Condition of the Poor) is not yet universally diffused, they have thought it necessary in this Case, and in others which they have submitted, and proposed to submit to your Lordships, to enter into a minute Detail in the Appendix of this Report, confident that by such Means they are most likely to further the great End of Economy in the Consumption of Grain, and especially of Wheat.

The Use of Rice is very beneficial where it is mixed with Wheat and other Grain, for the Purpose of making Bread.

Such Bread is stated to your Committee to have been made, and readily purchased by the poorer Classes in the Neighbourhood of Gloucester, and also in a Part of Suffex. And Bread, made of Four Parts Wheat and One Part Rice is now made in London, and sold in considerable Quantities, at a Price below that of the Wheaten Loaf. It has also been successfully tried for a considerable Period in private Families.

But the Committee do not consider the Use of Rice in Bread as the most economical or advantageous Way of applying this Article to the Food of the labouring Classes. A great Variety of Information has satisfied them, that more Food is produced from it, by some of the other Methods (of which particular Accounts are stated in the Appendix, No. II.) And they are enabled to add, from the concurrent Testimony of Persons from almost every Part of the Kingdom, that wherever this Article has been introduced,

1035

18 SECOND REPORT ON THE

duced, it has been found to afford both a palatable and nutritious Food. In Rutlandshire, particularly, they have been informed that it is now generally used, by full Two Thirds of the Inhabitants.

INDIAN CORN:

Your Committee have received very satisfactory Information of the great Advantages which have accrued from the Use of Indian Corn, where it has been tried, both as Food for Man and for Horses; and they have also the Satisfaction to inform the House, that the Importation of this Grain, which has formerly been inconsiderable, may in future be much enlarged.

They have not learnt that the Use of this Article has, as yet, become general in any Part of the Kingdom; but on Trials that have been made of it in different Parts of the Kingdom, it has been found to answer perfectly well, and to afford a peculiarly cheap and nutritious Food; and it is well known, that in America it constitutes a considerable Part of the Food of all Classes of the Inhabitants, who are so attached to it, that, when in this Country, they frequently procure it by Importation for their own Consumption. It may be ground into Meal by the ordinary Process, or may be used when only broken, according to the Modes stated in the Appendix, No. III.

As Food for Horses, it is very nourishing and healthy: it is in general Use for this Purpose also in America, and is considered as more strengthening than Oats, being given only in the Proportion of One Half of that Grain.

Its ordinary Price in America is stated to your Committee to be One Third less than Wheat; and there appears Reason to believe, that even in the present Year considerable Quantities may be imported.

To the Consideration of these Articles of Grain your Committee thought it necessary to add that of Fish, of Meat, and of Soups, in so far as these appeared to afford the Means of Food for the more numerous Classes of their fellow Subjects.

F I S H:

On the First of these Points, all they could have stated to the House has been anticipated by the Second Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, which has been communicated to your Lordships and referred

1046

19 DEARTH OF PROVISIONS.

to this Committee. They highly approve the Measures already taken on this Subject; and if sufficient Encouragement be given by Parliament to the Plan there detailed, and if the Zeal of Individuals, and of those with whom rests the Management of the Parishes, particularly in the Metropolis, be directed to it, the Committee are sanguine in their Expectation of its being productive of the most extensive Advantages.

M E A T:

With respect to Meat, it has been stated to the Committee, that the cheaper Parts of Beef and Mutton may be applied, with great Advantage in Point of Expence, to the Food of Labourers, particularly if mixed with Rice.

But there is another Resource, which might be resorted to, and that to a considerable Extent.

Your Committee have learnt that there is a large Quantity of SALT BEEF now in the London Markets, and that more is daily expected from Ireland, where the Price is considerably lower than last Year. This Beef is now sold at such a Price, as that it may be applied with very great Advantage to the Food of the poorer Classes, especially if mixed with Rice. In Scotland it is used in Broth and mixed with Vegetables; but it has not yet been brought into any general Use in England, though upon the Trials hitherto made by mixing it with Rice, and with Pease, it has been received as a very acceptable Article of Food, particularly as a Substitute for Bacon, the Price of which is now unusually high.

S O U P S.

Soups were last Winter distributed in considerable Quantities, particularly in the Metropolis; and it is stated that Two Thirds of the Expence that would have been incurred in the usual Mode of Parish Relief, has thus been saved, and that greatly to the Advantage of the Persons receiving this Aid.

Your Committee cannot too strongly express their Sense of the infinite Advantages that have been derived from these excellent Institutions, which they have the Satisfaction to know have been imitated in various Parts of the Country, both by the Benevolence of Individuals, and also by the well-applied Zeal and Discretion of parochial Officers. Every Degree of Encouragement

Encouragement should, in the Opinion of the Committee, be given to the Continuance of this System, which is peculiarly beneficial, not only to those Persons who actually receive parochial Relief, but also to those, who not receiving such Relief, yet nevertheless feel most severely the Pressure from the present Dearth of Provisions. And your Committee has been informed, that One of the most useful Ways of giving this Encouragement, would be the Disuse of Soup or Gravy Meats in opulent Families, by which Means the coarser, but less nourishing Pieces, would be sold at a reduced Price to these Establishments, or for the Consumption of poorer Families.

THE Lords Committees having thus called your Lordships Attention to the Modes in which these Substitutes of our own Growth and of Importation can be used, proceed to give your Lordships their humble Opinion with respect to the economical Consumption of them: But before they proceed to observe on this Subject, they think proper to state, with respect to Wheat, although the Deficiency of the Crop may be calculated at not much more than a Fourth of the Average Growth, they cannot but most earnestly recommend an Endeavour to reduce their Consumption of that Grain in the Proportion of at least One Third, as required by His Majesty's Royal Proclamation; such Reduction appearing to them absolutely necessary, taking into Consideration the Want of Stock in Hand, the Deficiency above stated, and the Expenditure of a Sixth of the Crop, which may be taken as the Quantity already used for Seed. They are unanimously of Opinion, that the entire Use of pure *Wheaten Flour*, and the Use of *pure Wheaten Bread*, other than such as shall be made of the *whole Meal* (the *bread Bran* only being excluded), should be wholly discontinued; that a Mixture of at least One Third of other Grain should be used where it can be procured; and further, that such Reduction in the Consumption even of Bread so mixed, should be made from the usual Allowance in Families (where other Articles of Food can be provided) as may bring it to One Quarter Loaf per Head per Week, or even to less, as your Committee are of Opinion, from Information which they have received, that less will be sufficient in such Families. With respect to Barley, which your Committee have stated as the First Substitute to be resorted to in a Scarcity of Wheat, they see, with great Satisfaction, that Laws have been passed to prevent the Use of Barley in the Distilleries, and to allow of such Alterations in the Method of making Malt from such Barley as is not fit for the Food of Man, as to introduce so much larger a Proportion of this Grain to be used as Bread. The Lords Committees have, for a similar Reason, great Satisfaction in observing, that the Attention of all Persons is called by His Majesty's Proclamation to the utmost Saving in the Use of Oats by Horses, as they are informed that a Saving may be

be made of at least One Fourth, in the ordinary Method of feeding Horses not used for the hardest Work, particularly by the Mode lately adopted with the best Effect, in this Metropolis (as given in Evidence before your Committee) namely, by mixing chopped Hay and Straw with Oats so given.

## PART THIRD.

## FREEDOM OF CIRCULATION.

Your Committee feel themselves strongly called upon to point out the great Importance of preserving the Commerce and Circulation of Grain in the Interior of this Kingdom perfectly free and open, as the only Method of preserving any Degree of Level through the different Markets of the Kingdom, and as the most efficient Means of securing to the Consumer, Bread at the cheapest Rate.

It has clearly appeared to your Committee, by the Evidence of the Witnesses examined, that all Obstructions to the Purchase or Removal of Grain, and every Event which created Apprehensions in the Minds either of the Farmers or of the Dealers in Corn, as to the Security and Freedom of their Trade, have uniformly tended to raise the Price, and have, in many Instances, proved highly injurious to the Community at large, particularly by rendering difficult in one Place, as stated to your Committee, the Circulation of Seed Corn; and absolutely, in some Instances, preventing the baking of a sufficient Quantity of Bread for the usual Consumption.

As far as has appeared to your Committee (and they have not neglected to examine, extensively, as to the Existence of the supposed Combinations and fraudulent Practices of unfair Dealers) they have not been able to trace, in any One Instance, any Thing more, than such suspicious and vague Reports as usually prevail in Times of Scarcity; and they are of Opinion, that what have been represented as deep Schemes and fraudulent Practices to raise the Market, have been only the common and usual Proceedings of Dealers in all Articles of Commerce, where there is a great Demand, and where great Capitals and great Activity are employed.

Your Committee do not take upon them to determine that no Abuses have been in any Instance committed by Individuals; but in the Trade at large they have hitherto perceived no injurious System to prevail; and they are confident the fullest and most ample Protection ought to

1049

22 SECOND REPORT ON THE

be afforded to all Dealers in Corn by the Legislature and by the Magistrates, not only from Attention to that general Principle of Security and Freedom of Commerce which is conformable to the System of our Laws and Government, but also because Persons engaged in this Branch of Trade are highly useful, and even necessary for the due and regular Supply of the Markets, and may, therefore, be considered as rendering an important Service to the People at large.

CONCLUSION.

IN adverting to the Matter referred to them upon the extensive Scale on which the Lords Committees thought it their Duty to consider it, they are desirous of touching upon some of the other Points connected with it, to which they alluded in the Commencement of their Report, although they do not feel themselves sufficiently informed to report any detailed Opinion to the House. The Means of preventing the Recurrence of such Difficulties as are now experienced, are naturally connected with the Consideration of the Mode of relieving the present Pressure.

Your Committee have every Reason to believe, that although from the Recency of many of the Inclosures, the full Advantage which may be expected from them has not yet been derived, they have unquestionably contributed to the Improvement of Agriculture, and an increased Quantity of human Food. Your Committee, therefore, entertain no Doubt that infinite Benefit will result from a still further Encouragement to Inclosures in general, and particularly of waste and uncultivated Lands; a Measure that they deem themselves bound to recommend in the strongest Manner in the full Expectation that the Inclosure of those Lands would, in itself, afford the most effectual Means to prevent the Recurrence of the Deficiency of Grain, from which the present Inconveniencies are experienced. It has further appeared to your Committee in the Course of their Enquiry, that the Inundations of the Fens, which took place in the Year 1795; and in the Years 1799 and 1800, have considerably diminished the ordinary Supply of Oats of our own Growth, of which a Proportion equal to One Third is calculated to be the Produce of that District of Country which includes the Fens of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Huntingdonshire, and Northamptonshire. They have also been assured on the same Authorities, that if the Drainage of the Fens were rendered more secure by an Improvement of the Outfall to the Sea, a very considerable Addition may be expected to the national Produce of every Description.

They

1050

DEARTH OF PROVISIONS. 23

They are farther of Opinion, that it may be expedient to examine the Effects of the present Laws, as well as such as affect Imporation and Exportation, as those which regulate the internal Commerce of Grain, to remove what has almost universally been stated to your Lordships Committee as a very great and material Inconvenience; viz. The Difference of the Measures for the Sale of Corn throughout the Kingdom; and to investigate whether the Sale of Corn by Weight, or the Sale by Weight and Measure combined, would not be more advantageous than by Measure alone.

The Lords Committees had entertained an anxious Wish to connect with this Report some more detailed Opinions upon Subjects of this extreme Importance. They have found it impossible, consistently with the more pressing Subjects of this Report, to enter at large upon these Topics; but they conceive; and humbly suggest, that an Enquiry into them may be pursued with Advantage in a future Session of Parliament.

1051

1052

[ 25 ]

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix, No. I.

TABLE shewing the State of the Crops at the late Harvest, and the Store of Corn, in the several Counties of England, Wales, and Scotland.

Appendix, No. I.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |        |      |     |    |          | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by Evidence. |                               |  |
|--|--------|------|-----|----|----------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Wheat  | Q.     | B.   | Q.  | B. | Q.       | Q.  | 3-5ths—3-5ths — Half—3-5ths.  |  |
|  | - 2    | 4    | - 2 | 4  | - 3      | to 4  |                               |  |
| Barley   | { 3    | 6 to | }   | 4  | o        | - 4 to 6  | 2-3ds — 3-4ths — Half—4-5ths. |  |
|  | 4      |      |     |    |          |   |                               |  |
| Oats   | { 4 to | }    | 4   | o  | - 4 to 6 | Average. 3-4ths. Average. Average.  |                               |  |
|  | 4      |      |     |    |          | 2   |                               |  |
| Rye  | - 2    | 4    | - 2 | 4  | - 4      | o   | Average. 4-5ths — —           |  |
| Peafe  | - 2    | 6    | - 2 | 4  | - 4      | o   | Average. 3-5ths — —           |  |
| Beans  | - 2    | 4    | - 2 | 4  | -        | -   | 3-5ths—3-5ths — —             |  |
| Potatoes   | -      | 300  | -   | -  | -        | -   | 3-4ths — — 3-4ths.            |  |

The Consumption } began Two or Three Months sooner than usual,  
of the New Crop } owing to the Stock of Old Corn having been exhausted  
when the Harvest was got in, of which there had  
generally been, in former Years, at least Three Months  
Consumption in hand; and had it not been for Im-  
portation, there would have been a still more con-  
siderable Deficiency. The Scarcity was so great, that  
the Millers found great Difficulty in procuring Wheat  
with which to furnish the Bakers with Flour.

The Land sown }  
with Wheat in } was less than usual, owing to the Wetness of the Season.  
1799, 1800, }



1050

BERKSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |       |   |   | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |   |         |   |          |
|--|-------|---|---|---|---|---------|---|----------|
| Wheat  | Q. B. | — | — | 2-3ds   | — | 2-3ds   | — | 3-4ths.  |
| Barley   | 4 0   | — | — | 3-4ths  | — | 2-3ds   | — | 9-10ths. |
| Oats   | 4 0   | — | — | 3-4ths  | — | Average | — | 9-10ths. |
| Rye  | —     | — | — | —   | — | —       | — | —        |
| Peafe  | 3 0   | — | — | 2-3ds   | — | Average | — | —        |
| Beans  | 4 0   | — | — | 3-4ths  | — | 2-3ds   | — | 2-3ds.   |
| Potatoes   | —     | — | — | —   | — | —       | — | Half.    |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began much sooner than usual, there being scarcely any Old Corn in hand, the least Quantity ever remembered, though in general One Third or One Fourth of the preceding Crop remained in hand.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } less than usual, on account of the Wet.

1050

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |            |       |       |       |       |       |       | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |        |        |         |                          |                                 |
|--|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|--------|--------|---------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Wheat  | Q. B.      | Q. B. | Q. B. | Q. B. | Q. B. | Q. B. | Q. B. | 2-3ds   | 3-4ths | 5-9ths | 5-6ths  | 2-3ds                    | 3-4ths.                         |
| Barley   | 5 0        | 0-4   | 0-4   | 0-3   | 4-3   | 6     | 6     | 3-4ths  | 3-4ths | Half   | 3-4ths  | 3-4ths                   | { Above<br>Average.             |
| Oats   | 3 to 7 1/2 | —     | 0-4   | 4-4   | 0-4   | 0     | 0     | Average   | —      | 5-8ths | Average | Average                  | { Above<br>Average.<br>Average. |
| Rye  | —          | —     | 2     | 4-1   | 4-—   | —     | —     | —   | —      | —      | Average | Average                  | { Above<br>Average.             |
| Peafe  | —          | 2     | 4-3   | 6-2   | 0-2   | 2     | 2     | { Above<br>Average }  | —      | —      | Average | { 1/4 above<br>Average } | { Above<br>Average.             |
| Beans  | —          | 3     | 0-3   | 4-4   | 0-2   | 4     | 4     | { Above<br>Average }  | 3-4ths | 3-4ths | —       | Average                  | 3-4ths.                         |
| Potatoes   | —          | 320   | —     | 200   | 200   | 300   | 300   | 2-3ds   | —      | —      | Half    | 3-4ths                   | Half.                           |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began much sooner than usual, there being but little of the Stock of Old Corn remaining, instead of the general Store of Three Months Consumption; in some Parts the Old Stock was quite exhausted, and the Consumption began Ten Weeks sooner than usual; in general, One Fifth of the Year's Produce remained in hand, but this Year none; in other Parts One Eighth remained, but in general One Third.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } not so much as usual on account of the unfavourable Season.

In some Parts the same Quantity as usual; in others, less Wheat and more Barley.

1057

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |        |        |   | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |  |
|--|--------|--------|---|---|--|
| Wheat  | Q. B.  | Q. B.  |   |   |  |
|  | 2 6    | 3 0    | — | 3-4ths  | 2-3ds — 9-11ths.   |
|  | or 3q. |        |   |   |  |
| Barley   | 4 0    | 5 0    | — | 3-4ths  | 3-4ths — 4-5ths.   |
| Oats   | 4 0    | 3 to 7 | 4 |   | { Nearly } { Above } Average.<br>{ Average } { Average } |
| Rye:   |        |        |   |   |  |
| Peafe  | 2 4    | —      | — | Average   | { Above } Average.                                       |
| Beans  | 3 0    | —      | — | Average   | { Above } Average } 14-15ths.                            |
| Potatoes   | —      | 320    | — | Average   | 2-3ds — 5-6ths.  |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began Two Months sooner than usual, owing to there not being more than a Fortnight's Consumption of Old Corn in hand, which in general was sufficient to last to Christmas.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } not so much as usual, particularly on the Fens, on account of the Wetness of the Season; of other Grain the usual Quantity was sown.

1058

CHESHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |       |       |   | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |                    |
|--|-------|-------|---|---|--------------------|
| Wheat  | Q. B. | Q. B. |   |   |                    |
|  | 3 0   | 2 4   | — | 3-4ths  | 3-4ths — 4-5ths.   |
| Barley   | 3 5   | 4 0   | — | 3-4ths  | 3-4ths — 7-9ths.   |
| Oats   | 4 2   | 5 0   | — | 3-4ths  | 3-4ths — 11-17ths. |
| Rye.   |       |       |   |   |                    |
| Peafe.   |       |       |   |   |                    |
| Beans  | —     | —     | — | —   | — 3-4ths.          |
| Potatoes   | —     | —     | — | —   | — 2-7ths.          |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began almost immediately, the Stock of Old Corn being nearly exhausted, though in general there used to be enough for Two Months Consumption.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } nearly the same as usual.

1859

CORNWALL.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |           | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|-----------|---|
| Wheat  | Q. B. 3 0 | 1-4th—Above Av <sup>g</sup> —Ab. Average.                                     |
| Barley   | 4 4       | 1-5th—Above Av <sup>g</sup> —Ab. Average.                                     |
| Oats   | 5 0       | 1-6th—Above Av <sup>g</sup> —Ab. Average.                                     |
| Rye.   |           |   |
| Peafe.   |           |   |
| Beans.   |           |   |
| Potatoes   | 0 85      | 1-3d.   |

The Consumption of the New Crop began directly, the Stock of Old Corn being nearly consumed before the Harvest. The County seldom produces enough for its own Consumption; it is assisted by Importation, without which the People this Year would have been greatly distressed, particularly the Miners, for whose Relief Subscriptions were made to the Extent of £. 10,000 for the Purchase of Corn.

1860

CUMBERLAND.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |       | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|-------|---|
| Wheat  | - - - | 14-15ths.   |
| Barley   | - - - | 19-20ths.   |
| Oats   | - - - | 4-5ths.   |
| Rye.   |       |   |
| Peafe.   |       |   |
| Beans  | - - - | 4-5ths.   |
| Potatoes   | - - - | 11-12ths.   |

1061

DERBYSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|---|
| Wheat - — —  | 3-4ths.   |
| Barley - — —   | Little grown.   |
| Oats - — —   | Average.  |
| Rye.   |   |
| Peafe.   |   |
| Beans - — —  | Indifferent.  |
| Potatoes - — —   | Not productive.   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began much sooner than usual, very little of the Old Stock of Corn being left at the End of September, though in general there used to be that of Two or Three Months Consumption.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, } not so much as usual, the Wet preventing the strong 1800, } Land being sown.

1062

DEVONSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|---|
| Wheat <sup>Q.</sup> - 3 0 — —                                  | 2-3ds — 3-4ths.   |
| Barley - 3 4 — —   | 2-3ds — Average.  |
| Oats - 4 4 — —   | 2-3ds — Under Average.  |
| Rye.   |   |
| Peafe - 3 0 — —  | Average.  |
| Beans - 3 4 — —  | 2-3ds.  |
| Potatoes — — —   | 2-3ds — One Half.   |

Consumption of the New Crop } began sooner than usual, there being very little Stock of Old Corn in hand at Harvest Time, and now hardly any.

1063

DORSETSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |          | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|----------|---|
| Wheat  | Q. B. —  | 3-4ths.   |
| Barley   | - 3 .4 — | Average.  |
| Oats   | - .4 0 — | Average.  |
| Rye.   |          |   |
| Pease.   |          |   |
| Beans.   |          |   |
| Potatoes.  |          |   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began sooner than usual; at the End of Harvest (about the 10th September) there was in hand only Five Weeks Consumption, including Foreign Corn in the Ports of Poole, Plymouth, and Lyme; the Stock in general being sufficient to last till Christmas.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, } not so much as usual, on account of the Wetness of the Season.

1064

DURHAM.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |              | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|--------------|---|
| Wheat  | Q. B. —      | 8-9ths.   |
| Barley   | - 4 .1 1/2 — | 8-9ths.   |
| Oats   | - .4 4 1/2 — | 8-9ths.   |
| Rye  | - 3 .1 —     | 8-9ths.   |
| Pease  | - 3 .1 —     | 8-9ths.   |
| Beans  | - .3 .1 —    | 8-9ths.   |
| Potatoes   | - .100 —     | 8 9ths.   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began much sooner than usual, there being but One Month's Consumption in the County, instead of Four, the ordinary Stock of Old Corn.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, } the same as usual.

1065

ESSEX.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |       |       |       |   |    | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |  |  |  |
|--|-------|-------|-------|---|----|---|--|--|--|
| Q.   | B.    | Q.    | B.    | Q.  | B. |   |  |  |  |
| Wheat  | - 3 4 | - 3 0 | - 2 4 | 2-3ds — 2-3ds — 2-3ds — 4-5ths                                      |    |   |  |  |  |
| Barley   | - —   | - 4 0 | - 4 0 | — { Under } Aver. 13-14ths.   |    |   |  |  |  |
| Oats   | - 5 0 | - 4 0 | - 4 4 | { Above } { Full } { Above }<br>{ Aver. } { Aver. } { Aver. } Aver. |    |   |  |  |  |
| Rye  | - —   | - —   | - 3 0 |   |    |   |  |  |  |
| Pease  | - 4 4 | - 0 0 | - 2 4 | Average. Average { Under }<br>Average.                              |    |   |  |  |  |
| Beans  | - 4 4 | - 4 0 | - 2 4 | Average. Average — { 1-10th abo. }<br>Average.                      |    |   |  |  |  |
| Potatoes   | - —   | - —   | - —   | — 2-3ds — Half.   |    |   |  |  |  |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began as soon as it was fit for the Flail. When there is an Average Crop, little of the New Crop, excepting for Seed, is threshed till after Christmas; but of the present it is calculated that a Quarter is already gone to Market. The Stock in hand at the Harvest was not above Six Weeks Consumption instead of that of Three Months.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } less Quantity than usual, on account of the uncommon Wetness of the Season.

1066

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |       |     |     |                           |    | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |  |  |  |
|--|-------|-----|-----|---------------------------|----|---|--|--|--|
| Q.   | B.    | Q.  | B.  | Q.                        | B. |   |  |  |  |
| Wheat  | - 2 0 | - — | - — | 2-3ds — 5-7ths.           |    |   |  |  |  |
| Barley   | - 3 0 | - — | - — | 2-3ds — 13-16ths.         |    |   |  |  |  |
| Oats   | - 2 4 | - — | - — | Average. 11-12ths.        |    |   |  |  |  |
| Rye  | - —   | - — | - — |                           |    |   |  |  |  |
| Pease  | - 3 0 | - — | - — | { Above }<br>{ Average. } |    |   |  |  |  |
| Beans  | - 2 4 | - — | - — | 2-3ds — 5-7ths.           |    |   |  |  |  |
| Potatoes   | - —   | - — | - — | 5-7ths.                   |    |   |  |  |  |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began much sooner than usual, the Millers and Bakers having only enough for One Week, instead of the usual Stock of Six Weeks Consumption, and taking the Stock of the Farmers together with theirs, there was but One Month's Consumption instead of Three; for the Two last Months preceding the Harvest, the City of Gloucester was supplied chiefly with Foreign Wheat.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } not so much as usual.

1107

HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |    |     |     |     |    | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |  |
|--|----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|--|
| Q.   | B. | Q.  | B.  | Q.  | B. |   |  |
| Wheat  | 2  | 4-2 | 4-2 | 4-2 | 4  | 2-3ds-4-5ths-2-3ds-5-6ths-3-4ths-9-10ths.                                     |  |
| Barley   | 4  | 0-3 | 2-3 | 0-3 | 6  | 3-4ths-3-4ths-Aver.-Aver.-3-4ths-25-26ths.                                    |  |
| Oats   | 4  | 0-4 | 0-4 | 0-4 | 2  | 3-4ths-Aver.-Aver.-4-5ths-Aver.- <sup>Above</sup> Aver.                       |  |
| Rye.   |    |     |     |     |    |   |  |
| Peafe  | 3  | 0-2 | 4-2 | 4-3 | 4  | 2-3ds- <sup>Above</sup> Aver. Aver.   |  |
| Beans  | 4  | 0-3 | 0-3 | 6-  |    | 3-4ths-5-6ths-Aver.-2-3ds.  |  |
| Potatoes.  |    |     |     |     |    | Failed — 5-8ths.  |  |

The Consumption } began sooner than usual, the Stock of Old Corn in hand being the  
of the New Crop } least ever remembered; in general there was Three Months Consumption.

Lands sown with }  
Wheat in 1799, } not so much as usual, owing to the bad Sowing Season.  
1800, }

1068

HEREFORDSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |     |   | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |  |
|--|-----|---|---|--|
| Q.   | B.  |   |   |  |
| Wheat  | 2   | 4 | 2-3ds — Half.   |  |
| Barley   | 3   | 6 | 2-3ds.  |  |
| Oats   | —   | — | — — Half.   |  |
| Rye.   |     |   |   |  |
| Peafe  | —   | — | — — Half.   |  |
| Beans  | —   | — | 2-3ds — Half.   |  |
| Potatoes   | 250 | — | 3-4ths — 1-3d.  |  |

The Consumption } began Three Months sooner than usual, the Stock of  
of the New Crop } Old Corn in hand being hardly any, instead of Three Months Consumption; threshing, except for feldom, not beginning in general till after Christmas.

Land sown with }  
Wheat in 1799, } full as much as usual.  
1800, }

1069

APPENDIX, No. I.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |         |         |  |          |          |
|--|---|---------|---------|--|----------|----------|
| Wheat - - Q. B. Q. B. Q. B. Q. B.<br>- - 2 4 - 2 4 - 2 4 - 3 0 | 3-4ths.   | 3-4ths. | 3-4ths. | 2-3ds.   | 2-3ds.   | 7-10ths. |
| Barley - - - - 4 0 - 4 0 - 5 0                                 | 3-4ths.   | 3-4ths. | 3-4ths. | Average.   | 3-4ths.  | 7-8ths.  |
| Oats - - - - - 4 4 { 3 to }<br>- - - - - 7 4 }                 | Average   | -       | -       | Average.   | Average. | 6-7ths.  |
| Rye - - - - - 3 0 - - -  | -   | -       | -       | -  | -        | -        |
| Pease - - - - 2 4 - 2 4 - - -                                  | Average   | -       | -       | { Under } { Above }<br>{ Average } { Average }<br>{ Under } { Above }<br>{ Average } { Average } | -        | -        |
| Beans - - - - 3 0 - 2 4 - - -                                  | -   | -       | -       | -  | -        | -        |
| Potatoes - - - - - 3 2 0                                       | -   | -       | -       | -  | 2-3ds.   | 3-4ths.  |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began sooner than usual; One Third of the New Crop already threshed out by the Grower.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } about as much as usual; though in some Places the Wet prevented its being sown.

1070

APPENDIX, No. I.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |          |
|--|---|----------|
| Wheat - Q. B.<br>- 3 0 - - -                                   | 2-3ds.  | 2-3ds.   |
| Barley - 5 0 - - -   | 3-4ths.   | 5-6ths.  |
| Oats - { 3 to }<br>- { 7 4 } - - -                             | { Above }<br>{ Aver. }  | Average. |
| Rye.   | -   | -        |
| Pease - - - - -  | { Above }<br>{ Average }  | -        |
| Beans - - - - -  | { Above }<br>{ Average }  | 4-5ths.  |
| Potatoes - - 3 2 0 - - -                                       | 2-3ds.  | -        |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began not sooner than usual, as the Rains which fell at the Harvest prevented its being ready for Use immediately. The Stock of Old Corn in hand was very much under the usual Average.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } not near so much as usual, owing to the Wetness of the Season, particularly in the Fens, where little or none was sown.



1871

KENT.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |        |    |    |    |    | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |          |                    |                    |                                  |
|--|--------|----|----|----|----|---|----------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Wheat  | Q.     | B. | Q. | B. | Q. | B.  | 6-7ths   | 7-8ths             | 7-10ths            | 6-7ths.                          |
|  | 3      | 0  | 2  | 6  | 2  | 4   |          |                    |                    |                                  |
| Barley   | 4      | 0  |    |    | 3  | 4   | Average. | Average.           | Average.           | 4-5ths.                          |
| Oats   | 5      | 0  |    |    | 3  | 6   | Average. | Av <sup>se</sup> . | Av <sup>se</sup> . | 2-15ths above Av <sup>se</sup> . |
| Rye  |        |    |    |    | 3  | 0   |          |                    | Average            |                                  |
| Peafe  | 3 to 4 |    |    |    | 2  | 4   | Average. | Average.           | 4-5ths             |                                  |
| Beans  | 3 to 4 |    |    |    | 2  | 4   | 5-6ths   |                    | 4-5ths             | 5-6ths.                          |
| Potatoes   | 300    |    |    |    |    |   | 4-5ths   |                    |                    | Half.                            |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began much sooner than usual, almost as soon as it could be threshed out, the Stock in hand being the smallest ever known, there not being enough in some Parts for the daily Employment of the Millers. In general there is about Six Weeks or Two Months Consumption left.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } less than usual in the Autumn, but more in the Spring.

1872

LANCASHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |   |   | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |           |
|--|---|---|---|-----------|
| Wheat  | - | - | 6-7ths  | 10-11ths. |
| Barley   | - | - | 6-7ths  | 10-11ths. |
| Oats   | - | - | 6-7ths  | Average.  |
| Rye  | - | - | 6-7ths.   |           |
| Peafe  | - | - | 6-7ths.   |           |
| Beans  | - | - | 6-7ths  | 19-20ths. |
| Potatoes   | - | - | 6-7ths  | 5-6ths.   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began Two Months sooner than usual; the Stock of Old Corn in hand not being more than One Sixth of what is usual.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } near a Fourth more than usual.

1078

LEICESTERSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |        |    |    | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |   |
|--|--------|----|----|---|---|
| Q.   | B.     | Q. | B. |   |   |
| Wheat  | - 2 2½ | 3  | 0  | —   | 3-4ths — 2-3ds — 5-8ths.                  |
| Barley   | - 4    | 0  | —  | —   | { Under } 2-3ds — 9-14ths.<br>{ Average } |
| Oats   | - 5    | 0  | —  | —   | Average. Average. 7-9ths.                 |
| Rye.   |        |    |    |   |   |
| Pease  | - 3    | 0  | —  | —   | 3-5ths.                                   |
| Beans  | - 3    | 0  | —  | —   | 3-5ths — 5-8ths.                          |
| Potatoes   | - 300  | —  | —  | —   | Bad — Half — 11-12ths.                    |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began much sooner than usual; in many Parishes there were not more than 125 Bushels of Wheat remaining in the hands of the Farmers at the Harvest. In general the Stock in hand was about Three Months Consumption, but the late Stock being nearly exhausted, the New Crop was begun upon immediately.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, } more than usual.  
1800, }

1079

LINCOLNSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |     |    |     | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |         |   |  |
|--|-----|----|-----|---|---------|---|--|
| Q.   | B.  | Q. | B.  |   |         |   |  |
| Wheat  | - 3 | 0  | —   | 3   | 0       | — | 2-3ds — 2-3ds — 5-8ths.  |
| Barley   | - 3 | 4  | —   | 5   | 0       | — | Average — 3-4ths — 5-6ths.   |
| Oats   | - 6 | 0  | —   | { 3 to }  | { 7 4 } | — | { Above } { Above } — 15-16ths.<br>{ Av <sup>g</sup> } { Av <sup>g</sup> } |
| Rye.   |     |    |     |   |         |   |  |
| Pease  | - 2 | 4  | —   | —   | —       | — | { Above }<br>{ Average }   |
| Beans  | - 2 | 4  | —   | —   | —       | — | { Under } { Above }<br>{ Av <sup>g</sup> } { Av <sup>g</sup> } Half.       |
| Potatoes   | -   | —  | 320 | —   | —       | — | { Under }<br>{ Av <sup>g</sup> } 2-3ds — 4-5ths.                           |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began as soon as it could be made fit for grinding, as there was scarcely any Bread Corn left at the late Harvest; some Foreign Corn and some damaged Barley being the only Stock in hand, instead of the usual one of Three Months Consumption.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, } the same as usual, as People were anxious to get their Corn into the Ground on account of the high Price.  
1800, }

1075

MIDDLESEX.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre.                      | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|---|---|
| Wheat $\begin{matrix} Q. & B. \\ - \{ 3 \text{ to } 4 \} \\ - 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$ — | 1-3d.   |
| Barley - 4 0 —  | 3-4ths.   |
| Oats $\begin{matrix} - \{ 4 \text{ to } 5 \} \\ - 5 & 0 \end{matrix}$ —             | Average.  |
| Rye.  |   |
| Pease - 4 0 —   | Average.  |
| Beans - 4 0 —   | Average.  |
| Potatoes.   |   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began sooner than usual: for although there is in general but little Stock in hand in Middlesex, yet at the late Harvest there was hardly any at all, there not being above one Man near Heston who had a Load of Wheat.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, } not so much as usual on account of the Wet, and 1800, } a good deal of what was sown perished.

1076

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre.      | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|---|---|
| Wheat $\begin{matrix} Q. & B. \\ - 2 & 2 \\ - & - \end{matrix}$ — — | 2-3ds.  |
| Bailey - 3 4 — —  | 1-4th.  |
| Oats - 3 1 — —  | Half.   |
| Rye.  |   |
| Pease - 3 1 — —   | { Above Average.  |
| Beans - 3 1 — —   | Half.   |
| Potatoes - 50 — —   | 2-3ds.  |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began Three Months sooner than usual; and had it not been for the Importation of Grain into the County, there would not have been any Stock of Old Corn in hand in August; in general there being Three Months Consumption.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, } not quite so much as usual, but the Difference 1800, } not very considerable.

1077

NORFOLK.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |                               |       |       |       | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence.   |  |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---|--|
| Wheat  | Q. B.                         | Q. B. | Q. B. | Q. B. | Av <sup>sc</sup> —2-3ds—Av <sup>sc</sup> 8-9ths.                                |  |
| -  | { <sup>2</sup> 4 }<br>to 3 Q. | 2     | 4     | — 4 0 |   |  |
| Barley   | - 4 0                         | 4 0   | — 5 0 |       | Av <sup>sc</sup> —Av <sup>sc</sup> —Av <sup>sc</sup> { 1-10th above<br>Average. |  |
| Oats   | - —                           | 4 4   | — 6 0 |       | — { Above } { 1-10th above<br>Av <sup>sc</sup> } Average.                       |  |
| Rye  | - —                           | 3 0   |       |       |   |  |
| Pease  | - 4 0                         | 2 4   | —     |       | Av <sup>sc</sup> — { Under<br>Average.  |  |
| Beans  | - —                           | 2 4   |       |       |   |  |
| Potatoes   | - —                           | —     |       |       | — — 2-3ds.  |  |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began immediately after Harvest, there being little or no Wheat in the County, and not above One Month's Consumption at Norwich at the Harvest Time.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } as much or more than usual, there being no Impediment, and the Farmers being induced by the high Price.

1078

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |        |                 |       |       | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |  |
|--|--------|-----------------|-------|-------|---|--|
| Wheat  | Q. B.  | Q. B.           | Q. B. | Q. B. | 2-3ds — 2-3ds — 2-3ds — 2-3ds.  |  |
| -  | 3 0    | — 3 0           | — 2 6 |       |   |  |
| Barley   | - 4 0  | — 5 0           | — 4 0 |       | 3-4ths — 3-4ths — 5-6ths — 4-5ths.  |  |
| Oats   | - 4 4  | { 3 to }<br>7 4 | 4 4   |       | 3-4ths { Above } Av <sup>sc</sup> — 19-20ths.<br>Av <sup>sc</sup>             |  |
| Rye  |        |                 |       |       |   |  |
| Pease  | - 4 0  | —               | 3 0   |       | 3-4ths { Above } 4-5ths.<br>Av <sup>sc</sup>                                  |  |
| Beans  | - 4 0  | —               | 2 4   |       | 3-4ths { Above } — 4-5ths.<br>Av <sup>sc</sup>                                |  |
| Potatoes   | - 3 20 |                 |       |       | — 2-3ds.  |  |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began Three Months sooner than usual; for, instead of Three Months Consumption, the Stock of Old Corn in hand was so small, that had it not been for Importation much Distress would have ensued, although the Harvest began Three Weeks sooner than usual.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } not so much as usual; with other Grain the same Quantity as in general.

1079

NORTHUMBERLAND.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |       |   | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|-------|---|---|
| Wheat  | Q. B. | — | 2-3ds.  |
| Barley   | 4 4   | — | Average.  |
| Oats   | 5 0   | — | 2-3ds.  |
| Rye  | 3 6   | — | 3-4ths.   |
| Pease  | 2 4   | — | Average.  |
| Beans  | 3 6   | — | 2-3ds.  |
| Potatoes   | 300   | — | 2-3ds.  |

The Consumption } began full Two Months sooner than usual, and  
of the New Crop } what little of the Old Wheat was left in hand,  
was extremely bad. In general there is Three Months  
Consumption of Old Corn, but this Harvest scarcely  
One Month's.

Land sown with }  
Wheat in 1799, } less than usual, owing to the Inclemency of the Sea-  
1800, } son; many Acres destined for Wheat were sown with  
other Grain, and some left entirely unfown.

1080

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |       |       |          | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |                       |
|--|-------|-------|----------|---|-----------------------|
| Wheat  | Q. B. | Q. B. | Q. B.    | Half  | — 3-4ths — 2-3ds.     |
| Barley   | 4 4   | 3 4   | 5 0      | 2-3ds   | — 3-4ths — 3-4ths.    |
| Oats   | 5 0   | 4 4   | 3 to 7 4 | }   | — 3-4ths — { Above    |
| Rye  | — 2 4 | —     | —        |   | — 3-4ths — { Average. |
| Pease  | 3 4   | —     | —        | 1-4th   | — { Above             |
| Beans  | 3 4   | —     | —        | 1-4th   | — { Average.          |
| Potatoes   | —     | 600   | 320      | —   | Average.              |

The Consumption } began much sooner than usual, there not being in  
of the New Crop } hand at the End of August more than Three Weeks  
Consumption, instead of the usual Stock of from  
Two to Three Months Consumption.

Land sown with }  
Wheat in 1799, } as much as usual, and more with Potatoes.  
1800, }

1081

OXFORDSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |       |       | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |          |          |
|--|-------|-------|---|----------|----------|
| Wheat  | Q. B. | Q. B. | 2-3ds   | 3-4ths   | 3-4ths.  |
| Barley   | 4 0   | 3 4   | 3-4ths  | 3-4ths   | 9-10ths. |
| Oats   | 5 0   | 4 4   | 4-5ths  | Average. | 7-8ths.  |
| Rye.   |       |       |   |          |          |
| Pease  | 2 4   | 2 4   | 3-4ths  | Average. | —        |
| Beans  | 4 2   | —     | Half  | Average. | 9-10ths. |
| Potatoes   | —     | —     | —   | 3-4ths   | Half.    |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began Two Months sooner than usual, the Whole of the former Year's Produce being nearly consumed when Harvest commenced. The ordinary Stock of Old-Corn was about Three Months Consumption.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } considerably less than usual, being in too wet a State to receive the Seed; of Oats more was sown, and the usual Quantity of other Grain.

1082

RUTLANDSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |       |   | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |                       |  |
|--|-------|---|---|-----------------------|--|
| Wheat  | Q. B. | — | Half  | 3-8ths.               |  |
| Barley   | 4 0   | — | Average   | 2-3ds.                |  |
| Oats   | 5 4   | — | Average   | 1-18th above Average. |  |
| Rye.   |       |   |   |                       |  |
| Pease  | 2 6   | — | 3-4ths.   |                       |  |
| Beans  | 2 6   | — | 3-4ths.   |                       |  |
| Potatoes   | 3 00  | — | Average.  |                       |  |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began a great deal sooner than usual, almost immediately after the Harvest, about the Middle of September. In general there used to be about Three Months Consumption of Old Corn in hand, but this Year there was not a Fortnight's Demand.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } not so much as usual, owing to the Wetness of the Season; rather more in Spring Corn.

SHROPSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |             | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|-------------|---|
|  | Q. B. Q. B. |   |
| Wheat  | - 2 6 - 2 2 | 3-4ths — Av <sup>er</sup> — 3-4ths — 3-4ths.                                  |
| Barley   | - 3 4 - 2 5 | 3-4ths — Av <sup>er</sup> — 3-4ths — 3-4ths.                                  |
| Oats   | - — — 2 5   | 2-3ds — — — 2-3ds — 2-3ds.  |
| Rye.   |             |   |
| Peafe  | - — —       | Average.  |
| Beans  | - — —       | Average.  |
| Potatoes   | - — — 300   | 3-4ths — — 2-3ds.   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began considerably sooner than usual, and had not the Harvest been earlier than in general, the Stock of Old Corn in hand would have been quite exhausted, which usually lasts till Christmas.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } full as much as usual.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |         | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|---------|---|
|  | Q. B.   |   |
| Wheat  | - 2 4 — | 3-4ths — Half — 7-10ths.  |
| Barley   | - 3 4 — | { Above } — 5-6ths.<br>{ Av <sup>er</sup> }                                   |
| Oats   | - 4 0 — | Average. — { 1-17th above Average.  |
| Rye  | - 3 0 — |   |
| Peafe  | - 2 4 — | Average. — Average.   |
| Beans  | - 3 0 — | 2-3ds — — 3-4ths.   |
| Potatoes   | - — 240 | 2-3ds — — 3-5ths.   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began immediately after Harvest, though in general not till after Christmas.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } not quite so much as usual; the Whole of the sowing in November and January being bad.

1880

58

APPENDIX, No. I.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |           |   | Proportion of an Average Crop, at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|-----------|---|--|
| Wheat  | Q. B. 2 6 | — | 3-4ths — 2-3ds — 2-3ds.  |
| Barley   | 4 4       | — | 3-4ths — 2-3ds — 5-6ths.   |
| Oats   | 4 4       | — | 2-3ds — 2-3ds.   |
| Rye  | 2 4       | — | —  |
| Pease  | —         | — | Av <sup>se</sup> — 2-3ds.  |
| Beans  | 2 4       | — | Av <sup>se</sup> — 2-3ds.  |
| Potatoes   | 3 50      | — | 3-4ths — 2-3ds — 2-3ds.  |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began Three Months sooner than usual, the Old Stock being nearly exhausted; in general there is One Fourth left at the Harvest.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, } more than usual.  
1800, }

1886

APPENDIX, No. I.

59

SUFFOLK.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |           |           | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|-----------|-----------|---|
| Wheat  | Q. B. 2 4 | Q. B. 2 2 | 2-3ds — 3-4ths — 10-11ths.  |
| Barley   | 4 0       | 3 0       | Average. Average. 10-11ths.   |
| Oats   | 4 4       | 3 4       | { Under }<br>{ Av <sup>se</sup> } Average. Average.                           |
| Rye  | 3 0       | 2 0       | Average.  |
| Pease  | 2 4       | 2 4       | { Under }<br>{ Av <sup>se</sup> } Average.                                    |
| Beans  | 2 4       | —         | 19-20ths.   |
| Potatoes.  | —         | —         | —   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began Two Months sooner than usual, the Stock in hand being barely sufficient, notwithstanding the great Import, to yield a Supply till the Harvest; the Stock of Old Corn generally being that of Two Months Consumption.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, } not equal to the preceding Years.  
1800, }

Q



1087

SURRY.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |           |           | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|-----------|-----------|---|
| Wheat  | Q. B. 2 4 | Q. B. 2 4 | 3-4ths — 3-4ths — 23-25ths.   |
| Barley   | 4 0       | 3 6       | Under Average — 3-4ths — 23-25ths.  |
| Oats   | 4 0       | 3 4       | Under Average — 3-4ths — 12-13ths.  |
| Rye  | —         | 2 4       | — — 3-4ths.   |
| Pease  | 2 4       | —         | Under Average.  |
| Beans  | 3 0       | —         | Under Average — 5-6ths.   |
| Potatoes   | —         | 250       | — — Half.   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began sooner than usual, from the Harvest being earlier, and the Stock in hand so small, that the New Crop was begun upon almost as soon as the Harvest was concluded. There was not above Three Weeks Consumption at the Time it was housed; in general about Three Months, though not so much since 1795.

Land sown with }  
 Wheat in 1799, } not so much in the Autumn, but more in the Spring;  
 1800, } altogether not so much as usual, owing to the Wetness of the Season.

1088

SUSSEX.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |           |           | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence.   |
|--|-----------|-----------|---|
| Wheat  | Q. B. 3 0 | Q. B. 2 4 | Average — 3-4ths — Average.   |
| Barley   | 4 0       | 4 0       | { 1-4th above } { Under } Average.<br>{ Average } { Av <sup>re</sup> } Average. |
| Oats   | 6 0       | 4 0       | Average { Under } Average.<br>{ Av <sup>re</sup> } Average.                     |
| Rye  | —         | —         | —   |
| Pease  | —         | 2 4       | Average { Under } Average.  |
| Beans  | —         | 3 0       | — { Under } Average.  |
| Potatoes   | —         | 300       | —   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began Two or Three Months sooner than usual, there being but little of the Old Stock of Corn in hand left, instead of the usual Quantity of Three Months Consumption.

Land sown with }  
 Wheat in 1799, } as much as usual.  
 1800, }

1089

WARWICKSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|---|
| Wheat - Q. B. 2 4 - 2 5 -                                      | 2-3ds - 3-5ths - 2-3ds.   |
| Barley - 3 4 - 4 0 -   | 2-3ds - 3-5ths - 13-18ths.  |
| Oats - { 5 to } 5 0 -  | 3-4ths - Average - 11-18ths.  |
| Rye - - 3 0  |   |
| Pease - 2 2 - 2 5 -  | 2-3ds - Average.  |
| Beans - 2 4 - -  | 2-3ds - Average.  |
| Potatoes - 150 150 -   | 2-3ds - Nearly Average.   |

The Consumption of the New Crop began as soon as possible after the Harvest was in, and much of it was threshed out for immediate Use, the Stock of Old Corn being, comparatively speaking, none (the Case in most of the Midland Counties); in general there used to be enough to carry on the County for Three Months.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } not so much, on account of the Badness of the Season.

1090

WESTMORLAND.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|---|
| Wheat - Q. B. 3 0 -  | Average - 8-9ths.   |
| Barley - 5 5 -   | Average - 9-10ths.  |
| Oats - 4 3 -   | Average - { 1-10th above Average.   |
| Rye - 3 6 -  | Average.  |
| Pease.   |   |
| Beans.   |   |
| Potatoes - 300 -   | 2-3ds - 3-4ths.   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } the same as usual. There is so little Corn grown in the County, that there is never any Stock worth mentioning in hand at the Beginning of the Harvest.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } more than usual.

1897

WILTSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |                   |             | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|-------------------|-------------|---|
| Wheat  | Q. B. 2 4 — 2 4 — | Q. B. 2 4 — | 3-4ths — 2-3ds — 8-11ths.   |
| Barley   | - 3 4 — 4 0 —     | - 4 0 —     | { $\frac{1}{2}$ above } 3-4ths — 4-5ths.                                      |
| Oats   | - 4 0 — 4 0 —     | - 4 0 —     | Average — 3-4ths — Average.   |
| Rye  | - 3 0             | - 3 0       |   |
| Peafe  | - 2 4 — 3 0 —     | - 3 0 —     | Average — 2-3ds —   |
| Beans  | - 3 0 — 4 0 —     | - 4 0 —     | 2-3ds — 3-4ths — 2-5ths.  |
| Potatoes   | - 240             | -           | 2-3ds — 7-16ths.  |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began immediately after Harvest, though in general not till after Christmas, the Stock in hand of Old Corn being the least ever remembered.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, } not quite so much as usual, the Whole of the sowing 1800 } Time in November and January being so very bad.

1897

WORCESTERSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |       |       | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|-------|-------|---|
| Wheat  | — — — | — — — | 2-3ds — 3-5ths.   |
| Barley   | — — — | — — — | Average — 5-8ths.   |
| Oats   | — — — | — — — | Average — 6-7ths.   |
| Rye.   |       |       |   |
| Peafe.   |       |       |   |
| Beans  | — — — | — — — | 1-3d — 3-4ths.  |
| Potatoes   | — — — | — — — | Bad — 5-6ths.   |

1093

YORKSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |       |       |       | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |        |
|--|-------|-------|-------|---|--------|
| Wheat  | Q. B. | Q. B. | Q. B. | 7-8ths  | 7-8ths |
| Barley   | 4     | 6     | 4     | 3-4ths  | 3-4ths |
| Oats   | 5     | 0     | 5     | 0   | 6      |
| Rye  | —     | —     | 3     | 0   | 6      |
| Peafe  | —     | —     | 3     | 6   | 6      |
| Beans  | 2     | 5     | 2     | 5   | 3      |
| Potatoes   | 250   | —     | 140   | —   | 140    |

The Consumption } began about Two Months sooner than usual; so little of  
of the New Crop } the Old Stock remained, and that so bad, that the New  
was obliged to be threshed out immediately. The County  
would have been much distressed but for the Supplies from  
Liverpool and Hull.

Land sown with }  
Wheat in 1799, } not near so much as usual, owing to the Wetness and  
1800, } Lateness of the Season.

1094

(North Wales.) DENBIGHSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. |   |   |   | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |             |
|--|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| Wheat  | — | — | — | 2   | 3ds—5-6ths. |
| Barley   | — | — | — | 5   | 6ths.       |
| Oats   | — | — | — | 11  | 12ths.      |
| Rye  | — | — | — | —   | —           |
| Peafe  | — | — | — | —   | —           |
| Beans  | — | — | — | 3   | 4ths.       |
| Potatoes   | — | — | — | 3   | 5ths.       |

The Consumption } began sooner than usual, as there was little or no  
of the New Crop } Stock of Old Corn in hand; the Barley was nearly  
exhausted, which occasioned much Distress, as the  
Wheat was hardly marketable without being mixed  
with Barley.

1095

(South Wales.) GLAMORGANSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|---|
| Wheat - - - - -  | Average.  |
| Barley - - - - -   | Average.  |
| Oats - - - - -   | Average.  |
| Rye.   |   |
| Pease.   |   |
| Beans.   |   |
| Potatoes - - - - -   | { Under<br>Average.   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } the same as usual; there was little, if any Old Corn in hand, as the County seldom produces enough for its own Consumption; One Third of which, at least, is imported annually.

1096

(South Wales.) PEMBROKE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|---|
| Wheat - - <sup>Q.</sup> 2 <sup>B.</sup> 4 - -                  | 3-4ths.   |
| Barley - - 3 4 - -   | Half.   |
| Oats - - - - -   | 3-5ths.   |
| Rye.   |   |
| Pease.   |   |
| Beans.   |   |
| Potatoes - - - - -   | Failed.   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began sooner than usual; there was but little Wheat in Store, though much Barley.

1097

(Scotland.) ANGUS, PERTH, and FIFE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|---|
| Wheat - - -  | 4-5ths — 2-3ds — 2-3ds — 2-3ds.   |
| Barley - - -   | 2-3ds — 2-3ds — 2-3ds — 2-3ds.  |
| Oats - - -   | 2-3ds — 2-3ds — 2-3ds — 2-3ds.  |
| Rye.   |   |
| Peafe - - -  | Average — Average.  |
| Beans - - -  | Average.  |
| Potatoes - - -   | - - - Half.   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began sooner than usual, the Stock in hand being nearly exhausted, and the Country supplied by Importation. The New Crop was got in during the fine Weather, but it is already much consumed.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } less than usual, on account of the bad Season.

1098

(Scotland.) ARGYLESHERE, AYRSHIRE, &c.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|---|
| Wheat - - -  | { Under } { Under } Average.  |
|  | { Average } { Average }   |
| Barley - - -   | Average. { Under } Average.   |
|  | { Average }   |
| Oats - - -   | 2-3ds — { Under } Average.  |
|  | { Average }   |
| Rye.   |   |
| Peafe - - -  | Half.   |
| Beans.   |   |
| Potatoes.  |   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began immediately after it could be threshed out, the Old Stock being generally exhausted, which used to be sufficient for Three Months Consumption.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, 1800, } much less than usual, from the unfavourable Seasons.

1009

(Scotland.) CAITHNESS and ROSS-SHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|---|
| Wheat - - -  | Average - Average.  |
| Barley - - -   | Average - Average.  |
| Oats - - -   | Average - Average.  |
| Rye.   |   |
| Pease.   |   |
| Beans.   |   |
| Potatoes.  |   |

The Crops more abundant than in any County in the North of Scotland.

1100

(Scotland) FORFAR and KINCARDINE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|---|
| Wheat - - -  | { Very } { Under }<br>{ defective } { Average } 2 3ds.                        |
| Barley - - -   | { Nearly } { Under }<br>{ Average } { Average } 2-3ds.                        |
| Oats - - -   | { Very } { Under }<br>{ defective } { Average } 2-3ds.                        |
| Rye.   |   |
| Pease.   |   |
| Beans.   |   |
| Potatoes - - -   | Defective   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began a Month sooner than usual, from the preceding Crop being defective and the Harvest earlier. There was not many Weeks Provision in the Country when the Harvest began, which was supplied by Foreign Grain.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, } much the same as usual, perhaps less Wheat on 1800, } account of the Unfavourableness of the Seed Time.

1101

(Scotland.) LOTHIAN, EAST.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|---|
| Wheat — — —  | Average.  |
| Barley — — —   | Average.  |
| Oats — — —   | Under Average.  |
| Rye.   |   |
| Pease — — —  | Average.  |
| Beans — — —  | Under Average.  |
| Potatoes.  |   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began as quickly as it could be got to Market, as the Quality being better, all the Old Corn was pressed into the Market, and more of it was disposed of this Year in August, than that of the Year before in December.

Land sown with Wheat in 1799, } One Eighth less than usual, on account of the Wetness of the Autumn; but more Barley and other Grain. 1800,

1102

(Scotland.) MORAY and NAIRNSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|---|
| Wheat - - -  | { Under }<br>{ Average } 2-3ds.   |
| Barley - - -   | { Under }<br>{ Average } 2-3ds.   |
| Oats - - -   | { Much under }<br>{ Average - } Half.   |
| Rye - - -  | — 1-3d.   |
| Pease - - -  | — 1-3d.   |
| Beans.   |   |
| Potatoes - - -   | Not abundant.   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began immediately, as there was no Old Stock in hand; and since September the New Crop has been in Use, which being likely to be exhausted at an early Period, unless large Importations take place, much Distress will be suffered.



1103

76

APPENDIX, No. I.

(Scotland.)

STIRLINGSHIRE.

| Average Crop, as stated by the Evidence, at Quarters per Acre. | Proportion of an Average Crop at the late Harvest, as stated by the Evidence. |
|--|---|
| Wheat - - - -  | 2-3ds.  |
| Barley - - - -   | 2-3ds.  |
| Oats - - - -   | 2-3ds.  |
| Rye.   |   |
| Peafe.   |   |
| Beans.   |   |
| Potatoes - - - -   | Half.   |

The Consumption of the New Crop } began immediately; the Old Stock being exhausted  
 of the New Crop } some Time; considerable Supplies are requisite.

1104

77

Appendix, No. II.

RICE.

MODES OF PREPARING IT.

(A) MIXED Bread of Rice, Wheaten Flour, and Bean Flour, made in Gloucester.

Ten Pounds of Rice, Ten of Bean Flour, Fifty-six Pounds of Wheaten Flour, produce good wholesome Bread.

(B) Rice mixed with Wheaten Flour in Bread.

Where the Wheaten Flour is very good, and great Attention paid to the Mixture, One Pound of boiled Rice and Three Pounds of Flour will produce Seven Pounds of Bread; but, in general, One Fifth Rice is the best Proportion.

The best Mode of preparing it is as follows: Set the Sponge with Six Pounds of Flour and One Third of a Pint of well settled Yeast, mixed with a Pint of warm Water; put it in a warm Situation to ferment; then wash

1105

78

## APPENDIX, No. II.

wash Two Pounds of Rice, and set it to boil in Two Gallons of Water; when it boils and thickens, pour in more Water, to prevent the Rice from sticking together, and when it is perfectly tender, and fully saturated with the Water without running together, strain it on a coarse Sieve or Cullender. The Rice will require about an Hour and an Half for the Boiling; and when it is cooled to the Temperature of new Milk, which will be in about an Hour and an Half more, the Sponge will be duly risen to be formed into Dough with it. Knead the Whole then well, and work in by Degrees a Handful of Salt and Four Pounds more of Flour. Leave the Dough to rise for Two Hours; it will then require about another Pound of Flour to make it into Four stiff Loaves; put them quickly into the Oven, and bake them nearly Three Hours. The Bread will keep moist Eight or Ten Days, and ought not to be eaten till Two or Three Days old.

(C) Rice with Milk, used at the Foundling Hospital since 1795.  
Soak the Rice over-night in Water; bake 24lbs. of Rice with 18 Gallons of Milk, and Six Pounds of Treacle.

(D) Sweet Rice Pudding, which has been given to Labourers in the County of Surry.  
Put a Pound of Rice in Five Pints of Cold Water, and boil it gently for Two Hours, by which Time it will be of the Consistency of thick Pafte; then add Two Pints of Skim-milk, and Four Ounces of Treacle, and boil the Whole very gently for another Hour; it will produce near Nine Pounds of sweet Rice Pudding.

(E) A Preparation of favoury Rice without Milk, used at Durham and in Oxfordshire.  
Put One Pound of Rice into Three Quarts of boiling Water; let it remain for Twenty Minutes, then skim the Water, and add One Ounce of Hog's Lard, and a little Salt and Allspice, and let it simmer gently over the Fire closely covered for an Hour and Quarter; when it will be fit for Use.  
If

1106

## APPENDIX, No. II.

79

If it is to be kept, it should be set by in an earthen Pan, covered with a wooden Cover. It will produce rather more than Eight Pounds of favoury Rice. It is not necessary to strain the Rice.

(F) A Composition of Barley and Rice, producing more Food than Ten People can eat.

One Pound of Rice, and One Pound of Pot or Scotch Barley; Two Gallons of Water, boiled for Four Hours upon a slow Fire, and kept constantly stirring; and before taking off the Fire, add Four Ounces of Sugar, and sometimes an Ounce of Salt.

(G) Substitute for Oatmeal Porridge at little more than One Third of the Expence. Between Eight and Nine hundred Persons have been fed with it for a Week, and it has been found to answer.

One Pound of Rice, One ditto Barley, One Quarter of a Pound of Treacle, One Ounce of Salt, Two English Gallons of Water. The Rice and Barley to be boiled on a slow Fire for Four Hours, the rest to be added for seasoning: the Result will be about Sixteen Pounds of good Porridge.

(H) Boiled Rice Pudding; recommended by the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor.

Boil a Pound of Rice in a Pudding Bag, tied so loose as to be capable of holding Five Times the Quantity; it will produce Five Pounds of solid Pudding. This is not given as the preferable Way of preparing Rice; but it serves to shew its Increase by dressing.

(I) Rice and Barley Porridge; by the Same.

Put One Pound of Rice and One Pound of Scotch Barley into Two Gallons of Water, and boil them very gently for Four Hours over a  
X flow

1107

80

## APPENDIX, No. II.

low Fire; then add Four Ounces of Treacle and One Ounce of Salt; and let the Whole simmer for Half an Hour more. It will produce Sixteen Pounds in Weight. This is much used at Montrose and in some other Parts of Scotland, and has been greatly approved.

## (K) Macaroni Rice; by the Same.

Put a Pound of Rice into Five Pints of cold Water, and boil it gently for Two Hours, by which Time it will be of the Consistency of thick Paste; then add Two Pints of Skim-milk, and Two Ounces of strong Cheshire-Cheese, grated pretty fine, and a little Pepper and Salt, and boil the Whole very gently for another Hour. It will produce nearly Nine Pounds of Macaroni Rice.

1108

[ 81 ]

## Appendix, No. III.

## INDIAN CORN.

## MODES IN WHICH INDIAN CORN CAN BE PREPARED.

- (A) TO Twelve Bushels of Indian Corn ground into Meal, add a large Proportion of Water, and boil it till it becomes very thick; then add Three Quarters of a Pound of Sugar to Seven Pounds of the Meal. This Quantity of Meal with the Sugar or Melasses was more than Twenty People could eat, and was much liked. The Corn cost Six Shillings a Bushel at Liverpool, each Bushel weighing Fifty-three Pounds: Supposing Ten Pounds lost by the grinding, that would reduce it to Forty-three Pounds for Seventy-two Pence;—the Sugar cost Five pence, which makes it One Shilling and Three-pence. Twenty People were fed under a Penny a Man. No other Seasoning was required than the Sugar boiled with the Meal.
- (B) Homancey is prepared by removing the Husk and Skin of the Indian Corn, which is generally done by a small Portion of the Lye of Wood Ashes mixed with Water; it is then boiled frequently with Kidney Beans, and when cooked forms a Kind of Mefs like Hasty-pudding; it is frequently eaten with Milk, and sometimes fried after it is cold, in which State it is excellent.

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1109