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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.
R.P. No.

1726-B

Press
Mis.

Dated

15th May 1877

197

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1726-1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

15th May 1877, No. 1,726-B.

Famine Relief

Read the following papers:—

No. 288. Endorsement of the Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated 20th April 1877, No. 882.

Read the following letter from Surgeon-General G. SMITH, M.D., Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, to the Hon. D. F. C. ARMICHAEL, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 19th April 1877, No. 238.

I HAVE the honor to submit to His Grace the Governor in Council a letter from Surgeon O'Hara, with an enclosure, regarding the organization of relief-houses along the line of the East Coast Canal in the Nellore District, with the view of making provision for the poor who are incapable of earning a livelihood on the relief-works.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Surgeon W. O'HARA, Medical Charge, East Coast Canal, Famine Relief-works, to Surgeon-Major G. BIDIE, M.B., Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, dated Nellore, 14th April 1877.

I HAVE the honor to forward, in continuation of my report, dated 9th April 1877, and for the information of the Surgeon-General, a copy of my letter addressed to the District Engineer, Nellore, in regard to the organisation of relief-houses along the line of canal.

2. From a perusal of that letter it will be seen that, if my estimates are accepted, relief-camps for issue of food to 550, and for the accommodation or medical treatment of 150 people incapable of earning their own maintenance, will be established at each central hospital station.

3. Nothing definite has been decided upon in reference to this matter, but the subject will, I understand, be soon presented to the attention of Government.

ENCLOSURE No. 1. in No. 1.

From Surgeon W. O'HARA, Medical Charge, East Coast Canal, Famine Relief-works, to J. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., District Engineer, Nellore, dated Nellore, 13th April 1877.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 69, dated 8th April 1877, with enclosure, and in reply to offer the following remarks.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter, I beg leave to state that the proportion of distressed hangers-on to the canal coolies has been, in my opinion, rather over-estimated, since if it be remembered that the canal coolies, as a rule, are employed on piece or contract work, and that the money-value of their labor far exceeds the subsistence allowance fixed by Government, sometimes even to the extent of doubling it; it is readily conceivable that children and relatives who, from any cause, are unable to earn daily wages, are notwithstanding often comfortably provided for by the working members of their family. Now, as it would be undesirable, from several causes, to alter such arrangements, it is imperative that the extension of the proposed gratuitous relief (poor-houses) should not be indiscriminately made, but should be restricted to those who, from their circumstances, are evidently without the interest or means for obtaining a sufficiency of food.

3. From careful inquiry and prolonged observation I am inclined to believe that, if provision were made for the relief of 5 per cent. of the people connected with the canal works, all the requirements of the case will have been met; and, further, that if due care be exercised in the selection of suitable objects for admission to this Government charity, the proportion indicated, viz., 5 per cent., will invariably be in excess of the numbers actually entertained.

4. Taking it for granted that each section of the canal will be represented by 8,000 work-people, then, according to the above calculation (of 5 per cent.), it is evident that food-supply for 400 will have to be issued. Of this number a certain proportion is likely to require in addition accommodation in sheds or medical treatment. Provision for a fourth or 100 such people should be made.

5. In regard to the paupers from the surrounding villages who are likely to flock to the relief-houses, and whom, as you justly remark, "it would be improper and impossible" to exclude, I have endeavored to arrive at an approximate estimate of the numbers for which provision will be necessary.

The relief-house at Allur offers, in my opinion, a very fair standard by which a judgment can be arrived at of the numbers and kinds of poor that districts similarly situated are likely to yield.

In arriving at working conclusions, however, it would be injudicious to be guided by the numbers returned from the Allur house, since that institution, though fairly representing all the needy recipients of the charity from surrounding villages, also admits on its register an unusually large number of children, whose only claim to the charity would appear to lie in the fact that they are children. (Allur Relief-house—men 55, women 121, children 406.) This establishment draws nearly 600 poor from about 100 square miles, at the rate of 6 to the square mile. Now it would appear that relief has to be provided in each section of the canal for the poor derived from a space of 36 square miles (i.e., 9×4); but inasmuch as the great bulk of canal coolies are "locals," the application of the rule by which 6 per cent. of those are provided for would tend materially to diminish the proportionate numbers returnable under the head of "village poor" in contradistinction to that of "distressed canal work-people;" so that making the necessary deductions, I should think that for the 36 square miles if provision were made for, 150 it would be ample.

6. It follows then that the relief-house in each section will be required to distribute food to $(400 + 150) = 550$ and to provide shelter for, at least 150, i.e., $100 + 50$.

7. I should suggest that it would be advantageous to construct the relief-houses in the vicinity of central hospitals of sections, and that persons suffering from communicable diseases be conveyed for treatment to the special sheds intended for that purpose; this place will not, as it might be feared, overcrowd the hospital, since the sheds are temporary and new ones are readily erected; but it will tend to localise diseases dangerous to the public.

TRANSFERRED to the Revenue (Famine) Department for disposal.

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Offy. Chief Secretary.

No. 280. Endorsement of the Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated 27th April 1877, No. 1,009.
Read the following letter from J. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., District Engineer, Nellore, to Colonel E. A. FOORD, R.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated 23rd April 1877, No. 300.

In advertisement to G.O., Revenue Department, dated the 20th March 1877, No. 1,166, communicated to me in G.O., Public Works Department, dated the 4th instant, No. 1, I have the honor to explain that the necessity for providing relief for 1,000 persons incapable of work on each sub-division of the canal was calculated by me on the supposition that there would be one unprotected and helpless follower to every ten persons working on the canal, and that ten persons similarly circumstanced would be picked up on every square mile of the neighbouring country.

2. With an average of only 8,000 work-people on each section of the canal, and calculating that the strip of country, 5 miles wide, bordering the canal, would be provided for by the proposed relief-houses, we would have—

For the canal ... $8,000 \times \frac{1}{10} = 800$
And for the country ... $9 \times 5 \times 10 = 450$

Total ... 1,050

or, say, 1,000 people for each of the ten sections into which the canal is divided.
3. Now the facts are that at about the end of last month there were, I believe, over 1,200 persons collected off an area of about 100 square miles, gratuitously fed in the relief-house at Allur (5 miles south-west of Lakapally), and on the 1st of April there were 660 persons gratuitously supported at the cost of Government on the Ramathoartham sub-division of the canal adjoining; the work-people on the rolls of that sub-division on the same date being 1,231, of whom 4,231 belonged to Nellore, 1,320 to Bellary, and 932 to Cuddapah; these figures show that in both cases my estimate was slightly below the real numbers.

4. I have been informed, however, that the number of people now supported at the Allur Relief-house is only about half what it was a short time ago. I have heard it said that the accounts were probably exaggerated, and that the number charged for was probably greater than the number actually relieved, while many persons who obtained relief were supposed to be capable of earning a livelihood, or could have been supported by friends and relatives. A closer scrutiny of accounts, and the elimination of those who are supposed capable of obtaining a subsistence otherwise, appear to have resulted in the great reduction of 50 per cent. of the numbers originally relieved; but in the absence of information as to the agency by which the reduction was made, I am inclined to think it has been too great.

5. Considering the agency by which relief-houses have to be conducted, this form of charity is no doubt liable to great abuse; but I believe that, for various good and sufficient reasons, the earnestly-expressed wishes of Government for the protection of persons requiring this form of relief are not sufficiently carried out. In the first place it is extremely difficult to get at the persons who need this form of relief, and when they are, so to speak, unearthed from their hovels by the more active and the more sympathizing officers, it is difficult to keep them in the relief-houses situated at considerable distances from their homes, as difficult as it is to keep the prisoners in jails; in the second place there are not a sufficient number of sufficiently active and sympathizing officers to seek out these people by village-to-village and house-to-house inspection; and, thirdly, the Board of Revenue seem to suppress exertion in this direction by repeated expressions of satisfaction at reductions in the numbers relieved in this manner, *vice versa* when the numbers so relieved are much increased.

6. When a relief-house is established, the comparatively strong rush to it, leaving the weak and the helpless behind; so it was with relief-works also a short time ago, and hundreds, if not thousands, who required relief most, and who probably have died by this time, have been altogether lost sight of.

7. The administration of relief in both forms is no doubt much improved now, and it is improving daily in many respects, but in the meantime there is, without doubt, great suffering, and probably many deaths for want of timely assistance; and if every village is thoroughly examined, I am afraid my estimate of ten persons requiring gratuitous relief in every square mile will even now be rather below than in excess of actual facts.

8. The Government truly observe that the laborers on the canal should earn sufficient for themselves and their families, and I am satisfied that at least 30,000 of the canal work-people now do so, judging from the number of little children huddled on the banks while their parents are working, and from the numbers of old people who go about the works with food, &c., to the work-people. I have no doubt that the number of persons supported in this way is fully equal to the number actually at work, and the amount of relief afforded by the canal in this direction is certainly very great. I am disposed to think, however, that gratuitous relief on the Ramathoartham section is on too liberal a scale; on the other hand I am afraid that it is not sufficiently attended to on other sections, and I shall give the matter in both cases immediate attention.

9. Gratuitous relief on the canal is principally confined to the followers of emigrants and to immigrants who are sent to work, but who are quite unable to do so. The following is a list of one batch of emigrants lately despatched from Kurnool:—

Men ...	191
Women ...	471
Said to be able to work—	109
Boys ...	114
Girls ...	187
And children unable to work	
Total ...	1,072

The emigrants, with few exceptions, will not do "piece-work." They barely earn a subsistence at the ordinary rates, and besides the 187 children who amount to about 18 per cent. of this batch, it is probable that fifty of the number supposed to be able to work will have to be supported gratuitously. The only thing that can be said in favor of sending people of this class to the canal is that little as those who work do on the canal, it is so much towards a useful imperial project, and it is probably more than they would do at home on works of no use whatever.

10. I shall, of course, if Government still desire it, take charge of the proposed relief-houses, but I beg to point out that my establishments are moving onwards, and that we shall probably have left the place altogether before the necessity for some at least of the relief-houses is over. There is the section south of the Pennair, for instance, which is I may say now finished. I have had 4,000 people to be sent off from this section, and they are probably now on the march with their establishment tools, baling apparatus, &c., to another section, 20 miles northwards; 2,000 more will be drafted off in a few days; and 2,000 or 3,000 will be left behind to dress the slopes, to put the banks, &c., into shape and order, and to correct the alignments of the canal.

Revenue Department, 15th May 1877, No. 1,726-B.

in one or two places. I shall in a few days have no establishment to look after a relief-house on this section; a relief-house is not now required on it, as far as the interests of the canal are concerned, but for the general wants of this part of the district a relief-house is, I believe, much required.

11. The Ramatheertham and Kappachy sections will be finished very shortly also, and it would be most inconvenient, if not impossible, to leave any of the canal establishments behind to look after relief-houses on those sections.

12. Then, again, with regard to admissions to the proposed relief-houses from the surrounding country, information and assistance would be required from village officials who are not under the control of the canal officers, and who would, if they complied at all with the necessary orders of the canal officers, do so in a perfunctory and unsatisfactory manner.

13. I shall explain these circumstances to the Collector, and I hope that, on further consideration, he will agree with me that the proposed relief-houses and Magisterial establishments of the district are in a position to manage the proposed relief-houses with less inconvenience and with greater facility than the canal officers; and I trust that, on further consideration, the Government also will take this view of the matter. In the meantime, and as soon as Mr. Grosse finally decides upon the position of the proposed camps, I shall be in a position to report to the Government, in accordance with the orders of Government, meet his wishes regarding them to the fullest extent possible.

TRANSFERRED to the Revenue (Finance) Department with reference to G.O., No. 1,166, of the 20th March.

(By order,)

(Signed)

W. FAREWELL, Colonel,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

No. 289-A

ORDER THEREON, 15th May 1877, No. 1,726-B

Miscellaneous.

The canal camps are intended for canal workers and their dependents only. The Government do not approve of the helpless poor from neighbouring villages being sent to them, as they must be provided for by village relief, which will in no way be supplemented by the canal organization which is continually moving onwards.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Additional Secretary to Government.

To the District Engineer, Nellore.
.. the Collector of Nellore.
.. the Board of Revenue.
.. the Public Works Department.
.. the Financial Department.
.. the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.
.. the Sanitary Commissioner.

Encl. A. E. Goodall.

1726-B
3

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL, I. M. D.,

Fort St. George, 19th April 1871.

No. 238

From

THE SURGEON-GENERAL,

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Fort Saint George,

To

THE Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to His
Grace the Governor in Council a letter from
Surgeon B. Hara with an enclosure regarding
the organization of Relief-houses along
the line of the East Coast Canal in the
Jellow District, with the view of making
provisions for the poor who are incapable
of earning a livelihood on the relief works.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedient servant

Respectfully
Surgeon-General And.

Col. of 1871 30000000

REVENUE.

THE DISTRICT ENGINEER.

Do. do. do.

Do. do. do.

Do. do. do.

PAID BY THE GOVT. NO. 1139

Copy of the letter from the
Surgeon-General to the
Governor in Council, dated
the 19th April 1871, and
the letter from the
Governor in Council to the
Surgeon-General, dated
the 20th April 1871, and
the letter from the
Surgeon-General to the
Chief Secretary to Government,
dated the 20th April 1871.

No 882.

Transferred to the Revenue (Hans)
Department for disposal.

Not signed
20. April 1877.

Offg. Chief Secy

the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department
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the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department

To The Chief Secretary to Govt. Madras.
Dated 19 April 1877.
Received 20 April 1877.
No 238.
Submt. letter from
the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department
the Revenue (Hans) Department

From The Surgeon-General, I.M.D.,
Fort Saint George.
1877 2789

Received from receipt of the report
called for by the Surgeon-General of Madras
in P.O. of 25th Nov 1876.

M. 1877 J.H.S.

No 288

Nellore
14 April 1877

From Surgeon William Thana
Medical charge East Coast Canal
Famine Relief work

To Secretary to the Surgeon-General I.M.D.
Madras.

Enclosure

Sir, I have the honor to forward in continuation
of my report dated 9 April 77, and for the in-
formation of the Surgeon-General, a copy of my
letter addressed to the District Engineer Nellore
in regard to the organization of relief houses along
the line of Canal.

2. From a perusal of that letter it will be seen
that, if my estimates are accepted, Relief Camps,
for issue of food to 550. and for the accommodation
or medical treatment of 150 people, incapable
of earning their own maintenance, will be es-
tablished at each Central Hospital Station.

3. Nothing definite has been decided upon
in reference to this matter, but the subject
will, I understand, be soon presented to
the attention of Government.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant
William Thana
Surgeon

No 382

8

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 69 dated 8th April 1877, with enclosures, and in reply to offer the following remarks. With reference to para 3 of your letter I beg leave to state that the proportion of distressed hangers-on to the Canal Coolies has been, in my opinion, rather over-estimated. Since if it be remembered that the Canal Coolies, as a rule, are employed on piece or contract work and that the money value of their labours far exceeds the

Yellow

W. J. 2000

subsidies & allowances fixed by Govern-
ment & sometimes even to the extent
of doubling it - it is readily conceivable
that children and relatives, who, from
any cause, are unable to earn daily
wages, are notwithstanding, often
comfortably provided for by the
working members of their family.
Now as it would be undesirable,
from several causes, to alter such
arrangements, it is imperative that
the extension of the proposed
gratuitous relief (poor houses)
should not be indiscriminate
made, but should be restricted to
those who from their circumstances
are evidently without the interest
or means for obtaining a
sufficiency of food.

3. From careful enquiry and prolonged
observations, I am inclined to believe,
that if provision were made for the

relief of five per cent of the people con-
nected with the Canal works, all the
requirements of the case will have been
met, and further, that if due care be
exercised in the selection of suitable
objects for admission to this Government
charity, the proportion indicated viz 5
p.c. will invariably be in excess of
the numbers actually entertained.
4. Taking it for granted that each
section of the Canal will be
represented by 8000 work people,
then according to the above cal-
culation (of 5 p.c.) it is evident that
food supply for 400 will have to be
issued. Of this number a certain
proportion are likely to require in
addition, accommodation in sheds,
or medical treatment. Provision
for a fourth or 100 such people
should be made.
5. In regard to the paupers from

the superintending village officers, who are
likely to flock to the relief houses;
and whom, as you justly remark,
it would be imprudent and impossible
to exclude. I have endeavored to
arrive at an approximate estimation
of the cost for which provisions
will be necessary.

The relief house at Alur offers
in my opinion, a very fair standard
by which a judgment can be
arrived at, of the cost and kinds
of poor that districts similar to
situated are likely to yield.

In arriving at working conclusions
however, it would be judicious
to be guided by the numbers
returned from the Alur house,
since that institution though
fairly representing all the worthy

recipients of the charity from
surrounding villages, also admits
on its register an unusually large

number of children - whose only
claim to the charity would appear
to lie in the fact that they are children
(at the relief house, men 60, women
121, children 406). This Establishment
draws nearly 600 poor from about
100 square miles, i.e. at the rate of
6 to the sq. In. Now it would
appear that relief has to be
provided in each section of the
Canal for the poor derived from
a space of 36 sq. In. (i.e. 9×4). But
inasmuch as the great bulk of
Canal Coolies are 'locals' the
application of the rule by which
5 percent of these are provided for,
would tend materially to diminish
the proportion to non-returnable
under the head of village poor,
in contrast distinction to that of
distressed Canal work people,
so that making the necessary

deductions I should think that
for the 3rdy provisions are
made for 100, it would be a
6. It follows then that the relief
house in each section will be
required to distribute food to
(400 + 100) . 500 and to provide
shelter for at least 100 (100 + 50)
7. It only suggests that it
would be advantageous to
construct the relief houses in the
vicinity of Central hospitals of
sections and that persons suffering
from communicable diseases be
conveyed for treatment to the
special sheds intended for
that purpose. This plan will
not, as it might be feared,
overcrowd the hospitals, since
the sheds are temporary and num-
bers are readily created, but it
will tend to localize diseases

dangerous to the public.
I have & co.
149 of William Chas
Surgeon

416

N^o 800

District Engineer
Follows
1728
11

From,

The District Engineer,
Follows.

To, The Secretary to Government
Public Works Department
Fort St. George.

Sir,
In accordance to G. O. Revenue
Department dated the 20th March 1777
A. M., communicated to me in G. O.
D. W. D. dated the 1st instant, A. 1.
I have the honor to explain that
the necessity for providing relief for
1000 persons incapable of work on each
Sub Division of the canal, was calculated
by me on the supposition that
there would be one unprotected and
helpless follower to every 10 persons
working on the canal, and that 10

289
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1777. 1777. 1777.

persons similarly circumstanced would
be picked up on every square mile of
the neighbouring country.

2. If an average of only 6000 work
people on each section of the canal,
and calculating that the strip of
country, 5 miles wide bordering the
canal, would be provided for by the
proposed relief houses, we would have
for the canal $6000 \times 10 = 600$
and for the country $9 \times 5000 = 4500$.

Total — 5100

or say 1,000 people for each of the
10 sections into which the canal is
divided.

3. Now the fact was, that at
about the end of last month there
were, I believe, over 1200 persons collected
off an area of about 10 square miles,
gratuitously fed in the relief house
at Allur, (5 miles south west of
F. Hapenny) and on the 1st of April

there were 660 persons gratuitously
supported at the cost of Government in
the Rann than had been in the Division of
the canal during the work people
in the valley that had been in the
same state being 6,000, of whom 4,200 belonged
to Allur, 1000 to Bellary and 900 to Bellary
& Bellary. These figures show that in both
cases my estimate was slightly below the
real numbers.

4. I have been informed however
that the number of people now
supported at the Allur relief house
is only about half what it was,
a short time ago. I have heard it
said that the accounts were probably
exaggerated and that the number
now there, was probably greater.
than the number actually relieved,
while many persons who obtained
relief were supposed to be capable of
earning a livelihood, or could have

being supported by friends and relations,
a closer scrutiny of accounts and
the elimination of those who were support
capable of obtaining subsistence
otherwise, appear to have resulted in
the great reduction of expense of
the number originally reduced, but in
the absence of information as to the
agency by which the reduction was
made I am inclined to think it
has been too great.

5. Considering the agency by which
relief houses have been conducted,
this form of charity is a doubt
liable to great abuse, but I believe
that for various good and sufficient
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of Government for the protection of persons
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first place it is extremely difficult
to get at the persons who need the

20 Nov
1849
This is
the first
time

form of relief and when they are to
speak even this from their homes by
the more active and the more sym-
pathizing officers, it is difficult to keep
them in the relief houses situated at
considerable distances from their homes,
as difficult apparently as it is to keep
the prisoners in jails. In the 2^d
place there is not a sufficient number
of sufficiently active and sympathizing
officers to visit these people by
village to village and house to house
inspection and finally the Board
of Revenue seem to suppose exertion
in this direction by repeated expressions
of satisfaction at reductions in the
number returned in the manner,
and one word when the number
to be released are more increased.
6. When relief houses are established
the comparatively strong wish to it
leaving the weak and the helpless
behind, so it is with relief works.

also a short time ago and hundreds, if not thousands, who required relief most and who probably have died by this time, have been altogether lost sight of.

7 The Administration of relief in both forms is no doubt much improved now and it is improving daily in many respects, but in the mean time there is without doubt great suffering and probably many deaths for want of timely assistance and of every village is thoroughly examined, I am afraid any estimate of 10 persons requiring gratuitous relief in every square mile will even now be rather below than in excess of actual facts.

8 The Government truly observe that the Calamity on the canal should earn support for themselves and their families, and I am satisfied that at least 30,000 of

10
the small worst people now state, 1726/14
judging from the number of little children huddled on the banks while their parents are working and from the number of old people who go about the works with food for the work people. I have no doubt that the number of persons supported in this way is fully equal to the number actually at work and the amount of relief afforded by the canal in this direction is certainly very great. I am disposed to think however that gratuitous relief on the canal is rather less than it is on the other hand. I am afraid that it is not sufficiently attended to on other sections and I shall give the matter in both cases immediate attention.

9 Gratuitous relief on the canal is

principally confined to the following
of emigrants and immigrants who are
sent to work, but who are quite unable
to do so. The following is a list of one
batch of emigrants lately despatched
from Liverpool.

191 Men

471 Women

109 Boys

114 Girls

187 Children unable to work

1,072 Total

The emigrants with few exceptions will
not do much work. They barely earn a
subsistence at the ordinary rates
and besides the 187 children who
amount to about 19 per cent of the
batch, it is probable that 50 of the
remainder suppose to be able to work
will have to be supported gratuitously.

The only thing that can be said
in favor of sending people of this
class to the canals, that little

moderate for
their operation
arguing

as those who work do on the canals,
it is so much towards a useful Empire
project and it is probably more than
they would do at home on work of
some whatever.

10 I shall of course if Government
still desire it take care of the
proposed relief houses, but I beg to
point out that my establishment are
moving onwards and that we shall
probably have left the place altogether
before the necessity for some at least
of the relief house is over. There is the
section South of the Durman, for instance
which is I may say now finished
I have ordered 4000 people to be sent
off from this section and they are
probably now on the march with
their establishment tools, being in
apparatus to be another section 20 miles
northwards; 2000 more will be dispatched

off in a few days, and 2000 thousands
will be left behind to keep the slopes,
to put the banks into shape and
order and to correct the alignments of
the canal in one or two places. I shall
in a few days have no establishment to
look after a relief house on this section,
a relief house is not now required
on it, so far as the interests of the
canal are concerned; but for the General
wants of this part of the District a
relief house is, I believe, much required.

11 The Rammattum and
Rannipally sections will be finished
very shortly also, and it would be
most inconvenient, if not impossible
to leave any of the canal establishments
behind to look after relief houses on
those sections.

12 Then again with regard to
admissions to the proposed relief
houses from the surrounding country

information and assistance would be
required from village officials who
are not under the control of the
canal officers and who would if they
complied at all with the necessary
orders of the canal officers do so in a
perfunctory and unsatisfactory manner.

13 I shall explain these circumstances
to the Collector and I hope that
on further consideration he will
agree with me that the Revenue
and Magisterial establishments
of the District are in a position to
manage the proposed relief houses
with less inconvenience and with
greater facility than the canal officers
and I trust that on further
consideration the Government
also will take this view of the matter.
In the meanwhile and as soon
as Mr. Gore finally decides upon
the position of the proposed camps

John W. Johnson

No 1099

Transferred to the
Engine Department
Maine, with reference
to G. H. 1100 of
the 20th March.

(by order)

Wm. H. Colwell

Under Secretary

of Genl.

27th April 1877

P.W.D.

From P.W.D. File 3043
710057

The District Engineer
of the Canal Zone

The Secretary of the
Board of Engineers

of the Canal Zone

File 3043

Sub 210

Supers.

Re: 210

April 1877

Order

There is a necessity for having
as a Relief Camp on a section
of the Canal which has been
concluded.

2. Do not have to move
from a house of the Canal Zone

At 1st April 1877. The
Commissioner of the Canal Zone
has decided to have
a Relief Camp on a section
of the Canal which has been
concluded.

2. Do not have to move
from a house of the Canal Zone

At 1st April 1877. The
Commissioner of the Canal Zone

Explaining the circumstances
under which he has stated
the relief for 1000 persons
on the Canal is wanted.