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Madras Town Famine Relief 1911

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Madras Town Famine Relief 1877 (1)

Report by Colonel W. S. DREYER
Commissioner of Police Date 20 Feb 1877

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Madras Police,
20th February 1877.

From

The COMMISSIONER of POLICE,
MADRAS.

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
FORT SAINT GEORGE.

SIR,

Misra Tharuvengatam Chetty	1,500
Mathavareya Modally	700
Chunbam Ramaswamy	400
Rathavathi Chetty	2,000
Raja Chellapillay Chetty	2,000
Karaimalai Chetty	600
V. Thirukala Chetty	1,000
Sobraya Chetty	200
Ramaswamy Modally	2,000
Moosapalay Chetty	700

I HAVE the honor, under instructions, to submit the following Report of the operations adopted by this Department for the relief of paupers in the Town of Madras to date. On my return from furlough in November, it was sufficiently clear that the city was inundated with starving villagers from the Madras, crowding the streets and pials in Black Town, and literally swarming on the Beach. Many were "being fed daily" as it was supposed, by some Native Gentlemen in different localities in the Northern Division as per margin.

The Beach was gradually becoming pestilential. Existing Police Establishments were powerless to deal with the traffic of the crisis, while hundreds of these poor people were laying up for themselves a day of cruel reckoning by living on the grain of rice sifted from the sea sand.

The villagers naturally, in a season of such distress, seek help in the Presidency and other large Towns, but they were clearly stimulated to flock into Madras by the indiscriminate, though well meant, relief offered by private individuals. This really was of a very poor character, thin gruel or congee of Rice or Nagor, poured into their hands and supped up more like cattle than human beings. This diet was, I am professionally informed, more calculated to induce disease than to sustain already

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exhausted natures. It could not, however, be interfered with by the Police until exceptional powers were given them.

2. On Sunday, the 3rd December, I was directed verbally by Government to organize Relief by means of the existing Police Establishments. On the following Tuesday I received the Government Order quoted below:—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government,
dated 4th December 1876, No. 2182.*

The number of distressed persons now coming into Madras from the neighbouring Districts having within the last few days become considerable, and there being among these many who, from age and weakness are unable to avail themselves of the Public Works in progress, His Grace the Governor in Council resolves to authorize the Commissioner of Police to arrange for opening places where cooked food can be daily provided for the suffering poor.

2. A considerable relief in this form is ordinarily given at the Monegar Choultry, where there is a complete organization admitting of extension. His Grace the Governor in Council does not doubt that the gentlemen who already give their services in aid of this charity will be willing to assist the Commissioner of Police in establishing at the cost of Government and in the immediate vicinity of the Choultry a Depot where cooked food can be distributed to about 2,000 persons if necessary.

3. The wants of Triplicane and its neighbourhood have been brought prominently to notice, and His Grace the Governor in Council sanctions a similar Depot being opened in the premises known as Goolam Moortaza Khan's Garden. Here arrangements should be made for feeding 2,500 persons daily if required.

4. ~~At~~ what is known as the Lungur Khana, food is distributed to limited numbers, arrangements will be here made which will allow of cooked food being distributed if necessary to 1,000 persons daily.

Tagor Mohamed Padshah Sahib,
A. Armooga Moodeliar,
N. Ramalinga Pillay,
P. Konesawmy Chetty,
F. R. Ramanaid Moodeliar,
Venkatasamy Naidu.

5. His Grace in Council has observed with much satisfaction the efforts made by all classes to relieve, by private charity, the existing distress among their fellow-townsmen. Conspicuous among these efforts are those of the Friend-in-Need Society and of the Native Gentlemen marginally noted and His Grace the Governor in Council resolves to grant to the Friend-in-Need Society a monthly donation equal to the special collections for relieving the poor, and to request the gentlemen abovementioned to accept for distribution in food a monthly sum equal to the sum expended by them in feeding the poor, the only condition appended to these grants being that the money distributed for the Government shall be applied to feeding those only who by age and infirmity are incapable of labouring for their livelihood, and that the establishments where the poor are fed shall be open to the inspection of an officer deputed by the Government.

(Signed) W. HUMPHREY,

Chief Secretary.

3. On Monday the 4th, a site having been chosen near the Monegar Choultry for a camp, before evening the ground had been marked out, a considerable quantity of materials collected, and some sheds partially erected. When the Members of the Monegar Choultry assembled that afternoon and passed a resolution directing the Government Architect and the Secretary of the Choultry to undertake the construction of certain sheds, Mr. Chisholm accompanied me to the camp and approved of what was there already vigorously in progress under Captain Heming, Deputy Commissioner of Police and Dr. Thompson, Surgeon, 1st District.

4. In accordance with the instructions, the premises known as Venkataswamy's Market, Triplicane, were at once placed at my disposal by Messrs. Parry and Co. gratuitously, the firm stating that "they were only too glad to be of any aid to the

"poor." The old Jamaica Emigration Depot, at Tondiarpett, and land adjoining, was hired from the native gentlemen as marginally noted, and arrangements made for immediately extending relief to Mahomedan paupers at the Lungbar Khana, and for aiding Madava Thiroovengadathan Chetty in his daily distributions on the North Beach.

The aid given by this Department on behalf of Government to the other charitable native donors, took the shape of rice instead of money, to an extent which will be found in Appendix A.

3. The first thing to be done was the organization of the establishments at the different Depots; (2), the provision of cooking pots; (3), the adoption of a scale of diet.

The former was readily enough accomplished, and although there have been some failures and many necessary changes, the officers so employed have worked with a will to my entire satisfaction.

Appendix B shows my first order on the subject of establishments, &c. These were merely general as to rates, and have been modified in individual cases at the different camps according to circumstances. The supervising element was mostly taken from approved men in the department, in lieu of whom others have been promoted *pro tem* and fresh hands entertained.

6. The Commissariat supplied some Copper Vessels, but these had to be largely supplemented by hiring from native owners at enormous rates, and finally by the purchase from a contractor, of cauldrons specially designed to boil 50 measures. These are in course of delivery, and will be, or have been, placed in masonry ranges built for the purpose, whereby time, fuel, and labor are greatly economized. Plans of these are attached.

For this and the dimensions and plans of the huts I am obliged to Mr. Chisholm.

7. The Dietary (Appendix C) adopted was that of the Government Poor House or

Recapitulation of the Mull, R. 100.
P. Subapathy Chetty, Rs 25 per mensem.

Establishments.

Cooking Pots.

Dietary.

2 lbs. 5 oz. cooked rice,
1 Pint pepper-water or "Salma" containing a little dill and vegetables, &c.

Mahomedan "Lungbar Khana" in Triplicane, and it has answered admirably.

It should be distinctly understood that this scale of diet, though sufficient to maintain a native adult in health for a time, is not calculated to get up his strength. Two such meals would do so, as has been well proved already. The children have received half these proportions. Milk is daily supplied to weakly infants.

The instructions as to the preparation of the food are by my Native Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Ramachandra Row.

8. It soon became clear that the daily distribution to hungry thousands demanded the most energetic efforts to control and systematize. While no one was to be allowed actually to starve, the undeserving were not to receive gratuitous assistance at the public cost: fraud in fact was to be reduced to a minimum.

9. With this object colored tickets were gradually distributed daily as far as possible at each Depot, and a Roster Record kept of the recipient's attendance. Forms will be found in Appendix D.

10. It was found that when a sufficient number had been issued at each station, Mounted Police and barriers could be dispensed with or greatly reduced; the people knowing that the ticket ensured them one meal or two, as the case might be, became orderly and quiet where they had before been simply riotous. The tickets were differently colored to distinguish inside and outside paupers at each Depot. They were made of paper mounted on thin cloth.

11. The Rosters were printed and ruled to contain 40 names in each page. This prevented alterations, and an intelligent Teller or Writer soon came to know on what page such and such a number was. Every thing which could save time in issuing the food had to be considered, Rostering necessarily preceding distribution. The tickets were always numbered successively from one upwards, no number being ever re-issued.

Daily Distribution.

Tickets.

Rosters.

The last number consequently showed the maximum number relieved, while the totals taken from the Roster showed how often each person attended.

12. At the Market (perhaps the best managed Daily Distribution Depot) over 3,000 people received their doles within 3 hours. The hours for the issue, viz., from 6 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M. being the same everywhere, any general attempt to obtain food at more than one place was prevented. The Medical Subordinates at each Depot daily examined the holders of tickets or those asking for them. When satisfied that the former no longer needed assistance, their tickets were taken away; the general principle being to give one meal to the local poor, and two to Mofussil immigrants (who had no local aid to fall back upon), and to get these into the camps as residents with the least possible delay.

Hours of Distribution.

Systems and general principles of Relief.

13. How far these arrangements have eventually succeeded will be best understood by a study of the figures in Appendix E, which gives the average number of residents in each camp Weekly. The transfers (Appendix F.) from one camp to another, which have gradually taken place, must however be remembered in drawing conclusions as to totals.

No. of Resident Paupers.

14. At first it was found almost impossible to get the villagers to remain in camp. As usual, all sorts of rumours obtained credence—they were to be deported or shipped as emigrants, or to be converted to Christianity, or murdered on *masses*,—and it was not until in the interests of public health and safety they were taken into custody and prevented from leaving the camps, that the city was partially relieved of their presence. I say partially, because so long as private donors were encouraged to issue food, which they did indiscriminately, it was difficult to prevent outsiders feeding it. As this has now been discontinued, a total clearance of the city may shortly be relied upon.

15. On the 6th December our feeding operations began with 1,100 on the North Beach and 1,700 at Monegar Choultry.

They soon assumed much larger proportions. The North Beach daily distribution by Marady Theeroovengadathan Chetty having ceased on the 7th, it was carried on by this department till shelter had been provided at the Monegar Choultry and Tondiarpett. The villagers who had squatted on the fore-shore were then gradually, *volens volens*, removed to these Camps.

16. On the 20th December, Capt. Wilson, of the 13th Regiment, was placed at my disposal by Government as a Special Assistant. He at first assumed charge of the Monegar Choultry and Tondiarpett Depôts, under instructions as per Appendix G.

Plans of Camps and Entry.

17. Appendix H. explains these matters in full. The dimensions of the sheds have slightly varied with reference to the ground area available, but they have mostly been 60 ft. x 20 ft. superficially and 14 ft. high at the ridge and 6 ft. at the eaves; each such hut holds 60 to 75 men, women and children. They have occasionally contained more for a short interval. They are trrenched all round, and have cost about Rs. 1-8-0 per head covered.

The double fencing which it was found essential to have all round some Camps to prevent escapes, was very expensive.

18. In a few days these Camps were so filled, that I was authorized to construct another Depot at the Salt Cotar Station, near the Elephant Gate Bridge. This was rapidly pushed on, and by 23rd December had a resident population of 700 with a Daily Distribution Roll of local poor. This, too, soon became alarmingly overcrowded, and some huts of a "lean to" form, capable of more speedy erection, were added. These were 15' x 10' x 5' high, to contain 10 to 12 persons.

19. As the stream of immigration into the town continued, it was resolved to form

another Depot at Yeddacancherry, at the 5th mile-stone on the Nellore Trunk Road; and accommodation for 1,000 people in 32 "lean to" Huts was soon available. Nine other huts 60 x 20, together with the usual offices, have since been constructed. This is merely a half way Depot en route to Polal, the Red Hills Camp.

20. As a means of still further relieving the overcrowded Town Camps and affording useful work to the convalescent or able-bodied therein, I was directed to construct some simple earth traverses round the expensive Powder Magazine at Veysarpady. These works have been duly set out and 600 Paupers drawn from the Tondiarpett and Monegar Choultry Depôts are employed upon them. Accommodation for these people has been provided in "lean to" huts near the Munnalay Bridge. They are paid daily.

21. On receipt of G.O., of 9th January, (Appendix I), Captain Wilson was directed to take over the Red Hills Camp from Major Murray, which he did on the 11th January and measures were immediately adopted to carry out these orders. There were then in Camp the numbers marginally noted. There are now 2,300. In this interval to date 1,965 ft for labour have been transferred to works in progress under the Collector of Chingleput.

22. The Camp was laid out by me as nearly as possible in conformity with the instructions: the ground did not admit of the sheds being more than 150 long without getting over the slope towards the lake, which was not deemed advisable.

Camp No. 1, consisting of 10 new sheds of the prescribed dimensions, has been completed. No. 2 Camp is in progress and materials for No. 3 are being collected. These sheds could hold 150 each, or 1,500 per Block.

The infirm and weakly paupers are being located exclusively in the new Camps, Major Murray's huts which were construct-

Relief Works at Veysarpady and Labourers' Camp near Munnalay Bridge.

Men	...	150
Women	...	270
Children	...	480
Total	...	910

Roads, Digging Holes,
Clearing Ground,
Digging Wells and bathing places
Trenching.

Aid to the Poor in Divisions.

Numbers of Immigrants and Emigrants.

15,299 from Chingleput District.
4,000 " North Arcot "
300 " South "
200 " Pondicherry "

ed before I received the above named G.O. being used by the laboring population earning their own living.

23. In the construction of the huts and for various works as per margin which have to be done in the neighbourhood, about 500 able bodied residents are employed and paid daily.

Mr. O'Sullivan has kindly rented his house for the use of Captain Wilson and the Resident Medical Officer.

Although progress at Polal is necessarily slower than at Madras owing to distance from source of supply, the work is being pushed forward by Captain Wilson with great energy. The Christmas holidays, followed by the Pongul and the Mohorum, caused much inconvenience. The Government may however rest assured that no delay which can be avoided will be permitted.

Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner, who lately visited this Camp, is of opinion that there is not the least danger of the Red Hills Lake becoming polluted by these Paupers.

24. So soon as the Department had been specially nominated to do so, every endeavour was made to give help to the distressed. Appendix J. gives details of orders. Men were posted at all toll-gates and roads leading to the town, and supplies of Rice, Colombo Arrack and "Choorave" (Hindustanee) (Tamil) "Aval," a kind of prepared rice, were kept at each station for distribution to the weary and exhausted.

25. The subjoined rough tabulation was made by these officers of the numbers of Immigrants and Emigrants.

Between 15th Decr., & 5th February.

Immigrants, 7,786 Males.
" 6,491 Females.
" 5,458 Children.
" 19,735
Emigrants 11,375

These figures are, however, anything but reliable, as thousands entered at night by bye-paths or otherwise, as soon as it was known they would be questioned at the toll-gates. The immigration has now (February) virtually ceased. The emigration began on the 15th December 1876.

26. In the Camps generally it has, on the whole, been found best to have the Latrines on the pen principle with plenty of sand laid down therein. An establishment of about one per cent. of Sweepers is necessary, and some covered carts for removal of night soil.

The women and children will foul about especially in the early mornings in spite of all precautions. The Sweepers have to clean and scrape the earth well up with it.

It is a good plan in large Camps to put the Tobies into old red jackets, or other distinctive garments.

Urinal tubs are placed outside the sheds at night. The water supply at each Depot has to be carefully looked to and well guarded, and tubs provided for the people to wash in where there is no tank or pond near. Each shed should be cleaned out every morning. For each block of 2 sheds there is a pauper Ministry, or a woman for women's sheds. Families are not separated, but single women are not allowed into the men's sheds. A "mullay" or flat earthen dish for the rice and a small chatty pot for the *salna* are given to each pauper. At Outside Distribution Depots, those who do not bring vessels to receive the rice, take it away in their clothes. They rarely fail to bring a pot for the pepper-water which is excellent stuff and highly appreciated. If they do, a pot is given to them.

27. Of caste people we have had none, but its prejudices or principles permeate to the very lowest orders.

There was nigh a mutiny at one camp because some Pariahs happened to be serv-

Sanitary arrangements and interior economy of the Camp in general.

Castes.

ed before another class of paupers, a shade higher in their own estimation. It is best to make them sit in lines 10 or 12 feet apart to receive their allowances, the rice being in tubs and the *salna* in large pots between them; from these it is measured out to each by the servers who should be intelligent men. The measures should be of tin for the rice and copper or lacida for the *salna*. Care should be taken that the authorized quantities are not "short" is used, which they are apt to be if not looked after.

28. It has been necessary to issue common clothes to many of the women who are almost naked, and sometimes or half-clothed to some of the aged men and weakly children.

These cost about one rupee each. They have been found trying to sell or dispose of these occasionally.

29. In Hospitals the dietary, &c., has been left entirely to the Medical Officers who supply what they deem requisite.

30. The Government having directed a sum of Rupees 350 monthly to be expended under this head, the late Assistant Government Agent, Chepauk, Mir Mohib Ali Sahib was asked to undertake its management, and has obligingly done so. It is worked in this way: "Vakeels" as they are called in Triplicane phraseology or other private gentlemen of position send Lists of women in need, to Mohib Ali. He sends "Hammamnees," or paid Government female servants of the Agency, to enquire and decide for or against their names being brought on his list according to circumstances. One or one and a half Rupees each is disbursed monthly to those so registered. It is intended to include among these about 25 Kayath or Hindoo females. The recipients are all over 50 years of age. I do not think any good would come of attempting to get "work" done by Goshu females.

* Note.—Veiled Females, who cannot appear otherwise.

HOSPITALS.

* Goshu Relief.

31. I have found it an excellent plan to have an "Order Book" at each Depot, in which I give written instructions half margin on every subject. The replies of Superintendents are shown to me at my next visit.

Order Book.

32. I am now hustling the people in Camp according to districts and localities, but it is not an easy matter as they did not tell truly where they came from. The following are the numbers at present reported in the different Camps:—

Census Results.

Penitentiary's Market	83
Salt Coffer	1,387
Monetary Choultry	2,423
Landlapers	5,712
Medical Store	1,061
Tele. Hqs.	2,800
	12,465

33. On the 23rd December 1876, my request for an increase to the Force proper was complied with. As I was prepared with the men, they were immediately enlisted as follows:— Sergeants, 10 Head Constables, 65 Constables and 12 Bowars. The Head Constables were 1st class Constables promoted temporarily.

Increase.

34. On the 19th January 1877, the Military Department further relieved me to the extent noted below:—

Relief by Military.

Penitentiary Guard	47 men.
Treasury do	5 "
Medical Store do	5 "
Telegraph do do	5 "
Water Cistern do	4 "

Total... 66 men.

It being found injudicious for the Troops to march such distances as the location by them of the Mint, Telegraph and Water Cistern Guards necessitated, I have again taken over these duties, the Military furnishing a guard at the Bazaar Lock-up and Magistrate's Court instead. They have thus relieved 54 Police Officers.

Increased Marine Police Establishments.

4 Sergeants.
10 Head Constables.
180 Constables.
6 Connies.

35. The Marine Police have likewise been increased as shown in margin, the Boats about now numbering 240 daily.

This branch of the Establishment is at present more than self-supporting from Boat Fees.

The Beach from the New North Harbour Pier to the Esplanade has a special Marine Police Patrol day and night. It is but one vast Rico Store.

Complaints of delay in issuing Boat Tickets.

36. There were legitimate complaints as to delays in issuing Boat Tickets by this Department. With 3 additional Boat Offices on the Beach and 6 extra Writers, the public demands have been fairly met for the present. Further aid will, of course, be granted as required. Some of the Boats now make from 15 to 18 trips daily, the first return morning trip being accomplished by 7 o'clock. As they are receiving from 4 to 6 Rs. per import trip, export having gone as high as Rs. 10, legal enactments to the contrary notwithstanding, there is some excuse for their monopolizing the services of the Native Jewellers of Black Town in making ornaments for themselves and families, and in their occasionally taking a day "off" to quaff Lemonade and Brandy. Their magnificent condition is in marked contrast with that of the famine-stricken fugitives.

Pier Traffic.

37. The Pier traffic is being held as far as practicable by this Department, prohibiting persons from the shore end going upon it without Passes, Badges, or legitimate reason. In this matter I am acting in close concert with the Master Attendant, to whom I have also *pro tem* made over two of my Boats with their crews.

Forms of Returns and Accounts.

38. The following letter explains what was done as to the Forms in which my accounts of expenditure were to be submitted

No. 1253

MADRAS, 11th January 1873

FROM
THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
MADRAS.
TO
THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL,
FORT ST. GEORGE.

SIR,

I have been desired by Government to communicate with you as to the Forms in which the Accounts of Expenditure for Famine Relief in the Town should be submitted, with the intimation, at the same time, that they should be as simple as possible. I have waited till now in order fully to realize the nature of our operations and how the Account Branch could be best worked from my point of view; this I now have the honor to lay before you, and solicit your opinion and orders.

2. I think the only Accounts to be made up monthly should be the Acquittance Rolls of the Establishments as per enclosed Form for each month.

3. I propose to forward to Government every Monday the Accounts of expenditure received by me, from the preceding Sunday to Saturday inclusive.

4. These will be supported by receipted Bills successively numbered from one upwards, giving the details of the outlay.

5. As vouchers for articles* purchased for Cash in the Bazaars, and for which receipts are not ordinarily granted, I would submit the Account Book of each Local Depot Superintendent, duly counter-signed by myself and the Officer in special charge.

6. The charges referred to in para 5 will be very considerable, and until I see my way to work by contract, must remain in such detail that re-copying them would

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involve great labor and delay. If I do succeed with contractors, I would submit their receipted bills.

7. As I am also to undertake Famine Relief Works, I propose to forward in support of such expenditure an abstract of the weekly total in annexed form. This will be compiled from a Roster similar to that enclosed, but differently headed.

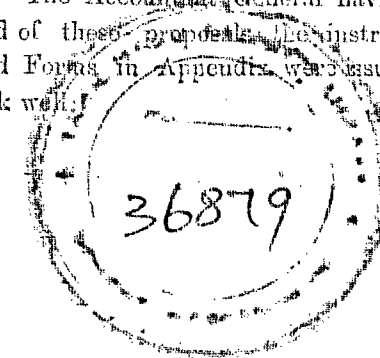
8. With regard to minor charges under 10 Rs., for which vouchers are obtained, I would suggest that their aggregate only be shown in the Account Current, and that they be cancelled in this Office, whence they can be called for when required.

9. The only chance of not getting into endless arrears is, thus, I think, to have a running Weekly Account Current, my Debits being advances received and my Credits the amounts for which vouchers are forwarded.

The final results as to cost under separate heads of charge can, under any system, but be ascertained after operations cease; and it seems to me very desirable that I should not wait for hard and fast monthly, weekly, or any other periodic totals, but should forward, week by week, the details as above explained, which I may each Saturday be able to transmit. My principal items will be Materials, Labour, Food Supplies, Firewood, Cooking Pots, Clothing, Hospital Supplies, Pay of Establishments, and these as well as such others as appear requisite, will be so entered in each Weekly Account with a view to final tabulation and report. I propose to submit the accounts first to Government and then forward to you for audit.

10. I have the honor to enclose Form explanatory of these proposals, and solicit a reply at your earliest convenience.

N. B.—The Accountant General having approved of these proposals, the instructions and Forms in Appendix were issued and work well.



The index lettering and numbering of each voucher from 1 upwards, simplifies reference to, and record of, the duplicates which are filed in this office.

39. The complaints received in this office of depredations, &c., on the Beach, were very distracting. It was certainly an unusual thing to find the fore-shore covered with rice bags and property valued at crores pitched on the Sea Beach anyhow, most of it being the very food in quest of which the migratory starving thousands had come. They were supposed to loot it, and one Firm went so far as to report that things were so bad, that importations might possibly cease! I endeavored to re-assure these gentlemen, who had evidently obtained their information, hearsay. The "slack" bags as the half empty or damaged sacks of rice are called, were soon proved to have been handled elsewhere than in Madras as Appendix K. will testify. This return is readily enough obtained by each Marine Police Constable recording on his Boat Ticket the number of damaged bags received into his Boat alongside the discharging vessel.

40. That petty pilferings do and must occur cannot be gainsaid; that the Police are fairly active in prevention and detection is, I think, shown by the prosecutions for thefts of grain noted below:—

Prosecutions for Thefts or being found in fraudulent possession of Grain in Madras Town, between 1st October 1876 and 31st January 1877.

DIVISIONS.	No of Cases reported.	CONVICTED.				REMARKS.
		Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.	
B.	145	150	7	17	174	
Other Divisions.	33	39	...	3	42	
Total ...	178	189	7	20	216	

That these would have been more, had not owners declined to prosecute because they would lose time, I am prepared to substantiate.

Complaints of Depredations on the Beach.

Petty Grain Thefts.

If these gentlemen would see that their own Cooly Maistries paid *their* coolies a fair day's wage for a hard day's work, and that they (the coolies) were not mulcted by these Maistries of half their dues and told to help themselves to the difference, the bags would contain more on delivery. A little reflection would have shown the weakness of this theory of general loot by outsiders.

The bags are all carried on men's backs from the Beach to the bandies. If the looting was systematically done by outsiders, why should they not be more frequently caught red-handed by the coolies or connicopolies themselves, if they really wanted to stop it? I confidently assert that the practice is recognized by both and winked at openly.

ding of Beach.

41. Equally loud and numerous were the complaints as to the numbers on the Beach even after the villagers had been cleared right off it. These gentlemen forget that to every boatman, cooly or other workman thereon employed, there must be, according to custom, at least one to three or four other members of the family bringing food, &c.; if these were interfered with by the Police, the men could not do their duty. So with the petty sellers of fruit, &c., who squat on occasions like these to satisfy the wants of a boatman rapidly accumulating more wealth than he knows how to manage. But it required ocular demonstration of these facts before some of these complainants would see that in India they have to do with Indians not Englishmen.

Traffic from Beach to Salt Cotar Station.

42. The import traffic has been quite unprecedented; efforts were made to induce merchants carrying grain from the Beach to the Salt Cotars to put a daub of paint on their bandies, the object being to enable the Police readily to distinguish such carts and to send those loaded along one line, the empties back by another from the Goods' Station. But though pro-

misad, this little aid has not been given. Increased efforts by the Police towards regulating the traffic have been tolerably successful. Laden carts are made to go via the China Bazaar and Wall Tax Road over the Elephant Gate Bridge, and in at the west gate of the Station, empties returning by the eastern gate and turning off across the Bridge down Black Town; were these carts specially marked, the traffic could be perfectly held. I would, however, again urge the propriety of making the Royapooram Terminus the Goods Station; eventually it must come to that, or something like it, i. e., up country goods must go from the Betch to Royapooram and thence to Salt Cotar by Rail, if the goods station can't be made to come to Royapooram Terminus.

43. Of aid received from the Medical Department I cannot speak too highly—it has been beyond all praise. Dr. Thompson has worked as few would believe who have not seen it, at the Monegar Choultry Camp, at Tondiarpett and at Salt Cotar. Of all of which, he has had the supreme Medical superintendence in addition to his own Divisional duties. Dr. Sturmer at the Special Famine Hospital in the Royapett Dispensary compound, has also been invaluable. There have been many deaths from cholera here.

From the Surgeon-General, I have received at the shortest notice medicine chests, &c., on application. From outside too, many fairly competent Medical Assistants have been, and are now employed at the different Depôts. Mr. Holmes, who did good work as Superintendent and Medical man at Salt Cotar Station, was struck down by cholera. His professional successor failed, and had to be dismissed, but the services of the remainder have been of great benefit and will probably be even more useful as the season advances. I have now, at the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner, sent an additional assistant

Goods Station to be at Royapooram.

Medical aid received invaluable.

Assistance from D. P. W. and Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.

Death returns.

in the Sanitary and Medical Inspection line to the Red Hills Camp. I have also gratefully to acknowledge the assistance received from Mr. Burrows, the President Madras Municipal Commission, and the Officers of the Municipality.

44. By the D. P. W. my indents for tools or other necessities have been most promptly complied with. Two Fire Engines have also been lent me by the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

45. The death returns at the different Camps to date are as follows:—Royapett Relief Hospital, 80; of these, 27 were cholera cases; Salt Cotar Camp, 124; Monegar Choultry, 495; Yeddiacau choultry, 78 (14 in sheds, 64 in Hospital); Red Hills, 177 (103 in Hospital and 75 in the sheds.) Total Deaths in Camps and Hospitals 954.

Cremation.

These were mostly from timing diarrhoea of which an account by Dr. Thompson will be found in appendix. Small-pox has recently appeared in places, and vaccination is being encouraged. It having been found difficult to bury the dead from M. C. Camp they are now being burnt. This is more expensive, but better on sanitary grounds.

Rice Received.

46. The following is the number of bags of rice received to date:—

By me	... 1,080
By Deputy Commissioner, Town	... 6,160
At Red Hills	... 800

Total 8,040

Expenditure to date.

47. Up to date my expenditure has amounted to Rs. 57,380 exclusive of Rs. 82,830 the charges for Bags of Rice not paid for by me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Commissioner of Police.

above was in the Press I have been instructed by Government to open five more Relief Houses for the daily distribution of cooked food to the local poor and to afford adequate Police assistance to the Special Health Officer nominated to organize a house-to-house visitation of the city. Cholera and Small-pox being now epidemic I am accordingly enlisting 6 Sergeants, 12 Head Constables and 80 Constables, as additional Police.



APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the Number of Bags of Rice distributed to Native Donors.

DATE.			C. V. Cunniah Chetty.	Solay Chetty.	Candasawmy Naick.	Cambum Ramaswamy.	Ninan Chetty.	Wota Venkata Subbiah Chetty.	Grand Total.
1876.			Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	
December	...	16	18	32	48	20	20	...	138
"		23	10½	28	28	17½	17½	1	102½
"		30	10½	28	28	17½	17½	1	102½
1877.									
January	...	6	10½	28	28	17½	17½	3½	105
"		13	10½	28	23	17½	17½	3½	105
"		20	...	28	28	17½	17½	3½	94½
"		27	21	28	23	17½	17½	3½	115½
February	...	3	...	32	32	15	25	2	106
Total...			81	232	248	140	150	18	869

APPENDIX B.

Famine Relief Establishments and General Instructions to all concerned, 10th December 1876.

Each Depôt will be under the immediate charge of a Superintendent who will receive Rs. 100 per mensem. He will be held responsible for the general executive arrangements for the Relief of Outside and Resident Paupers, and will see that in all matters the Commissioner's orders are absolutely adhered to by every one—no deviations therefrom will be allowed.

2. He will retain charge of cash advances, keep the accounts, forward the daily, weekly, or monthly returns; see that adequate supplies of Rice, &c., are always in store for at least three days' consumption; disburse payments to Contractors and Establishments, and in all ways do his utmost to economize expenditure, while administering full and prompt relief as required, to all standing in need thereof.

As a general rule the weakly or infirm Mofussil Villagers should be treated as resident poor and detained and fed *twice* daily, the local paupers being fed once daily. Transfers from one Depôt to another of such as are able to work hereafter, will be arranged for by the Superintendent, in regard to this, further orders will be issued. The sickly must at once be sent for medical aid and stimulants (arrack, &c.) given in extreme cases to any one brought in, in an exhausted condition.

3. The Superintendent will enjoin on all concerned in relief operations under him, the necessity of kind treatment, and the utmost forbearance being shown to the people in their distress—no bullying or harsh language is to be permitted. The carrying of sticks or canes in camp is to be prohibited. Clothing under certain circumstances which will be explained personally by Colonel Drever, may be given to those in tatters or to naked women with families of young children, and to the aged and infirm. The empty rice bags may be utilized largely in this way for male paupers when cut into "Ponchos" or sack covering from the cold at nights.

4. The Superintendent will be aided by a Native Assistant on Rs. 40 whose special duty it will be to see to Commissariat arrangements, supervise the cooks, issue rice, and all other supplies according to the daily requirements. He will see that in cooking or distributing food caste prejudices are in no way offended.

5. The Assistant Superintendent will have a special writer or gumasta to keep the store accounts on Rs. 10 per mensem—an intelligent young Bramin would be the most suitable man for this.

6. For each hundred paupers the following Establishment is not to be

exceeded, and should be reduced so soon as the services of the paupers themselves can be utilized.

	Rs.	A.
1½ Cooks per mensem	6	4
1 Assistant Cook	2	0
1 Waterman	4	0
1 Rice pounder	3	8
1 Asst. do. for cleaning supplies ...	1	8
	17	4

7. Able-bodied pauper women may be well employed to pound the rice, winnow it, clean the stuffs or prepare them for the Cooks.

Effective elderly male or female paupers may also be usefully detailed as overseers of their respective sheds.

8. The paid Establishments will receive their allowances monthly in arrears from the Superintendent and will sign acquittance Rolls.

Paupers so employed will receive 2 daily rations only.

9. To each Depôt there will be attached one or more competent Junior Medical Subordinates, whose duty it will be under the Superintendent, carefully to inspect all resident and outside recipients of relief, to report such as may be fit for work or in ill health and in need of special or professional treatment in Hospital.

He will particularly see to the sanitary conditions of his camp, the water supply, the cleanliness and tinning of the cooking pots and the provision of a competent establishment of sweepers by the Superintendent, for the Latrines, Urinals in sheds,—the supply of disinfectants and their constant uses, and generally to all details affecting the health and sustenance of the people.

10. A certain number of Police Officers will be nominated for special duty at each Depôt for the maintenance of order and regularity, &c., details of each individual's share of work is to be reduced into writing and carefully explained to him and to all others concerned. Copies of these instructions to be given to each Superintendent and made known as fully as possible.

11. Due provision will be made by Superintendent at each Depôt in case of Fire! Smoking is to be prohibited in or near the sheds and Lanterns only allowed in Hospital.

12. *Outside relief.*—The system of distribution varies to a certain extent at each Depôt, and the supply of food to be cooked will depend upon the general demand for it.

As a rule no starving man, woman or child is to be refused a meal.

Tickets will be issued daily to those who need continuous support—the color of the Ticket denotes the class of recipient (i.e., Daily issue or Resident) at each Government Depôt.

13. The prescribed Rosters will be carefully filled in daily and the utmost vigilance exercised in preventing short issues of food.

APPENDIX C.

Average quantity of Articles required to feed 50, 100, and 500 persons daily one meal.

Articles.	Daily for 50 persons.				Daily for 100 persons.				Daily for 500 persons.			
	Measures.	Olocks.	Viss.	Pollus.	Rs.	A.	P.		Measures.	Olocks.	Viss.	Pollus.
Rice, Raw	12	4							125			
Dholl	1								10			
Salt	3								3	2		
Tamarind				12							3	
Ghee				1							10	
Chillies				3							30	
Coriander				1							10	
Turneric				1							10	
Garlic				1							10	
Onions				1							10	
Firewood					Billets.							
					20							
Currystuff				0	0	1			0	0	2	
Vegetable				0	0	9			0	1	6	
Mutton (once a week)				0	4	0			0	8	0	
					Billets.							
					30							
					145							

With Rice at 5 measures per Rupee, and Dholl at 4, the cost of this is 3 Rupees 9 Annas 5 Pies per diem for 50 men; or 13½ pies, or say one anna and two pies per man per meal. It is the scale in use for years at the Lungkurkhanna or Government Mahomedan Poor House in Trichinopoly, and is to be adopted and strictly adhered to, at all Famine Relief Camps. The Madras measure is equal to 1½ Seers, a Seer being equal to 80 Tolas.

No changes of diet are admissible without express orders from Commissioner or local Medical Officer, with the single exception of Dholl, for which rice can be substituted for those Hindoos who don't use or like it.

The above Dietary gives, with the Rice well boiled, a meal weighing about 2 lbs. 5 ozs., or a capacity of 7 olocks, being calculated at a ¼ measure raw rice per man. The Pepper-water or "Salna" comes to about one-half Pint. To try and ensure uniformity of cooking, the following instructions were issued —

Instructions on Cooking at Famine Relief Depots, 23rd December 1876.

1. Rice to be pounded once only by two persons with their usual strength. Some persons pretend they are pounding, but the tower does not come off unless the strokes are given regularly and alternately. 4 measures only to be pounded together at a time, then winnowed, to separate the tower, stones, husk, &c., from rice.

2. A certain quantity of water, according to the size of the pot, must be poured into the Deksha first and boiled, then the cleaned rice should be put into the boiling water. The Cook must see when it comes to a boil, strain off the congee and loosen the rice in the pot to prevent its getting into lumps. The rice can be spread out on mats to cool.

3. Dholl to be beaten only once, the smaller particles and stones, &c., removed, then sifted and put into boiling water in separate Deksha. When well stirred, the vegetable or meat (cut into slices) should be thrown in and well boiled, well ground. Tamarind and currysuff should be mixed, some well cleaned salt according to the size of the Deksha, as well as ghee, mustard, onions and fried garlic (quant. suff.) being added.

4. Tamarind must be washed in water, the nuts and fibres being also removed before being put into the Deksha.

5. Ghee to be boiled and then the sediment at the bottom of the pot removed. Ghee-sellers generally put some stuff or other into ghee to make it heavier.

6. Chillies must be pounded and then powdered.

7. Coriander cleaned, then pounded or powdered, powdering or grinding best.

8. Turneric to be pounded and then powdered or ground.

9. Onions and Garlic to be peeled and bad skins removed, then cut into small slices and the whole mixed in frying pan.

10. Currystuff either to be ground or powdered after being cleaned.

11. The Vegetables should be carefully examined; those diseased, rotten, or bad, being thrown away.

12. The Copper cooking vessels are to be kept perfectly clean and well oiled.

13. Cooks to be competent castemen under native supervision only.

APPENDIX D-1.

Famine Relief Roster of Food distributed at { OLD LINGHAI KHANA, BENIGATISAWAY MARKET, MONEGAR CHOUKRY, NORTH-DEAR DEPOT. } during 187.

Consecutive Number.	NAME.	Male.	Female.	CHILD.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

(WHITE TICKET)

அரசின்தரம். RICE DISTRIBUTION.

BY GOVERNMENT

AT MONEGAR CHOUKRY DEPOT.

No.

PINK TICKET)

அரசின்தரம். FOOD & SWILLER.

BY GOVERNMENT

AT TONELAMPIL.

No.

APPENDIX D.-2.

Instructions for Keeping Rosters.

1. Consecutive numbers to be in ink from 1 upwards.
Each book contains 1,000 numbers or spaces, 40 on each page, the lines being ruled accordingly.
2. Names and sexes can be entered in pencil.
3. A stroke or mark, 1, in pencil is to be made opposite each number and name in the column for the *date* on which relief is given.
4. When men or women are accompanied by children the *name* of the *adult* only is to be recorded, the *number* of children also fed being entered in the column headed "child" on the same line with the name of the person in charge of it.
5. Where a juvenile holds a ticket it will be treated in the Roster exactly as an adult, i. e., its name will be entered opposite its number and a mark made in "child" column.
6. Fresh Rosters will be prepared for each Calendar month, those now issued commencing from the date in December in which they are brought into use at each Depot.

APPENDIX E.
Daily average per Week of Outside and Indoor Relief.

WEEK ENDING.	NON-RESIDENT PAUPERS RECEIVING ONE MEAL DAILY.						RESIDENT PAUPERS RECEIVING TWO MEALS DAILY.							
	Ingar Khana.	Venatasamy's Market.	Salt Cotar Camp.	Monegar Choultry Camp.	North Beach Depot.	Tondiarpett Camp.	Total.	Venatasamy's Mar- ket.	Salt Cotar Camp.	Monegar Choultry Camp.	Tondiarpett Camp.	Yerrikencherry Camp.	Red-Hills Camp.	Total.
1876.														
December ...	9	216	889	...	889	...	1,935	...	...	1,473	...	...	...	1,473
	10	614	2,829	...	2,980	...	6,453	62	...	3,783	...	...	...	3,845
	23	505	2,569	...	...	...	3,454	179	815	3,130	2,399	...	...	6,523
	30	1,117	3,563	...	...	...	7,473	300	1,576	1,819	5,032	...	...	8,757
1877.														
January ...	6	1,160	3,182	...	...	...	7,614	336	2,700	1,719	7,344	...	...	12,099
	19	1,155	3,879	1,120	...	559	10,451	81	2,078	2,111	6,414	...	...	10,744
	20	1,152	3,660	979	...	1,381	10,020	58	2,400	2,471	4,622	1,119	2,046	12,716
	27	1,152	2,167	722	...	1,556	8,461	49	1,965	2,291	3,233	1,279	2,781	11,598
February ...	3	1,136	2,089	364	...	1,143	8,134	53	1,907	2,423	3,718	1,064	3,300	12,465
	12	1,128	2,129	260	...	1,205	8,564	56	2,321	2,357	1,945	820	4,384	11,583



APPENDIX F.
Statement of Transfers of Paupers.

NUMBERS.	TOTAL.	FROM.	TO.
245	1,714	Tondiarpett.	Red Hills.
532			Yerrikencherry Camp.
937			Mannalay Bridge Camp.
12	445	Venatasawmy's Market.	Polal Camp.
145			Yerrikencherry.
288			Salt Cotaur.
672	1,796	Monegar Choultry.	Shokad Municipal Camp.
370			Red Hills.
697			Yerrikencherry Camp.
57			Mannalay Bridge Camp.
1,534	1,534	Salt Cotaur.	Yerrikencherry Camp.
948	948	Yerrikencherry.	Red Hills.
1,065	1,065	Red Hills.	Works under the Collector of Chingleput.
Total...	7,502		

APPENDIX G.

Memo. of Instructions for CAPTAIN WILSON, Special Famine Relief Officer, under the Orders of the Deputy Commissioner

CAPTAIN HEMING.

1. Captain Wilson will have charge generally of the Depôts at the Monegar Choultry Camp, the daily Distribution there and of the Depôt at Tondiarpett and Relief works in the vicinity.

2. He will at once organize registration of all immigrants into the Town in H. Division from the Mofussil, *seeking work or relief*. A Medical subordinate or other competent professional, should be obtained for each such Depôt, whose duty it will be to prevent persons suffering from any contagious disease coming into the city, by sending them to the Hospital camp at Tondiarpett, for their immediate transport, if requisite to such Hospital, for the supply of food at once to those who are starving or unable to reach the Depôt without aid.

3. At Tondiarpett, the Buildings known as the Jamaica Emigration Depôt have been rented. An ex-D.-P.-W. Overseer, Soobroyan Naidu, and a small staff have been already nominated to make a chain survey of the locality and to supervise such Relief work there, as may be hereafter decided on.

4. The present Buildings will afford accommodation for about 250 persons. Extra sheds to hold about 900 more should be taken in hand. These to be of same plan as at new Salt Cotar Depôt, viz., in double blocks 60 long and 20 broad with a like space between them as a common central opening, each for 120 persons.

Ground in the neighbourhood to be at once cleaned and cleared, cooking shed, Hospital, and Latrine to be erected, also special Contagious Diseases shed, at some convenient distance. The existing tank to be enlarged and dug out immediately. Establishment of supervising subordinates, cooks, menials, Writers, and Police to be appointed and gradually increased as required. The duties of each individual in each such capacity to be carefully defined and explained to him. Plans should be drawn up in writing for each Depôt. Measures to be immediately adopted for the distribution of daily Relief, on the Ticket and Roster system, to such of the people who are now fed at North Beach Depôt as may not go to Monegar Choultry Depôt.

The feeding on the North Beach to be gradually reduced and to cease as soon as it is found possible to meet their wants elsewhere.

5. The operations at Monegar Choultry to be better systematized and rapidity in dispensing, seen to. The plan of operations is quite sound. It merely wants stimulating and further attention given to individual details of work in each section of the Relief. The same system is to be carried out by Captain Wilson at Tondiarpett.

6. More care must be given to relieving those who are already greatly reduced by starvation, particularly the old, aged, and infirm, women with children, and children without parents or Foundlings; these must all be made to remain in the local camps and fed twice daily; no work can be expected from them.

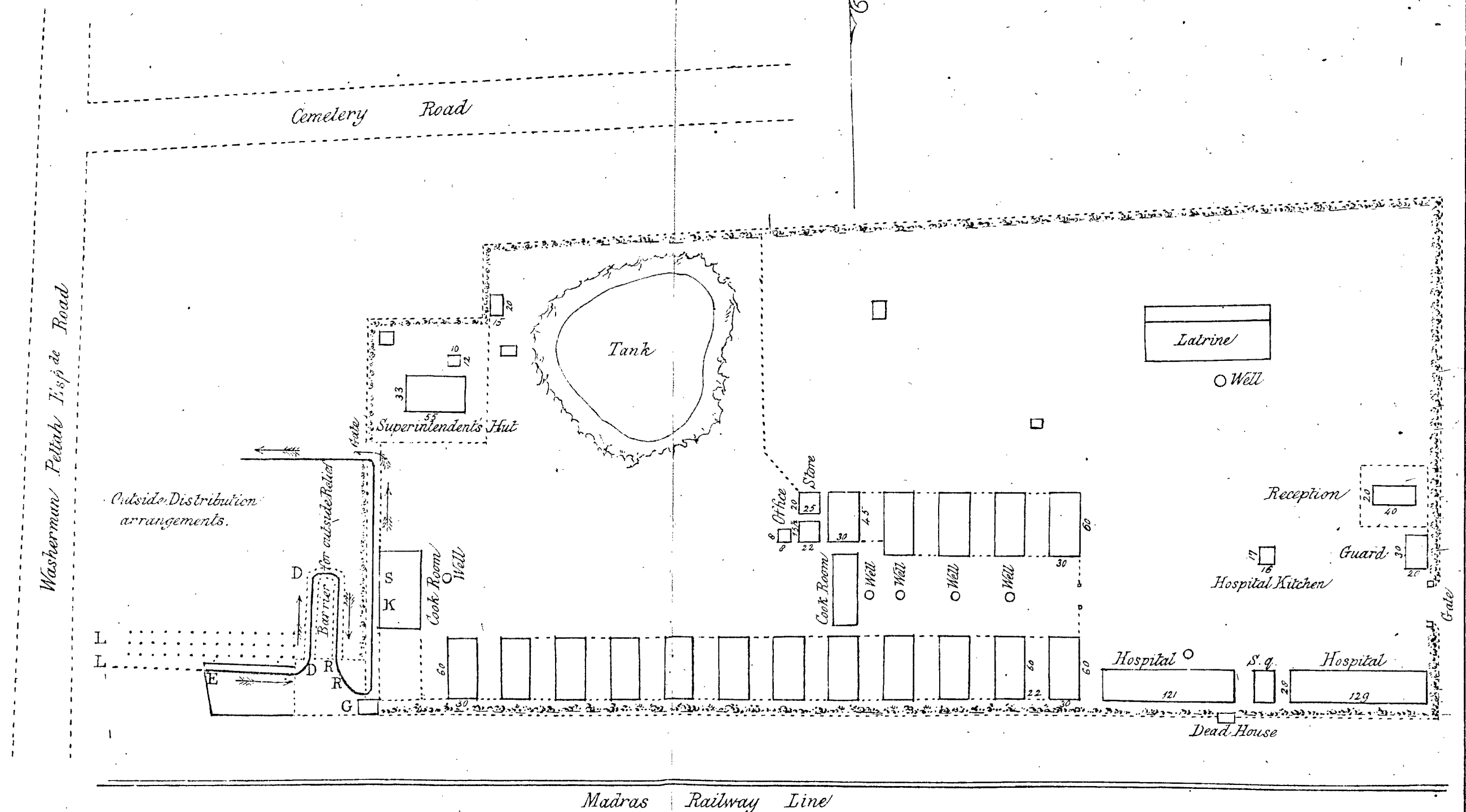
To such as have no clothing on are in absolute rags, cucubies and cloth should be given. These will be supplied by Commissioner, but meanwhile for emergent cases a few may be purchased and distributed.

7. The Forms of Account Current and Returns for Famine Relief have been already printed and issued, and are to be strictly adhered to.

8. Further details will be given by Colonel Dreyer as operations develop during the current month.

APPENDIX H.

PLAN OF CAMP AT MONEGAR CHOULTRY

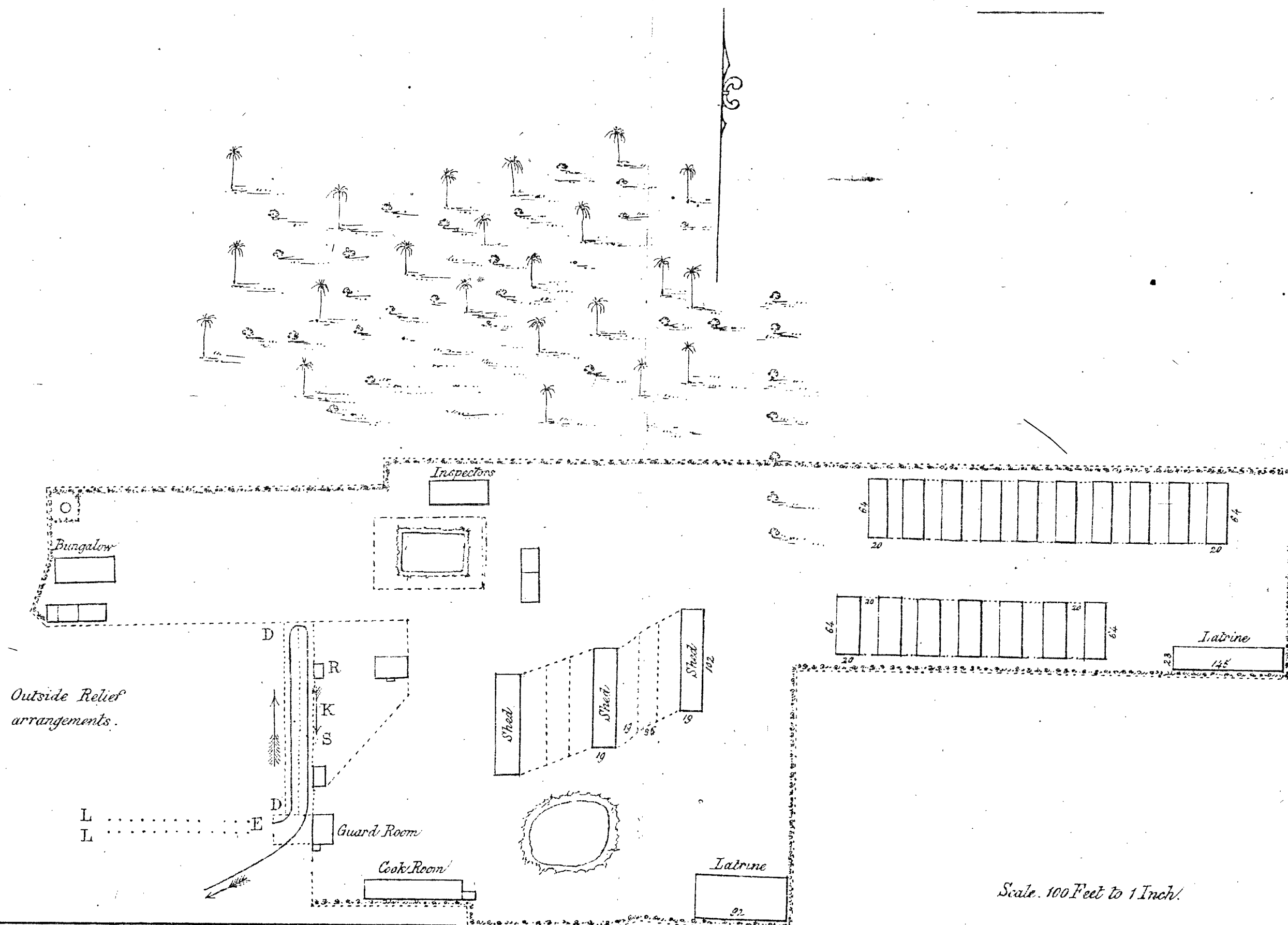


- L.L. Lines of Paupers waiting outside
 E. Entering, they pass along as per red line under narrow covered passages
 D.D. Between these the Medical Officer inspects & issues Tickets
 R.R. Tables for Tellers with Rosters. G. Man here regulates numbers to be allowed to pass
 K.S. Points where Rice & Salna are received after which they pass out

Scale 100 Feet to 1 Inch.

APPENDIX H.

PLAN OF CAMP AT
TONDIARPETT.



PLAN

The diagram shows a plan view of a ship's hull with four gun turrets arranged in a row. The hull has a rounded bow at the right end. Various structural details are shown, including gun turrets, gun ports, and other openings. Dimensions are given in feet and inches, and some parts are labeled with letters A through D.

Dimensions and labels:

- Overall length: 120' 0"
- Overall width: 36' 0"
- Gun turret diameter: 24' 0"
- Gun turret spacing: 12' 0"
- Gun turret height: 12' 0"
- Gun turret base: 12' 0"
- Gun turret top: 12' 0"
- Gun turret side: 12' 0"
- Gun turret front: 12' 0"
- Gun turret rear: 12' 0"
- Gun turret left: 12' 0"
- Gun turret right: 12' 0"
- Gun turret top: 12' 0"
- Gun turret base: 12' 0"
- Gun turret side: 12' 0"
- Gun turret front: 12' 0"
- Gun turret rear: 12' 0"
- Gun turret left: 12' 0"
- Gun turret right: 12' 0"

PAN

Q

2

A

2.

SECTION THRO' A. B.

SECTION THROUGH

PLAN OF COVERING PLATE

PLAN OF COPPER CALDRON

ELEVATION

SCALE 4 FEET TO 1 INCH..

12 FT

SECTION OF COVERING PLATE

SECTION OF COPPER CALDRON

SCALE, 2 FEET TO 1 INCH.

APPENDIX I.
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

9th January 1877, No. 73.

Red Hills—Camp.

No. 92. *Proceedings of Government, 9th January 1877, No. 73.*

The attention of the Government has been called to the large number of indigent and aged persons collected at the Relief Houses, which the calamitous season has rendered it necessary to open at Madras.

2. Cholera has already made its appearance at some of these places, and the death-rate from other causes is abnormally high.

3. Under these circumstances it is necessary that the numbers of pauper inmates in the Relief Houses should be reduced, and the Commissioner of Police, Colonel Drever, will lose no time in establishing a Pauper Camp at the Red Hills. The camp should consist of bamboo and palmyra sheds, such as those already erected as Famine Relief Houses in Madras, and should contain about 6,000 inmates. Special instructions regarding the formation of the camp, and the sanitary precautions to be observed, are contained in the accompanying Memorandum which has been prepared by the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner.

4. These instructions will, as far as possible, be carefully observed, and special care must be taken to prevent the inmates of the Pauper Camp from having access to the reservoir and channel of the Madras Water Works.

5. The general supervision of the Red Hills Camp will rest with the Commissioner of Police, who will depute Captain Wilson, who is under his orders, to commence at once the construction of the sheds in the first instance, and remain at the Red Hills as the officer in executive charge of the camp.

6. It will be the duty of the Commissioner to send batches of paupers from the Madras Famine Relief Houses as quickly as accommodation can be provided at the Red Hills. As soon as any number of the inmates of the Red Hills Camp become able to work they will be transferred by Captain Wilson to the nearest relief works which are available in the Chingleput District, and on this matter he will keep himself in constant communication with the Collector of the District.

7. It will be understood that none but men fit for work will be transferred. Convalescent gangs will be employed by Captain Wilson on the work required at the camp itself. The Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, is directed to select the Medical Officer and the Subordinate Medical Agency, and to furnish the medical supplies required for the camp.

8. It is very desirable that the Medical Officer should at once place himself in communication with the Commissioner of Police, and that, as soon as the materials for the construction of the camp are prepared, he should proceed to the Red Hills to assist Captain Wilson in its construction in order that all the necessary sanitary precautions contained in the accompanying Memorandum may be carefully observed. The discipline and diet which have been laid down by the Commissioner for the Famine Relief Houses in Madras, will be introduced at the Red Hills Camp, and no departure from the prescribed scale of diet can be permitted, except on the written requisition of the Medical Officer.

9. The Commissioner of Police will make the required Police arrangements for the Red Hills encampment, and will furnish to Government weekly returns in the form which is now in use for the Madras Relief Houses.

(True Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON
Chief Secretary.

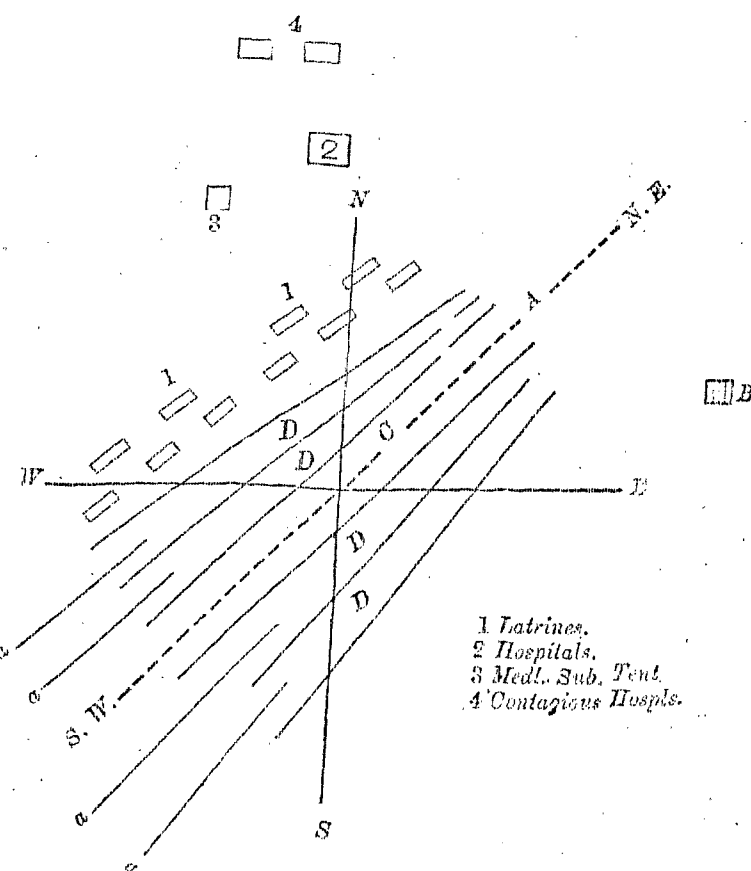
Memorandum regarding the proposed Camp at the Red Hills.

The site selected should be clean, free from nullahs, at a distance from, and on a slope leading away from, the tank. There should be facilities for drainage, and the neighbourhood of native villages should be avoided. The arrangements should be equally well-suited for a dry-weather and for a monsoon camp.

2. The efficient conservancy of the tank and channel leading from it must be secured. This a *sine qua non*.

3. There must be an abundant supply of potable water and of water for bathing and other purposes. An adult requires four pints a-day of drinking water and one pint a-day of water for cooking. Two children may count in this calculation as one adult. The sources of potable water must be ascertained and guarded from pollution. Reservoirs of potable water should be placed at convenient spots in the interspaces of the lines. Localities for bathing should also be indicated.

4. Taking into consideration the fact that the camp, though erected during the north-east monsoon, may be found occupied during the south-west rains, it becomes advisable to arrange the proposed lines in a fair shape as shown in the diagram.



Each line of sheds will consist of two blocks capable of containing 500 persons each, and each block, separated from the adjacent block by a space of 100 yards, will consist of five sheds each capable of containing 100 persons, the dimensions of each shed being 200 feet long by 18 feet broad and 12 feet high. It is advised that the blocks towards the east line be erected first and that the western blocks be added as necessity requires.

5. Extension of the lines should take place in the south-west direction, and it might be expedient, in order to economise space, to commence the new lines between the old if the divergence of the old lines secures sufficient space (*vide a a a* on the diagram).

6. The administrative offices may be placed at A, the medical officer's tent at B; the central space at C should be kept clear for cooking sheds, reservoirs of drinking water, &c.

The interspaces of the lines could be utilized in the day-time as courts and sub-divided, if found necessary, by fences. The lines of huts at the point of divergence should be 50 feet apart.

7. By this arrangement the ventilation of the camp is secured during both monsoons, and the same leeward quadrant of the circle will be suitable for the hospitals and latrines of the camp.

8. The floors of huts should be raised one foot and formed of earth and stones well rammed down. As the gables of the huts will face the north-east, the wind will pass down the streets of the lines, not through the huts. It is necessary to remember that the native constitution suffers less from under, than from over, ventilation, and that, so long as the cold season lasts, the inmates of the huts should be protected both from wind and cold. Surface-drains should run along the lines in front and rear with connecting branches where necessary. The earth dug out of these trenches might be piled up against the walls of the huts so as to prevent wind sweeping over the floor of the hut with violence. Mud-plastering of the hut will also keep out wind without arresting ventilation.

9. If the latrines are erected on the simple enclosure system—though red earth is not so favourable for this kind of latrine as sand—they may, if the camp be provided with an efficient staff of toties, be placed close to the line on the leeward side. If it be found that the trench system is the better of the two, a more distant site on the leeward must be selected and the ground necessary for the extension of the system marked out. In both cases the staff of toties should be sufficient and their supervision efficient. Rubbish and refuse of all kinds should be placed in bins and removed to a distance daily and burned or buried as the case may be. If the trench system is not adopted, the night-soil must also be daily carted away to a distance and buried in deep pits.

10. Hospital sheds will be required, six for ordinary diseases sub-divided into male and female wards, six for cholera cases similarly sub-divided, and two for small-pox. It is not probable that ordinary diseases will be very prevalent, still provision ought to be made for 5 per cent. of sick, for 5 per cent. of cholera cases, and for 1 per cent. of small-pox cases; in other wards for 300 ordinary cases, for 300 cholera patients, and for 60 cases of small-pox in a camp aggregating 6,000 souls. One medical officer and two medical subordinates will be required to visit the sick and to attend to the conservancy of the camp, to the water-supply, the inspection of cooked food and of the cooking cauldrons, and to the general quality of the food-supplies. Some sort of clothing must be provided for persons in hospital. Latrines and cook-houses must be provided for the hospitals, also accommodation for medicines, hospital necessities, and some articles of furniture. A few stretchers or manchoels will be required, and the service of the hospitals must be attended to.

11. Details of medical and sanitary administration will be arranged with the Medical Officer in charge, who will be provided with supplies principally of prepared medicines. The Hospital Assistants should occupy a tent not far from the ordinary hospital.

12. The ground reserved for camp extension should be kept clean and conserved. Organized gangs should be appointed for the general conservancy of the camp and neighbourhood, and no foul droppings should be permitted to remain within the huts or the general area of the camp.

13. The object of arranging the huts in blocks is to limit, as far as possible, the spread of epidemic disease and the risk of fire. The position of the cooking-sheds in the camp must be a matter of careful consideration, for a conflagration in so large a camp would be very serious. The police arrangements should include provision against fire.

(Signed) G. SMITH, M. D.,

Surgeon-General.

6th January 1877.

APPENDIX J.

Extract of Police Orders by COLONEL W. S. DREVER, dated 5th December 1876

1. During the present scarcity and until further orders measures will be at once taken at each station in all Divisions for the immediate relief of any person found by the Police suffering from starvation or absolute want, and who may be in so weakly a condition as to be unable to bear transport to the nearest Government Relief Depot or Hospital.

2. Such places of Relief are now being formed at the Lungarkhaña for Mahomedans only; at Venkatasawmy Naidoo's Market, Triplicane, for all classes and at the Monegar Choultry. They will also be established in other localities as may seem requisite. But as the distances are great and the hours of food distribution necessarily limited, cases may occur in which to lose time would cause increased suffering, if not loss of life. Inspectors will instruct their men to ascertain where cases of this nature may exist, and to convey such persons at once in a bandy or stretcher, to the nearest Police Station, in whatever Division it may be, where their wants will be at once attended to by the Officer in charge.

3. A Bill for expenses incurred in purchasing food, &c., being duly submitted by Divisional Inspectors under head "Famine Relief Fund," an advance of Rs. 30 will be made to each Inspector, being at the rate of Rs. 10 per station, for this purpose.

4. Cases of death from actual starvation should, under no circumstances, be permitted to occur, and the Commissioner will deal most severely with any Officer who may be hereafter found to have failed in his duty in this respect. The poor are to be treated with the greatest care, and every possible consideration shown to them in their distress.

5. It will, however, be distinctly understood that this order in no way applies to able-bodied men or women capable of earning their own living, and who may be endeavouring to impose upon the public.

APPENDIX K.

Abstract of Grain Bags slack landed from the undermentioned Ports from
26th December 1876 to 4th February 1877.

Ports whence Shipped.	Firm to whom Consigned.	No. of Bags.	REMARKS.
Calcutta ...	Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. ...	350	1860
Do. ...	" Binny and Co. ...	458	
Do. ...	" Wilson and Co. ...	297	
Do. ...	" Gordon, Woodroffe and Co. ...	383	
Do. ...	" Parry and Co. ...	216	
Do. ...	" Dymes and Co. ...	53	
Do. ...	" H. I. Mahamed Saib and Co. ...	7	
Do. ...	Hajee Mahamed Saib and Co. ...	3	
Do. ...	Pauline Fere ...	31	
Do. ...	P. Friar ...	50	
Do. ...	Saravana Moothoo Pillay ...	12	
Cocanada ...	Messrs. Binny and Co. ...	40	
Do. ...	" Gordon, Woodroffe and Co. ...	61	
Do. ...	" Parry and Co. ...	10	
Do. ...	Valoo Moodelly ...	46	
Chittagong ...	Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. ...	36	
Do. ...	" Walker and Co. ...	15	
Do. ...	Saravana Moothoo Pillay ...	16	
Gopaulpora ...	Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. ...	29	
Do. ...	Valoo Moodelly ...	106	
Do. ...	M. Theruvengadathan Chetty ...	21	
Bombay ...	Messrs. Binny and Co. ...	28	
Do. ...	Abboyee Naidoo ...	80	
Rangoon ...	Messrs. Binny and Co. ...	108	
Ganjam ...	" Wilson and Co. ...	16	
Sonapore ...	Valoo Moodelly ...	1	
Bimlipatam ...	Messrs. Parry and Co. ...	9	
False Point ...	" Burnett and Co. ...	31	
Negapatam ...	" Binny and Co. ...	40	
Pooro ...	" Wilson and Co. ...	7	
Total...		2,560	

*A Report upon the Diarrhoea in the Famine Relief Camps at
Madras, which has been called for by the
Commissioner of Police.*

The Menegar Choultry Relief Camp was established on the 4th December 1876. There have been 1,372 admissions into Hospital. The Hospital is composed of two wards or sheds, one for the treatment of Males and the other for Females; a small shed which is used for the preparation and dispensing of medicines, and a shed for preparing special food and nourishment for the sick.

The admissions into these sheds comprise all who fall sick in this Camp; those from the Tondiarpett Camp, and all those sick and weakly persons, who are found by the Police in the streets of Black Town, Royapooram, Tondiarpett and the North Beach. It is thus that the admissions into Hospital for actual treatment have risen to 1,372 patients in the short space of two months. All these patients have been admitted and treated for Famine Diarrhoea.

As I had frequently visited the North Beach, where a large number of poor strangers had collected to obtain a livelihood, and their other haunts also in the streets of the town, I had opportunities of noting the gradual change in the condition of their health and strength, which exposure, and deficient and unwholesome food had produced, and that Diarrhoea, and Dysentery of a particular kind were breaking out amongst them.

Although the Diarrhoea sometimes attended with vomiting closely resembles cholera, I had learned clearly to distinguish one disease from the other, and was thus able, when cholera broke out subsequently in the town, to separate the persons suffering from these diseases when they were brought for admission.

No cases of cholera were treated in the Camp; and it is remarkable that not a single case of cholera occurred amongst the inmates of any of the Camps, since they have been established. Like Cholera, the Famine Diarrhoea has a manageable stage.

If the Diarrhoea occurs when the patient has not suffered long from the want of food, and the functions of Digestion and Assimilation not seriously injured, the patient usually recovered.

The aged and the very young, and even maturer children, who could not control their cravings of hunger, being appeased by unwholesome food and drink, were, when attacked with Diarrhoea, very unmanageable.

The death-rate has been very high, almost appalling, 543 persons having died; but when the class of cases which we have had to deal with is taken into consideration, it is surprising that any have recovered. All those persons who are admitted directly from the sheds of the different Camps, and all those strangers whom the Police had secured, before they were long in Madras, form the bulk of those who have recovered. But all those who were attacked by Diarrhoea after they had suffered long from the want of wholesome food, combined with bodily fatigue from long marches, anxiety, distress, and exposure to alternating heat in the day, and cold at night, invariably died; as under these influences, the blood becomes impoverished, the muscles weakened and wasted, the digestive organs got seriously deranged or destroyed, and assimilation rendered difficult; the body emaciated into a bony skeleton covered with skin, gradually reduced to the state of dried parchment in appearance, and all the other symptoms of starvation supervened.

Added to this, a large number of the fatal cases were infested with the round worm;

the cravings for food which these animals felt too, stimulated them to increased activity, and their struggles augmented the sufferings ten-fold of the unfortunate sufferers from Diarrhoea.

Some patients suffered from agonizing pain in the stomach which they endeavoured to remove by rolling and knocking themselves about and were only relieved or soothed by large doses of Chloral or the Hypodermic Injection of Morphia; others again who had not apparently indulged in much unwholesome food, passed very soon into a state of utter prostration; whilst death was preceded in not a few by muttering or groaning delirium.

The character of the Diarrhoea stools is a mixture of the contents of the bowels, with villiated dark colored bile, tinged with blood at first, passing on in the later stages to evacuations made up entirely of blood and mucus of a Dysenteric character (at this stage the patient is generally feverish, having a hot dry skin and suffering much from thirst), or quantities of blood only very much decomposed and very fetid, are passed.

The Diarrhoea is sometimes attended with vomiting of fluid and mucus from the stomach, occasionally of blood. The patients usually do not suffer from cramps; and when cramps are present, they are mild and confined to the calves. Very few have suppression of urine, but when it occurs, it is towards the end, when there is but little fluid remaining in the system.

The average duration of the suffering when the cases are fatal, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ days.

The tongue is at first white and fabby, and marked by the teeth; it soon, however, becomes covered with a brown dry fur, and often becomes peeled.

Treatment.—Diluted sulphuric acid and opium or the following stimulating sedative and astringent mixture has proved useful in the Diarrhoeal stage.

Acidi nitric dil.
Tinct. opii.
Spts. Ether nitrosi.
Chloroformi.
Tinct. Lavandulae.
Alcohol of each 3 ii.
Aqua 3 viii.
One ounce for a dose.

When the disease becomes Dysenteric, Ipecac in large doses with opium or opium itself or Dover's powder and chalk, or the Dover's powder itself has proved of great value in individual cases. When the pain and suffering was great, large doses of Chloral, or the Hypodermic Injection of Morphia was of great service. The nourishment was always mild and nutritious at first. Mutton broth and conjees with milk; and milk and water only for the very young sufferers. "Raw mutton tea" is now being tried to some of the very weakly children.

Cholera.—We have had Cholera in the District, throughout the official year. There were 43 deaths in April, 66 in May, 121 in June, 119 in July, 128 in August, 30 in September, 15 in October, 26 in November, and in December the number of deaths rose to 258, and in January to 947. This sudden rise occurring in consequence of the scarcity of food and bad water supply.

During the early months, the type of the disease was mild and more manageable, but those who are now attacked, get the disease in an apparently aggravated form; and, being weakened by famine, succumb rapidly, and hence the disease appears to have assumed a more fatal character.

The treatment which has been attended with most success, is attention to support, by frequently and judiciously administering small quantities of conjees and broths till the patient can take more solid food, and the following mixtures:—

Bicarbonate of Soda, gr. xx.
Chloride of Sodium, gr. xxx.
Chlorate of Potash, gr. vii.
Water, 3 v.

For one dose, given every half hour, for 3 doses and repeated every 2 hours afterwards during the progress of the disease, when the disease has subsided and the stools have changed their color, and urinary secretion restored, the following is given every 4 hours, as a stimulant:—

Diluted Nitric Acid, 3ii.
Sweet Spirits of Nitre, 3ii.
Spirits of Chloroform, 3ii.
Tinct. Lavend., 3ii.
Alcohol, 3ii.
Water to 8 ounces.
One ounce for a dose.

The following tabular statement of Cholera admissions into Hospital is forwarded:—

MADRAS,
9th February 1877.

D. R. THOMPSON, M. D.,

Surgeon, 1st District.

List of Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in the Famine Relief Hospital at Camp near Monegar Choultry and Tondiarpet since the 3rd December 1876 to 6th February 1877.

Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.					Remaining.	Remarks.
		Adults.		Children.		Total.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
1,372	657	213	164	84	80	541	172	

F. R. CAMP,
MONEGAR CHOUTRY,
7th February, 1877.

D. R. THOMPSON, M. D.,

Surgeon, 1st District.

This report is a very fair description of the nature of the fatal Diarrhoea and Cholera so prevalent in the camps and district. Owing to press of work, no investigations have been made as to the pathology of the bowel in Famine Diarrhoea, but I have no doubt that there is in the most of these cases ulceration of the intestine just as all authorities agree to be the case in death from slow starvation.

W. R. CORNISH,

Sanitary Commissioner.

17th February 1877.

Return showing the Number of Contagious Diseases treated in the Native Infirmary
from 1st December 1876 to 7th February 1877.

	Admitted.			Died.			Discharged.			Remaining.		
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.
Native Infirmary ...	311	144	17	160	12	...	106	67	...	45	65	17
13th Regiment, N. I. ...	85	3	...	34	1	...	39	...	...	12	...	...
Total..	396	147	17	194	13	...	145	67	...	57	67	17

MADRAS,
7th February 1877.

D. R. THOMPSON, M. D.,
Surgeon, 1st District.

Present State of Sick in Hospital.

	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Surgical Cases.	Medical Cases.	Total.
Native Infirmary ...	45	65	17	53	102	284
3th Regiment, N. I. ...	12	3	...	...	...	15
Total ...	57	68	17	53	102	299

MADRAS,
7th February 1877.

D. R. THOMPSON, M. D.,
Surgeon, 1st District.

CIRCULAR MEMO.

The following system of keeping the Famine Relief Accounts will hereafter be enforced.

2. In the Commissioner's Office a Debit and Credit Account will be kept, with each Superintendent, of sums advanced by Commissioner and of his (the Superintendent's) expenditure.

The latter will be accounted for,—

1. By Acquittance Rolls duly receipted for Pay of ordinary Establishment—Letter A-1. Of Medical Establishments A-2.

2. By Abstracts of sums paid for labor on work, supported by the Roster for the week—Letter B.

3. By Abstract of sums paid for labour in construction—Letter C.

4. By the daily Ledger in printed Form each week from Sunday to Saturday inclusive, showing the sums paid for "Food Supplies" at Depôts—Letter F-1.

Or by other Vouchers as explained below:—

3. All persons to whom sums over Rs. 10 have to be paid will be directed to present their bills in duplicate, countersigned by the locally responsible Officer, at the Commissioner's Office in person between 11 and 5 o'clock, where they will receive the money.

4. Bills for sums under Rs. 10, will be forwarded to the Commissioner's Office in duplicate for disbursement in the usual way.

5. The Cash Account Book now in use will show the daily balance of cash remaining with each Superintendent.

6. In addition to the Cash Book, each Superintendent will keep an Abstract in Form O of the state of his Account Current with the Commissioner. This will be checked from time to time with the Register in the Commissioner's Office.

7. All Accounts must be kept in Duplicate, except only the Labour Roster, Cash Book and Abstract Account Current O.

W. S. DREVER,
Commissioner of Police.

18th January 1877.

ADRAS TO THE WOOD, 1877.

Roster of Laborers Employed on work from _____ 1877.

[illegible]

MADRAS TOWN FAMINE RELIEF CONSTRUCTION.

Abstract Account of Money paid at

from to 18.....

ESTIMATED COST, RS.

No. Employed.		No. of days.	Rate per day.			TOTAL.			GRAND TOTAL.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Men.											
Women.											
Children.											
Superintendence.											
Materials.											
Total from											
to											
Date.			Accounted for to date of last return.								
			Grand Total.								

Commissioner of Police.

Overseer in charge.

FAMINE RELIEF ACCOUNT.

Expenditure by _____ at _____ during _____ 187

Date.	ARTICLES.	Amount.

FORM 92 4-70 (GPO:1970-0-298-104)

MADRAS TOWN FAMINE RELIEF, 1877.

Memo. of Articles supplied to the

... *Dette*[illegible]

The above mentioned articles have been duly delivered.

Superintendent.

Date

Received the amount, viz., Rupees

Annas and Pies.....

Signature and Stamp.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Receipts by at during 187 . Expenditure by at during 187 .

[illegible]

MADRAS TOWN FAMILIE RELIEF, 1877.

The Commissioner of Police in Account Current with Government, Week ending Saturday

216.

5

[illegible]

4

1971

Continuation of D. 1-20

Department of Agriculture

[illegible]

at

Depot.

L.	P.	R.
Lighting	Printing	Hire of Horses and Julkas.
18	19	20
21	22	23
24	25	26
Miscellaneous over 10 Rupees.	Sundries under 10 Rupees.	Total for Week.
27	28	Grand Total.

18

187

MANUSCRIPT

187 .

157

1991

3627A

கோ. பஞ்சவர்ணம்
 சென்னை-600 005 எடுத்துக்
 கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.
 1988 மாதம் 1988 வருடம்
 சென்னை-600 005 எடுத்துக்
 கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.
 1989 மாதம் 1989 வருடம்
 சென்னை-600 005 எடுத்துக்
 கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.