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# TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

*Revenue* DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.  
B.P. No.

2677A

Press.  
Mis.

Dated

7-9-1877

197 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled



1/26779

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

7th September 1877, No. 2,677-A.

Famine Relief.

Read the following paper:—

No. 135-A. From Surgeon-Major W. R. CORNISH, F.R.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 28th August 1877, No. 1,229.

THE accompanying diary of Surgeon Williams, Bellary District, dated 6th August, has been delayed in transmission, as I had to send it to the Collector of the District to ascertain whether some error had not been made by the village Reddies of Bellary taluq, in refusing to admit to relief cases of distress selected by Dr. Williams.

2. From the Collector's reply which accompanies the diary it seems clear that there has been a misapprehension of orders, but new instructions will issue from the Collector.

3. Surgeon Williams should have communicated direct with the Collector in regard to this matter of village relief. He has been instructed to do so, in future, in regard to all questions connected with the administration of famine relief.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Surgeon B. H. WILLIAMS, Sanitary Inspecting Officer, Bellary District, to Surgeon-Major W. R. CORNISH, F.R.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, dated Santa Koodloor, 6th August 1877, No. 16.

I HAVE the honor to state I left Bellary this morning 31st July, and reached Coloor in route for Adoni.

At Coloor I examined the paupers in receipt of relief, the majority of whom were very emaciated and had long passed that period when they could have added by their own exertions to the Government gift, sufficient for their maintenance. To keep people of this description alive it is necessary they should be sent to a relief-camp where all their wants would be supplied, for to trust to their relatives assisting in their support in these scarce times is, I believe, delusive and will be constantly found to fail in practice.

I am afraid that this is true at the present time in regard to many on village relief.

(Signed) W. R. C.

I recommended that the money dole should be extended to 14 other persons, who were standing near me whilst making my inspection, and who were all deserving of charity; but whether my advice was adopted I am unable to state, as the Reddy informed me that he had received instructions not to make any fresh entries in the Register.



I may here remark that at every village in the Bellary taluq that I have suggested any additions being made to the Pauper Register, I have been met on the part of the Reddy by the reply that he has been ordered not to do so. I think that now when so many works in the district have been closed, and the weak and inefficient sent to their homes, to take away this discretionary power from the heads of villages, and trust entirely to the occasional visit of Relief Officers, tends to deprive people of that timely assistance when the money dole is most likely to be useful.

(Signed) W. R. C.

The Reddy informed me that there had been no deaths in the last month in his village, but I think he must have misunderstood my question.

Food supply.—None stored in pits—

|                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Cholum .. .. . | 6 seers the Rupee. |
| Rice .. .. .   | 5½ do. do.         |

Water supply.—Good.

Diseases.—None.

I inspected the paupers at Dummoor, a small village near Coloor, who generally speaking were sufficiently nourished to do such light work as gathering fuel or grass.

Out of those receiving the allowance two had dropsy and one was pregnant, the mortality I could not ascertain as the Curman was absent.

1st August.—I reached Sanevasapur to-day, and saw the paupers.

Out of the 13 on the Register most were very old, feeble, and wasted, and were much more fit to be sent to a relief-camp than to be given the money dole.

Rice was selling at 4½ seers the rupee, so in order to buy one seer of rice, which I take to be about the quantity daily consumed by an adult native, 2 Annas and 4 Pies would be required in addition to the money gift. Now to earn 2 Annas and 4 Pies represents a good deal of labor and far more than these paupers were capable of performing; therefore I would suggest that all those who are much debilitated and unlikely to adequately supplement the Government allowance by their labors should be sent to relief-camps.

(Signed) W. R. C.

2nd August.—Yesterday and to-day I have been examining coolies at work between Sindygerry and Sanevasapur. All the able-bodied had been sent to the Railway, leaving only the weak and inefficient—a numerous body of witnesses to the insufficiency of the former rate of wages.

They were all very much out of condition with a fatigued and downcast appearance, so that my tabular notes look more like a record of the inmates of a relief-camp than of a gang of coolies employed on cooly work.

Mortality last month out of about 9,000 coolies was 45, most of which were in cholera, but which the Superintendent considered was genuine diarrhoea. Large mortality, and in twelve months would give 525 deaths.

They were paid at the following daily rates:—

|                          | A. | P. |
|--------------------------|----|----|
| Men .. .. .              | 2  | 6  |
| Women .. .. .            | 2  | 0  |
| Suckling Women .. .. .   | 2  | 9  |
| Children above 7 .. .. . | 1  | 3  |

None of the suckling women whom I asked were receiving the proper rate of wages. Some were getting Annas 2 and Pies 6, some Annas 2 and Pies 3, and some only Annas 2, while some women with children of two years of age were receiving 2 Annas and 6 Pies.

From a circumstance which subsequently came to my notice, I believe that the overplus in these cases was a species of blackmail levied by the maistry. The circumstance I allude to was the assembling of a number of people outside my tent with a request that I would have them enrolled amongst the coolies, as the maistry had refused to do so unless previously paid an anna.

I took them to the Superintendent who entered the weak and inefficient on the works, and directed the others to go to the Railway; but whether he afterwards took any steps to punish the maistry I cannot say.

Indict a greater loss on the coolies, and to proceed against the question; in fact the laws, applicable to a highly civilized and educated community, do not seem to be adapted to them, and I believe a more satisfactory state of things would be brought about if an additional law were framed, permitting Superintendents of works to punish by flogging any case of extortion or robbery brought to their notice.

There was a relief-house at Sindygerry, where the following ration was served daily:—

To persons above twelve years, ½ seers rice.

below ½ seers rice, and a curry stuff containing tamarind, chillies, salt, &c.

They were supposed to get dholl daily and mutton thrice a week; but as no funds had been sent to the Superintendent lately he had been obliged to curtail these luxuries for the last three weeks.

Many of them were greatly emaciated and apparently beyond all hope of recovery.

3rd August.—I reached Tikbulkota last evening, and found that both food and money were being distributed to the poor; the former to strangers, and the latter to the villagers.

I have recorded the results of my examination of the physical condition of these paupers in the tabular statement, and have only to add here that whilst making my inspection a large number of famished individuals collected round, of whom I selected upwards of 50 as being eligible for the money dole, and advised the Reddy to place them on the Register. It being contrary to his orders however he refused to do so, and, finding he gave such literal interpretation to his instructions, I confess I was not surprised to see four bodies lying in and near the town all of whom were sufficiently wasted to have perished from want.

With regard to the justness of the claims of these people, whom I recommended the Reddy to relieve, as well as to illustrate one cause for the wandering and unhomely habits of natives, I may say that the following day at Serguppa, a distance of eight miles, I found many of these people collected round the Sub-Magistrate's office, who without reference to me—so manifestly were they the objects of charity—had prepared a memorandum of their names and was about to send them back to Tekkalakota with a request to the Reddy to admit them to relief.

The money dole was raised to-day at Tekkalakota to 1 Anna 4 and Pies to adults, and 8 Pies to children.

At the relief-camp the following ration was distributed:—

To persons above 12 years, ½ seer rice.  
Do. below ½ do. do.  
with pepper water containing dholl and ghee.  
Mutton was served once a week.

4th August.—I arrived at Serguppa last night from Tekkalakota.

This village is watered by the Tuncobudra river, and most of its inhabitants are well-to-do; seventeen were on the register as in receipt of the money dole, but besides these I saw several in the town who were weak and emaciated some of whom I was told were travellers from the Nizam's Dominions, and doubtless they were travelling in search of food, and to judge from their appearance had nearly reached their journey's end.

5th August.—I reached Karary last evening and understood from the Reddy that the money dole was not being distributed in his village, though I saw several people whom I considered were entitled to it.

6th August.—I reached Santia Koodloor last evening, and will give the results of my inspection in next week's report.



SANTIA KODLOOR,  
6th August 1877.

SANTA KODLOOR,  
6th August 1877.



ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From J. H. MASTER, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to Surgeon-Major W. R. CORNISH, F.R.C.S.,  
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, dated 27th August 1877, No. 2,691.

In acknowledging your letter, No. 1,110, dated the 8th instant, I have the honor to enclose  
one of a letter, No. 1,466, dated the 21st instant, from the Officer in charge of the taluq of

Mr. Kisch states positively that all Reddies are

The enclosures of your letter are returned.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

From H. M. KISCH, Esq., Divisional Famine Officer, Bellary Taluq, to J. H. MASTER, Esq.,  
Collector of Bellary, dated 21st August 1877, No. 1,466.

With reference to your endorsement on No. 1,110, dated 8th instant, from the Sanitary  
Commissioner, I have the honor to report as follows.

2. Immediately on receipt of the Government Order directing the adoption of village relief  
as a permanent measure orders were issued to the Reddies directing them not only to recognise all  
tickets and written orders directing the payment of the money dole, but also to support tempo-  
rarily, until the orders of the Tahsildar or Village Relief Inspector were received, any of their  
villagers who were in great distress and unable to go to the works.

3. Dr. Williams is therefore entirely mistaken in supposing that the Reddies are not  
authorized to relieve distressed persons without the orders of the village Inspector. During  
the time when village relief was authorized by Government only as a temporary measure, all the  
Reddies in the taluq were directed to feed persons in extreme distress until they could be sent  
to the nearest camp. The objections made by the Reddies were, I imagine, grounded on  
Dr. Williams giving verbal orders, and in support of this view, I have the honor to enclose, for  
your information, copy of a letter received from the Tahsildar, dated the 26th July, long before  
Dr. Williams wrote the diary forwarded to you by the Sanitary Commissioner.

4. I note that you have only called for a report on the point referred to by the Sanitary  
Commissioner, and not on the several questions raised in the diary of Dr. Williams. I may  
however remark that the village money dole is solely for villagers and not for immigrants from  
Hyderabad. Hundreds of immigrants cross the Toongabudra daily and pass into the Adoni  
and Bellary taluqs. If the Reddies took them on their village lists, not only would the  
immigrants increase a hundredfold, but the villages throughout the taluq would be crowded  
with diseased and impoverished immigrants, until an epidemic of cholera made room for a fresh  
tide of immigration. Happily however for our own villagers the orders of Government on the  
subject are clear; foreigners from Hyderabad and Mysore are not to be taken by the Reddies  
on the village relief lists, but are to be fed temporarily in relief-camps. The relief-camp at  
Tekkalakota is only a few miles from the boundary of Hyderabad and in it there are several  
hundreds of the Nizam's subjects. Many of these immigrants arrive in British territory when  
it is far too late to save their lives.

5. In addition to the money dole should be supported in relief-camps, it is hardly  
necessary to point out that such a procedure would be entirely contrary to Government  
orders, and that the argument used leads equally to the conclusion that all on relief-works should  
be transferred to camps as the Government rate on works is only the value of 1 lb. of rice and  
1 Anna for a man, and the value of 1 lb. of rice and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Anna for a woman, and even the larger of  
these wages is not equal to what Dr. Williams hold to be necessary for an adult.

6. In explanation of the fact that Dr. Williams did not find one suckling woman on the  
Serguppa road receiving 2 Annas and 9 Pies, I may state that the infant's wage is not on my works  
counted as part of the mother's earnings. The wage of the mother was 2 Annas and 6 Pies at the  
time Dr. Williams visited the work, and the amount of 3 Pies on account of the child is given  
separately, and neither at the time of payment nor in the accounts is supposed to be included in

the mother's wage. Without however making a very careful local inquiry it is impossible to say  
for certain what is the true explanation of the varying rates noticed by Dr. Williams as prevailing.  
Many explanations however suggest themselves to me as being quite consistent with the receipt  
by the women of the wages ordered. With regard to the alleged refusal of coolies by a maistry  
unless the coolies paid an anna each, although I am no believer in the purity of maistries, my  
experience of coolies prevents me from placing implicit reliance on their unsupported statements.  
I have known many a cooly try to get his name written and to draw payment in more than  
one gang.

7. I have the honor to return the letter of the Sanitary

No. 135-B. ORDER THEREON, 7th September 1877, No. 2,677-A.

Miscellaneous.

VILLAGE HEADS are only empowered to give  
the money dole to residents of their own  
villages, but should give relief in the shape of  
food to wanderers in immediate need of it, and forward them to a camp.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.  
" the Collector of Bellary.  
" the Sanitary Commissioner.  
" the Financial Department.

Exd. J. Wright.



No. 1229.

Madras, 28<sup>th</sup> August 1877.

From

The Sanitary Commissioner  
for Madras.

To

The Provisional Secretary to Government  
Revenue Department  
Fort St George

Sir,

Enclosures

The accompanying diary of Surgeon Williams, Bellary District, dated 6<sup>th</sup> August, has been delayed in transmission as I had to send it to the Collector of the District to ascertain whether some error had not been made by the village Reddies of Bellary Talook, in refusing to admit to relief cases of distress selected by Dr Williams.

2. From the Collector's reply which accompanied the diary it seems clear that there has

instructions will issue from the Collector.

3. Surgeon Williams should have communicated direct with the Collector in regard to this matter of village relief. He has been instructed to do so in future in regard to all







for their ~~own~~ maintenance.  
To keep people of this description  
alive it is necessary they  
should be sent to a Relief  
Camp where all their wants  
would be supplied, for to  
trust to their relatives assisting  
in their support in these scarce  
times is, I believe, delusive  
and will be constantly found  
to fail in practice.

3 I recommended that  
the money dole should be  
extended to 14 other persons,  
who were standing near me  
while making my inspection,  
and who were all deserving  
of charity; but whether my

7/2679

advice was adopted I am  
unable to state, as the Reddy  
informed me that he had  
received instructions not to  
make any fresh entries in  
the Register.

I may here remark  
that <sup>at</sup> every village in the  
Brillary Taluk that I have  
suggested any additions  
being made to the Pauper  
Register, I have been met  
on the part of the Reddy  
by the reply that he has  
been ordered not to do so.  
I think that now when  
so many works in the district  
have been closed, and the  
weak and inefficient sent

see the letter



sent to their homes to take  
away this discretionary power  
from the heads of villages &  
trust entirely to the occasional  
visit of a Relief Inspector is  
very much to be deprecated  
and tends to deprive people  
of that timely assistance  
when the money dole is most  
likely to be useful.

5 The Reddy informed  
me that there had been no  
deaths in the last month in  
his village, but I think he  
must have misunderstood  
my question.

6 Food Supply. none stored in pits  
Scholar 6 Sars the Puffed  
Rice - 5 1/2 00 00  
7 Water Supply. Good  
8 Diseases. None

6/26/78 I inspected the paupers  
at Summura, a small village  
near Colony, who generally  
speaking were sufficiently  
moulded to do such light  
work as gathering fuel or  
grass.

Out of those receiving  
the allowance 2 had dropsy  
and one was pregnant. The  
mortality I could not  
ascertain as the Curram  
was absent.

1st August. I reached  
Sanawaspur today and  
saw the paupers.

Out of the 13 on the  
Register most were very old,  
feeble and wasted and were  
much more fit to be sent  
to



by an adult native, 2 As  
4 pms would be required in  
addition to the money paid.

And far more than the  
papers were Capable of

are much debilitated and  
unlikely to adequately sup-

All the able bodied had  
been sent to the Railway

body of witnesses to the  
insufficiency of the former

much out of Condition was  
a fatigued and downcast



of a Relief Camp than  
of a Gang of individuals  
employed on cooly work

The known mortality  
last month, out of about 9000  
Coolies was 45, most of which  
were returned as being from  
Cholera, but which the  
Superintendent considered  
was Samue diarrhoea. This  
is a large mortality and in  
12 months would give 525  
deaths.

They were paid at  
the following daily rates.

Man. 2. 6  
Woman. 2. "  
Suckling woman. 2. 9  
Children above 1. 3.

None of the suckling  
women, whom I asked, were  
receiving the proper rate  
of

of wages. Some were getting  
As 2. 6 pice. Some As 2. 3 pice.  
And some only As 2. while  
Some women with children  
of 2 years of age were receiving  
2 As. 6 pice.

From a circumstance  
which subsequently came  
to my notice, I believe  
that an over plus in these  
cases was a species of black  
mail levied by the Maistry.  
The circumstance I allude  
to was the assembling of  
a number of people outside  
my tent with a request  
that I would have them  
enrolled amongst the Coolies,  
as the Maistry had refused  
to do so unless previously  
paid.



An Anna

I took them to the  
Superintendent who entered  
the work and inefficient on  
the work and directed the  
others to go to the Railway,  
but whether he afterwards  
took any steps to punish  
the Maistry I cannot say.

To find a step  
Superintendent's Maistry  
for acts such as these appear  
to me only to inflict a greater  
loss on the Coolies, and to present  
against them in a Court of  
law would be out of the  
question, in fact the laws  
applicable to a highly  
Civilized and Educated  
Community, do not seem

to be adapted to them, and  
I believe a more satisfactory  
state of things would be  
brought about if an additional  
law were framed permitting  
Superintendents of works  
to punish by flogging any  
case of Extortion or robbery  
brought to their notice.

There was a Policy  
House at Sindygerry where  
the following ration was  
served daily.

To persons above 12 yrs  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb  
below 12 yrs  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb

And for every staff containing

Tamarind, Chillies, salt &c

They were supposed  
to get dholl daily and  
Mutton three times a week, but  
as no funds had been sent  
to



to the Superintendent  
lately he had been obliged  
to curtail these luxuries  
for the last three weeks.

Many of them were  
greatly emaciated and  
apparently beyond all hope  
of recovery.

3<sup>rd</sup> August I reached  
Sikbulhotta last evening  
and found that both food  
and money were being dis-  
tributed to the poor - the  
former to strangers and  
the latter to <sup>the</sup> villagers.

I have recorded  
the results of my examination  
of the physical condition  
of these paupers in the  
Tabular statement and  
have only to add here that

whilst

whilst making my inspection  
a large number of famished  
individuals collected round  
of whom I selected upwards  
of 50, as being eligible for  
the money dole and added  
the Reddy to place them on  
the Register. It being  
contrary to his orders however  
he refused to do so, and  
finding he gave such a  
literal interpretation to his  
instructions, I confess I  
was not surprised to see  
four bodies lying in and  
near the town all of whom  
were sufficiently wasted  
to have perished from want.

With regard to the  
justice of the claims of  
these



these people, whom I recommended  
the Reddy to relieve, as well  
as to illustrate one cause  
for the wandering and un-  
homely habits of natives.  
I may say that the following  
day at Sargopha - a distance  
of 8 miles - I <sup>found</sup> many of these  
people collected round the  
Sub-Registrar's office, who  
without reference to me - so  
manifestly were they the  
objects of charity - had pre-  
pared a Memorial and a list  
of their names, and were  
about to send them back  
to Tekkulhotta with a  
request to the Reddy to  
admit them to Relief.

The Money dole was

raised

raised today at Tekkulhotta  
to <sup>Rs. 10</sup> 1.4 to adults and 8 paise  
to children.

At the Relief Camp  
the following ration was distri-  
buted.

To persons above 12  $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs rice  
— do — below 12  $\frac{3}{4}$  — do —

with pepper water containing  
shall and ghee. Mutton was  
served once a week.

4<sup>th</sup> August. Arrived at  
Sargopha last night from  
Tekkulhotta.

This village is watered  
by the Tarnoorbuddra river  
and most of its inhabitants  
are well to do - 14 were on  
the Register as in receipt of  
the money dole, but  
besides



Besides these I saw several  
in the Town who were weak  
and emaciated some of whom  
I was told were travellers  
from the Nizam's Dominions  
and doubtless they were  
travelling in search of food  
and to judge from their appearance  
had nearly reached their  
journey's end

5<sup>th</sup> August. I reached Karany  
last evening and understood  
from the Reddy that the  
Money Dole was not being  
distributed in his village,  
though I saw several  
people whom I considered  
were entitled to it

6<sup>th</sup> August. I reached

Santi Koodloor

Santi Koodloor / Last Evening  
and will give the results  
of my inspection in next  
week's report.

I have the honor to be  
Sir  
Your most obed<sup>t</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>  
/Signed/ B. H. Williams.

/ True Extract /

Wm. J. Smith

S. R. C. S.

Sanitary Commissioner for  
Madras.



15/2578 11 80

| Relief Camps<br>or Houses | Number of<br>immigrants<br>or persons<br>relieved | Men | Women | Children | Number<br>who have<br>been on Re-<br>lief and<br>left their<br>homes | Percentage of the<br>whole |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Coloss                    | 41                                                | 11  | 24    | 6        | 7                                                                    | 17.07                      |
| Bumunoor                  | 36                                                | 6   | 24    | 3        | 16                                                                   | 16.6                       |
| Sauwaspoor                | 0                                                 | 6   | 2     | -        | none                                                                 | -                          |
| Sindhygering              | 50                                                | 16  | 30    | 4        | 21                                                                   | 42.0                       |
| Tekkulthotta              | 164                                               | 45  | 81    | 38       | 7                                                                    | 4.26                       |
| Eerogopa                  | 10                                                | 3   | 5     | 2        | none                                                                 | -                          |

6<sup>th</sup> August 1877  
Sanku Roadlow

(17) B. H. Williams  
Surgeon  
Sanitary Inspecting Officer  
Bellary District



No. 2691

Dated

{ 27 August 1777

16/2677

From,

THE COLLECTOR OF BELLARY

To,

The Sanitary Commissioner  
Madras.

Sir,

In acknowledging your letter  
no 1110 dated the 8<sup>th</sup> Instant, I  
have the honor to enclose copy  
of a letter no 66 dated the 21<sup>st</sup>  
Instant from the officer in  
charge of the Taluk of Bellary

2 There must have been some  
mistake, as Mr. Kisch states positively  
that all Reddies are enjoined to  
relieve all urgent cases of



listers.

3. However, how orders will  
again issue. I only regret  
that Dr. Williams did not  
communicate with him  
on the subject.

4. The enclosures of your letter  
are returned.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedt. Servt.  
W. Master  
Collector

DEPT. IN. N. C.  
BELLARY COLLECTORS OFFICE  
Dated 27<sup>th</sup> August 1877  
To,  
The Sanitary Commission  
Enclosed  
Received  
Subj. to be Mr. Williams  
about Mr. Williams  
new order under  
new village, set by  
L. 37/16

Letter No 3 Bellary  
No. 11,66. 21<sup>st</sup> August 1877  
12/2678

From, H. K. Kishore  
Provisional Famine Officer  
Bellary Taluk

To, J. H. Charles Esquire  
Collector of Bellary

Sir, With reference to your  
endorsement on No 1110 dated  
8<sup>th</sup> to Instant from the Sanitary  
Commissioners, I have the honor  
to report as follows:—

Immediately on receipt  
of the Government order directing  
the adoption of village relief



as a permanent measure orders  
were issued to the Muddis directing  
them not only to recognize all  
tickets and written orders directing  
the payment of the ~~tax~~ <sup>doe</sup>  
but also to support temporarily  
until the orders of the Tahsildar  
or village relief Inspector were  
received any of their villagers  
who were in great distress & unable  
to go to the works.

Doctor Williams is therefore  
entirely mistaken in supposing  
that the Muddis are not authorized  
to relieve distressed persons  
without the orders of the village  
Inspector. Even during the

time when village relief was  
authorized by Government <sup>18/8/88</sup>  
only as a temporary measure,  
all the Muddis in the Taluk were  
directed to feed persons in extreme  
distress until they could be  
sent to the nearest Camp. The  
objections made by the Muddis  
were, I imagine, grounded  
on Dr Williams's joining verbal  
orders and in support of  
this view, I have the honor  
to enclose for your information  
Copy of a letter received from  
the Tahsildar dated the 26<sup>th</sup> July  
long before Dr Williams  
wrote the Diary forwarded



to you by the Sanitary Commission.



miles from the boundary of  
Hyderabad and in it there are  
several hundreds of the Lingam's  
subjects.

arrived in the camp  
when it is far too late to save  
their lives.

With regard to the  
William's proposal

that all unable to earn 2 annas  
per day in addition to the  
money dole should be supported  
in relief camps it is hardly

necessary to point out that  
such a procedure would be  
entirely contrary to Government

orders, and that the argument  
used leads equally to the con-  
clusion that all our relief  
works should be transferred  
to camps on the same basis  
rate on works is only the  
value of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of rice and 1 anna  
for a man, and the value of  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of rice +  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna for a  
woman, and even the larger

of these wages is not equal  
to what Dr Williams holds  
to be necessary for an adult.

In explanation of the  
fact that Dr Williams did  
not find one suckling  
woman on the Surgappa road



receiving 2 annas 9 pies, I may  
state that the infant's wage  
is not on any works counted  
as part of the mother's earnings.

The wage of the mother was 2 annas  
6 pies at the time Dr Williams  
visited the work, and the amount  
of 3 pies on account of the  
child ~~being~~ <sup>being</sup> ~~separately~~  
added at the time of payment.  
Now in the accounts is supposed  
to be included in the mother's  
wage. Without however making  
a very careful local inquiry  
it is impossible to say for  
certain what is the true  
explanation of the varying

rates noticed by Dr Williams  
as prevailing. ~~being~~ <sup>being</sup> ~~separately~~  
however suggest themselves  
to me as being quite consistent  
with the receipt by the women  
of the wages ordered. With  
regard to the alleged refusal  
of coolies by a majority unless  
the coolies paid an amount  
although I am <sup>not</sup> believe  
in the purity of maistries,  
my experience of coolies  
prevents me from placing  
implicit reliance on their  
unsupported statements.  
I have known many a cooly



try to get his name written  
and to draw payment in  
more than one place.

the letter of the Auxiliary  
Commissioner & its enclosure

I have to be

(sd) A. H. Koch  
Divisional Engineer

Bellary Taluk

True copy,

W. M. S. S.

8/24<sup>th</sup> Aug/77. Collector

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