

ORDINARY, MS.

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Public</i> DEPARTMENT. |                 |
| G.O., DATED               | <i>14-11-91</i> |
| No.                       | <i>957 ✓</i>    |

*When given for copying*

---

[Despatch Abstract.]

*Recording the  
progress report of  
first session for  
Sept. 91*

FURTHER PAPER, No.

1367/92

OF 18

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED  
18 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURE.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

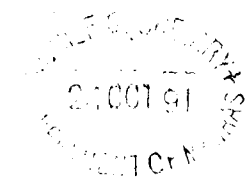
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH  
IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

N.B.—

- A = Copy in full.
- B = Not to be copied.
- P = Copy abstract only.
- Q = Copy heading only.

Public Dept.  
From,  
C. D. Madhane Esq.,  
in charge of Special Establishment,  
Nellore.  
To,  
The Chief Secretary to Govern-  
ment, Public Department,  
Madras.

Dated 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1891.



Government glossary  
progress report

Circulated.  
In accordance with in-  
structions given on the  
previous return I'll.  
was asked for certain  
information as to the  
cost & the probable date  
of finishing the work;  
the expenditure to date  
being stated.  
His reply will be circulated  
on receipt. In the mean-  
while the Chief Secy. submits



Nellore,  
22<sup>nd</sup> October 1891

Sir,

C. D. Maclean Esq.,  
in charge of Special establishment,  
Nellore.

To,  
The Chief Secretary to Government,  
Public Department, Madras.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following  
figures as progress report of the Government  
glossary for September 1891

Total estimated columns of the volume reduced  
to solid brevier, 1800; of which at the end of  
September

| Underwork with<br>clerical establish-<br>ment | Underwork with<br>printers | Passed as ready<br>for book-form |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 215                                           | 205                        | 1380                             |

2. The work which stood from 300 to 400  
different proofs at beginning of the year and  
under 48 proofs last month now stands under  
30 proofs.

3. This report was delayed by certain  
references to the Press.

I have the honour to be  
Sir,  
Your most 'obd' servant

C. D. Maclean Esq.

in charge of Special Establishment

of brevier type; at the present  
time there are 1928 columns  
in brevier besides the 3312 columns  
of larger type of which it is  
impossible to estimate how  
much of it will be released will  
include in the final settings.

2. Information is also  
required - as to the probable  
number of pages in nonpareil  
the gloss - References will make,  
at present nothing is in type.

3. It is not known  
whether the final copy will be  
sent to press in complete alpha-  
betical order, or whether the press  
will have to do some of the  
arranging work: if the press  
has to do it, it must be allowed  
for, when fixing a probable  
date for finishing the Manual.

(20) R. Hill,

Superintendent

No. 3606.

Government Press, Madras  
17<sup>th</sup> October 1891.

Office Note

In reply to Public  
Department Memorandum No. 161  
of 9<sup>th</sup> instant, the Superintendent,  
Government Press, submits that  
he is unable to answer the  
enquiry made without further  
information being obtained by  
Government from Mr. Baileane.

On the 30<sup>th</sup> of last  
month there were 1928 columns  
of brevier set up, 943 columns  
of long primer, 1125 columns of  
small pica, and 1214 columns of  
pica, making a total of 5210  
columns. As the undersigned  
understands it, the Manual is  
only to make 1800 columns

of

No. 161

Memorandum.

With reference to his  
 office note dated 26<sup>th</sup> January 1891.  
 No. 254, the Superintendent, Govern-  
 -ment Press, is requested to give  
 an approximate estimate of the  
 cost of the final press operations  
 in connection with the rearrange-  
 -ment and resetting of the  
 third volume of the Manual of  
 Administration, after all the  
 preparatory work in the Museum  
 office is done and nothing but  
 the press work remains.

1  
 Port Saint George  
 9<sup>th</sup> October 1891

Sd/- J. P.

90

The Superintendent,

Govt. Press -

ORDINARY, MS.

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Public                | DEPARTMENT. |
| G.O., DATED 14-11-91. |             |
| No. 958. ✓            |             |

**INDEXED.**

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Resubmitting for Rev.  
 Dept. on Dr Walker  
 report on the relief kit.  
 chem. on Wandsworth &  
 I directed that for  
 report on those of  
 Kilmahostie Laminated  
 be forwarded to the  
 Rev. Dept

BACK PAPER, No.

OF 18

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 18

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED  
18 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BRING MEANT FOR DESPATCH  
IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

With 643277 to R &  
in the file

Sent  
20/11/91

N.B.—

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Public DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated . . . 18 , No.  
Again G.O., dated . . . 18 , No.  
Current No. 3256 of 1891, dated 5 Nov from Revenue Dept.

Current No. 3277 of 1891, dated 7 - from Col. N. Arce.

Order. 14 Nov 91, K 958

Recorded.

2. The report received from the Gov.  
of N. Arce will be forwarded to  
the Revenue Dept.

Revenue Dept. 3286 2. DISPATCHED  
(with C. N. 3277 in original)  
Surgeon Genl. (3286 - 2. 277 MS)  
C.S.  
11/21

Public  
Govt. of 1891 Madras.  
REVENUE.

To

The Public Department

Dated

Encl. 1

Recd.

Ms. G.O., 5 Nov 1891, No. 1053

NOV 91

SUBJECT.

awaiting the opinion of the  
Surgeon General on the modifi-  
cations in the sanctioned  
Scale of diet for children  
in Wandivash taluq N. Arce  
and considering it unnecessary  
to retain Dr. Walker on  
Special duty

There is another paper in this

12/9/91 W 783 W  
15/10/91 D O 381.

2. Considering the recent improvement in the state of the season in the district it does not appear to be necessary to retain a medical officer on special duty or to appoint an extra Hospital Assistant to itinerate and visit the Kitchens. Dr Walker's special duty will accordingly cease when he has submitted his report on his inspection of the Kalahasti Kitchens.

3. The Board's recommendation in the concluding portion of para 5 of the Proceedings is approved.  
(Amr retract.)

  
Secretary to Government

To

The Commissioner of Revenue Settlement &c

" Public Department V.

" Surgeon General with the Govt of Madras

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

*Read again by C. dated 21<sup>st</sup> October*

1891, No 5456 referring to the Board of Revenue for Remarks letter from Surgeon Major G. L. Walker, M.D. on Special Duty, dated 12<sup>th</sup> October 1891 reporting on the Relief Kitchens of Wandiwash Taluk, North Arcot District.

*\* Copy attached*  
Read also Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Revenue Settlement Land Records and Agriculture dated 21<sup>st</sup> October 1891, No 676.

and also Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Revenue Settlement, Land Records & Agriculture dated 24<sup>th</sup> October 1891, No 6115 in reporting that the Board has no remarks to offer on report on the Relief Kitchens of Wandiwash Taluk, North Arcot District in addition to those made in its Proceedings dated 21<sup>st</sup> October 1891, No 676 submitting the fortnightly narrative alluded to by Mr de Gama to Government

Order thereon, 5<sup>th</sup> November 1891, No 1053.

The Government awaits the opinion of the Surgeon General on the modification in the Sanctioned Scale of diet for children suggested by Dr Walker.

1891.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

*Printed October 1891.*

*Proceedings, 21st Oct. 1891, No. 676*

Submitting to Government, with remarks, report on the state of the season in the Wandiwash Taluk, North Arcot District, for the fortnight ending 3rd October 1891.

4. Although the situation has improved in Wandiwash, it is still critical, and this month will probably decide whether the distress will end with this year or continue till September 1892. The Deputy Collector has, I think, over-estimated the probable outturn of the standing crops, which will be nearer to one anna than to four. I am sorry to see that the first crop has been a general failure in Pólúr and as far as Bangalore, where I was yesterday. Here in Kangundi the crops, which should have been sown in May, were not sown till the 11th of August and mostly withered owing to the drought which lasted up to the end of September. Such ragi as survived is being left on the ground and is expected to yield a six-anna crop. Some ryots have sent for seeds of a species of ragi which comes to maturity in three months, but the bulk here, and in the adjoining parts of Mysore, are putting down horse-gram, as they say it is too late for ragi. The recent rains have, no doubt, improved the situation as regards cattle all over the district, but Vellore, and possibly Palmanér, with parts of Gudiyátam, Arcot and Wálajápet, are the only tracts where there is any promise. Chittoor still suffers from drought, and so does Punganúr and parts of Maderpak. Even in the Pálár valley we have lost casuarinas by thousands, although the sub-soil water is higher there than anywhere else. Nearly all the sago palms at Chittoor have died. The drought has driven the jackals mad in several places, and deaths from hydrophobia have been common. At Chittoor, owing to the absence of water in the reserves and tanks, the jackals have actually been coming in packs in broad daylight to the European compounds to search for water in the wells. I have seen this on three occasions myself.

RESOLUTION—dated 21st October 1891, No. 676.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rain which fell at Wandiwash during the latter part of September brought the month's rainfall nearly up to the average, and has been general throughout the taluk, and succeeded by further falls since the beginning of the current month. This change in the weather has entirely altered the prospects of the taluk and the ryots are now actively employed in ploughing and sowing. They will thus, it is hoped, be able to bring something like the normal area under crop before the accounts for the current month are closed. The early sown crops have all been more or less a failure, but though the season is late, it is not too late to allow of dry crops being raised.

3. The condition of the cattle is described as still very miserable, and the figures given by Mr. Le Fanu of the purchases of skins at the tanneries show that the mortality among cattle due to the drought has been very great. Pasturage, however, is now rapidly improving and the surviving cattle will soon be brought into good condition. The loss of cattle will be determined when the annual census is made in November next.

4. The price of rice was stationary at Wandiwash during September, but that of ragi rose considerably till it reached 14·56 seers per rupee on the 3rd current. It is reported to have fallen since that date to 17·29 seers on the 10th idem. The market is fairly supplied and trade was active. The condition of the people continues to be good, but the number resorting to relief works increased during the fortnight, though it has since decreased again. The total number employed was 6,145 on 3rd October. Besides these, some 3,000 are said to be employed in sinking wells, for which purpose loans to the amount of Rs. 1,96,941 have been sanctioned since the 1st January and Rs. 1,08,901 already disbursed.

5. The number of persons fed in the kitchens opened in the taluk decreased from 1,748 to 1,670 during the fortnight and has since fallen to 1,599. The Board is glad to observe Dr. Walker's testimony to the efficiency of the management of the kitchens and the general suitability of the diet, and it is satisfactory that so few cases of severe suffering from privation have been noted by him. The modifications suggested by Dr. Walker in the sanctioned scale of diet for children, who, having been admitted to a kitchen in an enfeebled condition, do not show satisfactory improvement

14 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 21ST OCT. 1891, No. 676.

in condition after a period of 21 days, will be referred for the opinion of the Surgeon-General. The addition of a modicum of oil to the ration is admissible under the Famine Code (sections 189 and 190) to persons in poor houses "under special treatment" under the written order of a medical officer. The Commissioner considers that, where no medical officer is present, the addition to the ration referred to above, as well as the grant of a little milk where obtainable in the case of children under three years of age, may, if the Surgeon-General approves of the proposed additions, be granted under the written orders of the Officer in charge of relief operations in the taluk.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,  
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.  
" Collector of North Arcot.

*Surgeon-General with the food & rations*  
" Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

*Same Morning.*—I inspected Peranamallur kitchen, 3 miles south of the last mentioned; opened 29th March, serves 15 villages.

|          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | Total strength. | Present. |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------|----------|
| Men      | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14              | 14       |
| Women    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20              | 18       |
| Children | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80              | 70       |
| Total    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 114             | 102      |

|           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| Diseases— |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| Syphilis  | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Lepers    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Whitlow   | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

*Condition of the people.*—The following children who were not picking up satisfactorily, though they had been over a month attending the kitchen, were ordered modified diet, viz:—

One child, aged 10 years, to have oil  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. with evening curry.  
Two children, aged 6 and 5 years, to have oil 2 drachms each with evening curry.  
One child, aged 2 years, to have half ragi ration with half a pint goat's milk.  
Two infants (twins), under 1 year of age, to have half a pint goat's milk each to supplement the mother's supply. The mother had a bad hand and was herself receiving relief. This last lot were comparatively recent admissions.

With the above exceptions, the sanctioned diet was agreeing well and the people were in satisfactory condition.

The food was well cooked and the kitchen clean.

Since the recent rain on the 28th and 29th ultimo agricultural operations are in progress all about here, and, should the rain continue satisfactorily,\* an early decrease in attendance at these two kitchens may be anticipated, as, I am told, many cattle have died about here and

\* It has ceased.  
(Intld.) H. L.E.F.

manual labour will be in demand, especially as there is work going on in connection with the irrigation channel.

I have now concluded the inspection of the Wandiwash kitchens; and the extended experience has confirmed the opinion I expressed in my diary of the 26th September, after having then visited five kitchens, regarding the modification of diet which appears to me to be necessary in certain classes of cases as before detailed.

The Special Duty Deputy Collector and the Wandiwash Tahsildar were present at my inspections, and they fully understand the classes of cases which I consider require modified diet; indeed, there is no difficulty whatever either in selecting the cases or in applying the remedy; it does not need a medical man; \* hence it seems unnecessary that I should go over these kitchens again.

The number of children requiring modified diet is a very small proportion of those receiving relief; the sanctioned diet agrees well with the great bulk of the children and practically with all the adults.

As distressed people, especially children, are now coming freely to the kitchens which they did not do at first, they will not in the future postpone their application for relief until already starved as formerly, but will apply as soon as food fails outside; hence they will be admitted in better physical condition, and not having been previously starved for any length of time, they will not require the modified diet necessary to recuperate those who are much wasted before receiving relief.

† The word "apply" is misleading; we have always met them more than half way. It is due to this fact, that we took the distress in time, that the inmates of our kitchens are, as a class, in fair condition. It would have been easy to have had a "butcher's bill;" but, according to Famine Code—introduction, p. 3—"the bills of mortality furnish the only true criterion" of "the success or failure of a system of relief." It is, however, regrettable that, in exact proportion to the success with which relief is administered, an ill-informed person is apt to augur that there has been no distress at all or that its extent has been over-estimated.

(Intld.) H. L.E.F.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. L. WALKER, M.D., Surgn.-Major,  
on Special Duty.

"The salt was not served out as methodically as might be; it was carried round in bulkin a vessel and served by hand without definite measurement. I noticed that those at the beginning of the line got a considerable quantity, probably more than their rightful share, whilst those at the end received a smaller quantity and doubtless less than their share, and yet probably the total amount was correct for the total number of recipients. I also noticed that it was placed, by the issuer, sometimes on the recipient's cloth \* spread out, sometimes in his hand, and sometimes on the comparatively dry cooked ration, from each of which receptacles it could easily be abstracted and taken away. I saw

\* It is a fact—a curious fact—that some of the inmates do not eat salt. Possibly they have never been accustomed to it.

(Intld.) H. LEF.

more than one case, both here and elsewhere, in

† Orders accordingly have been issued.

(Intld.) H. LEF.

which the salt or portion of it was tied up by the recipient in the corner of his (or her) cloth with the evident intention of taking it away. I would recommend † the following modification of issue of salt at all the kitchens, viz. :—

1st.—Serve the cooked ration into the recipient's chatty.

2nd.—Pour in the water which all take to mix with the food.

3rd.—Place in the water, after being served, a measured quantity of the salt.

By this means the salt will quickly dissolve in the water and cannot be abstracted. There should also be two salt measures, a full measure for adults and a half measure for children, and with these measures the salt should be issued; by this means each will receive his proper share—

|          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | Total strength. | Present. |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------|----------|
| Men      | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31              | 28       |
| Women    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61              | 53       |
| Children | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 183             | 169      |
| Total    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 275             | 250      |

*Diseases.*—There were no *famine diseases* properly so called. There were 2 cases of ulcers after small-pox.

One case old syphilitic ulcer.

One case simple ulcer from a scratched wart.

Two cases leprosy (1 with ulcers).

One case progressive muscular atrophy (in an old person).

Suitable treatment was administered by the Wandiwash hospital assistant under my directions. It would not be easy for a non-professional man to differentiate some such cases as the above (and as found in other kitchens) from somewhat similar cases produced by privation; he would most probably put a considerable proportion of them down to the immediate effects of famine, especially when found amongst the recipients of relief in a famine kitchen, and in some cases on the persons of those who were otherwise in poor condition from deficient food previous to admission.

As I here said (*supra*), the majority attending this kitchen were in satisfactory condition; there were, however, 4 children, aged about 3 or 4 years, who were not so although they had been a considerable time in attendance; they were skinny and emaciated and had not picked up.

Careful inspection of the diet and the people, more especially the children, of five of the famine kitchens in Wandiwash taluk had led me to the following conclusions, viz. :—

The sanctioned diet, detailed in paragraph 188 of the Famine Code, seems to me to be deficient in fatty matter. In the cases of children who are admitted in a state of considerable emaciation, it does not appear to contain enough fatty matter to enable them to reproduce the considerable loss of that tissue that they have undergone from severe or long-continued privation before admission; doubtless, individual idiosyncrasy has much to say to it; some persons lose flesh more rapidly than others on exposure to privation, and some again recuperate more rapidly than others on sufficient nutriment being ingested, their powers of assimilation being more vigorous. Diet scales are, after all, but the outcome of averages, and naturally the famine diet scale is amongst the lowest in nutritive capability and cuts it rather fine with some; the majority of children in these kitchens appear to thrive on the prescribed diet; still a certain proportion of them, in all the kitchens I have visited, do not put on flesh even after two months and more, doubtless due to previously impaired power of assimilation as above alluded to.

For those, therefore, who do not show satisfactory improvement in condition after a continuous trial of the sanctioned diet for, say, 21 days, I recommend the following addition or modification, the object being to increase the fatty element, viz.:—

- (1) *Children aged 7–12 years.*—The addition of oil; 4 drachms to the evening curry.
- (2) *Children aged 3–7 years.*—The addition of oil; 2 drachms to the evening curry.
- (3) *Children aged 1–3 years.*—To have half the usual grain ration with the addition of half a pint (10 oz.) of goat's milk, to be mixed with cooked food instead of water. I find that emaciated children of this age are unable to consume the full child's ration of grain, and the addition of half a pint of milk will considerably increase the deficient fatty constituents in the diet.

- (4) *Children aged 4 months to 12 months.*—Emaciated children of this age are unable, as a rule, to digest any of the grain ration; it only produces diarrhoea and they continue to starve; for such I would recommend the issue, in lieu of the said ration, of one pint (20 oz.) of goat's milk daily.

\* Ordered accordingly.

(Intld.) H. L&F.

- (5) *Infants under 4 months old* deprived of their natural nutriment. I have seen some of this class whose mothers have no milk or are sick, or have died or gone away, leaving them with the grandmothers—wretched starved little creatures, bags of loose bones, constantly wailing. The only possible way to save such infants from starvation is to get a nursing mother † for them; such can generally be procured by entering the woman at the kitchen, even though she may not otherwise be entitled to relief, as was done, on my advice, in the case of a starving infant at Wandiwash kitchen; or, if the woman objects to feed at the kitchen, let her have 2 meals a day of cooked rice from the kitchen to take to her home; let it be her wages for supporting the child.

† Ordered accordingly.

(Intld.) H. L&F.

My remarks re the modification of diet apply only to children as above; I have not seen any indication to advise a change for adults; indeed, there are practically no able-bodied adults (except a few hill people) at the kitchens; the adult recipients are composed of old men and women, cripples and lepers.

The modification of diet above recommended has been ordered in certain cases.

September 27th.—Inspected Wandiwash kitchen again. It was a curry and rice day (private supply).

|                  | Total strength. | Present.   |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Men .. .. .      | 25              | 25         |
| Women .. .. .    | 41              | 41         |
| Children .. .. . | 150             | 136        |
| <b>Total ..</b>  | <b>216</b>      | <b>202</b> |

All clean and in good orders.

Diseases—

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Lepers .. .. .    | 3 |
| Mycetonia .. .. . | 1 |

Four children were in poor condition; they were recent admissions and will no doubt shortly pick up. For one child, Munisawmy, aged 4 years, I ordered modified diet, i.e., the addition of oil, 3ii. All others doing well.

September 28th.—Inspected Kilnarma kitchen, Wandiwash taluk, distance 9 miles; opened 20th August, serves 14 villages:—

|                  | Total strength. | Present.   |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Men .. .. .      | 20              | 19         |
| Women .. .. .    | 33              | 30         |
| Children .. .. . | 81              | 75         |
| <b>Total ..</b>  | <b>134</b>      | <b>124</b> |

‡ This is more like the Kalahasti cooking.

(Intld.) H. L&F.

Kitchen clean and orderly. The food here was cooked without sufficient water; hence mess was too consistent ‡ and was difficult to measure.

I found 4 children, aged 3 to 5 years, who had been over a month attending the kitchen and were still emaciated and not putting on flesh, though they consume their ration and had not diarrhoea. I ordered them (in writing) to have modified diet, i.e., oil 3ii each daily.

Three other children who had been in over 3 weeks were there, but improving; I did not consider it necessary to make any change in their diet.

All others were doing well on the prescribed diet.

No ulcers present except those of four lepers.

September 29th.—Inspected Vallum kitchen, Wandiwash taluk, distance 9 miles from Wandiwash; opened 4th April, serves 12 villages.

|                  | Total strength. | Present.  |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Men .. .. .      | 10              | 10        |
| Women .. .. .    | 21              | 18        |
| Children .. .. . | 81              | 62        |
| <b>Total ..</b>  | <b>112</b>      | <b>90</b> |

It rained about here the last two nights; heavy rain last night, 1.77 inches; fields about some of them flooded which prevented the attendance of some of the children.

Diseases—

|                                              |   |
|----------------------------------------------|---|
| Anæmia and dropsy (famine) .. .. .           | 5 |
| Old standing ulcers on foot in a man .. .. . | 1 |
| Lepers .. .. .                               | 2 |

Six children were poor in condition; of these 5 (*supra*) were anæmic and dropsical and were not distinctly improving although they had not been attending for a considerable period; for two of them, aged 4 and 5 years, I ordered (in writing) the addition of oil (2 drachms) to evening curry, and for three, aged 2 and 3 years, I ordered half a pint goat's milk each with half ragi ration, they being unable to use the full ration.

The remaining child, though thin, was a recent admission; it will probably pick up on the usual diet. I therefore did not order any modification in this case.

The rest of the people were in a satisfactory condition. The food was well cooked and agreed with the majority. A little more order in the distribution of the rations would be advisable at this kitchen. I mentioned this to those concerned.

September 30th.—Wandiwash to Cheyár anicut bungalow, 18 miles.

Heavy rain at Wandiwash last night and evidently all the way here, the roads being wet and heavy and pools standing about. On arrival I found the Cheyár river in fresh, 8.40 feet over the head sluice floor.

Rainfall at Wandiwash last night 1.30 inches.

October 1st.—Inspected Ninnamangalam kitchen, Wandiwash taluk, 6 miles from Cheyár anicut; opened 7th April, serves 14 villages.

|                  | Total strength. | Present.  |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Men .. .. .      | 7               | 4         |
| Women .. .. .    | 12              | 10        |
| Children .. .. . | 73              | 68        |
| <b>Total ..</b>  | <b>92</b>       | <b>82</b> |

Diseases—

|                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Ophthalmia .. .. . | 7 (mostly tœnia tarsi). |
| Lepers .. .. .     | 3                       |

For the cases of tœnia tarsi (which affection is usually the result of dirt and contagion and may be found in every village), I ordered the application of alum lotion, alum being the only substance at all applicable to be found here, and I gave further necessary instructions.

Condition of the people.—The following children who had been attending for a considerable time were still in poor condition, viz.:—

Two children aged 10 and 11 years; for these I ordered (in writing) the modified diet of oil \* ½ oz. each with their evening curry. Two children, each about 2 years old; for these I ordered the modified diet of half ragi ration with half a pint (10 oz.) of goat's milk each.

\* 2 oz?

(Intld.) H. L&F.

With the above noted exception the people were in satisfactory condition. The kitchen was clean and orderly, and the food was well cooked and agreed with the people.

Endorsement by W. J. H. LE FANU, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, dated Kuppam, 11th October 1891.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

In my note forwarding the last fortnightly narrative, I gave in a lump the hide transactions of the Wandiwash tanneries. Since then I have ascertained the exact figures, which are given below :—

|                            |    |    |    |    | During<br>1890. | During<br>1891.  |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----------------|------------------|
| Skins purchased in January | .. | .. | .. | .. | RS. 373         | RS. 918          |
| " in February              | .. | .. | .. | .. | 429             | 1,106            |
| " in March                 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 446             | 1,325            |
| " in April                 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 513             | 1,731            |
| " in May ..                | .. | .. | .. | .. | 470             | 2,838            |
| " in June ..               | .. | .. | .. | .. | 576             | 3,454            |
| " in July ..               | .. | .. | .. | .. | 538             | 4,316            |
| " in August                | .. | .. | .. | .. | 464             | 4,993            |
| " in September             | .. | .. | .. | .. | 450             | 5,027 up to 20th |
| " in October               | .. | .. | .. | .. | 442             | Sept.            |
| " in November              | .. | .. | .. | .. | 505             | ..               |
| " in December              | .. | .. | .. | .. | 553             | ..               |
| Total                      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,759           | 25,708           |

2. The figures are instructive, showing how exactly the cattle mortality followed the distress. These figures, it will be observed, take no account of hides sent to outside tanneries, referred to in my last endorsement, of which no information is readily obtainable. Our own returns, for the reason which I shall give below, are admittedly useless on this point, *e.g.*, according to the karnams' figures the total mortality from January to August in Pólúr was 2,089. The mortality from May to August was only 1,717. The railway returns, however, show 3,340. I am making further enquiries in order to ascertain with some degree of accuracy what the total deaths from starvation amongst cattle in the district amount to. The Board, recognising the uselessness of any attempt to obtain returns of the *total* mortality amongst cattle, directed—Proceedings of the Board, dated 3rd July 1891, No. 377—that the registration of cattle mortality should be limited to deaths from disease. The returns provide columns for special diseases, such as rinderpest, anthrax, &c., but there is no column for starvation, which is not exactly either a disease or, in a sense, a natural death. It cannot either be called death "from accidental causes" within the meaning of paragraph 2 of the Board's Proceedings above quoted. The mortality amongst cattle, much of which I had witnessed with my own eyes, attracted my attention specially in the month of July last, and I called for returns. The figures for August are as per margin, but are quite untrustworthy, *e.g.*, besides these deaths, specially due to starvation, the karnams of Pólúr, Wandiwash and Arcot reported 978, 1,993 and 361 deaths from "natural decay," which probably also were from starvation. Even so, the Wandiwash totals of cattle 1,768 + 1,993 = 3,761 do not approach the tannery figures — 4,993 — for that month, and these figures are not exhaustive. I shall shortly be in possession of the tannery figures for the district which I will report to the Board.

| Taluks or divisions. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Horses. | Total. |
|----------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| Chittoor ..          | 950     | 41     | ..      | 991    |
| Chandragiri ..       | 1,015   | 98     | ..      | 1,113  |
| Palmanér ..          | 88      | ..     | ..      | 88     |
| Gudiyátam ..         | 150     | ..     | ..      | 150    |
| Vellore ..           | 121     | ..     | ..      | 121    |
| Pólúr ..             | 298     | 2      | ..      | 300    |
| Wandiwash ..         | 1,768   | 120    | ..      | 1,888  |
| Arcot ..             | 840     | 8      | ..      | 848    |
| Wallajah ..          | 106     | ..     | ..      | 106    |
| Kárvetnagar ..       | 111     | 2      | ..      | 113    |
| Kálahasti ..         | 180     | ..     | ..      | 180    |
| Maderpák ..          | 129     | ..     | ..      | 129    |
| Punganúr ..          | 583     | ..     | 1       | 584    |
| Arni ..              | 340     | 10     | 1       | 351    |
| Total ..             | 6,679   | 281    | 2       | 6,962  |

3. In its Proceedings, dated 22nd September 1891, Mis. No. 5282, the Board directed me to forward Dr. Walker's report when ready. As I have by me his diary

for Wandiwash, I may as well send it up to save time. Dr. Walker, regarding the Wandiwash kitchens, writes as follows:—

September 22nd, Morning.—Chetput to Wandiwash 18 miles. I saw several droves of cattle along the road in a miserable and starving condition; they were feeding on the leaves of margosa trees.

September 22nd, Evening.—Visited Wandiwash kitchen with Collector. Total strength

\* A caste woman. The Deputy Collector rejected her because she swept up in a caste man's house. No doubt in good times he would feed her, but now all she gets is betel and pak: so I admitted her. The baby belonged to her daughter, who had died a few days before. From the pressure of caste people to get admittance to our Wandiwash kitchens, some idea of the increasing distress may be gathered.

(Initld.) H. LeF.

† The poor little wretch was sucking at its grandmother's cloth as it lay in her arms.

(Initld.) H. LeF.

would nurse the infant in exchange for being herself fed at the kitchen. Such a woman was found living close by, who consented to this arrangement. She took the starving infant there and then, and administered its natural nourishment; the child seized the breast with avidity; its hitherto constant wail ceased, and was shortly replaced by a smile of satisfaction.

September 23rd.—Inspected Melma kitchen, Wandiwash taluk, opened April 15th; clean and in good order, food well cooked.

|             | Total strength<br>(on roll). | Present. |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------|
| Men ..      | 13                           | 9        |
| Women ..    | 21                           | 19       |
| Children .. | 89                           | 82       |
| Total ..    | 123                          | 110      |

The general condition of those present was good or fair. All, with very few exceptions, have "picked up" in condition since admission. The average time for a distinctly emaciated and starved, but otherwise healthy child, to show decided improvement at this kitchen, is said to be 3 weeks; when they get into good condition, in say 3 or 4 weeks, they are struck off the roll, unless orphans or otherwise destitute. No ulcers were present except amongst lepers. The diet agrees well with all the children (except two), and they consume it with evident relish. No sickness was present except in the cases of two children (*supra*); these two were emaciated specimens, about 2 years old, suffering from general atrophy, the result of long standing disease (*i.e.*, rickets). One is getting rice as advised by Dr. Hackett Wilkins a month ago, but it is not digesting it; they are both really cases for a hospital, not for a famine kitchen, as they are starved from disease, not deficient supply of food; the mothers who were present (but not on the roll) were in excellent condition. I have ordered for each of these sick and atrophied children half the usual ragi diet (as they are unable to digest more), and half a pint of milk (goat's milk will do), the latter to be served to them with the cooked ragi, and then mixed with it, by their mothers, instead of water as is the custom. This is a special measure for a special case.

Excluding these 2 children, the following individuals were emaciated: they were all recent admissions, and there is no reason to believe that they will not improve with kitchen treatment, viz.:—

| In poor condition. |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Men ..             | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2  |
| Women ..           | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6  |
| Children ..        | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6  |
| Total ..           | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |

The measure for cooked ragi for adults is all right, but the half measure for children does

\* I have already mentioned in another report that the system of cooking ragi, peculiar to Wandiwash, does not admit of its being served in a brick form, as in Kālahasti, nor would the Kālahasti measures contain the ration, as the latter is much more watery than in Kālahasti. Before leaving the taluk, however, I had arranged for a different system of measuring by which there can be no mistake as to the size of the ration. (Initld.) H. LeF.

at the apparently fully packed measure from the top, it appeared all right, but there was a considerable "corner" at the bottom unfilled, in which case the child received less than its right; after securing all, there was an overplus (doubtless due to the cause above alluded to), which was divided amongst any children wanting more. I suggested (in writing) to the Tahsildar to alter the measure, making it 1 inch more in diameter and proportionately shallower; this he promised to do.

September 24th.—Inspected Nallur kitchen, Wandiwash taluk, 10 miles from Wandiwash, opened April 2nd; clear and orderly. Food well cooked and sufficient. I saw all fed and inspected each individual. This is a large kitchen and serves 15 villages.

|             | Total strength. | Present. |
|-------------|-----------------|----------|
| Men ..      | 26 (3 lepers)   | 22       |
| Women ..    | 69              | 64       |
| Children .. | 166             | 148      |
| Total ..    | 261             | 234      |

Condition.—Of these several old men and women were skinny and shrunk, but it was skin-niness of age, not insufficient food.

Twenty-two children were emaciated, which is about twice the proportion as compared with the Melma kitchen; the majority of these were recent admissions, *i.e.*, within the month, several having been admitted within the past week; almost all were improving in condition, and all were eating their food well, and were remarkably cheerful. In the case of these emaciated ones there were several instances in which a family was represented by two or more in this condition, *e.g.*, of the 22 under reference 5 families were represented by 2 emaciated children each; and in one case, of a family of 4 children, 3 were in this condition; as most of these cases were only recently admitted, and as the kitchen was opened on the 2nd April, it is evident that they did not present

† The Board is aware that we have always had on our rolls numbers who, from various causes, did not attend. These, who should have come earlier, are now yielding to the pressure and coming in, though, in some cases, possibly too late. (Initld.) H. LeF.

themselves for relief as early as they should have done. I made careful enquiry into the state of their digestions and found that they all were digesting the diet well, and that no diarrhoea was present amongst them. The mothers spoke approvingly of the food, and said it was very good for them. No ulcers were present, except amongst the adult lepers, and in two itchy cases amongst children. I did not find any indication for a special diet in this kitchen, except in one case. I am of opinion all the others will pull through on the present diet with sufficient time; the exception is the case of an infant, aged 4 months, at the breast, whose mother had insufficient milk, and was able to nurse it only partially; the child was consequently half starved; in this case I advised (in writing) the issue of half a pint of goat's milk daily for the child, to supplement the mother's supply.

Six of the above-mentioned 22 emaciated children were not recent admissions; they had been receiving relief for 2 to 3 months; they eat their food well, digested it well, had no diarrhoea; they were cheerful and not anæmic, yet they did not appear to put on flesh. They were said to have been in a very weakly state on admission; and most probably their nutritive functions had been seriously impaired by continued privation before they received relief at the kitchen.

My remarks on the children's food measure in the Melma kitchen apply also to the measure in this kitchen, and I believe to all others. Orders have been issued to make the alteration recommended by me in the children's measures at all the kitchens.

† As a fact, the surplus over after distribution in Wandiwash is always distributed to such Oliver Twists as ask for more. If all children got the full ration, many who are sickly would have some, and perhaps the old system was a good one. Dr. Walker does not mention, and probably was not aware, that each of the Wandiwash kitchens is under the supervision of an influential local committee. Each kitchen is, too, visited twice a week—once by the Tahsildar and once by the Deputy Collector. Any habitual scamping of the children's rations would, therefore, be impossible. As for the adults, they can take care of themselves. (Initld.) H. LeF.

September 25th.—Inspected Salavedu kitchen, Wandiwash taluk, 9 miles from Wandiwash, opened 27th March. I saw all fed, and inspected each individual. Everything clean and orderly. Food well cooked and sufficient, and agrees with the majority. This is a large kitchen and serves 17 villages.

|          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | Total strength. | Present. |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------|----------|
| Men      | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21              | 18       |
| Women    | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54              | 46       |
| Children | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 231             | 186      |
| Total .. |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 306             | 250      |

The recent presence of cholera in neighbouring villages accounts for the temporary defection of so many children. I saw here more truly *famine cases* than I have hitherto witnessed since my inspections began; and this is not surprising, as this portion of Wandiwash taluk is more distressed than any other portion of the district, and felt the distress earlier.

There was one case of bad *famine ulcers*, in a starved emaciated child of 3 years, who had been in some 3 months; it had been admitted in a very weakly starved condition, and had not improved; it was one of a large family; the ulcers, which were all over the body, were punched out; they showed no tendency to heal, but were assuming a phagedenic character. The child was unable to consume its full ration, so I directed that half only should be given, with the addition of half a pint of goat's milk daily. As daily medical treatment is necessary in this case, I urged the mother to remove the child to the Wandiwash kitchen, where they would both be admitted, and where the child would receive daily treatment from the Hospital Assistant on the spot; to this arrangement the woman consented.\* Three children, aged about a year each, were very weak and much emaciated; the mothers stated also that they were suffering from diarrhoea. They also were quite unable to consume the full ragi ration; for these three also I ordered half a pint of goat's milk daily with half the usual ragi ration.

\* Such promises are not kept. Mr. Buckley has not mentioned, but it is a fact, that all the promises made by the Musali Naidu Khandrigai Vellamas to attend the kitchen to be opened for them there were broken the moment His Excellency the Governor's back was turned.

(Initld.) H. LeF.

Three children aged 4, 6 and 7 years, of one family, were suffering from anaemia, emaciation and dropsy, from privation previous to admission; they had been in over a month, but had not distinctly improved; they have been on rice diet.

Another child of a separate family was in a similar condition to the three first alluded to and was also on rice diet, making a total of 8 suffering from *distinct famine diseases*.

There were, besides, two cases of ophthalmia (*Tænia Tarsi*) due to dirt. One case of ulcer after small-pox and several cases of ulcers amongst lepers of course.

There was, in a girl aged 10 years, extensive serpiginous ulceration of a lupoid character on the arms and legs, especially the former, where the disease had resulted in permanent contraction of both elbow joints; the disease was the result of inherited syphilis.

Hearing that there were several cases at this kitchen which required medical relief, I sent out the Wandiwash Hospital Assistant, with necessities to meet me there, and he administered the necessary treatment under my directions; he will stay there till evening when he will again treat the cases.†

The majority of the people are progressing satisfactorily; in fact all the adults, who are either aged lepers, or cripples, are doing well, and no change seems necessary in their present diet. The same, however, cannot be said for the children; a proportion, though not a large one, do not put on flesh, though sufficiently long in attendance, and though otherwise apparently well; eight, who were over a month at the kitchen, were in this condition (this is exclusive of the 8 sick children detailed above).

Before suggesting any dietetic change for this class, I will inspect the Marudadu kitchen tomorrow.

September 26th.—Inspected Marudadu kitchen, Wandiwash taluk, opened 27th March; serves 11 villages. Saw all fed and inspected each individual kitchen—clean. Food well cooked and agrees with the majority.

Here the bulk of the recipients were caste people, with comparatively few Pariahs, which is exceptional. There had been but few admissions recently, most of those present having come in shortly after the kitchen was opened. The majority were doing very well, and some children were in excellent condition, but were said to be destitute; so it would be useless to turn them out as they would only return starving in a short time. There were remarkably few bad famine cases in this kitchen and, in this respect, it compares strongly with Salavedu kitchen in which, I believe, are to be found the largest proportion of bad cases in the taluk (and district).‡

† Dr. Walker has not yet been to Kālabasti.

(Initld.) H. LeF.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

READ—the following supplemental season report for the period from the 20th to 30th September 1891, from K. V. LAKSHMANA ROW, Deputy Collector, to the Collector of North Arcot, dated Wandiwash, 1st October 1891:—

The season prospects have considerably improved since the last report for the fortnight ending the 19th September. There has been rain on five days amounting in all to 4.51 inches at the Kasba Wandiwash. The fall between the 27th and 29th (3 to 4 inches) was general throughout the taluk and was heavier to the north, south and west of Wandiwash. The standing crops under wells have revived. The drinking-water ponds have received supplies and supplies to cattle are now ample. Green grass is shooting up and will be available generally all over the taluk in a week or 10 days.

Irrigation tanks have received here and there 10 to 20 days' supply of water. Dry lands are being ploughed everywhere, and cholum, varagu and ragi to a limited extent are being sown. Paddy is also sown to a small extent on dry lands. This is known as "Puludi Semba." The Cheyār has been in freshes since the 28th, and the supply through the recently extended channel has reached the Vakkadai big tank, which is about 8 miles below the anicut. This is reported to be full this day.

The prices of rice continues stationary and that of ragi has fallen slightly, it being sold now at 8½ measures per rupee.

*Sickness*.—Cholera prevails to a slight extent here and there and deaths reported for the period are 20 out of 35 attacks.

Endorsement by W. J. H. LE FANU, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, dated Kuppam, 8th October 1891, No. 5149-Rev. G1.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, Madras.

READ—the following paper from K. V. LAKSHMANA ROW, Deputy Collector, to the Collector of North Arcot, dated Wandiwash, 4th October 1891:—

### FORTNIGHTLY NARRATIVE.

(For the fortnight ending with 3rd October 1891.)

(Wandiwash taluk, North Arcot.)

STATE OF COUNTRY—*Crops—Standing Crops*.—Paddy and ragi under wells are in a fairly good condition. In some localities even crops under wells suffered owing to insufficiency of water, but these have since revived during the fortnight.—

2 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 21ST OCT. 1891, No. 676.

| Names of crops.  | Extent.    | Total.   | PROBABLE OUTTURN. |          |          |
|------------------|------------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|
|                  |            |          | 16 annas.         | 8 annas. | 4 annas. |
| Paddy .. .. .    | ACS. 1,744 | 1,744    | ..                | ACS. 201 | 1,543    |
| Ragi .. .. .     | 1,707.40   | 1,707.40 | ..                | 400      | 1,307.40 |
| Cholum .. .. .   | 20         | 20       | ..                | ..       | 20       |
| Gingelly .. .. . | 3,538      | 3,538    | ..                | ..       | 3,538    |
| Cumbu .. .. .    | 3,434.97   | 3,434.97 | ..                | 100      | 3,354.97 |

*Fodder.*—Pasture is improving and available to a small extent after the rains which fell during the fortnight at frequent intervals. Green grass will be generally available in a week or 10 days all over the taluk.

*Water-supply.*—Water-supply for both men and cattle is ample for the present. The fresh-water ponds and irrigation works have received supplies, the former from one to two months and the latter less than a month's.

*Agricultural operations.*—The rainfall during the fortnight under report amounted to 4.61 inches at the Kasba Wandiwash, and about 3 to 4 inches of rain was general throughout the taluk. Most of the tanks have received from 10 to 20 days' supplies. Rain having fallen at frequent intervals, the ryots have been actively engaged in ploughing up their dry lands and sowing cholum, varagu, pulses, ragi and ground-nut. Wet lands are also being prepared here and there in anticipation of further supplies to the irrigation works.

*Cattle.*—Condition of cattle continues to be still miserable, but they may be expected to recover as pasture improves in course of 10 days or a fortnight.

*General remarks on the above.*—The sky is generally overcast in the evenings, and now and then a few slight showers fall which are useful for the dry grains recently sown.

Light freshes came down the Cheyár and the supply passed through the recently extended channel has filled the first big tank in the system which is 8 miles below the anicut.

*CONDITION OF PEOPLE ON WORKS.*—*In villages.*—The condition of people is generally good. For the able-bodied employment is ample on relief works, and gratuitous relief is given to those incapable of labour and destitute persons at the relief kitchens in the taluk.

*Sickness—Mortality.*—Cholera prevails to a slight extent in villages. Out of 35 attacks, 20 have proved fatal. The disease is subsiding, especially after the recent rains at the end of September.

*Remarks.*—The ryots begin to feel hopeful of the improvement in the season. Field labour is now available to some extent. The number of coolies on relief works—37 major and 17 minor irrigation works—are as under :—

|                                                                    |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Minor irrigation works .. .. .                                     | 536          |
| Major irrigation works other than the Cheyár channel works .. .. . | 2,206        |
| Cheyár channel works .. .. .                                       | 2,971        |
| On Local Fund roads .. .. .                                        | 432          |
| Sinking wells .. .. .                                              | 3,198        |
| <b>Total ..</b>                                                    | <b>9,343</b> |

*Poor houses.*—Nil.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 21ST OCT. 1891, No. 676. 3

*Village relief.*—The results of inspection of the 11 existing kitchens are—

| Date of inspection. | Names of kitchens inspected. | ADMISSION. |        |           | REJECTION. |        |           |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------|--------|-----------|------------|--------|-----------|
|                     |                              | Men.       | Women. | Children. | Men.       | Women. | Children. |
| 21st September ..   | Pernamallur .. .. .          | ..         | ..     | ..        | ..         | ..     | 10        |
| 22nd ..             | Vinnamangalam .. .. .        | ..         | ..     | ..        | ..         | ..     | ..        |
| 23rd ..             | Wandiwash .. .. .            | ..         | ..     | ..        | ..         | ..     | ..        |
| 29th ..             | Ragunathasamudram .. .. .    | ..         | ..     | ..        | ..         | ..     | 27        |
| 25th ..             | Nedungunam .. .. .           | 1          | 4      | 7         | ..         | ..     | 4         |
| 26th ..             | Vallam .. .. .               | ..         | ..     | ..        | ..         | ..     | 1         |
| 28th ..             | Do. .. .. .                  | ..         | ..     | ..        | ..         | ..     | 19        |
| 3rd October ..      | Salavedu .. .. .             | ..         | ..     | ..        | ..         | ..     | 11        |
| ..                  | Marudadu .. .. .             | ..         | ..     | 2         | ..         | ..     | 14        |
| ..                  | Kilnarua .. .. .             | ..         | ..     | 1         | ..         | ..     | ..        |
| ..                  | Nallur .. .. .               | ..         | ..     | ..        | ..         | ..     | ..        |

*Number of cases of death from want of food.*—Nil.

*Remarks.*—There is also a kitchen for the non-working children of coolies employed on the professional agency works (Cheyár channel).

*GRAIN SUPPLY.*—The market is fairly supplied. Ragi is imported largely from Conjeeveram, Arni and Vellore, and second-sort rice from some of the villages of the taluk.

*State of import by rail.*—Nil.

*Known or estimated stock.*—There are good stocks of grain in villages.

STATE OF MARKETS.—

| PRICES AT CHIEF MARKETS OF PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS. |         |       |        | Rising at | Falling at Wandiwash.                                                                  | Stationary at |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Rice.                                             | Cholum. | Ragi. | Cumbu. |           |                                                                                        |               |
| 5½ measures per rupee.                            | ..      | 8     | ..     | ..        | The price of ragi has fallen since Saturday, the 3rd, from 8 to 10 measures per rupee. | ..            |

Villages inspected during the fortnight—

| Month and date.   | Names of villages inspected. | Month and date.   | Names of villages inspected. |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 21st September .. | Vinnamangalam.               | 30th September .. | Thenalapakam.                |
| 23rd ..           | Pernamallur.                 | 1st October ..    | Melsambadu.                  |
| 24th ..           | Vallam.                      | 2nd ..            | Anabogi.                     |
| 25th ..           | Ragunathasamudram.           | ..                | Vadugamangalam.              |
| 26th ..           | Nedungunam.                  | ..                | Aiyavadi.                    |
| 27th ..           | Kovilur.                     | ..                | Pernamallur.                 |
| ..                | Sengadu.                     | ..                | Vinnamangalam.               |
| ..                | Salavedu.                    | ..                | Pernamallur.                 |
| ..                | Marudadu.                    | ..                | Palanjur.                    |
| ..                | Palaveri.                    | ..                | Tirumpundi.                  |
| ..                | Kateri.                      | ..                | Sithanur.                    |
| ..                | Arunganam.                   | ..                | Mavandal.                    |
| ..                | Irumbili.                    | ..                | Irungal.                     |
| ..                | Thellar.                     | ..                | Sengadu.                     |
| ..                | Kilnarua.                    | ..                | Nallur.                      |
| ..                | Vallam.                      | ..                | Mudur.                       |
| ..                | Ayalavadi.                   | ..                | Kilsambadu.                  |
| ..                | ..                           | ..                | Amudur.                      |
| ..                | ..                           | ..                | Padur.                       |

Was present at the inspection of kitchens by Dr. G. Walker on special duty from 24th to the 30th September.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the number of loan applications received and disposed of in Wandiwash taluk during the fortnight ending 3rd October 1891.

| Items.               | NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF APPLICATIONS PENDING AT THE END OF LAST FORTNIGHT. |            | RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. |           | TOTAL.  |            |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|
|                      | Number.                                                                 | Amount.    | Number.                   | Amount.   | Number. | Amount.    |
| 1                    | 2                                                                       | 3          | 4                         | 5         | 6       | 7          |
| Special rules .. ..  | 641                                                                     | RS. 50,373 | 15                        | RS. 2,200 | 656     | RS. 52,573 |
| Ordinary rules .. .. | ..                                                                      | ..         | ..                        | ..        | ..      | ..         |
| Total .. ..          | 641                                                                     | 50,373     | 15                        | 2,200     | 656     | 52,573     |

| Items.               | APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED. |                  |                        | Second instalment paid. | APPLICATIONS REJECTED. |         | PENDING. |            |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------|----------|------------|
|                      | Number.                | Amount involved. | First instalment paid. |                         | Number.                | Amount. | Number.  | Amount.    |
|                      | 8                      | 9                | 10                     | 11                      | 12                     | 13      | 14       | 15         |
| Special rules .. ..  | 2                      | RS. 350          | RS. 175                | RS. 465                 | ..                     | RS. ..  | 654      | RS. 52,223 |
| Ordinary rules .. .. | ..                     | ..               | ..                     | ..                      | ..                     | ..      | ..       | ..         |
| Total .. ..          | 2                      | 350              | 175                    | 465                     | ..                     | ..      | 654      | 52,223     |

Amount of sanctioned allotment from { January to March 1891 .. RS. 10,025  
 { April up to date .. .. 99,200  
 Total .. RS. 1,09,225

Amount spent from { January to March 1891 .. Number of petitions 108 = 10,025  
 { April up to date .. .. 1,408 = 98,876  
 Total .. 1,516 = 1,08,901

Balance .. \* 324

\* Sanction for a further allotment is awaited.

| Number of applicants whose applications have been accepted. | Amount involved including 2nd instalment. | Amount actually disbursed at present. | Balance yet to be paid. | Remarks.                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) From 1st January to 31st March 1891—                    | RS.                                       | RS.                                   | RS.                     |                                                           |
| Ordinary .. .. 26                                           | 3,280                                     | 3,280                                 | ..                      | The amount paid for 2nd instalment of loans is Rs. 7,878. |
| Special .. .. 82                                            | 13,490                                    | 8,673                                 | 4,817                   |                                                           |
| (b) From 1st April to 3rd October—                          |                                           |                                       |                         |                                                           |
| Ordinary .. .. 15                                           | 1,825                                     | 1,825                                 | ..                      |                                                           |
| Special .. .. 1,393                                         | 1,78,345                                  | 95,123                                | 83,223                  |                                                           |
| Total .. 1,516                                              | 1,96,941                                  | 1,08,901                              | 88,040                  |                                                           |

Total number of wells completed from State loans .. { Ordinary rules 32  
 { Special 21  
 Number of wells under construction .. .. { Ordinary rules 30  
 { Special 1,115

| Date taken out. | FOR WHAT PURPOSE. |        |       | Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender. | Date returned. | Initials of attender. |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
|                 | Department.       | C. No. | Year. |                                                    |                |                       |

7-8-79 ✓  
25.11.03 ✓

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED  
18 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH  
IN ORIGINAL (not pagged).

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.  
B = Not to be copied.  
P = Copy abstract only.  
Q = Copy heading only.

A A

To

His Excellency

The Right Honorable

Beilby Lawley Lord Wenlock

G.C.D.E.

Governor in Council of the

Presidency of Fort St. George.

thro' the Surgeon General  
with the Government.

The Humble Petition of

Samuel Thomas Browne M.D.

Civil Apothecary

Attached to Collector's Estabmt  
Kurnool.

Respectfully sheweth,

That for reasons  
specified in the G.O. noted in  
the margin, petitioner was  
sentenced by Government not  
to be employed in an independ-  
ent capacity for the space of  
five years.

That without presuming  
to reopen a question definitely  
settled by Government, Petitioner  
begs humbly to represent, that he  
has received his punishment  
with the respect and submission  
due to the august awarding  
tribunal, and has thoroughly  
learned the lesson intended  
by it.

That for twenty four  
months he has sustained the  
resulting loss of emolument,  
and the still greater humiliation  
implied by the withdrawal of  
confidence to which the humbles  
Medical Subordinates are admitted.

No 723 dated 29<sup>th</sup> August 1889

Petitioner's sense of degradation  
is still further intensified by the  
fact of the higher professional  
status to which the possession of  
European degrees necessarily  
introduces him.

That he humbly ventures  
to hope that the suffering and  
shame attendant on this deep  
degradation for the space of  
twenty four months may in some  
measure atone for his offence and  
that his subsequent good conduct  
under the surveillance of superior  
medical officers may be graciously  
held to condone the past. He  
believes the aim and scope of his  
sentence to be more corrective  
than punitive, and now that  
supremacy of law has been  
vindicated, he ventures humbly  
to cast himself on your Excellency's  
prerogative of mercy in the hope  
that his past punishment may  
be accepted as sufficient to justify  
the exercise of forgiveness; and your  
petitioner shall as in duty bound,

Ever pray

Larnool } S. Brown  
10<sup>th</sup> October 1891 } civil Apothecary

Al  
15.10.91.

District Medical  
and Sanitary Officer  
Kinnaird 13<sup>th</sup> Dec '91

No. 578

Enclosed 1

From

H. G. Staunton. Esq.  
of District Surgeon  
Kinnaird

To

The Governor of  
~~Kinnaird~~  
Kinnaird.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward  
to be sent through the Surgeon  
General, the petition of David  
A. Brown, attached to  
your establishment. He has been  
very attentive to his work in Kinnaird  
and was of the greatest possible  
assistance during the late cholera  
epidemic both in the town and  
district and I trust that you  
will agree with me in considering  
that he may now be trusted with  
some independent charge and will  
render your support to his

his position

5008 I have the honor to be  
15.10.91 Sir

Your obedient servant

J. H. Munton

Asst. District Surgeon

Forwarded.

The undersigned is  
happy to be able to  
endorse the District  
Medical Officer's testimony  
as to the good service  
rendered by Mr. Brown  
during the recent severe  
Cholera Epidemic.

He is also  
able to certify his own  
satisfaction as to Mr.  
Brown's discharge of  
his duties as Attaché  
to his immediate  
Establishment.

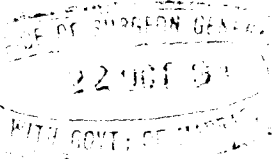
Ch. J. Munton  
Collector

Camp. Fulbar  
Muzaffargarh District.

17th October 1891

29/8/89 22723 22

1891  
Revenue Department



From  
Charles Knapp Esquire  
Collector of  
Kurnool

No: 603

Inst

Forwarded to the Chief  
Secretary to Government  
Public Department.

To  
His Excellency  
The Right Honorable  
Governor in Council of the  
Presidency of Madras  
through the Surgeon General  
with the Government  
Madras

The petition being one  
appealing to the Clemency  
of Government, the undersigned  
has no opinion to offer.

Dated  
Received  
October 1891

to  
Enclosure  
Subject.

Submitting for favorable  
consideration Memorial of  
Daniel Thomas Browne M.D.  
Civil Apothecary Collector's Estab-  
lishment, Kurnool praying  
for a reconsideration of

J. M. Subbaratnam  
Surgeon General  
with Govt of Madras

Nanfumbra Road 26 Oct 91

Public Current 3145

In G.O. d/ 29.8.89,  
No. 723, Ag Civil Sur-  
geon S. J. Browne M.D.  
was relegated to his per-  
manent grade of  
apothecary and deprived  
of independent charge  
for 5 years for apathy  
and inhumanity in  
neglecting a man who  
had received severe  
injuries ~~in a fire~~. The  
facts of the case are  
set forth in the G.O. quoted.

I think the man may be allowed  
to hold independent charge, but  
as a civil apothecary only. I would  
not allow him to be promoted to an  
Assistant Surgeon, still less to be  
charged with a District.

For the Govt. Secy to Govt.

11/10/91

11/10/91

Mr. Browne now  
kegs that he may be  
relieved from further  
punishment. He has  
been deprived of charge  
involvement for more  
than two years and  
has thoroughly learnt  
the lesson intended by  
the punishment.

The prayer of the  
petition is supported  
by the Ag Dist. Surgeon  
and by the collector

to whose establishment  
Mr. Browne has been  
attached.

For orders.

3013.  
28/10

apothecary Browne's  
petition.

From Mr. Stokes. C.S.S.

[ 5 ]

Public DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 18 , No.

Again G.O., dated 18 , No.

Current No. of 18 , dated from

Current No. 31145 of 1891, dated 26 Oct. from The Surg<sup>n</sup> Genl.

Order. 14 Nov 91 1891.

Mr. Browne may  
now be allowed to hold  
independent charge, but  
as a civil apothecary  
only. He should not  
be promoted to an Asst  
Surgeoncy or placed in  
charge of a district.

/ From orders /

3013.  
10/11

13 Nov

Surge Genl with Col<sup>l</sup>  
Collyer Rums of  
11/10