(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 12

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் Oct - 1990

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

PWD துறை

104

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 153

அச்சகம்
பலவகை

நாள் : 16-1-1892 198..

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

6 Sheets

ஆவண, கா-1—18,006—15-6-87.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 2nd January 1892, No. 1 :—

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

Read—the following G.O., dated 22nd December 1891, Mis. No. 6547, Revenue :—

Read—the following Proceedings of the Public Works Department, dated 19th December 1891, No. 981 I., on the following note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 16th December 1891, No. 210 I. :—

The frequent and urgent demands made by the Revenue authorities upon this branch of the department to provide work for "relief" purposes in Kurnool and Bellary and Anantapur districts and the apparent belief that irrigation works are to provide the chief, if not the sole, "relief" and "famine" work make it advisable that I should draw the attention of Government to the futility of any such belief.

2. The districts in question have in the portions where distress threatens to be keenest but few irrigation works of any size, as will be seen from the following table with reference to some selected taluks in each of the three districts :—

Districts.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Numbers of tanks irrigating over 200 acres.	* Average rainfall for 5 years ending 1889–90.
Kurnool	Márkápur	1,110	7	29·48
	Cumbum	1,044	6	
	Pattikonda	1,134	1	
	Rámallakót	834	1	
	Havinahadgalli	623	2	
Bellary	Bellary	985	† None	24·07
	Harpanahalli	592	7	
	Gooty	1,014	6	27·36
Anantapur ..	Penukonda	481	6	
	Anantapur	789	9	

* Taken from Appendix I, P. M. G., No. 904–I., dated 23rd November 1891.
† Four river channels in north-east corner.

3. On only a few of even the small number of such tanks can any considerable amount of earthwork be usefully done and the formation of new tanks may be said to be out of the question. There are not site available for large "two years ‡" tanks and it is only such tanks that in districts with so small and precarious a rainfall it would be advisable to construct, small tanks holding but a few months' supply would whenever the rainfall was more than usually scanty but add to the trouble and distress which they were intended to lessen, better that the ground which would be occupied by their beds and the lands which they would induce cultivators to turn into "wet" should grow dry crops which would often give some return when the rainfall would be insufficient to bring into ear a single rice plant. On his visit to the Ráyachóti taluk of the Cuddapah district last August, His Excellency the Governor noticed § the uselessness of such tanks in a time of need.

‡ Holding two years' supply.

§ See his reply to the address of the people of the Ráyachóti taluk.

Order—

Communicated to the Revenue Department.

Order—dated 22nd December 1891, Mis. No. 6547, Revenue.

Communicated to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

Resolution—dated 2nd January 1892, No. 1.

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is under an entire misapprehension in assuming that it is the belief of the Revenue authorities that irrigation works are to provide the chief, if not, the sole relief and famine work. These authorities have prepared estimates for miles and miles of roads and for numbers of other works in every district. All that is desired of the Public Works Department in the Irrigation branch is that its omission to maintain in its budgets the lists of works for each district required by section 27 of the Famine code, the execution of which in ordinary seasons would occupy at least four years, should at the earliest possible date be rectified and that it should now give its immediate attention to the preparation of these lists for the affected taluks in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur, and that in view of the almost certain necessity of providing employment for large bodies of labourers, it should be prepared at short notice to commence work on every irrigation work on which any considerable sum of money can with advantage be spent.

2. It is doubtless the case that in Bellary there are very few irrigation works, but in Kurnool the Commissioner has received from the Executive Engineer a list of works which can profitably be carried out and which will give employment to 10,000 labourers for three months. The list, the Commissioner believes, is by no means complete.

In the Sub-division of Cuddapah there are, the Commissioner understands, very few works under the Public Works Department, but in the Badvél taluk, where relief works are likely to be necessary, there is the Sagilér project, the suitability of which as a relief work should receive the earliest attention of the department. In the Anantapur district also the Commissioner has reason to believe that the Public Works Department can give considerable employment on existing irrigation works which are in need of repair. It is unnecessary for the Commissioner to point out that where works have to be commenced as test works in affected areas, it is extremely desirable that wherever possible the works should be under the control of the Public Works Department which is accustomed to the management and control of large gangs of workmen, rather than that they should be left to the control of an improvised establishment under the Revenue authorities as is generally the case if a road work is selected.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Copy to the Collectors concerned.

ORDER—dated 9th January 1892, No. 29, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Transferred to the Public Works Department, with the remark that the Board is justified in asking that the Department of Public Works should co-operate in endeavouring to provide work for the large numbers which are likely to come on relief, although it must of course be left to the Department of Public Works to select the works which can be profitably undertaken.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Public Works Department.
" the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

Exd. A. Aubert.

70 Copies.

P. W. CURRENT No. 271

Govt. of {1892} Madras.

REVENUE.

15360
16-1-92
1320 B
1-2-92

Issued.

Read. Rcpd. 11-1-92 *Encl.*

G.O., 9th January 1892, No. 29.

JANUARY.

Please attach this intercept.

Relief works.

Board's Proceedings expressing its views on the office-note from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation reporting on the number of — under "irrigation" in Bellary, Kurnool, Anantapur, transferred to the Public Works Department, with remarks.

Duplicate

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

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

READ—the following G.O., dated 22nd December 1891, Mis. No. 6547, Revenue:—

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Districts.	Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Numbers of tanks irrigating over 200 acres.	* Average rainfall for 5 years ending 1889-90.
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	Bellary	985	† None	
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Anantapur ..	Gooty	1,014	6	27·36
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* Taken from Appendix I, P. M. G., No. 904-I., dated 23rd November 1891.
† Four river channels in north-east corner.

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* Holding two years' supply.

site available for large "two years *" tanks and it is only such tanks that in districts with so small and precarious a rainfall it would be advisable to construct, small tanks holding but a few months' supply would whenever the rainfall was more than usually scanty but add to the trouble and distress which they were intended to lessen, better that the ground which would be occupied by their beds and the lands which they would induce cultivators to turn into "wet" should grow dry crops which would often give some return when the rainfall would be insufficient to bring into ear a single rice plant. On his visit to the Ráyachóti taluk of the Cuddapah district last August, His Excellency the Governor noticed † the uselessness of such tanks in a time of need.

† See his reply to the address of the people of the Ráyachóti taluk.

Order—

Communicated to the Revenue Department.

Order—dated 22nd December 1891, Mis. No. 6547, Revenue.

Communicated to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

RESOLUTION—dated 2nd January 1892, No. 1.

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation is under an entire misapprehension in assuming that it is the belief of the Revenue authorities that irrigation works are to provide the chief, if not, the sole relief and famine work. These authorities have prepared estimates for miles and miles of roads and for numbers of other works in every district. All that is desired of the Public Works Department in the Irrigation branch is that its omission to maintain in its budgets the lists of works for each district required by section 27 of the Famine code, the execution of which in ordinary seasons would occupy at least four years, should at the earliest possible date be rectified and that it should now give its immediate attention to the preparation of these lists for the affected taluks in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur, and that in view of the almost certain necessity of providing employment for large bodies of labourers, it should be prepared at short notice to commence work on every irrigation work on which any considerable sum of money can with advantage be spent.

2. It is doubtless the case that in Bellary there are very few irrigation works, but in Kurnool the Commissioner has received from the Executive Engineer a list of works which can profitably be carried out and which will give employment to 10,000 labourers for three months. The list, the Commissioner believes, is by no means complete.

In the Sub-division of Cuddapah there are, the Commissioner understands, very few works under the Public Works Department, but in the Badvél taluk, where relief works are likely to be necessary, there is the Sagilér project, the suitability of which as a relief work should receive the earliest attention of the department. In the Anantapur district also the Commissioner has reason to believe that the Public Works Department can give considerable employment on existing irrigation works which are in need of repair. It is unnecessary for the Commissioner to point out that where works have to be commenced as test works in affected areas, it is extremely desirable that wherever possible the works should be under the control of the Public Works Department which is accustomed to the management and control of large gangs of workmen, rather than that they should be left to the control of an improvised establishment under the Revenue authorities as is generally the case if a road work is selected.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Copy to the Collectors concerned.

Exd. W. H. French.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1892.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed January 7th.

Proceedings, 2nd January 1892, *No.* 1.

Expressing the Commissioner's views on the office note from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation reporting on the number of relief works under "irrigation" in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Anantapur.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement Land Records and agriculture) dated 2nd January 1892 No 1.

Copy attached

153/4

Order thereon 9 January 1892 No 29.

Transferred to the Public Works Department with the remark that the Board is justified in asking that the Department of Public Works should Cooperate in endeavouring to provide work for the large numbers which are likely to come on relief, although it must of course be left to the Department of Public Works to select the works which can be profitably undertaken.

(True extract)

C. Gelty
Secretary to Govt

To the P. W. D.
" the Com'r of Revenue Settlement

P. W. CURRENT No.

Govt. of {1892} Madras.

REVENUE.

To The Public Works Deptt.

Dated
Recd. } Encl.

~~Mis.~~ G.O., 9 January 1892, No. 29

SUBJECT.

Transferring to P.W.D. with remark B.P. expressing the Commissioner's views on the officials from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation reporting on the number of relief works under "irrigation" in Bellary, Kurnool and Anantapur.

Ord 981 Dy 19-12-91

No 153 Madras 16-12-91

Communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation

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(b)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 11th January 1892, No. 22 :—

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

Read—the following letter from E. C. JOHNSON, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Chatrapur, 8th December 1891, No. 1556-Ver. :—

Referring to Board's Proceedings, No. 621, dated the 1st October last, I have the honour to submit, herewith, a second supplemental list of famine relief works (Civil Agency) for 1891–92.

2. The total amount provided for in the list amounts to Rs. 17,68,582, which, with the amounts of the original and supplemental lists already submitted, aggregates Rs. 26,90,540, which includes Rs. 4,39,722 for works in the Agency tracts as noted in the margin.

	Rs.
The amount included in the first list	84,000
The amount included in the supplemental list	14,000
The amount included in the second supplemental list, that is, the present list	3,41,722
Total ...	4,39,722

3. The total population of the district (both in plains and hills) is, according to the last census, 1,893,813,* and the number of persons that can be fed for one year at an average rate of 2 annas per head per diem will be 58,971. The percentage, therefore, of the number likely to be fed to the total population of the district will come to 3·11. Excluding from consideration works in the Agency tracts, as also the population in those tracts. the percentage of the number likely to be fed to the total population (in the plains) will come to 3·09.

	Population.
* Plains	1,594,755
Agency	299,058
Total ...	1,893,813

4. Besides the works now provided for, there are now in progress the works enumerated in my letter, reference on current No. 701-Ver., dated 24th July 1891, printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 483, dated the 4th August last, which will accommodate a considerable number of people.

Read—the following letter from E. C. JOHNSON, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Chatrapur, 11th December 1891, No. 1556-Ver. :—

In continuation of my letter No. 1314-Ver., dated 8th instant, I have the honour to submit, herewith, an abstract (in the form prescribed in Board's Proceedings, dated the 8th October last, No. 640,) of the list of famine relief works submitted with my letter quoted above and the lists previously submitted for the current year.

Resolution—dated 11th January 1892, No. 22.

The second supplemental list of famine relief works received from the Collector of Ganjam will be submitted for the information of Government in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 4th August 1891, No. 483.

2. The cost of the works included in the supplemental list now received is Rs. 17,68,582, which, with the amounts shown in the lists already submitted, makes a total of Rs. 26,90,540 as shown in the following statement.

Taluks.	Proposed by the Revenue Department.								Proposed by Local Boards.							
	Rs. 5,000 and above.				Below Rs. 5,000.				Rs. 5,000 and above.				Below Rs. 5,000.			
	Original list.	First supplemental.	Second supplemental.	Total.	Original list.	First supplemental.	Second supplemental.	Total.	Original list.	First supplemental.	Second supplemental.	Total.	Original list.	First supplemental.	Second supplemental.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Berhampore	10,000	38,000	2,18,500	2,66,500	30,890	..	77,702	1,08,592	2,14,801	..	3,07,525	5,22,326	10,258	..	..	10,258
Goomsur	..	64,000	37,000	1,01,000	14,128	..	6,900	21,028	2,82,979	..	2,42,738	5,25,717	5,000	..	..	5,000
Chicacole	..	12,000	6,000	18,000	23,457	..	49,548	73,005	53,500	..	2,14,425	2,67,925	13,380	..	..	13,380
Parlákimedi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,160	..	2,35,372	2,59,532	13,980	..	..	13,980
Agency.																
Balliguda	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,772	22,772	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ramagiri	..	14,000	62,000	76,000	..	..	5,450	5,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Udayagiri	82,000	..	2,47,000	3,29,000	2,000	..	2,000	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parlákimedi	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	92,000	1,28,000	5,70,500	7,90,500	70,475	..	1,66,872	2,37,347	5,75,440	..	10,00,060	15,75,500	42,618	..	..	42,618

Taluks.	Proposed by Municipalities.								Total.				Amount for which estimates are ready.
	Rs. 5,000 and above.				Below Rs. 5,000.								
	Original list.	First supplemental.	Second supplemental.	Total.	Original list.	First supplemental.	Second supplemental.	Total.	Original list.	First supplemental.	Second supplemental.	Total.	
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Berhampore	..	..	25,000	25,000	9,400	..	..	9,400	2,75,349	38,000	6,28,727	9,42,076	2,18,961
Goomsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,02,107	64,000	2,86,638	6,52,745	1,32,039
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	3,600	..	3,900	7,500	93,937	12,000	2,73,873	3,79,810	30,168
Parlákimedi	..	..	..	..	425	..	2,250	2,675	38,565	..	2,37,622	2,76,187	25,565
Agency.													
Balliguda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,772	22,772	..
Ramagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,000	67,450	81,450	..
Udayagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84,000	..	2,49,000	3,33,000	..
Parlákimedi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	2,500	..
Total ..	..	..	25,000	25,000	13,425	..	6,150	19,575	7,93,958	1,28,000	17,68,582	26,90,540	4,06,733

The above sum would suffice to provide labour for 3·11 per cent. of the population according to the recent census, which was 1,893,813 including the Agency tracts. Besides these works, the Collector reports that there are a number of large professional agency works in progress in the district, such as the East Coast Railway and the Rushikulya project, which provide work for a considerable number of people.

3. Estimates are reported to be ready only for works to cost Rs. 4,06,733 out of the total of Rs. 26,90,540 provided for in the lists. The Collector is requested to arrange for the estimates of the other works being prepared as rapidly as possible.

4. The lists still need amplification so as to show a programme of Civil Agency works that would give employment to at least 5 per cent. of the population—the limit prescribed by Government. It is not quite clear whether the lists provide for the repair of all existing major and minor irrigation works for which repairs are necessary. The Collector is requested to state whether this is the case. If it is not the case, a revised list should be forwarded at an early date giving this information for all taluks in which there is a possibility that work may have to be provided in the current year for the relief of distress. The provision now made for the repairs of minor irrigation works might well be amplified, and in Chicacole and Goomsur is inadequate.

5. The Board also observes that the proposals of the Revenue Department include several new projects costing more than Rs. 10,000 in each case. In some cases the projects are estimated to cost as much as Rs. 35,000. It is not stated whether these works have been examined by the Public Works Department and whether detailed estimates are being prepared.

The inclusion of annual maintenance grants under the Local Board's works seems also objectionable. The Collector will be requested to reconsider his proposals and to submit a complete revised list.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with detailed list in original.

Copy to the Collector of Ganjam.

ORDER—dated 22nd January 1892, No. 73, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Board's instructions are approved.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Local and Municipal Department.

Exd. A. Aubert.

75 Copies.

Govt. of {1892} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 22nd January 1892, No. 73.

Bch 268 & 29-1-92

JANUARY.

Famine relief works.

The instructions issued by the Board of Revenue on the second supplemental list of — received from the Collector of Ganjam, approved.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

FORM C.

Circular No. 12-C of 1876—S. O. No. 8-A.

Particulars of works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept under G.Os., Nos. 524 I. and 501 I., dated 26th November 1877 and 17th June 1878, respectively.

SARADA AND VARAHA RIVERS.

Number.	Names of Component Works.	Right or Left Bank.	Mileage. Miles.	Mileage. Chains.	Remarks.
	SARADA RIVER. No. 1-A. GODARY ANICUT.				
1	Godary anicut	...	...	...	
2	Under sluice	...	...	...	
3	Kristnamaraju channel	...	0 to 4	0 to 60	
4	Head sluice	...	...	...	
5	Kasba channel	R. B.	...	68	Irrigates lands of the Kasimkót estate.
6	Loose stone dam	...	...	69	
7	Drainage channel	L. B.	1	12	
8	Do.	L. B.	1	35	
9	Drainage channel of Arvapallem	R. B.	1	57	Irrigates lands of the Anakápalle estate.
10	Drainage channel	L. B.	2	21	
11	Do.	L. B.	2	28	
12	**Chintamanu calingulah (Purudugedda).**	**R. B.**	**2**	**48**	
13	Pippicolam calingulah	L B.	2	54	
14	Mungapaka bridge	...	2	55	
15	Locherla Meraka Mathumoo	R. B.	2	56	Irrigate lands of the Anakápalle estate.
16	Do. Pallapoo channel	R. B.	2	71	
17	Head sluice of Pata channel	R. B.	3	11	
18	Kobbirymanu channel	R. B.	3	13	From Anakápalle ava of the Anakápalle estate.
19	Iavary channel	R. B.	3	32	Irrigates lands of the Anakápalle estate.

Particulars of works, &c.—SARADA AND VARAHA RIVERS—*cont.*

Number.	Names of Component Works.	Right or Left Bank.	Mileage. Miles.	Mileage. Chains.	Remarks.
	SARADA RIVER—*cont.*				
	No. 1-A. GODARY ANICUT—*cont.*				
20	Tummadigaroovoo channel	L. B.	3	36	
21	Pata channel	R. B.	3	40	Irrigate lands of the Anakápalle estate.
22	Dibbadigaruvu channel	L. B.	3	41	
23	Pata Kattu	R. B.	3	43	
24	Surplus channel	L. B.	3	47	Irrigate lands of the Anakápalle estate.
25	Do.	R. B.	3	47·50	
26	Supply channel	L. B.	...	...	
27	Sluice for Vasana calva	R. B.	4	14	
28	Supply channel	L. B.	...	...	
29	**Sluice for Sytan channel**	**R. B.**	**4**	**37**	
30	Kondakerla Ava	R. B.	4	60	
	Aravapalem Calingulah.				
12	**Chintamanu calingulah (Purudugedda).**	**R. B.**	**2**	**48**	
31	Pippalem calingulah surplus channel	R. B.	...	2	
32	Surplus channel	R. B.	...	15·50	
33	Do.	R. B.	...	22·75	
34	Do.	R. B.	...	32·75	
35	Calingulah	R. B.	1	14·50	
36	Supply channel	L. B.	1	46·33	
37	Do.	R. B.	1	62·75	
38	Do.	R. B.	1	62·75	
39	Do.	R. B.	1	63·75	
40	Do.	R. B.	1	70	
41	Do.	R. B.	1	75·50	
42	Do.	L. B.	2	5·50	
29	**Sluice for Sytan channel**	**R. B.**	**4**	**37**	
43	Temporary sluice and supply channel ...	R. B.	...	1	
44	Do. do.	R. B.	...	6	
45	Supply channel	R. B.	...	6·50	
46	Do.	L. B.	...	12·50	
47	Do.	L. B.	...	18	

Particulars of works, &c.—SARADA AND VARAHA RIVERS—*cont.*

Number.	Names of Component Works.	Right or Left Bank.	Mileage. Miles.	Mileage. Chains.	Remarks.
	SARADA RIVER—*cont.*				
	No. 1-A. GODARY ANICUT—*cont.*				
48	Supply channel	L. B.	...	23	
49	Do.	L. B.	...	26·50	
50	Bridge—Pudimadaka branch road	...	...	30	
51	Temporary sluice	L. B.	...	42·50	
52	Supply channel	R. B.	...	53·50	
53	Do.	R. B.	...	59·75	
54	Do.	R. B.	...	66·33	
55	Do.	L. B.	...	69·50	
	No. 1-B. MAMIDIVADA ANICUT.				
1	Mamidivada anicut	...	...	...	
2	Under sluice	...	...	...	
3	Head sluice	...	0 to 4	0 to 40	Falls into Suridugedda.
4	Babakhanudu channel	...	...	56·25	
5	Palmyra aqueduct	L. B.	...	**57**	
6	**Chintala channel**	...	1	34·50	Right and left of main channel.
7	Siripuram division sluices and channel	R. B.	2	2·75	
8	Mamidivada proprietor's channel	L. B.	2	42·75	
9	Surplus channel	L. B.	3	69	
10	Supply channel	L. B.	...	**57**	
6	**Chintala channel**	...	...	32	
11	Rough stone dam	R. B.	...	70	
12	Surplus channel				
	No. 1-C. DIMILI ANICUT.				
1	Dimili anicut	...	...	...	
2	Under sluice	...	...	0·75	
3	Dimili main channel	...	0 to 1	0 to 72	
4	Head sluice	...	...	...	1 mile and 30 chains long.
5	Doddinala channel	R. B.	...	59	1 mile and 8 do.
6	Vakadonka channel	R. B.	1	27	
7	Thamaracherla head sluice	R. B.	...	0·75	

Particulars of works, &c.—SARADA AND VARAHA RIVERS—*cont.*

Number.	Names of Component Works.	Right or Left Bank.	Mileage. Miles.	Mileage. Chains.	Remarks.
	SARADA RIVER—*cont.*				
	No. 1-C. DIMILI ANICUT—*cont.*				
8	Thamaracherla main channel	...	0 to 1	0 to 37	
9	Kanchipudy channel of Dimili	L. B.	...	55·25	57 chains long.
10	Ravimanu Doddi channel of Thamaracherla and Dimili.	L. B.	...	70·25	39 do.
11	Kotha channel of Thamaracherla	L. B.	1	78	60 do.
	No. 1-D. KATTUBOLU ANICUT.				
1	Kattubolu anicut	...	...	...	
2	Head sluice	R. B.	...	9	
3	Kattubolu main channel	...	0 to 2	0 to 20	
4	Murakada channel	L. B.	...	18	2 miles and 18 chains long.
5	Goonala channel	R. B.	...	30·25	45 chains long.
6	Badethamanugedda rough stone calingulah ...	R. B.	...	52	
7	Patu channel	L. B.	...	69·50	1 mile and 5 chains long.
	No. 1-E. KUMMARAPILLY ANICUT.				
1	Kummarapilly anicut	...	...	...	
2	Under sluice	...	...	...	
3	Main channel (Kummarapilly)	...	0 to 1	0 to 27	
4	Head sluice	...	...	3·20	
5	Kada channel of Murakada	R. B.	...	24·50	77·33 chains long.
6	Do. of Kummarapilly	R. B.	...	46·50	76·33 do.
7	Nadimy channel of do.	R. B.	...	60	62·67 do.
8	Temporary sluice	R. B.	1	1	
9	Mamidimanu channel	R. B.	1	2	1 mile and 10 chains long.
	No. 1-F. MARRIPALLEM ANICUT.				
1	Marripallem anicut	...	...	...	
2	Under sluice	...	...	...	
3	Head sluice	...	...	...	
4	Kristamma channel	...	0 to 2	0 to 12·50	

Particulars of works, &c.—SARADA AND VARAHA RIVERS—*cont.*

Number.	Names of Component Works.	Right or Left Bank.	Mileage. Miles.	Mileage. Chains.	Remarks.
	SARADA RIVER—*cont.*				
	No. 1-F. MARRIPALLEM ANICUT—*cont.*				
5	Razala Agraharam Joddapolem channel ...	L. B.	1	3	52 chains long.
6	Nadimi channel of Rajala Agraharam ...	L. B.	1	32·67	60·50 do.
7	Donkala channel	L. B.	1	43	27 do.
8	Naddimetta channel	L. B.	1	52·50	36·50 do.
	No. 1-G. CONDI ANICUT.				
1	Condi anicut	...	...	...	
2	Under sluice	...	...	...	
3	Head sluice	...	...	...	
4	Condi channel	...	...	...	
5	Masonry sluice	...	1	25	
6	Therupalli Venkamma tank	...	...	...	
7	Kristnasagaram tank of Thamaracherla ...	...	...	...	
	Temporary sluice	...	1	64·55	
	Masonry calingulah	...	1	77·33	
	Do. sluice	...	1	79·50	
	Old masonry sluice	...	2	1	
	End of tank	...	3	2	
	VARAHA RIVER.				
	No. 2-A. GUBBADA ANICUT.				
1	Gubbada anicut	...	...	...	
2	Under sluice	...	...	...	
3	Head sluice	...	...	1·75	
4	Gubbada main channel	...	0 to 2	0 to 69	
5	Temporary sluice	R. B.	...	4·75	
6	Retaining wall	R. B.	...	5	
7	Surplus weir	R. B.	...	11·11	
8	Scouring sluice	R. B.	...	20·56	
9	Sluice	R. B.	...	24·67	
10	Do.	R. B.	...	35·33	
11	Scouring sluice	R. B.	...	45·75	

Particulars of works, &c.—SARADA AND VARAHA RIVERS—*cont.*

Number.	Names of Component Works.	Right or Left Bank.	Mileage. Miles.	Mileage. Chains.	Remarks.
	VARAHA RIVER—*cont.*				
	No. 2-A. GUBBADA ANICUT—*cont.*				
12	Drainage channel	L. B.	...	57·67	
13	Sluice (temporary)	R. B.	...	59	
14	Temporary sluice	L. B.	...	67·50	
15	Venkamma bunda	R. B.	...	73·62	
16	Masonry sluice	R. B.	1	49·44	
17	Do.	R. B.	1	51·75	
18	Do.	R. B.	1	54·75	
19	Do.	R. B.	1	55·50	
20	Do.	R. B.	1	58	
21	Do.	R. B.	1	66·50	
22	Do.	R. B.	2	11·33	
23	Do.	R. B.	2	14·67	
24	Do.	R. B.	2	17·75	
25	Do.	R. B.	2	25	
26	Do.	R. B.	2	38·83	
27	Do.	R. B.	2	47·25	
28	Bridge of one arch	R. B.	2	64	
29	Three vents division sluice	2		69	
30	Balighattam branch channel	R. B.	...	...	
31	Culvert Golugondah branch road, 2nd mile ...	...	...	62·50	
32	A small channel and a temporary dam ..	L. B	...	77·33	
33	Do. do.	L. B.	1	10·67	
34	One tunnel across the channel		1	26·33	
35	Gedda from Narsipatam big tank joins the channel.	L. B.	2	39	
36	A channel to Bayapureddypallem tank ...	R. B.	...	60·33	
37	Branch channel	L. B.	...	35·33	
	End of the channel		5	3·67	
38	Lakshmipuram branch channel			...	A continuation of the main channel.
39	Branch channel	R. B.	...	0·75	
40	Temporary dam	...	...	1·50	

Particulars of works, &c.—SARADA AND VARAHA RIVERS—*cont.*

Number.	Names of Component Works.	Right or Left Bank.	Mileage. Miles.	Mileage. Chains.	Remarks.
	VARAHA RIVER—*cont.*				
	No. 2-A. GUBBADA ANICUT—*cont.*				
41	Dony channel	...	...	36·33	Crosses Lakshmipuram channel.
42	Two channels, right and left, and temporary dam.	...	...	43·50	
43	Masonry sluice	L. B.	...	44·67	
44	Dony channel	...	1	2·33	Do. do.
	End of the channel	...	1	55·50	
45	Narsipatam branch channel	R. B.	...	...	Right bank of Gubbada main channel.
46	Temporary sluice	R. B.	...	12·75	
47	Do.	L. B.	...	14	
48	Two vents division sluices	...	...	33·75	
49	Meraka channel	R. B.	...	33·75	
50	Sluice	R. B.	...	37·33	
51	Channel	R. B.	...	37·33	
52	Temporary dam	L. B.	...	37·33	
53	Branch channel	R. B.	...	49	
54	Dony channel across this	...	...	64	
55	Sluice	R. B.	1	6	
56	Branch channel	L. B.	1	14·33	
57	Do.	R. B.	1	16·67	
58	Narsipatam dry tank	...	1	26	
	Masonry sluice	...	1	31·40	
	Do.	...	1	34·20	
	Calingulah with a sluice	...	1	52·67	
	End of the tank	...	1	67	
	No. 2-B. DUGGADA ANICUT.				
1	Duggada anicut	...	...	...	
2	Under sluice	...	...	...	
3	Duggada (main channel)	...	0 to 5	0 to 36·33	
4	Head sluice	...	...	...	
5	Inlet	R. B.	...	18	
6	Do.	R. B.	...	65	

Particulars of works, &c.—SARADA AND VARAHA RIVERS—*cont.*

Number.	Names of Component Works.	Right or Left Bank.	Mileage. Miles.	Mileage. Chains.	Remarks.
	VARAHA RIVER—*cont.*				
	No. 2-B. DUGGADA ANICUT—*cont.*				
7	Pot sluice	L. B.	2	48·20	
8	Inlet	R. B.	2	73·33	
9	Supply channel of Ramasagaram tank ...	R. B.	2	79·33	
10	**Supply channel to Amudalakhandy tank.**	**L. B.**	**3**	**21·33**	
11	**Ramasagaram tank ... ...**	**R. B.**	**3**	**25·75**	
12	Inlet	R. B.	3	29 75	
13	Do.	R. B.	3	47·67	
14	Private tank	L. B.	3	70·67	
15	Inlet	R. B.	3	74·20	
16	**Supply channel of Jallur Nagannah tank.**	**R. B.**	**4**	**26**	
17	**Supply channel to Thutibunda tank ...**	**L. B.**	**4**	**50·50**	
18	Sluice (masonry)	R. B.	4	59·75	Polavaram branch road crosses.
19	Branch channel	R. B.	5	5·75	
20	Supply channel to Rallakhandy tank ...	L. B.	5	19·33	
	Western end of tank	...	5	51·50	
	Surplus calingulah	...	5	51·67	
	Irrigation sluice No. I	...	5	63·90	
	Do. „ II		6	5·67	
21	Sunkapuru tank	...	6	40·67	
22	Tank ends	...	6	22·50	
10	**Supply channel to Amudalakhandy tank.**	**L. B.**	**3**	**21·33**	
	Southern end of tank	...	...	24	
	Temporary sluice	...	...	25	
	Irrigation sluice	...	...	36·75	
	Northern end of tank	...	...	39·50	
11	**Ramasagaram tank ... ...**	**R. B.**	**3**	**25·75**	
	Temporary sluice	...	...	7·75	
	Irrigation sluice	...	...	21·33	
	Southern end of tank	...	...	24·20	

Particulars of works, &c.—SARADA AND VARAHA RIVERS—*cont.*

Number.	Names of Component Works.	Right or Left Bank.	Mileage. Miles.	Mileage. Chains.	Remarks.
	VARAHA RIVER—*cont.*				
	No. 2-B. DUGGADA ANICUT—*cont.*				
16	**Supply channel of Jallur Nagannah tank.**	**R. B.**	**4**	**26**	
	Western end of tank	...	...	7·67	
	Irrigation sluice	...	...	26·33	
	Southern end of tank	...	...	35·67	
17	**Supply channel to Thutibunda ...**	**L. B.**	**4**	**50·50**	
	Tunnel	...	...	6·33	
	Southern end of tank	...	...	14·20	
	Irrigation sluice	...	...	21·75	
	Temporary sluice	...	...	32·67	
	Southern end of tank	...	...	40·50	
23	Rallakhandy tank	L. B.	6	22·50	
	Temporary sluice	...	...	0·20	
	Do.	...	...	1	
	Irrigation sluice	...	...	9	
	Western end of tank	...	...	17	
	No. 2-C. PULLAPARTHY ANICUT.				
1	Pullaparthy Anicut	...	...	...	
2	Darlapudy proprietor's opening	...	...	...	
3	Under sluice	...	...	...	
4	Head sluice to Pullaparthy channel	...	...	...	
5	Pullaparthy main channel	...	0 to 5	0 to 67·50	
6	Surplus sluice	R. B.	1	5	
7	Aqueduct of Koppaka Mokhasadar	...	1	47	
8	Dony channel of do.	...	1	69	
9	Do. do.	...	2	1·25	
10	**Regulating sluice at the head of Bayyavaram channel.**	**L. B.**	**2**	**9·33**	
11	**Regulating sluice at the head of Pandity channel of Lakkavaram.**	**L B.**	**2**	**34·50**	

Particulars of works, &c.—SARADA AND VARAHA RIVERS—*cont.*

Number.	Names of Component Works.	Right or Left Bank.	Mileage. Miles.	Mileage. Chains.	Remarks.
	VARAHA RIVER—*cont.*				
	No. 2-C. PULLAPARTHY ANICUT—*cont.*				
12	**Regulating sluice at the head of Thotaravadi channel.**	**R. B.**	**2**	**51**	
13	Regulating sluice at the head of Nadimy channel.	R. B.	3	26·33	
14	Sluice	R. B.	3	70·33	
15	Tunnel	...	4	0·33	Trunk road crosses channel.
16	Regulating sluice at the head of Mirasy channel of Pullaparthy and Kistnapuram.	L. B.	4	9	
17	Ura tank of Pullaparthy	...	4	41	
	Sluice	...	4	48	
	Do.	...	4	57	
	Do.	...	5	8·50	
	Calingulah	...	5	10	
18	Billakumarapu river channel	...	5	16	Crosses main channel.
19	End of the channel	...	5	67·50	
	Ummady tank	...	5	73	
	Calingulah	...	6	0·80	
	Sluice	...	6	45	
	End of Ummady tank	...	6	76·67	
10	**Regulating sluice at the head of Bayavaram channel.**	**L. B.**	**2**	9·33	
20	Revady channel	R. B.	...	16·67	
21	Kotta channel	R. B.	...	22·33	
	Temporary dam at the head of Kotta channel.	...	...	...	
22	Mulagalapilly channel	R. B.	...	27·33	
	End of the channel	...	...	11·33	
23	Baduva channel	R. B.	...	9·50	
	End of the channel	...	...	78	
11	**Regulating sluice at the head of Panditty channel of Lakkavaram.**	**L. B.**	**2**	**34·50**	
24	Lakkavaram channel	L. B.	...	...	
25	Tunnel	...	1	46·20	Trunk road crosses.
	End of channel	...	1	46·37	

Particulars of works, &c.—SARADA AND VARAHA RIVERS—*cont.*

Number.	Names of Component Works.	Right or Left Bank.	Mileage. Miles.	Mileage. Chains.	Remarks.
	VARAHA RIVER—*cont.*				
	No. 2-C. PULLAPARTHY ANICUT—*cont.*				
12	**Regulating sluice at the head of Thotaravadi channel.**	**R. B.**	**2**	**51**	
26	Dharmavaram channel	R. B.	...	11·75	
27	Thokapallem channel	R. B.	...	60·50	
28	Tunnel	...	...	77	Road crosses Thotaravadi channel.
	End of the channel	...	1	33·14	

(Signed) J. D. GRANT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

26th February 1890.

P.W. 5-1 85-8/52

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

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

READ—the following letter from the Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 5th January 1892, R.P.R. No. 11 :—

FORTNIGHTLY NARRATIVE.

(*Fortnight ending from 20th December to 31st December* 1891, *Bellary District.*)

STATE OF COUNTRY—*Crops.*—Mungari almost wholly harvested with various outturns. The estimated outturn in red and mixed soils ranges from 2 to 6 annas. In black soils mungari is almost a failure. Pulses are still being harvested. Castor plant growth very meagre. Yield does not exceed one anna in parts.

Hingari is doomed to failure except in a few isolated cases, and even then the yield will not exceed 4 annas. In many places white cholum and cotton have either already withered or are withering and are being grazed or removed for fodder. Reports from several taluks show that this is the sole use to which these two crops can be put. Crops under well lands are doing well. Crops under large tanks are doing well, but the result of crops under small tanks will not be up to the average. Crops under channels are in a fair condition.

Fodder.—Prohibitive prices still rule. Stock of fodder with the ryots is very little. Dry grass is largely imported from Sandúr and other hill forests. Use of prickly-pear as fodder is also resorted to in some places. There is a demand on the part of the ryots to throw open the reserves for grazing.

Water-supply is failing in Kúdligi and in parts of Harpanahalli, Hadagalli and Adóni. No real scarcity anywhere else, though the supply is everywhere less than usual for drinking purposes. In the case of cattle the difficulty of procuring water is more keenly felt.

Agricultural operations.—In the case of wet lands under channels and wells, various operations are in progress and in dry lands nuth grass is being removed here and there. In nearly all cases, however, the work is being performed by the members of the cultivators' families and not by paid labour.

Cattle.—Foot and mouth disease in Hospet. No disease anywhere else. Their general condition is miserable except in the case of domestic cattle and cattle used for ploughing. Both these and cattle reared for sale are brought to market in large numbers and are sold at one-eighth to one-fourth of their normal price. During the last week in Adóni cattle fetched a slightly better price owing to dealers coming in from the Nizam's dominions and running up the price against the local butchers who had hitherto had matters pretty much as they liked.

The prices of skins have fallen considerably in Bellary and Hospet probably owing to the large numbers put upon the market. It is probable that the loss of cattle in black cotton soil districts will be very great before the next sowing season sets in, in spite of any amount of taccavi loans that may be granted.

General Remarks.—I hope that Government will sanction the extra hands applied for for assisting Tahsildars in the matter of applications for loans for digging wells and for fodder. The present staff cannot deal with it, and the Head Assistant Collector especially is crying out for help in this direction. The Divisional officers think that there are still large stocks of hoarded grain in villages, and that in most places labour is still available though few regular agricultural operations are being carried on. A number of ryots are having their fields deep-hoed, as they get the work done cheaply in these hard times owing to the laborers' demand for work.

The Head Assistant Collector, on personal inspection, reports more favorably of his division, and I am satisfied that generally there is no need yet for opening works in the south and west, though the need may arise and probably will before long. So far I must admit that Mr. Clogstoun's estimate was better than mine. But there can be no doubt of the need at the places where road works have been opened in Bellary, Alúr and Adóni. The road work at Bommanahall in south of Bellary was attracting many distressed persons and I regret its abandonment. The Public Works Department wroks at Kanekal are too far south and appear not to be resorted to except by a few weavers in great distress. I would recommend that they be closed and opened later on were it not that the work affords relief to these people, who, though few in number, are so hard pressed that they persevere in working on, though against all the disadvantages of blistered hands and strained muscles, for the very small wage we give knowing that their condition will become critical if they do not do so. I request orders. The work is good and remunerative work, and the numbers will undoubtedly increase by and bye. The same may be said about the Daroji works. Only those really in distress, and these were few in number, stuck to the unlovely work of clearing prickly-pear. This will soon be done, and I have proposed to the Superintending Engineer to go on with the silt clearances in the Daroji tank channels. Shall I do so for the benefit of the few in real distress, or wait till later when the numbers in real distress will be largely increased? If the latter course is resolved on, I am afraid that those *now* employed will have suffered by that time so severely as to be unable to turn out good work and that they will be thrown on the State for gratuitous and unremunerative relief in kitchens. Distress in Alúr, Adóni and Bellary is deepening and the numbers on the works are increasing.

Condition of People—*On works.*—I saw a few bad cases on the Chippagiri works but not many. Mostly the coolies are in good strong health. At the Bommanahall works the proportion of weakly and debilitated persons was comparatively large. I have alluded to this before. I shall be able to give personal estimate of the Nandavaram works in my next report. The Divisional officer and Tahsildar both speak rather badly of the state of the people.

In villages.—The reports show that things are getting worse in the villages generally, though the Head Assistant Collector, as already stated, reports more favorably than I expected.

No sensible change. Many dependent on agricultural labour are without employment. Their earnings are too small for two meals a day. Gratuitous relief in the shape of grain is afforded in Ráyadrug and Hirehal by private subscription to weavers and others.

Mortality.—The death of one cooly from fever is reported from the Nandavaram road work.

Sickness.—Health good except two villages in Adóni taluk where there were six attacks of cholera but none proved fatal. Fever prevalent in Hospet and on the road work at Nandavaram.

Remarks.—One of our present difficulties is with the case of the weavers. They have been generally warned that they must go on the works and that no gratuitous relief will be given; but they have a great distaste, born of want of experience, for hard manual labour. This is very natural. To put these men all at once on to tank or road works is like putting a batch of starving Whitechapel tailors to the work of navvies. They have no aptitude for it. Doubtless those who stick to it will find that the work gets easier as their muscles get harder, but at present there are loud complaints from those on the works, and I have seen one or two pitiable cases of old and sickly men, weavers, trying their prentice hands at stone-breaking, with soft hands and flacid muscles, hurting themselves and blistering their fingers and thoroughly tired out with the first two hours' work. They came on the works weak and pulled down and have no strength for it. The weavers that are holding back are getting daily into worse condition in some parts and I am afraid they will greatly suffer. They will try to hold on till they are too emaciated to be of any use at all on the works and possibly some lives will be lost amongst them.

I can at present do nothing for them however but try to induce them to go on the works, for the time has not yet arrived for the opening of any kitchens in or near villages, and my endeavour is to obviate altogether the necessity for village kitchens by inducing *all* distressed persons to go to the works and in time opening kitchens there (and there only) for the very young and very old. If this could be carried out it would save immense cost to the State, but the difficulty here is the question of these weavers. I should be glad if I might be favored with instructions for guidance. I may mention that I received a startling report from the Civil Apothecary at Ráyadrug as to the condition of the weavers there, but I have reason to think it exaggerated.

Relief Measures—*Works.*—Road work at Nandavaram in Adóni taluk; number of coolies on the 1st of January, 2,186.

Road work at Chippagiri, Alúr taluk; number of coolies on the 3rd, 1,816.

Road work at Tekkalakota, Bellary taluk; number of coolies on 1st January, 228.

Clearance of prickly-pear on Daroji tank, Hospet taluk; number of coolies on 2nd January, 636.

Tank work at Kanekal in Ráyadrug taluk; number of coolies not known. Officers in charge have been directed to send daily post-cards showing the numbers daily on the works:—

Poor-houses	None.
Village relief	One.
Cases of death	

Remarks.—I have already reported on my system of apportionment of tasks and the policy I have advocated and have adopted, pending sanction, of making the professional Executive officers responsible for fixing the task for each gang daily taking into consideration such matters as lead and lift. I am satisfied that no other course is possible and it is the easiest to work and the fairest. I beg to refer to my famine slip No. 22. With the introduction of this policy the coolies have returned to work and are receiving a fair wage, generally up to third-class rate and seldom above it. It is found practically that they cannot work up to the scale laid down at page 61 of the Famine Code in the matter of stone-breaking Gangs have been watched and kept actively at work and the present scale has been fixed by my professional adviser, the Local Fund Engineer, in consonance with the results obtained. The Superintending Engineer recommends precisely the same system. With reference to this I enclose translation of report by the Tahsildar of Bellary regarding what took place at the Tekkalakota work on the Bellary-Sirugappa road.

The Local Fund Engineer tells me that the metal now at road side at Chippagiri is some of the best he ever saw and far better than what he generally gets from contractors. The stacking is regular and properly placed. The gravel is excellent.

I think therefore that the work done is good work and I hope that the cost will be found moderate. I have asked Mr. McInerny to give me a comparative estimate of cost and value of materials collected by contract labour and by our present famine labour and shall report the result.

It was reported to me at Chippagiri that No. 9 gang had been cheating by putting large stones into their metal stack. I found this true and I promptly dismissed the head cooly, made the whole gang give up their tools, disbanded them and told them I should not allow them to return to the works for a week. They all left for their village and seemed properly ashamed of themselves. I had this treatment of them tom-tommed all along the line of gangs and I think it will have good effect.

GRAIN SUPPLY—*Private trade, &c.*—Active and sufficient.

Imports—Large quantities are imported by rail.

Stocks.—Believed to be large in most villages, but a good deal was exported to the south earlier in last year.

Markets—

Taluks.	Rice.	White cholum.	Yellow cholum.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	Rising at	Falling at	Stationary at
Bellary	8·64	13·39	13·91	14·07	12·22	..	Bellary.	..
Ráyadrug	8·10	13·39	13·91	14·55	..	..	Ráyadrug.	..
Hospet	7·56	13·39	13·91	15·52	13·30	Hospet.	..	..
Kúdligi	7·56	..	15·45	15·52	..	..	Kúdligi.	..
Hadagalli	7·56	..	13·39	15·52	..	Hadagalli.	..	..
Harpanahalli	7·56	..	14·42	17·46	..	Harpanahalli.	..	..
Alúr	8·10	12·36	13·39	..	..	..	Alúr.	..
Adóni	8·64	13·91	14·42	..	12·35	..	Adóni.	..

REMARKS.—Actual figures for 31st December not being available, figures of 2nd January are entered.

PLACES VISITED—*By the Collector.*—23rd December, Petah Budehal, Ibrampur, Burinaikanahalli, Yettan Budehal in Bellary taluk, and Bommanahall and Untakal in Ráyadrug taluk; 29th December, Cheppagiri in Alúr taluk; 3rd January, Kosigi, Basavakod, Chintakunta, Pallipad, Sunkesvari, Tinmiapur, Chilkaladona and Nandavaram, all in Adóni taluk.

By Head Assistant Collector.—Hadagalli, Holagondi, Itigi, Kogali, Malvi, Chintrapalli, Anekal, Bylahal, Kattimardi, Hagaribommanahalli, Madoor, Kosakeri, Upparagatti, Hausi, Heré Heggadahal, Kúdligi and Amaradevaragudda.

By Deputy Collector, Adóni.—Chippagiri and Nandavaram.

By Deputy Collector, Bellary.—Havinahal, Konchiganur, Gundiganoor, Sindigeri, Sanwaspuram, Dasapur, Siddarampur, Sirigeri, Ráyadrug, Badanhal and Kallyan.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From M.R.Ry. M. V. CHALLAPATHY NAIDU, Tahsildar of Bellary, to the Collector of Bellary, dated 29th December 1891, No. 4121.

With reference to your order No. 5633, dated 24th December 1891, I beg to report as follows.

In accordance with your orders road work at Tekkalakota was started on the morning of the 26th. Local Fund overseer was present. Local Fund supervisor also came the same day noon. Several coolies came to the spot, made inquiries as to the number of persons constituting the gang, the task allotted and the wages to be paid, and most of them went away without coming on the works. Finally, 28 men, 79 women and 22 children offered themselves to come on works. I and the overseer formed 18 men, 54 women and 16 children into a gang and the remaining 10 men, 25 women and 6 children into a separate half gang (short of one woman cooly). The work of breaking stones into metal was commenced on the 27th milestone south of Tekkalakota. Myself and the Local Fund overseer were present till 12 o'clock exacting

work from them. Again we went with the supervisor at 3 o'clock and stayed on the same duty till 6-30 P.M. and got the work done. The full gang turned out 120 cubic feet and the half gang 62 cubic feet. On calculating the wages in the 3rd class, it was 6 pies to a man, 5 pies to a woman and 3 pies to a child. The total sum earned by the full gang is:—

	Rate. RS. A. P.	Amount. RS. A. P.
Men, 18	0 0 6	0 9 0
Women, 54	0 0 5	1 6 6
Children, 16	0 0 3	0 4 0
Total ...		2 3 6

The price of 120 cubic feet of metal (the outturn in the present case) is Rs. 3–5–3 calculated at the rate given in the Local Fund schedule of rates which is Rs. 2–12–5 for 100 cubic feet. Thus it will be seen that the famine rate is heavier than Local Fund rate of wages. The rate of wage for the other half gang also is the same. Calculated as noted above, this half gang has to be paid Rs. 1–0–11 for an outturn of 62 cubic feet, while the price of the same at Local Fund schedule of rates is Rs. 1–11–5.

On the second day although we took great pains, one man and two women came in addition and four men, four women and a child who came on the first day absented themselves on the second day.

On making inquiries as to why the coolies do not freely come, it came to light that those who went to other places in search of livelihood did not return and that they would return on learning the rate of wage earned by those who enlisted themselves on the work, and that Tekkalakota being a village where the crops yielded something, a greater number of coolies did not come. I stopped there two days and returned. Local Fund overseer and supervisor stay there.

The work turned out next day by the full gang was 135 cubic feet instead of the allotted task of 284 cubic feet, and that by the half gang was 81 instead of 171 cubic feet, and thus the wages earned by them are, each man 8 pies, each woman 6 pies, and each child 4 pies. Thus it will be seen that the rates are too low. It appears to me that a great number of coolies will come on works from black-soil villages of the eastern part of the taluk if instead of starting the work at Tekkalakota, it be started at the 18th mile near Sanaspuram northwards and on the 10th milestone northwards near Koloor.

RESOLUTION—dated 13th January 1892, No. 26.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. No change occurred in the agricultural prospects during the fortnight and the almost entire failure of the later crops is confirmed. The scarcity of fodder is becoming more intensified and cattle are being parted with at exceedingly low prices, because their owners are unable to support them. Their general condition is very bad, and it is to be feared that great mortality must occur amongst them before the next monsoon. In the eastern taluks of Bellary, where the scarcity of fodder is greatest, but few breeding cattle are kept. The Collector's application for additional Revenue Inspectors to make inquiries into applications for loans will be disposed of on receipt of information twice called for as to the number of applications pending in each taluk.

3. Prices fell slightly during the fortnight, but the following statement shows how large the recent rise has been. The average price of cholum is now at the scarcity rate for the district and is above it at several stations, the average being reduced by the comparative cheapness of the grain at Adóni, Kúdligi and Harpanahalli. As shown on the margin, the price of this grain is still much below that ruling during October 1876, whilst it is only about half the price for December that year. Large imports of grain are being made by rail and it is believed that large local stocks exist.

Month.	Cholum, seers per rupee in 1876.	1877.	1891.
July	22·0	5·8	26·4
August	20·9	5·6	26·1
September	16·2	6·1	22·7
October	10·2	8·7	21·9
November	7·1	10·9	17·1
December	7·4	11·4	14·2

Stations.	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.									
	Rice, 2nd sort.					Cholum.				
	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January 1892.	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January 1892.
	October.	November.	December.			October.	November.	December.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Adóni	9·72	9·18	8·64	12·40	8·6	19·06	15·71	13·90	32·04	14·1
Alúr	10·26	9·45	8·21	13·25	8·10	22·02	18·56	13·27	30·90	12·9
Bellary	9·72	9·24	8·64	13·58	8·6	20·86	16·74	13·68	31·11	13·6
Ráyadrug	11·61	10·26	7·83	15·39	8·1	21·63	17·77	13·39	32·87	13·6
Hospet	9·72	8·64	7·56	11·79	7·6	24·20	16·74	13·90	30·04	13·6
Kúdligi	9·45	8·64	7·0	12·84	7·0	24·20	18·03	15·71	36·05	15·4
Huvinahadgalli	9·72	9·72	7·56	12·24	7·0	22·92	18·54	15·19	34·68	13·4
Harpanahalli	9·72	9·18	..	13·32	7·0	25·75	19·98	15·35	38·11	14·4
District average ..	10·30	9·40	8·1	13·70	8·0	21·90	17·10	14·2	32·03	13·7
Scarcity rates ..	9·7					13·7				

Stations.	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee—*cont.*									
	Cumbu.					Ragi.				
	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January 1892.	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January 1892.
	October.	November.	December.			October.	November.	December.		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Adóni	16·15	13·78	12·66	23·15	12·3	..	..	..	..	..
Alúr	..	..	..	25·33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	16·69	14·34	11·98	23·47	12·2	20·86	16·79	14·37	36·13	14·1
Ráyadrug	21·61	15 68	..	30·99	..	22·07	17·95	14·31	40·50	14·5
Hospet	21·85	14·73	11·40	24·46	13·3	27·65	21·58	15·52	38·31	15·5
Kúdligi	19·00	17·10	15·20	28·50	..	24·74	18·92	15·76	44·46	15·5
Huvinahadgalli	..	..	13·30	..	..	..	..	15·52	..	15·5
Harpanahalli	22·56	19·08	16·36	31·96	..	27·16	22·99	18·82	53·46	17·5
District average ..	18·70	15·40	13·0	26·90	12·6	24·50	19·60	15·7	37·20	15·4
Scarcity rates ..	13·1					14·7				

4. No material change in the condition of the people generally is reported, and it is believed that a large number of the agricultural population still find some work to do, but it is difficult to see in what manner. In the south and west of the Head Assistant Collector's division, there is no present necessity for opening relief works, though the Collector thinks the need may arise before long. In the eastern taluks relief works have been begun in Adóni, Alúr, Bellary and Ráyadrug. The numbers reported as resorting to the works were as follows. The reports are not complete :—

Hospet.
Hadagalli.
Kúdligi.
Harpanahalli.

Taluk.	Dec. 19th.	Jan.
Adóni	...	1st, 2,186
Alúr	2,480	3rd, 1,816
Bellary	502	2nd, 864
Ráyadrug	394	Not reported,

There was an intermediate large falling off in the numbers in Alúr owing, the Collector states, to the task having been fixed too highly. The Collector has been authorised to modify the tasks suggested at page 61 of the Famine Code on the principles set forth in section 51 of the code. If this be done, the case of the weavers and others not accustomed to such work as stone-breaking can be duly provided for, separate gangs being formed of incompetent labourers. A report of the nature of that prescribed in section 133 of the Famine Code should be obtained from the District Engineer in regard to the Kanekal tank. This will enable the Collector to decide as to the necessity or otherwise of retaining it as a test work.

If the Collector thinks it absolutely necessary, the road work at Bommanahal may be recommenced if there is no irrigation work in the neighbourhood, but a proper task must be exacted—very weak gangs, if such there should be, being specially treated and given a light task.

The code does not profess to lay down any hard-and-fast line, and it is a matter of course that the task must vary with the length of lead. If—as the Commissioner was urgent in recommending—metal-breaking had been begun where stone was readily obtainable, the task prescribed in the code would have been found suitable. The Commissioner has satisfied himself of this fact both in Salem, in Coimbatore and in Cuddapah. If in Bellary at the spot where the road work was started metal was not obtainable easily within 100 yards, the task should have been modified. If it was, the fact that the gangs did only a third of the prescribed task must be due to the gangs having been specially weak, and there is nothing to show that they were, or it must be due to the idleness of the gangs or the incompetence of the Tahsildar to exact work from them.

The carrying out of the silt clearances of channels at Daroji will also be useful work, and may, the Board considers, be put in hand when necessary.

5. The progress made, if any, in the sinking of wells by the aid of loans should be noticed in future reports.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Bellary.
Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1892.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed January 21st.

Proceedings, 13*th January* 1892, *No.* 26.

Order thereon in the Revenue department dated 23d January 1892 No 80.

The Boards' instructions are approved.

/Drew Sahuck/

/sd/ C.A. Galton

Secretary to Government

No. ~~250 W&P~~ 27 Jany. 1892

Communicated to the Superintending Engineer III circle

/sd/ ~~W B~~ DW

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The S.E. III circle

The Chief Engr for Irrign

Submitting for the information of Government, with remarks, fortnightly narrative on the *state of the season* from 20th to 31st December 1891 from the Collector of *Bellary*.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 13th January 1892, No. 26:—

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

Read—the following letter from the Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated 5th January 1892, R.P.R. No. 11:—

FORTNIGHTLY NARRATIVE.

(*Fortnight ending from* 20*th December to* 31*st December* 1891, *Bellary District.*)

STATE OF COUNTRY—*Crops.*—Mungari almost wholly harvested with various outturns. The estimated outturn in red and mixed soils ranges from 2 to 6 annas. In black soils mungari is almost a failure. Pulses are still being harvested. Castor plant growth very meagre. Yield does not exceed one anna in parts.

Hingari is doomed to failure except in a few isolated cases, and even then the yield will not exceed 4 annas. In many places white cholum and cotton have either already withered or are withering and are being grazed or removed for fodder. Reports from several taluks show that this is the sole use to which these two crops can be put. Crops under well lands are doing well. Crops under large tanks are doing well, but the result of crops under small tanks will not be up to the average. Crops under channels are in a fair condition.

Fodder.—Prohibitive prices still rule. Stock of fodder with the ryots is very little. Dry grass is largely imported from Sandúr and other hill forests. Use of prickly-pear as fodder is also resorted to in some places. There is a demand on the part of the ryots to throw open the reserves for grazing.

Water-supply is failing in Kúdligi and in parts of Harpanahalli, Hadagalli and Adóni. No real scarcity anywhere else, though the supply is everywhere less than usual for drinking purposes. In the case of cattle the difficulty of procuring water is more keenly felt.

Agricultural operations.—In the case of wet lands under channels and wells, various operations are in progress and in dry lands nuth grass is being removed here and there. In nearly all cases, however, the work is being performed by the members of the cultivators' families and not by paid labour.

Cattle.—Foot and mouth disease in Hospet. No disease anywhere else. Their general condition is miserable except in the case of domestic cattle and cattle used for ploughing. Both these and cattle reared for sale are brought to market in large numbers and are sold at one-eighth to one-fourth of their normal price. During the last week in Adóni cattle fetched a slightly better price owing to dealers coming in from the Nizam's dominions and running up the price against the local butchers who had hitherto had matters pretty much as they liked.

The prices of skins have fallen considerably in Bellary and Hospet probably owing to the large numbers put upon the market. It is probable that the loss of cattle in black cotton soil districts will be very great before the next sowing season sets in, in spite of any amount of taccavi loans that may be granted.

General Remarks.—I hope that Government will sanction the extra hands applied for for assisting Tahsildars in the matter of applications for loans for digging wells and for fodder. The present staff cannot deal with it, and the Head Assistant Collector especially is crying out for help in this direction. The Divisional officers think that there are still large stocks of hoarded grain in villages, and that in most places labour is still available though few regular agricultural operations are being carried on. A number of ryots are having their fields deep-hoed, as they get the work done cheaply in these hard times owing to the laborers' demand for work.

The Head Assistant Collector, on personal inspection, reports more favorably of his division, and I am satisfied that generally there is no need yet for opening works in the south and west, though the need may arise and probably will before long. So far I must admit that Mr. Clogstoun's estimate was better than mine. But there can be no doubt of the need at the places where road works have been opened in Bellary, Alúr and Adóni. The road work at Bommanahall in south of Bellary was attracting many distressed persons and I regret its abandonment. The Public Works Department works at Kanekal are too far south and appear not to be resorted to except by a few weavers in great distress. I would recommend that they be closed and opened later on were it not that the work affords relief to these people, who, though few in number, are so hard pressed that they persevere in working on, though against all the disadvantages of blistered hands and strained muscles, for the very small wage we give knowing that their condition will become critical if they do not do so. I request orders. The work is good and remunerative work, and the numbers will undoubtedly increase by and bye. The same may be said about the Daroji works. Only those really in distress, and these were few in number, stuck to the unlovely work of clearing prickly-pear. This will soon be done, and I have proposed to the Superintending Engineer to go on with the silt clearances in the Daroji tank channels. Shall I do so for the benefit of the few in real distress, or wait till later when the numbers in real distress will be largely increased? If the latter course is resolved on, I am afraid that those *now* employed will have suffered by that time so severely as to be unable to turn out good work and that they will be thrown on the State for gratuitous and unremunerative relief in kitchens. Distress in Alúr, Adóni and Bellary is deepening and the numbers on the works are increasing.

Condition of People—*On works.*—I saw a few bad cases on the Chippagiri works but not many. Mostly the coolies are in good strong health. At the Bommanahall works the proportion of weakly and debilitated persons was comparatively large. I have alluded to this before. I shall be able to give personal estimate of the Nandavaram works in my next report. The Divisional officer and Tahsildar both speak rather badly of the state of the people.

In villages.—The reports show that things are getting worse in the villages generally, though the Head Assistant Collector, as already stated, reports more favorably than I expected.

No sensible change. Many dependent on agricultural labour are without employment. Their earnings are too small for two meals a day. Gratuitous relief in the shape of grain is afforded in Ráyadrug and Hirehal by private subscription to weavers and others.

Mortality.—The death of one cooly from fever is reported from the Nandavaram road work.

Sickness.—Health good except two villages in Adóni taluk where there were six attacks of cholera but none proved fatal. Fever prevalent in Hospet and on the road work at Nandavaram.

Remarks.—One of our present difficulties is with the case of the weavers. They have been generally warned that they must go on the works and that no gratuitous relief will be given; but they have a great distaste, born of want of experience, for hard manual labour. This is very natural. To put these men all at once on to tank or road works is like putting a batch of starving Whitechapel tailors to the work of navvies. They have no aptitude for it. Doubtless those who stick to it will find that the work gets easier as their muscles get harder, but at present there are loud complaints from those on the works, and I have seen one or two pitiable cases of old and sickly men, weavers, trying their prentice hands at stone-breaking, with soft hands and flacid muscles, hurting themselves and blistering their fingers and thoroughly tired out with the first two hours' work. They came on the works weak and pulled down and have no strength for it. The weavers that are holding back are getting daily into worse condition in some parts and I am afraid they will greatly suffer. They will try to hold on till they are too emaciated to be of any use at all on the works and possibly some lives will be lost amongst them.

I can at present do nothing for them however but try to induce them to go on the works, for the time has not yet arrived for the opening of any kitchens in or near villages, and my endeavour is to obviate altogether the necessity for village kitchens by inducing *all* distressed persons to go to the works and in time opening kitchens there (and there only) for the very young and very old. If this could be carried out it would save immense cost to the State, but the difficulty here is the question of these weavers. I should be glad if I might be favored with instructions for guidance. I may mention that I received a startling report from the Civil Apothecary at Ráyadrug as to the condition of the weavers there, but I have reason to think it exaggerated.

Relief Measures—*Works.*—Road work at Nandavaram in Adóni taluk; number of coolies on the 1st of January, 2,186.

Road work at Chippagiri, Alúr taluk; number of coolies on the 3rd, 1,816.

Road work at Tekkalakota, Bellary taluk; number of coolies on 1st January, 228.

Clearance of prickly-pear on Daroji tank, Hospet taluk; number of coolies on 2nd January, 636.

Tank work at Kanekal in Ráyadrug taluk; number of coolies not known. Officers in charge have been directed to send daily post-cards showing the numbers daily on the works:—

Poor-houses	None.
Village relief	One.
Cases of death	

Remarks.—I have already reported on my system of apportionment of tasks and the policy I have advocated and have adopted, pending sanction, of making the professional Executive officers responsible for fixing the task for each gang daily taking into consideration such matters as lead and lift. I am satisfied that no other course is possible and it is the easiest to work and the fairest. I beg to refer to my famine slip No. 22. With the introduction of this policy the coolies have returned to work and are receiving a fair wage, generally up to third-class rate and seldom above it. It is found practically that they cannot work up to the scale laid down at page 61 of the Famine Code in the matter of stone-breaking. Gangs have been watched and kept actively at work and the present scale has been fixed by my professional adviser, the Local Fund Engineer, in consonance with the results obtained. The Superintending Engineer recommends precisely the same system. With reference to this I enclose translation of report by the Tahsildar of Bellary regarding what took place at the Tekkalakota work on the Bellary-Siruguppa road.

The Local Fund Engineer tells me that the metal now at road side at Chippagiri is some of the best he ever saw and far better than what he generally gets from contractors. The stacking is regular and properly placed. The gravel is excellent.

I think therefore that the work done is good work and I hope that the cost will be found moderate. I have asked Mr. McInerny to give me a comparative estimate of cost and value of materials collected by contract labour and by our present famine labour and shall report the result.

It was reported to me at Chippagiri that No. 9 gang had been cheating by putting large stones into their metal stack. I found this true and I promptly dismissed the head cooly, made the whole gang give up their tools, disbanded them and told them I should not allow them to return to the works for a week. They all left for their village and seemed properly ashamed of themselves. I had this treatment of them tom-tommed all along the line of gangs and I think it will have good effect.

Grain Supply—*Private trade, &c.*—Active and sufficient.

Imports—Large quantities are imported by rail.

Stocks.—Believed to be large in most villages, but a good deal was exported to the south earlier in last year.

Markets—

Taluks.	Rice.	White cholum.	Yellow cholum.	Ragi.	Cumbu.	Rising at	Falling at	Stationary at
Bellary	8·64	13·39	13·91	14·07	12·22	..	Bellary.	..
Ráyadrug	8·10	13·39	13·91	14·55	..	..	Ráyadrug.	..
Hospet	7·56	13·39	13·91	15·52	13·30	Hospet.	..	..
Kúdligi	7·56	..	15·45	15·52	..	..	Kúdligi.	..
Hadagalli	7·56	..	13·39	15·52	..	Hadagalli.	..	..
Harpanahalli	7·56	..	14·42	17·46	..	Harpanahalli.	..	..
Alúr	8·10	12·36	13·39	..	..	..	Alúr.	..
Adóni	8·64	13·91	14·42	..	12·35	..	Adóni.	..

Remarks.—Actual figures for 31st December not being available, figures of 2nd January are entered.

Places visited—*By the Collector.*—23rd December, Petah Budehal, Ibrampur, Burinaikanahalli, Yettan Budehal in Bellary taluk, and Bommanahall and Untakal in Ráyadrug taluk; 29th December, Cheppagiri in Alúr taluk; 3rd January, Kosgi, Basavakod, Chintakunta, Pallipad, Sunkesvari, Tinmiapur, Chilkaladona and Nandavaram, all in Adóni taluk.

By Head Assistant Collector.—Hadagalli, Holagondi, Itigi, Kogali, Malvi, Chintrapalli, Anekal, Bylahal, Kattimardi, Hagaribommanahalli, Madoor, Kosakeri, Upparagatti, Hausi, Heré Heggadahal, Kúdligi and Amaradevaragudda.

By Deputy Collector, Adóni.—Chippagiri and Nandavaram.

By Deputy Collector, Bellary.—Havinahal, Konchiganur, Gundiganoor, Sindigeri, Sanwaspuram, Dasapur, Siddarampur, Sirigeri, Ráyadrug, Badanhal and Kallyan.

Enclosure No. 1.

From M.R.Ry. M. V. CHALLAPATHY NAIDU, Tahsildar of Bellary, to the Collector of Bellary, dated 29th December 1891, No. 4121.

With reference to your order No. 5633, dated 24th December 1891, I beg to report as follows.

In accordance with your orders road work at Tekkalakota was started on the morning of the 26th. Local Fund overseer was present. Local Fund supervisor also came the same day noon. Several coolies came to the spot, made inquiries as to the number of persons constituting the gang, the task allotted and the wages to be paid, and most of them went away without coming on the works. Finally, 28 men, 79 women and 22 children offered themselves to come on works. I and the overseer formed 18 men, 54 women and 16 children into a gang and the remaining 10 men, 25 women and 6 children into a separate half gang (short of one woman cooly). The work of breaking stones into metal was commenced on the 27th milestone south of Tekkalakota. Myself and the Local Fund overseer were present till 12 o'clock exacting

work from them. Again we went with the supervisor at 3 o'clock and stayed on the same duty till 6-30 P.M. and got the work done. The full gang turned out 120 cubic feet and the half gang 62 cubic feet. On calculating the wages in the 3rd class; it was 6 pies to a man, 5 pies to a woman and 3 pies to a child. The total sum earned by the full gang is:—

	Rate. Rs. A. P.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
Men, 18	0 0 6	0 9 0
Women, 54	0 0 5	1 6 6
Children, 16	0 0 3	0 4 0
Total ...		2 3 6

The price of 120 cubic feet of metal (the outturn in the present case) is Rs. 3–5–3 calculated at the rate given in the Local Fund schedule of rates which is Rs. 2–12–5 for 100 cubic feet. Thus it will be seen that the famine rate is heavier than Local Fund rate of wages. The rate of wage for the other half gang also is the same. Calculated as noted above, this half gang has to be paid Rs. 1–0–11 for an outturn of 62 cubic feet, while the price of the same at Local Fund schedule of rates is Rs. 1–11–5.

On the second day although we took great pains, one man and two women came in addition and four men, four women and a child who came on the first day absented themselves on the second day.

On making inquiries as to why the coolies do not freely come, it came to light that those who went to other places in search of livelihood did not return and that they would return on learning the rate of wage earned by those who enlisted themselves on the work, and that Tekkalakota being a village where the crops yielded something, a greater number of coolies did not come. I stopped there two days and returned. Local Fund overseer and supervisor stay there.

The work turned out next day by the full gang was 135 cubic feet instead of the allotted task of 284 cubic feet, and that by the half gang was 81 instead of 171 cubic feet, and thus the wages earned by them are, each man 8 pies, each woman 6 pies, and each child 4 pies. Thus it will be seen that the rates are too low. It appears to me that a great number of coolies will come on works from black-soil villages of the eastern part of the taluk if instead of starting the work at Tekkalakota, it be started at the 18th mile near Sanaspuram northwards and on the 10th milestone northwards near Koloor.

Resolution—dated 13th January 1892, No. 26.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. No change occurred in the agricultural prospects during the fortnight and the almost entire failure of the later crops is confirmed. The scarcity of fodder is becoming more intensified and cattle are being parted with at exceedingly low prices, because their owners are unable to support them. Their general condition is very bad, and it is to be feared that great mortality must occur amongst them before the next monsoon. In the eastern taluks of Bellary, where the scarcity of fodder is greatest, but few breeding cattle are kept. The Collector's application for additional Revenue Inspectors to make inquiries into applications for loans will be disposed of on receipt of information twice called for as to the number of applications pending in each taluk.

3. Prices fell slightly during the fortnight, but the following statement shows how large the recent rise has been. The average price of cholum is now at the scarcity rate for the district and is above it at several stations, the average being reduced by the comparative cheapness of the grain at Adóni, Kúdligi and Harpanahalli. As shown on the margin, the price of this grain is still much below that ruling during October 1876, whilst it is only about half the price for December that year. Large imports of grain are being made by rail and it is believed that large local stocks exist.

Month.	Cholum, seers per rupee in 1876.	1877.	1891.
July	22·0	5·8	26·4
August	20·9	5·6	26·1
September	16·2	6·1	22·7
October	10·2	8·7	21·9
November	7·1	10·9	17·1
December	7·4	11·4	14·2

Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

Stations.	Rice, 2nd sort.					Cholum.				
	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January 1892.	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January 1892.
	October.	November.	December.			October.	November.	December.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Adóni	9·72	9·18	8·64	12·40	8·6	19·06	15·71	13·90	32·04	14·1
Alúr	10·26	9·45	8·21	13·25	8·10	22·02	18·56	13·27	30·90	12·9
Bellary	9·72	9·24	8·64	13·58	8·6	20·86	16·74	13·68	31·11	13·6
Ráyadrug	11·61	10·26	7·83	15·39	8·1	24·63	17·77	13·39	32·87	13·6
Hospet	9·72	8·64	7·56	11·79	7·6	24·20	16·74	13·90	30·04	13·6
Kúdligi	9·45	8·64	7·0	12·84	7·0	24·20	18·03	13·71	30·05	15·4
Huvinahadgalli	9·72	9·72	7·56	12·24	7·0	22·92	18·54	15·19	34·68	13·4
Harpanahalli	9·72	9·18	..	13·32	7·0	25·75	19·98	15·35	38·11	14·4
District average ..	10·30	9·40	8·1	13·70	8·0	21·90	17·10	14·2	32·03	13·7
Scarcity rates ..			9·7					13·7		

Seers of 80 tolas per rupee—*cont.*

Stations.	Cumbu.					Ragi.				
	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January 1892.	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January 1892.
	October.	November.	December.			October.	November.	December.		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Adóni	16·15	13·78	12·66	23·15	12·3	..	..	..	..	..
Alúr	..	..	..	25·33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	16·69	14·34	11·98	23·47	12·2	20·86	16·79	14·37	36·13	14·1
Ráyadrug	21·61	15 68	..	30·99	..	22·07	17·95	14·31	40·50	14·5
Hospet	21·85	14·73	11·40	24·46	13·3	27·65	21·58	15·52	38·31	15·5
Kúdligi	19·00	17·10	15·20	28·50	..	24·74	18·92	15·76	44·46	15·5
Huvinahadgalli	..	..	13·30	..	..	..	..	15·52	..	15·5
Harpanahalli	22·56	19·08	16·36	31·96	..	27·16	22·99	18·82	53·46	17·5
District average ..	18·70	15·40	13·0	26·90	12·6	24·50	19·60	15·7	37·20	15·4
Scarcity rates ..			13·1					14·7		

4. No material change in the condition of the people generally is reported, and it is believed that a large number of the agricultural population still find some work to do, but it is difficult to see in what manner. In the south and west of the Head Assistant Collector's division, there is no present necessity for opening relief works, though the Collector thinks the need may arise before long. In the eastern taluks relief works have been begun in Adóni, Alúr, Bellary and Ráyadrug. The numbers reported as resorting to the works were as follows. The reports are not complete :—

Hospet.
Hadagalli.
Kúdligi.
Harpanahalli.

Taluk.	Dec. 19th.	Jan.
Adóni	...	1st, 2,186
Alúr	2,480	3rd, 1,816
Bellary	502	2nd, 864
Ráyadrug	394	Not reported.

There was an intermediate large falling off in the numbers in Alúr owing, the Collector states, to the task having been fixed too highly. The Collector has been authorised to modify the tasks suggested at page 61 of the Famine Code on the principles set forth in section 51 of the code. If this be done, the case of the weavers and others not accustomed to such work as stone-breaking can be duly provided for, separate gangs being formed of incompetent labourers. A report of the nature of that prescribed in section 133 of the Famine Code should be obtained from the District Engineer in regard to the Kanekal tank. This will enable the Collector to decide as to the necessity or otherwise of retaining it as a test work.

If the Collector thinks it absolutely necessary, the road work at Bommanahal may be recommenced if there is no irrigation work in the neighbourhood, but a proper task must be exacted—very weak gangs, if such there should be, being specially treated and given a light task.

The code does not profess to lay down any hard-and-fast line, and it is a matter of course that the task must vary with the length of lead. If—as the Commissioner was urgent in recommending—metal-breaking had been begun where stone was readily obtainable, the task prescribed in the code would have been found suitable. The Commissioner has satisfied himself of this fact both in Salem, in Coimbatore and in Cuddapah. If in Bellary at the spot where the road work was started metal was not obtainable easily within 100 yards, the task should have been modified. If it was, the fact that the gangs did only a third of the prescribed task must be due to the gangs having been specially weak, and there is nothing to show that they were, or it must be due to the idleness of the gangs or the incompetence of the Tahsildar to exact work from them.

The carrying out of the silt clearances of channels at Daroji will also be useful work, and may, the Board considers, be put in hand when necessary.

5. The progress made, if any, in the sinking of wells by the aid of loans should be noticed in future reports.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of Bellary.
Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Order—dated 23rd January 1892, No. 80, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Board's instructions are approved.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
„ the Public Works Department.

Exd. A. Aubert.

70 Copies.

cdn 761

Govt. of {1892} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 23rd January 1892, No. 80.

B.P. 250 dy 27-1-92

JANUARY.

Season, Bellary.

The instructions of the Board of Revenue on the fortnightly narrative on the state of the season from 20th to 31st December 1891 from the Collector, approved.

No 250 dy 27-1-92

Communicated to the Supg Engineer III circle

(Sd) OVB

AM

S E III circle

C E for Irrign.

12. One thousand and twenty-seven applications for wells, cattle and seed-grain were disposed of during the fortnight and more than 3,000, involving a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs and odd, are pending. I have issued strict orders to the Divisional officers to get to the end of this work as early as possible.

13. Of the two special Deputy Collectors attached to this district, one has been ordered to rejoin his appointment in the Coimbatore district with reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 7443, dated 19th December 1891, and the other has been directed to relieve Mr. Pinto, the Deputy Collector in charge of the Tiruvallúr division, who has been granted three months' leave in G.O., Mis. No. 6563, dated 23rd instant.

14. I have not been out since my return to head-quarters on the 16th instant. After office opens, I shall endeavour to get round Saidápet taluk again; the officer in charge of it seems to be anxious about its condition generally; as will appear, matters elsewhere are generally satisfactory.

15. I request to be informed if this fortnightly report should continue to be submitted.

Resolution—dated 4th January 1892, No. 5.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The heavy rainfall of the early part of December continued until the 14th and was followed by further light rain about the 20th and some subsequent showers, so that the total for the month was everywhere far in excess of the average expected, as shown on the margin, and was especially good in Madurántakam and the northern parts of the district. The standing crop is now generally in good condition and some harvest has been begun. Generally speaking there is enough water in the tanks for the standing crops, but not for extension of cultivation, and in Saidápet taluk the supplies are stated to be rather deficient for the former purpose even. The cattle are in good condition; pasturage is abundant and supplies of fodder will, with the harvest, become available.

	Average.	1891.
Satiavedu	4·47	9·86
Tiruvallúr	3 34	7·97
Ponnéri	4·43	7·84
Saidápet	5·37	5·69
Poonamallee	6·89	7·90
Sríperumbudur	5·72	6·80
Conjeeveram	3·56	6·37
Chingleput	5 37	7·84
Uttramallur	3·97	5·65
Madurántakam	4 36	11·23
District average	4·27	7·71

3. The average price of rice on the 26th December was slightly lower than it was a fortnight earlier, but was still a good deal above the rate for November, whilst that of ragi showed no change during the fortnight under report, but was far in excess of the November rate and the price of both grains is above the scarcity rate for the district. It was only at Madurántakam and Uttramallur that rice and only at Sríperumbudur that ragi was sold below the scarcity rate.

Rice.			Ragi.		
November.	12th December.	26th December.	November.	12th December.	26th December.
10	9·6	9·7	14·7	11·8	11·8

4. During the fortnight four kitchens were closed and orders were issued for closing the remaining two. On the 26th December only 21 persons were fed in the kitchens. On the same date only 1,403 persons were employed on special relief works, the total number employed on works of all sorts in the district being 3,012 as compared with 3,428 on the 12th idem and 5,367 at the end of November. Work is now available in the fields for all classes and all special relief works are being closed.

5. Up to the 26th December Rs. 4,39,512 had been granted in the form of loans for sinking wells. Of this Rs. 3,77,209 had been disbursed to the ryots and by the aid of these loans 1,522 wells have been sunk and 2,374 are now under construction.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 4th January 1892, No. 5 :—

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

Read—the following letter from J. THOMSON, Esq., Collector of the Chingleput District, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Saidápet, 31st December 1891, Ref. on No. 5832–Eng. :—

I have the honour to submit my report on the state of the season for the fortnight ending 26th instant.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight was fair, being an average of 4·32 inches for the district as against 4·03 of the previous fortnight. The taluks of Tiruvallúr and Ponnéri had the most, registering 5·71 and 4·69 inches respectively. I have received * no information of rain in any part of the district since the close of the fortnight; that recorded up to date brings the average for the month to 7·84 inches. The rain of December last year was only 99 cents; that of December 1889 amounted to 8·80 inches. The total fall of rain during the north-east monsoon up to date is 21·18 inches as against 9·34 during the corresponding period of last year, and 21·17 in 1889, and an average of 28·62 during the five years ending with 1889.

* Since received—		INS.
Chingleput on the 29th December	...	·40
Sattiavedu " "	...	·15
Madurántakam " "	...	·23

3. The standing crops are all doing well. Harvesting to a small extent of kar paddy has commenced, especially in the northern parts of the Tiruvallúr taluk. Ragi is being harvested in the Ponnéri taluk and parts of Conjeeveram taluk and kuruvaragu in the taluk of Madurántakam. There is enough of water at present for the crops on the ground, but the Deputy Collector of Saidápet reports that more rain is wanted for the existing crops and that the present supply will be soon exhausted. The Chembrambakam tank contains 5·65 feet of water which will benefit only 24 out of 36 villages dependent on it. The Red Hills tank has got 19 feet; none is at present let for irrigation purposes.

There is an average from one to two months' supply of water in the tanks.

4. The prices of both rice and ragi have continued pretty stationary during the fortnight and are still above the scarcity rates. Rice sells cheapest in Uttramallur, Pulicat and Madurántakam, and ragi in Sríperumbudur, Pulicat and Tiruvallúr. The high prices are evidently due to small imports. Prices may be expected to fall shortly, now that harvesting has commenced.

5. There is nothing of special note in connection with the state of the public health. Cholera is slightly increasing, having carried off during the fortnight 292 against 246 and 226, respectively, in the two previous fortnights.

6. The condition of cattle has been reported good. The November returns show a decrease in the number of deaths which were 1,213 as against 2,089 of November last year. Pasture is plentiful, and fodder will soon be available.

7. The following are extracts from the reports of the district officers.

During the preceding four weeks the following work was done in disposing of applications for loans both for well-sinking and for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain :—

During the four weeks ending 26th December.	WELL-SINKING.		PURCHASE OF CATTLE AND SEED-GRAIN.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		RS.		RS.
Applications—				
Accepted	351	32,976	425	17,718
Rejected	413	67,636	1,044	60,096
Total ..	764	1,00,612	1,469	77,814
Pending at the end of the period.	1,729	2,34,983	1,578	93,974

Under the recent orders of Government, the applications pending for loans for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain should now be struck off for the present season; but every effort should be made to dispose of the applications relating to wells as rapidly as possible.

6. It will suffice for the future if the Collector submits the monthly report prescribed by the Government of India in its circular printed in G.O., dated 17th July 1885, No. 837, communicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 31st idem, No. 2232. The fortnightly reports may be discontinued, and the Divisional officers' reports need not be submitted.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Chingleput.
Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

ORDER—dated 19th January 1892, No. 61, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Board's instructions in paragraphs 5 and 6 are approved.

2. As Chingleput is the district in which by far the greatest number of loans under the special well rules have been granted, the Government desires to have a report from the Collector as to the manner in which these loans have been granted, specially—

(1) as to the length of time which has intervened between application and granting of loans; and

(2) as to whether the ryots have received the full amount of the loans applied for or whether there is any reason for thinking that any portion of them has been intercepted by the officials concerned.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
Copy to the Public Works Department.

Exd. A. Aubert.

70 Copies.

P. W. CURRENT No. 762

Govt. of {1892} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. 26.1.92 Encl.

G.O., 19th January 1892, No. 61.

JANUARY.

Season, Chingleput.

Approving Board's instructions for the rapid disposal of applications relating to wells and for the discontinuance of the fortnightly and Divisional officers' reports and calling for a report from the Collector as to the manner in which the loans under the special well rules have been granted.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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(A true Copy and Extract.)

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Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Chingleput.
Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

ORDER—dated 19th January 1892, No. 61, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

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Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
Copy to the Public Works Department.

Exd. A. Aubert.

70 Copies.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 19th January 1892, No. 61.

JANUARY.

Season, Chingleput.

Approving Board's instructions for the rapid disposal of applications relating to wells and for the discontinuance of the fortnightly and Divisional officers' reports and calling for a report from the Collector as to the manner in which the loans under the special well rules have been granted.

No. 249 W dy 27th Jany 1892

Communicated to the Suptg. Engineer V circle —

(Sd) O.V.B.
D.W.

To
S.E. V circle
Chief Engr. for Irrign

Statement of Proposal for revision of Establishment to accompany Letter No. 2893, dated 17 January 1892.

Order sanctioning present Establishment.		Office to which the proposal relates.	NATURE OF CHANGE.																Remarks.
			Present Scale.					Proposed Scale.				Permanent.		Temporary.					
						Pay.				Pay.									
No.	Date.		No.	Designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	No.	Designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Average or fixed.	Increase per month.	Decrease per month.	Increase per month.		Decrease per month.	
																Period.	Amount.	Period.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11									
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
				Nil				1	Clerk III Class	50	2	60	50						
								1	do IV "	30	2	40	30						
								1	do do Rs. 20 each	30	2	40	40						
								2	do do do	30	2	40	35						
								1	Draftsman	50	5	80	65						
								1	do	30	2	40	35						
								1	Assistant	20	2	30	25						
								1	do	15	1	20	17½						
								1	do	15	1	20	17½						
								3	Peons	10	1	15	12½						
								1	Sweeper	10	1	15	12½						
								1	Office Sepoy	10	1	15	12½						

Required for the ... (Temporary) Assistant Division sanctioned G.O. No. 98 Wdy

Asst Rao Sahib

Station, Dated 17 January 1892.

Signature and rank of Head of Office
Supdg Engineer V circle

NOTES.

REFERENCE TO MADRAS P. W. D. CODE, EDITION OF 1886.

PARAS. 25 & 26.

1. The column headed "present scale" should invariably show the *sanctioned scale for the time being* and not the strength of the actual (whether above or below sanctioned) establishment as it happens to stand at the time. The "present scale" should be verified by the examiner before the proposal is submitted to government for sanction (paras. 25 and 26).

2. In the column "average or fixed pay," financial value, not mean value, should be given.

3. The financial value should in the case of progressive appointments be calculated as follows:—

(1) If the period of rise from minimum to maximum is 5 years, the average will be the minimum *plus* two-thirds, or if the appointment is a ministerial one, *plus* three-fourths, of the difference between the minimum and maximum (C. S. R., Art. 164).

(2) If the period of growth exceeds five years (as in the case of accountants) the $\frac{3}{4}$th fraction should be decreased by $\frac{1}{60}$th of the difference for every year by which the period exceeds five; the fraction for periods in excess of five years will therefore be as follows:—

6 years = $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{60} = \frac{44}{60}$
7 years = $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{60} = \frac{43}{60}$
8 years = $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{60} = \frac{42}{60}$

and so on; so that when the period of growth is 20 years the financial value will be the exact mean.

P. W. D. FORM, No. M 184.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

Tabular Statement showing the proposed Changes in the Establishment of the P. W. Department, Madras Presidency.

The entries within under the head, "Present scale" have been checked and found correct [subject to exceptions noted below *].

Examiner of P. W Accounts, Madras.

* The words in brackets should be scored out when there are no exceptions to be noted.

400—6-5-91.

No. 1

Superintending Engineer's Office,
3RD CIRCLE.

Camp Rasapoleem 17th January 1892.

FROM J. W. Martin Esqre
SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
IIIRD CIRCLE.

To THE Chief Engineer,
P. W. D.
Madras.

Sir,

Enclosures. 1

With reference to para 2 of G. O. No. 98 W dated 9th January 1892, I have the honor to forward for the sanction of Government a proposition statement of Office Establishment required for the Temporary Anantapur Division.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

J. W. Martin
Supdg: Engineer, III Circle.

The Superintending Engineer,
IIIrd Circle,
Bellary.

To,

The Chief Engineer
& Secretary to Govt
Madras.

Dated 7 January 1891.
Received 25 "

Enclosures. 1

No. 2893

Subject.

Sanction proposed for
re-appointment of Office establishment
required for the Works.

Urgent.

No. 98 W dt 9-1-92.

I forward for sanction,
as proposed, statement
of Office establishment
required for the Works.

B