

(1) Number of pages 154
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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1443	Press.
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	13-3-1877	197

Do not be folded or roughly handled.

Kurnool Collectors Office
No 285. 31st January 1877.

1443

From,

The Acting Collector
Kurnool

To,

The Acting Head Apts Collector
Cumbum.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
receipt of your letter dated the 23rd
instant No 207.

W. M. 1st
Jan 1877

My letter to Mr. Thosburn
dated 25th Inst. No 203,
communicated through
you - and,
My letter to you dated
27th Inst. No 261.

2. I have taken occasional
- ready to point out to you in the
marginally noted communications
that it is perfectly hopeless to attempt
to carry out the rules in question, if
you persist in allowing the Reddies
and Curnams to use their discrimi-
- nation in permitting their own villages
to come on to relief works.

3. I regret to say that the formal
certificates which you propose to obtain
from the Reddies and Curnams
as a substitute for the various checks
prescribed by the rules, will, I consider,
be not only inefficacious but absolutely
mischievous.

mischievous, as it will be quite beyond your power efficiently to check them, and they will eventually become little better than passports for the indiscriminate admission of all comers onto the works, and the result will be a complete defeat of the object for which the rules have been framed.

4. I request you will therefore desist from introducing the certificate system and thereby among other things, enable your staff to attend to field work. I further request you will be good enough to apply the checks provided by the rules against the admission of other than the really necessitous, or as Government put it "absolutely destitute" on to the relief works.

5. In your letter dated 19th Instant No. $\frac{A}{173}$, you took exception to certain of the Board's instructions and solicited my permission to allow the continuance of your system in the Cumburn ^{Division}. You now do the same in regard to the rules which have been issued after careful consideration of the various local requirements with a view to secure uniformity of system throughout the District.

6. I cannot recognize such procedure on

on your part as characteristic of that "cheerful promptness" which you claim for wishing to carry out my orders. In fact the tenor of your letter would appear to indicate that if I interfere with or modify your present system into one which is being found to work admirably elsewhere in the District, either you would seek to hold me responsible for a "deplorable mortality" and "a vast number of deaths from exhaustion or atrophy," which you would wish me to suppose will ensue, or ask me to go to Cumburn and introduce the system myself. I decline to do either. I also decline to recognize the alleged fact of your working under "exceptional circumstances" in matters beyond your control.

7. In para 7 of your letter dated 17th Instant No. $\frac{A}{160}$ you admit that under existing arrangements, you do not get more than $\frac{1}{16}$ of the usual work out of your relief coolies. In para 6 of your letter dated 6th Instant No. $\frac{A}{109}$ you mention that coolies from the Mellore District are being employed on your relief works, and it was at your suggestion that I sanctioned by letter dated 25th January No. 172 an enhanced grain allowance to encourage the emigration of

of coolies from your Division to the East Coast Canal works in the Mallore District, where the wages are nearly 50 per cent higher and to which place arrangements have, I presume, been made to facilitate their journey to and employment on the Canal works in accordance with G. O's dated 29th November 1876, N^o 2138, and 29th December 1876 N^o 2488, both of which have been already communicated to you together with various Telegrams from Government on the subject. Apart from all other considerations therefore, I cannot share your apprehension of relief coolies coming to an untimely end in your Division from over-exertion or atrophy, because it is always open to them to immigrate to the Mallore Canal works, if they think proper to do so, and the late Collector's instructions to promote immigration to Mallore, as communicated to you in his letter dated 21st December 1876 N^o 1260, with copy of Government Telegram of the same date were, very peremptory.

8. As observed in para 5 supra, you have thought proper to take exception both

both to the Board's instructions and to my rules. I however send you copy of my Proceedings dated ¹⁹⁴³ the 27th Instant together with a copy of the Gazette of India extraordinary dated the 16th Idem, wherein are recorded the views of the Government of India, which are quite in accordance with the instructions you have already received, and I again direct your special attention to the Circular Order of the Madras Government dated 23rd Instant copy of which was communicated to you on the 25th Idem.

9. As remarked by His Grace the Governor, common and united action and hearty Co-operation are indispensable "to ensure success in the arrangements which Government have made and contemplate," and "it is essential that the general rules as to rates of pay, allowances or other points be strictly adhered to."

10. I desire you to understand that one result of your failing to enforce the task labour, will be that your Division will be swamped with indolent fugitives from the rest of the and from the adjoining Districts where

where the orders of Government as regards task labour have been enforced.

11. I have intimation from my Special Assistant Mr. Gibson that a gang of 300 coolies from his Division will shortly pass through your Division on their way to the East Coast Canal. Doubtless, these people will prefer remaining in your Division if they find that they can earn a comfortable subsistence by doing $\frac{1}{16}$ or next to no work at all, instead of earning an honest living at the Canal.

12. In your letter to me of the 24th Instant No. $\frac{A}{204}$, you applied for an additional staff of Overseers under an impression that the D.P.W. Subordinates were about to be withdrawn from the Famine relief works, hitherto under the superintendence of the Revenue Department. Such will not be the case; you will observe from my letter to the District Engineer dated 7th Instant No. 32 copy of which was forwarded to you with my footnote of the same date No. 24 that the Revenue Department will continue to supply Famine coolies

Coolies and their pay, in accordance with the rules, while the D.P.W. will furnish necessary professional aid and supervision. There is therefore no necessity for supplying you with additional Overseers. As remarked by your Range Officer, the repairs of the Trunk road and the Cuddapah Frontier road up to Allinagar are precisely of the nature mentioned in the Board's Proceedings dated 10th January 1877, and they are being marked out and otherwise prepared by the D.P.W. for the reception of your gangs. On these two roads you will probably find employment for at least half of the entire number of relief labourers in the Cumbum Taluk for a considerable time to come.

13. Referring specially to the latter part of para 5 of your letter under reply, I have to observe that the subject therein mooted as well as the other points touched on, have been disposed of in my reply to your letter dated 17th Instant No. $\frac{A}{160}$. There can therefore be no pretext or excuse for your making further references or for deferring any longer compliance with the Rules which were issued for

for the guidance of all officers
in charge of relief operations and
which are being so vigorously
and discreetly carried out by my
other Assistants.

14. I desire therefore that you will
without any further demur or cor-
=pondence proceed at once to eliminate
from your gangs of Coolies, all those
who are not in absolutely distressed
circumstances, that you will encourage
Immigration to the Kellogg Canal works
to the utmost of your ability, and
that you will then organize the re-
=mainder and transfer them
to the roads in question there to
work in conformity with the Rules,
as illustrated in Mr. Gibson's
Specimen Form lately sent you.

15. You will further enjoin
your Assistants to do the same
if they have not already done so,
and you will report to me without
delay the dates upon which you
and your Assistants have given
effect to these orders. I hope
to visit Cumbum shortly when
I

I expect to find that these in-
structions have been implicitly
obeyed.

I have &c
(Signed) R. Davidson
Asst. Collector

True copy

R. Davidson
Asst. Collector

C
H

Enclosure No 16 in letter
No 107 dated 4th February 1877
from the Ag. Collector Kurnool
to the Secy. to the Govt. Revenue
Department
From,

The Acting Collector
Kurnool

To,
The Ag. H^o Asst Collector
Cumbum.

Dated. 31st January 1877.

No 285.

Enclosure

Subject

Stating that the system of
accepting certificates from
Village Reddis and Kurnams
as a sufficient check against
the admission of the non-necessitous
on to the works is absolutely mis-
chievous and should not be
introduced, that there is no danger
of non-necessitous people rejected
on the works dying of starvation
or atrophy as they can emigrate
to Melore where they can have
plenty of work on East-Coast
Canal and desiring Mr Farmer
will without further delay
or correspondence proceed
to weed his gangs and exact
task work according to the
Rules.

16
7 447

No 283

From

To

Kurnool Collector's office
30th January 1877.

1445
The Acting Collector
Kurnool

The Acting Head Asst Collector
Cumbum.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter dated 19th January 1877
No $\frac{2}{173}$ and to make the following remarks
thereon

Para 2 It was with a view to introduce
one system of relief management throughout
the distressed Districts that the Board published
their Proceedings of the 2nd January 1877 No 1.

Para 3 The "larger proportion" should be at
once reduced so far as is consistent with the
admission on the Relief works of the absolutely
destitute alone. With regard to the difficulties
in the way of procuring establishment, you
have been assisted to a far greater degree
than any other officer in the District. You
must

must do something to assist in supplying
your own wants, instead of thinking that you
have discharged your duty and relieved
yourself from responsibility by merely bring-
-ing ^{them} to notice. The fifty per cent of the popu-
-lation thrown in your hands must be reduced
by the gangs being thoroughly weeded and
work being given to the people away from
their homes instead of near their doors. If
this is done and a proper system of task work
introduced and made of general application,
the number will decrease or the people will
emigrate to the East coast canal which
is much desired.

Para 4 This of itself will account in a
great measure for nearly the whole popula-
-tion of some villages flocking to the relief
works.

Each Reddy and Karama certainly
can guard against the evil of taking
advantage of the relief meant for the needy
but they will not and are afraid to make
enemies in their own camp by rejecting any
body. The rules for the guidance of officers
in charge of Relief works in this District
recently issued, however provide for the
services

services of these useful village officers being
availed of to the fullest extent. 193/4

Para 5. The rules provide for payment every
other day. You have already been requested
to submit sundries for the thousands or tens
of thousands of printed forms which are now
in use in the other sections of the District.

Para 6 Vide Board's Proceedings dated 2nd Janu-
ary 1877 and Government Telegrams dated 7th January
1877 communicated with this office endorsement
No. 44 dated 15th January 1877 which provides
that if two annas will purchase the same quan-
-tity of any other ordinary food grain it is suffi-
-cient.

Sub para 1 & 2 All these matters are disposed
of by the "Rule" which must be introduced
without any demur.

Sub para 3 Yourself and Assistants should
at once apply yourselves to the task of weeding
the relief works of all but the absolutely
destitute. The orders of Government are
imperative on the subject: those allowed
to remain on the works must return a fair
tale of work.

The coolies should be allowed no option
as to the kind of wages they will receive.
They should be most thankful that Govt
supplies them with what has been ascertain-
ed to be a sufficient allowance in money
or

or grain as the case may be for a fair
return of work rendered.

The "Rules" make ample provision for
the entertainment of Kurnams and Assistant
Kurnams.

Para 8 Definite instructions are prescribed
by the "Rules" on all these points.

In conclusion I must again regret
you to accept some measure of responsibility
in the decision of which you are in charge
and act without perpetually asking for
instructions. If you will study the "Rules"
lately sent you, you will find the fullest
instructions on nearly all points of impor-
tance: minor matters being of course
left to the officers in charge of sections.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Yours most obedt Servant

(Signed) R. Davidson

Acting Collector

(True Copy)

R. Davidson

Acting Collector

1443
9

Enclosure No 15 in letter
No 107 dated 4th February 1877
from the Ag. Collector Kurnool
to the Secy to the Govt. Revenue
Dept.

From,

The Acting Collector
Kurnool

To,

The Ag. Asst. Collector
Cumbham

Dated 30th January 1877.

No 283.

Enclosure.

Subject

Stating that Mr Farmer has
been assisted to a far greater
extent than others in the way of
Establishment, that the Board's
rules were published with a
view to introduce one system through-
out, that the 50 per cent of popula-
tion employed on the works must
be weeded and otherwise reduced
by giving work to people away from
their homes instead of near their doors
that employing village officers
to relieve their own villagers tends
to swell the numbers on the works
and referring Mr Farmer to
the "Rules" for information on
all important points.

15
7447

No 261

From,

To,

Kurnool Collectors office
29th January 1877

1443/10

The Ag. Collector
Kurnool

The Ag. Asst. Collector
Cumbham

Your report on making ar-
rangements to carry on relief works
dated 17th January 1877.

Has the honor to submit for your
information the marginal remarks
of the undersigned on the above which
was submitted for the information
of the Board of Revenue.

Para 4 }
Resort } Bad, as they are distinctly
Cumbham } interested in keeping up the
numbers of relief works at the highest
figures.

Para 5. }
Account nos } The Ticket system will
be discontinued under
the rules lately issued.

J. R. Davidson
Ag. Collector

(True copy)

R. Davidson
Ag. Collector

W
H

Enclosure No 14 in letter
No 107 dated 4th February 1877
from the Ag. Collector Kurnool
to the Secy. to the Re-
venue. —

From.

The Ag. Collector
Kurnool.

To,

The Ag. & Agt. Collector
Cumbum.
Dated 29th January 1877.
No 261.

Enclosure.

Subject

Stating that it is had
to permit Raddies and
Karnams to allow their own
villagers to be employed
on the works, as they are dis-
tinctly interested in keeping
up the mummies and that
the Ticket system will be
discontinued under the
"Rules."

14
7 447

No 234

Kurnool C. Colln. Office
29th January 1877.

1443
11

From.

The Ag. Collector
Kurnool.

&

The Ag. & Agt. Collector
Cumbum.

Your letter No 261 dated 10th January 1877.

Para 4. If the gangs are carefully and
properly worked as they ought to be of
all but the really needy, owners of
bullocks and carts will be only too thank-
ful to get employment. To issue a
general order authorizing improve-
ment would simply have the disastrous
effect of compelling ryots to remove or
conceal their cattle and dismantle
their carts.

Para 5. This has been done and vice
note to Mr. Farmer's letter dated 31st
December 1876 No 26 Copy of which was
sent to the Board.

Signed, R. Davidson
Ag. Collector.

True Copy

R. Davidson
Ag. Collector

Kurnool C.
Colln. Office
5th February 1877

11

Enclosure No 13. in letter
No 107 dated 4th February 1877
from the As. Collector Kurnool
to the Secy to the Government Re-
venue Dept. —

From,

The Acting Collector
Kurnool.

To,

The As. & Dy. Collector
Cumbum.

Dated 28th January 1877

No. 234

Enclosure.

Subject

Stating that if the gangs are
carefully and properly worked
of all but the really needy,
owners of carts & bullocks will
only be too thankful to get em-
ployment and an order author-
izing imprisonment will have
the disastrous effect of compel-
ling rypots to conceal their
cattle and dismantle
their carts.

13
7447

No 233

Kurnool Collect. Office
28th January 1877.

1445
12

From,

The As. Collector
Kurnool.

To,

The As. & Dy. Collector
Cumbum

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{A}{134}$ dated
the 15th Instant, and to inform that res-
pectable ryots and others should when
possible be united to assist in seeing
to the distribution of gratuitous relief
after sorting and issue of tickets.

2. Enclosures should be rented or
borrowed and the recipients of gratuitous
relief required to eat their meals on the
premises and not be allowed on any
account to remove any away. Now is
a good passing time, it is understood,
but I request you will use your discre-
tion on the point.

3. As regards the prospect of persons
coming from the godavery and other dis-
tricts to take up additional Revenue
Inspector's posts, I have the honor to
inform you that Copy of a telegram from
the

The Godavery Collector on the subject was sent to you by post on the 22nd instant, and that a strong party of Survey men will shortly join you they having started from Kurnool on the 20th instant as already advised.

4. As regards measures to be taken to check Cholera, Dr. Pedrosa will have reached Cumbum ere this and will do the needful for the present. Government have already been requested to send 12 additional Hospital assistants and when they come, a share will be sent to your Division.

5. As regards the subordinates, you require to look after the transport of grain &c, I see no reason why some of the hands lately despatched to you should not be employed on such among other duties. Government have been wired to send twelve strong English Overseers, of whom some will be sent to Cumbum if they come.

6. If grain is really very scarce you should allow nothing in the way of responsibility to interfere with your making every effort to promote its transport

either by Bullock or Cattle Carts, but if liberal terms are offered and made sufficiently public most probably Con-tractors will come forward either from this District or from elsewhere.

I have &c.
(signed) R. Davidson
Ag. Collector
cc

True Copy

Kurnool
Collector's Office

3rd February 1877

R. Davidson
Ag. Collector
cc

Enclosure No 12 in letter
No 107 dated 4th February 1877
from the As. Collector Kurnool to
the Secy. to the Govt. Revenue Dept.

From,

The Acting Collector
Kurnool

To,
The As. & Asst. Collector
Cannara.

Dated 28th January 1877.

No. 233.

Enclosure

Subject

Informing that respectable
ryots should be invited
to assist in seeing to the
distribution of gratuitous
relief, that some of the hands
recently sent should be
employed to look after
grain matters and that
every effort should be
made to promote transport
of grain.

-12
7447

Proceedings of the Acting Collector of Kurnool,
Dated 27th January 1877.

In paragraph 2 of the prefatory instructions issued with the Rules* for the guidance of all Officers in charge of Famine Relief Operations in the Kurnool District, the Acting Collector gave prominent notice to the fact that "while those who by reason of youth, age, or infirmity are unable to work, will be fed at the cost of the State, those who are able to labor will be entitled to maintenance only on condition that they deliver day by day a fair out turn of work."

Again in his Circular, dated 19th instant, he had occasion to observe that at this early stage of distress nearly a third of the entire population of the District were deriving state-aid while it is quite certain that so great a proportion is not reduced to absolute want and impressed upon the officers concerned with the relief operations the necessity there is for weeding out those who are not really in needy circumstances and so protect the State from unnecessary or premature expense.

With a view to still further impressing the importance of the subject on all who are concerned with Famine Relief Operations in the District, the Acting Collector communicates to them copies of the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 16th instant, wherein the general views of the Government of India bearing on this matter are set forth, and invites their very earnest attention to the principles therein enunciated. He will only farther add that the Government of Madras in G. O. dated the 17th instant, No. 164, have enjoined that "the grain and money wages given must be strictly confined within the limits of the rates laid down by Government, and every exertion made to prevent other than the absolutely destitute from coming to the works."

P. S. S. S. S.

Acting Collector.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to depute you on a special mission for the purpose of inspecting the districts suffering from scarcity in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and conferring personally with the Governments of those Presidencies regarding the measures which are being carried out, and which will have to be carried out, for the relief of distress, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations, indicating the general views of the Government of India on some of the more important questions with which you will have to deal.

2. I am to observe in the first place, that while it is the desire of the Government of India that every effort should be made, so far as the resources of the State admit, for the prevention of deaths from famine, it is essential in the present state of the finances that the most severe economy should be practised. The distress is so wide-spread, extending over twenty-one districts in the two Presidencies, and more or less affecting a population of twenty-seven millions, and threatens to be protracted for so many months, that the utmost care is necessary to restrict the expenditure to the absolute requirements of the case. Even however, if financial considerations were less overpoweringly strong, it would still be true that a Government has no better right in times of scarcity than in other times to attempt the task of preventing all suffering, and of giving general relief to the poorer classes of the community. False and mischievous ideas on this subject have become so prevalent, that the Government runs some risk of being charged with inhumanity, when it declares that these are the principles by which it intends to be guided. The Governor General in Council will not be deterred by such considerations as these from a course of action which he knows to be right. Everyone admits the evils of indiscriminate private charity, but the indiscriminate charity of a Government is far worse. The Government of India is resolved to spare no efforts which may be necessary and practicable, with reference to the means at its disposal, to save the population of the distressed districts from starvation, or from an extremity of suffering dangerous to life; but it will not sanction a course of action which must tend to demoralize the people themselves who are passing through a time of temporary trial, and inevita-

bly lead to the imposition of heavy and permanent burdens on the industry of the country. Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal. If the estimates of the Local Governments are to be accepted, the relief of the existing scarcity in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, including loss of revenue, will not cost less than six and a half millions sterling. Considering that the revenues are barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the empire, and that heavy additional taxation is both financially and politically impracticable, we must plainly admit that the task of saving life, irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our power to undertake. The simple fact is this, that the recurrence of a few famines such as that from which the country is now suffering, or such as that which occurred three years ago in Behar, would, if measures of relief were carried on upon that principle, go far to render the future Government of India impossible. The embarrassment of debt, and the weight of taxation, consequent on the expenditure thereby involved, would soon become more fatal to the country than famine itself. Happily, however, the Government are not placed in any such dilemma. They believe that from the history of past famines, rules of action may be learnt which will enable them in the future to provide efficient assistance for the suffering people without incurring disastrous expenditure.

3. One of the first points which should engage your attention is the extent to which relief is given, and the principles on which it is afforded.

Madras—		The numbers
On relief works ...	1,125,117	on the relief
Fed gratuitously ...	119,863	works are so
Bombay—		great, that the
On relief works ...	1,244,480	Government of
	287,000	India see reason to apprehend
	1,531,480	

that many persons must be employed to whom such relief is not absolutely essential, and who without it would have been able to maintain themselves, at all events for some time to come. The Governor General in Council does not for a moment doubt the reality of the calamity that has fallen upon the country, a calamity which unhappily threatens to become ere long still more disastrous. But it is necessary to remember that the mere collection of enormous numbers of people on relief works in seasons of scarcity is in itself no sufficient proof of serious actual suffering. If relief works are carried on upon wrong principles; if labour is not strictly exacted from all who are physically

able to work; if proper supervision is wanting, and people find that they can obtain, almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain, there is hardly any limit to the numbers who even in prosperous times may be attracted to them. "When," as Sir George Campbell has observed, "a lax system is established, and everyone down to the merest child gets paid for the merest pretence of work, with probably a good many abuses besides, the thing becomes too attractive, the whole country tends to come on the works, the numbers threaten to be absolutely overwhelming. The people, too, become demoralized; works where real work is exacted, are deserted, and many evils follow." A good illustration of this may be found in the official narrative of the scarcity of 1873-74 in the North-Western Provinces. "In a season of considerable pressure, but not of absolute famine, the relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti were for some weeks daily thronged by more than 200,000 men, women, and children who found an attraction in the light work, in the liberty of going at night to their houses after attending a sort of vast picnic during the day, and in the wages earned at a time when ordinarily they had no employment in the fields, and had to live on their harvest savings. But when the wages were cut down to a mere subsistence allowance, when a full day's labour was insisted on, and when the liberty of living at their homes was threatened, these immense crowds melted away as rapidly as they had collected, and it was found that there was hardly any one who really stood in need of relief." The Governor General in Council does not assert that a similar condition of things now exists in any of the districts of Madras or Bombay, but the matter is one which requires the most careful observation.

4. The general principles on which operations for the relief of famine in India should be conducted, have been established beyond question by past experience. When, as may easily happen, at the commencement of a period of distress, it is a matter of doubt whether serious scarcity is actually threatening a tract of country, it may be desirable, in the first instance, to open, as a tentative measure, small and well supervised local works. The Government may thus avoid the risk of finding itself committed to serious expenditure on large public works which there was no immediate necessity for undertaking. It was for reasons of this kind that the Government of India, at the commencement of the present scarcity, and while still in doubt regarding the extent to which relief operations might ultimately become necessary, thought it right, both in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, to encourage, in the first instance, the organization

of works of a local character in preference to those of greater magnitude. But when it becomes no longer a matter of doubt that serious scarcity is impending, and that relief will have to be provided upon an extensive scale, the great difficulty of insuring adequate supervision for numerous scattered works renders it necessary to resort to large works on which large gangs of labourers can be employed, and on which adequate labour tests can be exacted. As soon, therefore, as it is clear that the Government will have to undertake serious measures for the relief of scarcity, no time should be lost in giving to the people, to the greatest extent practicable, the means of employment on large public works. Such works supply the means of subsistence to the able-bodied poor; they prevent, instead of merely relieving, distress.

5. In choosing such works it is obviously of great importance that those selected shall be of a permanently useful and remunerative character; for it is in the last degree unsatisfactory that when the necessity for employing great multitudes of people is forced upon the Government, their labour, which might have been devoted to works which would have conferred lasting benefit on the country, should be thrown away. The works should also be such as are calculated to absorb in comparison with their entire cost a sufficient proportion of labour during the anticipated period of famine. They need not always be in the distressed districts, or near the homes of the people who require relief. When railways or other thoroughly good means of communication are available, it may sometimes be easier and wiser to carry the people to the works and to their food, than to carry the food to the people. Temporary migration from their homes has always, in times of scarcity, been the natural and one of the best remedies to which the people have had recourse, and the organization of public works in places where food is plentiful, and to which access is not difficult from the distressed districts, may in some cases be more useful than works at places where the supply of food is already insufficient. No apprehension need be felt that the people will not return to their homes when the period of distress has passed away. It will be for you to consider how far these principles are being acted on, and if necessary to recommend to the Local Governments the discontinuance of any works, or system of works, which, in your opinion, cannot be usefully proceeded with.

6. When, by undertaking large public works, employment has been provided for the able-bodied poor, it may still be necessary, even before the pressure of famine has become extreme, to afford means of support to persons who are physically unable to give a full amount of labour

in return for the wages they receive. These must either be employed in poor-houses or on roads and other easy work, every effort being made to prevent relief being given to any one who does not really require it. It has often been found a most useful test of actual distress to insist, when charitable relief is necessary, that it shall ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food.

7. It should be added that when distress becomes extreme, and a state of absolute famine has been reached, that large public works may become insufficient to afford relief to the numbers of people in need of it. At such a time the Government may be driven to set up relief works near the homes of the people on a scale inconsistent with careful supervision or searching tests. Such measures as may be practicable must then be adopted for reducing to a minimum the inevitable evils that will then arise. The Governor General in Council leaves it to you to communicate to the Local Governments the results of your own experience in regard to this very difficult part of the question.

8. A very satisfactory feature in the course taken by the Bombay Government in dealing with the present famine is their adherence to the principle of non-interference with private trade, which up to the present time they have acted on with marked success. In Madras a different policy has been observed. At an early stage in the scarcity, the Government of Madras contracted through a local firm for a supply of 30,000 tons of grain, to be used as a reserve to meet deficiencies in the local markets. Applications for authority to make further similar purchases have since been received, but have not been sanctioned, the Government of India being of opinion that such purchases are seriously calculated to discourage the operations of private trade, and to increase, instead of diminishing, the difficulty of procuring the supplies which will be necessary to augment the deficient food-supply of the Presidency. Enquiry has been made whether this objection would apply to the Government advertizing for tenders for the supply and delivery of grain in the immediate neighbourhood of certain works on which gangs of labourers are employed at a distance from all local markets. The answer must of course be in the negative. There is no more objection to such purchases than there is to the Government making purchases through the Commissariat for the troops. The objection is to the Government entering into transactions which may excite apprehensions on the part of traders, that the Government are about to take their place, and so to disarrange the bases on which they found their calculations of profit. This objection is especially applicable to purchases of a secret character.

In such cases the fact that the Government are in the market is almost certain to become known, and thereupon doubts are raised as to the nature and extent of the transaction, and private trade is paralysed. In regard not only to this but all other matters connected with the management of famines, the general rule should be that the operations of the Government, and the reasons on which those operations are based, shall receive full and complete explanation and publicity.

9. One of your most important duties in connection with the present state of things in the Madras Presidency will be to ascertain how far private trade, if left perfectly unfettered, may be counted on to supply the wants of that Presidency. As at present informed, the Governor General in Council entertains a strong opinion that the supply of that Presidency from foreign sources, such as Burma, Bengal &c., should be left altogether to private trade, and that the intention of the Government so to act should be widely made known, together with full and frequent information regarding the prices of food-grains and other articles of consumption in the distressed and other districts. It is possible, however, that in certain localities at a distance from the lines of Railway and from large markets, it may be requisite for the Government to intervene by making purchases at the nearest local depot to which the trade will convey the grain. In such cases, where the local trade, from whatever cause, is not active, the direct intervention of the Government may probably tend rather to facilitate than to discourage the importation of grain, by affording confidence to the trade that importations will find a certain purchaser. Finally, it must not be overlooked that there is a great advantage in paying labourers on relief works in money, wherever and so long as this mode of relief is practicable.

10. The Governor General in Council would have hoped that it was hardly necessary to impress upon local officers the importance of exercising no interference of any kind with the object of reducing the price of food; but cases have come to his notice which show that a warning on this point may not be uncalled for. It is obvious that, especially in a time of scarcity, nothing could be more mischievous than such interference, and that high prices, by reducing consumption and encouraging the importation of fresh supplies of food, are not only necessary but highly beneficial.

11. Another matter of importance is the question of transport of grain, both on the Railways and to parts of the country with which the existing means of communication are insufficient, as

well as of providing additional facilities for landing it at the ports. These matters, the Government of India have reason to believe, have not been at all overlooked by the Local Governments, but it is probable that your experience will enable you to offer valuable suggestions on the subject.

12. There is one other subject to which the Governor General in Council thinks it desirable to refer, not because it is one with which you will have at present in any way to deal, but because he wishes to place you generally in possession of the views which are held by the Government of India on all the more serious questions connected with the treatment of Indian famines.

You will observe that His Excellency in Council, in my letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 5 A., dated the 5th instant, has laid down the principle that if any great irrigation works or other works of local and provincial importance, involving heavy future responsibilities for their completion and maintenance, be undertaken, certain rules will be held applicable, which will hereafter be prescribed, in regard to the enforcement of provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for extraordinary public works. This is not a convenient time for entering into a full discussion of these questions, but His Excellency in Council desires to take the present opportunity of declaring his opinion, not only that the main portion of the charges incurred on public works which protect the people against famine, and which add greatly to their wealth, should be borne by the people protected and benefited, and not by the general tax-payer, but also that every province ought, so far as may be practicable, to be held responsible for meeting the cost of the famines from which it may suffer. The Governor General in Council believes that until these principles are enforced, the only real security for wise and economical management will be wanting. When Local Governments and local officers understand that the inevitable consequence of unnecessary expenditure will be the imposition of heavy burdens upon their own people, and not upon those of other provinces, a powerful and most useful check upon extravagance will have been established. On this subject the opinions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India have been expressed in a passage which may properly be quoted here:—

"There is a further point, though not one to fall within the scope of such an enquiry as that which you have directed to be made, which should, in my opinion, be carefully considered by Your Excellency's

* Despatch from Secretary of State to Government of India, No. 59 (Revenue), dated 25th November 1875.

Government before the questions that arise in connexion with the occurrences of 1873-74 can be regarded as fairly met. I refer to the proper incidence of the charges that are necessarily incurred in providing for the requirements of the population of a district in a period of drought. However plain may be the primary obligation on the State to do all that is requisite and possible towards preserving the lives of the people under such circumstances, it would be most unwise to overlook the great danger of tacitly accepting, if not the doctrine, at least the practice, of making the general revenues bear the whole burden of meeting all local difficulties or of relieving all local distress, and of supplying the needful funds by borrowing in a shape that establishes a permanent charge on the general revenues for all future time. In Bengal, where (as the Lieutenant-Governor observes in reference to the objections of the Government in relation to emigration) the beneficial interest of the Government in the land is limited by the permanent settlement, these considerations are of special and more pressing application.

"The question which is thus raised, of how to make local resources aid in meeting local wants, is no doubt one of great difficulty and complexity, particularly in a country like India. But the difficulty of providing any satisfactory solution of it should not be allowed to obscure the perception of its vital importance to the future well-being of the country, as well as of the troubles to the Government and the demoralization of the people which must necessarily result from postponing too long the introduction of some system under which shall be suitably recognised the undoubted responsibility which rests on the people themselves to provide for their own support and well-being. The duty of the

State does not extend further than to see that the needful means are supplied for giving effect to this principle, and for distributing the local burdens arising from its practical application in the manner which shall be most equitable and least onerous to those who have to bear them."

The manner in which these principles shall be carried into practical effect is under the consideration of the Government. It is sufficient at present to say that the Governor General in Council is of opinion that they ought to be kept in view in connection with the present scarcity, and that a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the permanent charges which relief operations now in progress may entail ought to be borne by the Presidencies in which the expenditure is being incurred.

13. The above are the only observations that the Government of India deem it at present necessary to place on record in connection with the onerous and delicate duty which you have undertaken; and they have been made, not so much with the view of advising you on a subject which you have probably studied more thoroughly than any other public officer in India, as for the purpose of furnishing you with a statement of the views of the Government of India, to which you can refer in your communications with the Local Governments. I am directed, in conclusion, to convey to you the cordial thanks of the Governor General in Council for the promptitude with which on this as on other occasions, you have responded to the call made upon you.

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Enclosure to 11 in letter
No 107 dated 4th February 1877
from the Asst Collector Kurnool
to the Secy to the Govt. Re-
venue Dept. —

Proceeding of the Asst Collector
Kurnool dated 27th January
1877 No 213.

Communicating to all
District Relief Officers
Copies of the Gazette of
London Extraordinary dated
the instant wherein the
views of the Government
of India are enunciated
and inviting their most
attention to the principles
therein contained.

7447

No 231

Kurnool Collector's Office
27th January 1877.

1447
17

From,

The Acting Collector of
Kurnool.

To,

H. F. Clogston Esquire
Special Assistant

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that it
is my intention to proceed shortly on a tour through
the District.

2. Before doing so, I am resolved with your
assistance to put an end to the wasteful extravagance
which has too long been permitted on the Relief works,
near Kurnool.

3. The orders of Government with a copy of which,
you have been supplied enjoin that every exertion is to
be made to keep all but the "absolutely destitute"
off the works.

4. You are fully aware from what you have
seen, from what occurred recently at your grain Depot,
and from the instance among others, which I lately
brought to your notice (of a gang of coolies, seeking to
take relief wages, and do much to nothing on the works
rather than accept 50 per cent higher wages from Mr. Wilks,

and have to do something) that there ^{are} a vast number of people on these works who are by no means as yet in a state verging on absolute destitution, and who must therefore cease to be an unprofitable burden on the State.

5. I think it would be well for many reasons, that the changes which I contemplate making, and which will be exceedingly distasteful to a large class of people now on the works, should be effected while I am in Karnool, and not either during my absence or immediately preceding my departure.

6. There is not the least occasion to complete the roads in question immediately, so that they may either be temporarily closed, or gradually finished with well organised gangs of Hundreds, whereas at present Thousands are employed.

7. I shall therefore be much obliged by your arranging (if you have not already done so) with the D. P. W. or other professional Agency, for work at a very considerable distance from Karnool being marked out, and otherwise prepared for the transfer to it, of a considerable number of coolies, and I request that after having done so, you will be good enough to meet me here as soon as possible, so that we in company with the Ramalkota Tahsildar, may weed the gangs of the non-necessitous and indolent, draft certain of the aged and feeble on to light work within

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Municipal limits, and transfer the really needy in balance to the selected and prepared work.

8. I must beg of you to give this matter your earliest attention and I shall be glad to know the day on which you will be prepared to carry out this measure, as my own plans must to some extent be regulated thereby.

I have &c

/Signed/ R. Davidson,
Ag. Collector.

/True Copy/

R. Davidson
Acting Collector

C
He

Enclosure No 10 in letter
No 107 dated 4th February 1877
from the As. Collector Kurnool
to the Secy. to the Government
Revenue Dept. —

From,

The As. Collector
Kurnool

To,

H. F. Clogston Esq.
Sp^l As^t Collector
Kurnool.

Dated 27th January 1877.

No 231

Enclosure

Subject

Requesting Mr Clogston
to meet the As. Collector
at an early date in order
that measures might be
devised to put an end
to the extravagance that
has too long been permit-
ted on the relief works near
Kurnool.

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7447

No 203.

From,

To,

Kurnool Collectors office
25th January 1877

1443/9

The Acting Collector
Kurnool

The Assistant Collector
Kurnool
at Cumbum.

Your letter No 9 dated 20th Jan 1877

It is the honor to invite your
attention to the following remarks
on the several questions raised in the
above.

Para 1. The establishment should
be arranged in accordance with the
rules recently sent for information
and guidance. Probably some of
the Harveymen lately sent to Mr.
Farmer will be available for employ-
ment under Mr. Thorburn.

Para 2. Permitting peddies to allow their own
villagers on the works. — Bad, as they
are directly interested in keeping up
the numbers on the works. Fifty-
Per Cent is enormous. The really ne-
cessitous only should be employed &
without reference to Caste: only all who
are employed must do a tale of work.
(Vide the rules & official memorandum
No 103 dated 19th January 1877)

Para 3. Vide notes to paras 1 and 2.

It is not a question of requiring work but whether they are in such dire need that unless they are fed by the state for a fair return of work they would run the risk of perishing from hunger.

Para. An estimate as required by the Board must be submitted showing the probable cost the amount which it is proposed to spend on the work with information as to the utility of the work. Rs 60000 for 7 1/2 miles of road is quite out of the question. Estimates should be submitted by the D.P.W. or other professional agency. The bridge over Puramalpathi may be repaired in anticipation of sanction of estimate if it is urgently needed.

Para 6. Disallowed by order of Government. Vide also the rules which fully provide for all these matters.

As long as Cookies are paid in grain Private Merchants will not import freely as they have not a good market.

Para 7. Printed forms will be supplied on application.

Para 8. Vide Rules.

Para 9. Similar difficulties have been found and surmounted by other officers. Mr. Thorburn's time would be more usefully employed in over-

coming rather than in airing difficulties the existence of which is not doubted.

1443/20

J. C. Davidson
Act. Collector

(True Copy)

J. Davidson
Acting Collector

W
H

Enclosure No 9 in letter No 107
dated 4th February 1877 from
the Ag. Collector Hurmud to
the Secy to the Govt. Revenue
Dept. —

From,

The Ag. Collector
Hurmud

To,

The Agt Collector
Hurmud.

Dated 25th January 1877

No 203
Enclosures.

Subject.

Stating that the really ne-
cessitous only should be em-
ployed on the works without
reference to caste, that the
test for admission should
be not whether any people
require work but whether
they are in such dire need
that unless they are fed by
the State for a fair return of
work they would perish from hunger,
that estimates with certain particu-
lars should be submitted for
all works, and that payment
of wages on week days in grain
only and on Sundays in coin
only is disallowed by Govern-
ment.

7. 447

No 137.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

From enquiries made it would appear that Relief Officers are not furnished with copies of the weekly returns of Coolies employed on the various works in their Sections, which are submitted by Tahsildars to the Huzar, for communication to the Board of Revenue.

2. The consequence is the Acting Collector has not the advantage of having these returns promptly scrutinized and checked by Relief Officers, and when as in the case of an enormous increase in the number in Pattikonda* and Cumbum† being shown between the weeks ending * 21,000. 30th December 1876 and 6th January 1877, he is called on by Government for an † 18,000. explanation, he is not in a position to afford it with that promptness and accuracy which are indispensably necessary.

3. The Acting Collector therefore directs, that in future all returning Officers shall when forwarding returns to the Huzar, submit at the same time a copy thereof to the Sectional Officer and explain in both returns in the most distinct manner the cause of any increase in the numbers employed on any of the works as compared with the previous week and afford any other necessary information.

4. Sectional Officers will be good enough to scrutinize the returns without any delay, correct any errors, acquire any necessary information and keep the Acting Collector informed of any matter of importance connected with the returns.

5. They will be good enough also to impress on Tahsildars and other returning Officers that they will unquestionably be held responsible for the punctuality and accuracy of the returns submitted and they will also adopt whatever other measures they (Section Officers) may deem expedient for ensuring the submission of correct and punctual returns.

6. In the meantime Mr. Clogstoun will be good enough to explain the large increase of 21,000 shown in the Pattikonda returns between the weeks ending 30th December 1876 and 6th January 1877, and similarly Mr. Farmer will explain the increase of 18,000 shown in Cumbum Taluk, and town during the same period.

7. Copies of the returns in question are forwarded for the information of these Officers, and all Relief Officers should avail themselves of every opportunity to muster gangs and in various ways satisfy themselves of the number actually employed.

Hurmud
Collector's Office
25th January 1877

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[Signed] R. Davidson.
Ag. Collector.

[True Copy.]

R. Davidson.
Ag. Collector.

Enclosure No 8 in letter
107 dated 4th February 1877
from the Ag. Collector
to the Secy to the Govt. Res.
and Spt.

Official Memorandum.

From,

The Ag. Collector of
Kurnool.

To,

All Relief Officers

Dated 25th January 1877.

Recd

No. 137.

Issuing instructions to the Relief
Officers regarding the checking of
the famine relief accounts.

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7447

No. 200

From,

of,

Kurnool Collectors Office

24th January 1877

1443/2

The Ag. Collector

Kurnool

The Ag. Near assistant Col.
Cumbum

Sir,

I have the honor to reply
for your information and guidance -
Copies of my remarks on your letter No.
160 dated 14th January 1877 which was
submitted for the information of the
Board of Revenue.

Para 3. Vide scale affixed to the rules.
Para 5. It would appear to be suf-
ficient answer that the Board and
Government must have maturely
weighed the subject before the scale
was fixed and that the scale has been
sufficient elsewhere so far as is at
present known. The rules provide for
a money payment and a day's rest on
Sunday so that Condiments may be pro-
cured.

Sub para 3. Mr. Farmer has already been
requested to indent for whatever tools
he may require.

Para 6. The Board have declined to
accept this outcome and the District
Engineer approves of the task work

An improvement is now looked for with the additional supervision supplied.

Para 2. A very Radical change in the whole system of Relief management is being introduced into the Division. It seems to be most urgently needed in the Cumburn Division also and it is hoped an improvement may be speedily effected.

Para 8. Mr. Farmer has been instructed to submit incidents for tools for submission to the Board as he may require them. In this and many other points he as a responsible officer in charge of a division must learn to act. No good end is attained by enumerating strings of difficulties which are by no means confined to his Division but which other officers are overcoming. Mr. Thorburn has aptly now reports that he has deliberately taken the Census returns and after discriminating Brahmins and Parsis is taking 50 P. Cent of the population onto the relief works. If this sort of thing is allowed to continue the Cost to Government will be enormous and demoralisation will be soon broadcast among the population. Mr. Farmer's earnest attention is invited to the subject.

Para 8 Tools. A very unreasonable assumption and to which it is feared may be traced much of the confusion

brought to light in this and previous letters.
14/3/3
Para 8 } The want is felt equally
Sat para 2 } all over the District and every station is being made to supply the wants indicated. Mr. Farmer has been told that he will continue to receive a fair share of the European and other assistance as it is made available but he must do something for himself besides representing difficulties.

Para 9. This idea of "charity" should be wholly eradicated from the mind of the people and they should be made to understand that Government provides those of them who are able to work, with wages on condition of their returning a fair rate of work.

As to the question of outwork of work and other points not specially remarked on vide the "rules" and the table of work which has been determined after consultation with the principal officers European and Native in the District (except Cumburn Division) and approved by the District Engineer.

I have &c

J. R. Davidson

ag. collector

[True copy]

Enclosure No 7. in letter
No 107 dated 4th February 1877
from the Ag. Collector Kurnool
to the Secy to the Govt. Revenue
Dept. -

From,

The Ag. Collector
Kurnool.

To,

The Ag. Asst. Collector
Cannara.

Dated 24th January 1877.

No 200.

Enclosure.

Subject.

Informing that the
Board's scale of wages was fixed
after mature consideration,
that the Board have declined
to accept $\frac{1}{2}$ the usual rate
as a fair return of work
from famine coolies, that
taking 50 per cent of population on to
works after eliminating brahmins
and pariahs is highly objectionable,
that the idea of Charity should
be wholly eradicated from the
minds of the people and repre-
-sented in Farmer to the Rules
for instructions on other points.

7 447

1877 Revenue Department

From,

The Ag. Collector ¹⁴⁴³ 24
of Kurnool.

To,

The Ag. Asst. Collector
Cannara.

Dated 23rd January 1877.

Despatched 25th - 1877 -

No 187.

Your letter No 149 dated 16th January 1877.

Has the honor to inform that
the orders of Government are
explicit that money wages are to
be reduced to 2 annas an adult
man and the others in the pro-
portion already given and that so
long as two annas will purchase
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs second sort rice grain is not
to be issued.

An indent has been sub-
mitted through the Board for the
extra tools required. In future
Mr Farmer will be good enough
to submit a formal indent and
intimate the Railway or other

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Station where he wants delivery
to be made, and himself ar-
range for their being forwarded
from the Railway or other Station

/ Sd J. Davidson
Ag. Collector

True Copy /

J. Davidson.
Ag. Collector

Enclosure No 6 in letter No
107 dated 4th February 1877
from the Ag. Collector Kurnool
to the Secy. to the Govt. Revenue
Dept. —

From,

The Acting Collector
Kurnool.

To, The Ag. H^o Asst Collector
Cannara.

Dated 23rd January 1877.

No 187.

Enclosure.

Subject

stating that the orders of
Government are explicit
that money wages are to be
reduced to 2 annas a man,
and the others in proportion
and that so long as 2 annas
will purchase $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs 2nd sort
Rice grain is not to be issued.

6
7 447

1877 Revenue Department

To,

The Ag. Collector ¹⁴⁴³/₂₆
of Kurnool

From,

The Dy. Collector
Peachally.

Dated 19th January 1877.

No 122.

Your letter Nos 13 & 15 dated 15 January 1877.

Has the honor to inform that by
subsequent orders received from the
Board, the rates have been changed
as follows:—

Man — 2 annas	} Money wages per day.
Woman — 1 anna & 4 Pies	
Child — 10 Pies	

Man — $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs 2 nd sort rice	} Grain wages per day for 6 days in the week
Woman — 1 lb — 8 th	
Child — $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs — 8 th	

When grain payments are made
they should be at the rates above
given for 6 days in the week and
for the 7th day money at the rates
fixed for money wages should be
paid to enable the coolies to procure

Condiments &c

Money payments are to be
continued so long as Two annas
will purchase one and a half lb
of second sort rice at the local
markets. Meanwhile the Deputy
Collector may supply himself with
the measures to be used hereafter

/s/ A Davidson
Ag. Collector

True copy

A. Davidson
Ag. Collector

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Enclosure No 5 in Letter
No 107 dated 4th February
1877 from the Ag. Collector Kurnool
to the Secy to the Govt. Revenue
Dept. —

From,

The Acting Collector
Kurnool

To,

The Deputy Collector
Rajapally.

Dated 19th January 1877

No 122

Enclosure.

Subject

Stating that money pay-
ments are to be continued
so long as two annas will
purchase $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of 2nd Sort
Rice at Local Markets.

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7 447

No. 119

Kurnool Collect. Office
19th January 1877.

From,

The Ag. Collector
Kurnool.

1443
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To,

H. E. Clogston Esquire
Special Agt. Collector
Kurnool.

Sir,

It is quite time the number of
Coolies employed on the roads near
Kurnool in your Division should be
reduced and the whole of whatever gangs
may be necessary, placed on East or
piece work.

2. I have therefore the honor to request
you will be good enough in Communica-
tion with the D. I. O. to arrange for this
being done at an early date.

3. The same should be done elsewhere
as fast as Circumstances will admit
of it, but it is principally in the vicinity
of Kurnool that thousands appear to be
going through little more than the form
of doing work.

4. The Cost of these roads will be —

enormous. By drafting and re-ensuing
the gangs and by transferring many to
works which it is presumed have been
long ago selected and are being prepared
elsewhere, all may be conveniently brought
on to regular and systematic work.

5. If in drafting, you find that there
are a good many weakly and aged people
and would send a moderate number of
them to me accompanied by prepared muster
rolls I might be able to find suitable
work for them within the Municipal limits
of Kurnool, but I can only do so for a
limited number and for a limited period.

6. I request to be informed of the sanc-
tioned works on which you propose employ-
ing gangs as above suggested, and you
should make it your duty to submit in
good time, a list of works which you
propose to undertake as those under
present execution are completed.

7. Where necessary estimates will have
to be prepared by the D. P. W. and the
work will have to be marked out, so
that it will be incumbent on you always

to keep well ahead of present re-
quirements.

1443
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I have H.
Signed, R. Davidson
Ag Collector

Copies to all Seditious
and Relief Officers.

/True Copy/

A. Davidson
Ag Collector

Kurnool
Collector's Office
3rd February 1877.

1443
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Enclosure No 4 in letter
No 107 dated 4th February 1877
from the As. Collector Hurmool
to the Secy to the Govt. Revenue
Dept. —

From

The As. Collector
Hurmool.

To

H. F. Clogston Esq
Sd/- Asst. Collector
Hurmool

Dated 17th January 1877

No 119

Enclosure

Subject.

stating that it is high time
that the numbers of Coolies
employed on the roads near
Hurmool who appear to be
going through the mere form
of doing work should be reduced
and the gangs placed on task
or piece work, that arrange-
ments should be made for this
being done by drafting the Coolies
on to other works marked and
prepared by the D.P.W. and
requesting to be informed
on what sanctioned works
the Coolies will be employed
as above suggested.

Enclosure No 3 in letter
No 107 dated 4th February
1877 from the As Collector
Kurnool to the Secy to
the Govt. Revenue
Department. —

No 102.

Rules for the guidance
of all Officers in charge
of Famine Relief
Operations.

Dated 19th January 1877.

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447

No 103.

1443
31

The Acting Collector has
inspected gangs employed on relief work
in different parts of the District and he
observed with regret that even at this
early period of distress, numbers of people
have been improperly admitted on
the works who are far from being in
absolutely necessitous circumstances.

2. In fact the relief works have in
some instances been converted by
the indolent into a convenient refuge
from hard work elsewhere, instead
of being merely resorted to in the last
extremity.

3. The inevitable result is unwar-
ranted expence to Government and wide
spread demoralization among the
population who will fast lose self
respect and honest industrious habits
if a check be not speedily applied.

4. Already over 300000 or nearly
2/3 of the entire population of the District
are deriving state aid while it is quite
certain that so great a proportion are
not reduced to absolute want.

5. It must be apparent that it
is absolutely necessary to remedy this
unsatisfactory state of things.

without any further loss of time and it must be equally apparent that while responsible officers are required to provide the really necessitous with work and wages. It is none the less their duty for the due performance of which they will be held strictly responsible to protect the state from unnecessary or premature expense. The

Ag. Collector relies with confidence on being loyally supported by all relief officers, Deputy Collectors, Tahildars &c. in effecting this object.

6. The introduction of the lately proposed Code of rules for the systematic administration of relief operations and by which it is provided that a uniform wage will be paid only in return for an adequate outturn of work will have the effect of partly deterring the works of the indolent & of many who find it rather a matter of convenience than of necessity to resort to them.

7. But much may be done at once to curtail the works of these parasites by responsible officers constantly inspecting the gangs carefully while at work and promptly removing from the muster roll & from the work any who they feel satisfied

have come to the works for other than necessitous reasons. ¹⁴⁴³/₃

8. It will require much and constant, cautious discrimination to ascertain and determine who ought to be removed from the works. There will probably be some grumbling and there is always the chance of a combination among maistries &c. to defeat an object which may run counter to their own pecuniary or other interests.

9. The acting collector feels certain however that responsible officers are perfectly able and willing to overcome all such difficulties and to put down with a strong hand any attempt of designing maistries or other intriguers to thwart their plans.

10. The acting collector desires that this important matter may engage the immediate attention of all responsible officers whose duty it will be to see that none but the really needy are allowed to remain on or to be admitted to relief works and that those who are employed on the works deliver an adequate tale of work for the state relief they receive.

11. It will obviously occur to responsible officers that this difficult wearing process is not one which they can safely delegate to subordinates.

Officers. It is a duty Calling for the
Exercise of much wise discrimination
Combined with firmness and the acting
Collector has reason to congratulate
himself on having the assistance of
officers who combine these among
their other good qualities

Kumool } Sd. P. Davidson
Collector's office } As. Collector
18 Jan 1877 }

(True Copy)

P. Davidson
Acting collector

1443
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Enclosure No 2 in letter
No 107 dated 4th February 1877
from the Ag. Collector, Kurnool
to the Secy. to the Govt Revenue
Dept. -

Circular Memo.
To All Relief Officers.

No 103

Dated 18th January 1877.

Subject.

Stating that the Ag.
Collector has inspected
gangs employed on relief
works and found that num-
bers of people not really
in necessitous circumstances
have been improperly admitted
on to the works, that the result
is unnecessary expense to the
state and wide spread demoralis-
-zation among the people,
and directing that all res-
-ponsible officers would constantly
inspect gangs and weed the
works of these parasites.

7 447

1877 Revenue Department,
Kurnool,
The Ag. Collector
of Kurnool

The Dy. Collector
Pacally.

Dated 13th January 1877.

No 84

Your letter No 8 dated 12th January 1877.

The wages must be reduced to
the rates fixed by the Board in their
Proceedings No 1 dated 2nd January
1877. When the reduced rates will
not purchase the maximum
quantity of grain fixed by the
Board grain may be given instead
of money at the rates fixed by
the Board.

Wm. Davidson
Ag. Collector

True Copy!

J. Davidson
Ag. Collector

From

70.

Enclosure.

Subject

7 447

Mar 13 1877

№ 1443

3. For the purposes of Famine Relief Administration the District will be divided into three sections and placed in charge of Messrs. Clogstoun, Gibson, and Farmer as follows:—

No. 1.	Ramalkota Taluk	Mr. Clogstoun
Kurnool	Pattikonda "	Head Quarters
Section.	Koilkuntla "	Kurnool.
No. 2.	Nandial Taluk	Mr. Gibson
Nandial	Nandikotkur "	Head Quarters
Section.	Sirwell "	Nandial.
No. 3.	Cumbum Taluk	Mr. Farmer
Cumbum	Markapur "	Head Quarters
Section.		Cumbum.

౧ రీతి భుజనమును దత్తారామచంద్రుడు జనులలో నానకి కావ
 లనని యేకాగ్రం నానాగ్రరతేయపుష్కరము గలర్ప మెంటు
 వారికి కలిగి యుట్టుక దనిన రమదశహారీశరీరయిన పని భమ
 యస్సను సారము చేసి నానాయకత్వము లేక కేయక నేత్రం
 వచ్చుననినానామంతులివాంతులమునని బుంట్లువున్న
 కని కలకరుగారికితో మురుక్షులగుట జనులకు సహాయము
 చేయుటకు సర్వార్థము కారికియచ్చకలిగియుండినానామరులుగా
 నుంచి సంతకము చేయవట్లువుద్దేశముగాని లేక యేకాగ్రం
 నానామరిలలకాగ్రం నుకలుగ చేయువట్లువుద్దేశముగాని గద
 ర్ప మెంటుగారియెంతమాత్రము కలిగియుండు లేదనినని చరి
 తము వృద్ధాప్యము అశక్తతయట్టి కారణములందుట్టి పని చేయ
 టకు వట్టి కానిటవంటివారికి సర్వార్థము కారివట్లునుండి అట్లు
 చేస్తూవచ్చినానని చేయుటకు క్షిగవారకు ప్రతి త్వము కూలి
 కిరిరిరియిన పని చేసేనేరక పారికి లేదనానామంతులకు కని
 జాలదనినని కూలివాగ్లకు దాగా తెలియ చేయుచు దరీ యు
 అధికారమును కలిగి నానుటన్నది యాచార్యులయందు
 నులకు పారవాంతులనిగానియనుటన్నట్లు తెలియవచ్చిన
 దలభరణములట్టి పని చేసినెంతయును సుయంద వుం
 కుండ చేయవలెను యింకనిమిత్తము దరీ యు కూలివాగ్ల
 ట్లునులయింక అనినట్లు చేయుగానినీ సుక గుటకయి అడుగు
 నేలుదునుండుకలలో వకనింక ప్రతిబింబింపి యింక
 కూలివాంతులకు నానాయకత్వము చేయుచున్నారో అంతవని
 గినట్లుగానే కూలియందుడవును.

3. పాపముల నీటిలో (అనగా మోక్షమున) పడవలించు
 దశనుగా, దిగువననుపరశివ్రుండుమేరకు బిల్లువుమూడుభాగ
 ములుగాయెక్కొక భాగం ప్రతిభాగం ఘోరమయిపోవలసివచ్చు
 రములనిదిద్రుండుమొదటిది.

౧ తా సరియది కర్నూల్ భాగము.

రామకృష్ణ కాలాకా
పత్రికాండ చిటా.
కోయిల్ మంట్ల చిటా.

2. కొ సందర్భ సందర్భాల భాగము

ಸಂಪಾದಕರು	}	ಸ್ವರ್ಣಾಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ.
ಸಂಪಾದಕರು		
ಸಂಪಾದಕರು		

3 సంబంధ కంఠం ధాగము

కంఠం పాటుకా. } ఫార్మర్ ఫార్మరూ కం
 మూర్తా-పురంతా పాటుకా. } థంపాడ్ కార్టర్ పురుగు

(2) విషయ స్వేచ్ఛ. యజ్ఞాదులు ముందు
 1000 మునుకుని నిలిచిరి. కూచిగాండ్లకు
 సూపంకెండెమున్ను ఆరసికే సేతును కరితా
 రగవరచితమున్ను యిరిసికే సూపంకెండెమున్ను
 యున్న వుండెవలెనది యాగునూ సూపంకెండెమున్ను
 కుముం బరిగురున్ను కరితా గామకుకరితాము సేతు
 యమింకవలెనది. అది సేతుకరితా కరితా కరిత
 కరితవలెనది యాగవరచితమున్ను కరితా కరిత

అ రోడ్ సూపరింటెండెంటు తనయులాగా పనిచేసిన
కూలీలను దాఖలు చేసుకొనెడివయమయి జనానుదాతు
గావుండవలసినది కూలీలనికొత్తగా వచ్చేవాండ్లు రోడ్
సూపరింటెండెంటు ద్వారకుఁజేవలసినది వీరివేళ్లనుకొనుము
గాదాఖలుచేసుకొనుటకుగాను రాడ్ సూపరింటెండెంటు
కు కొన్ని అచ్చునమానాలను పంపదలపును రోడ్ సూపరిం
టెండెంటు యింతవందికంటే యెక్కువకూలీలనుదాఖలు
చేసుకొనూడదని బిల్డింగ్ యూజ్ గము ఛార్జీగల అధికా
వ్యపుత్రరత్నచేయబడ్డ సంగి కూలీవాండ్లవేళ్లను అచ్చుడ
రోడ్ సూపరింటెండెంటు చేసుకొనిపుంటే కొత్తగాపని
వచ్చిన వారికి ఆసన సంగి తెలిపి ఫలూనా చోటికి పోతే
కూలీలని దొరుకుచున్నదని వారికి చెప్పి పంపవలసినద
రోడ్ సూపరింటెండెంటుకు సహజముగా ముగ్గిస
కోలకార్లను యెక్కువదలసినది వక వకసంగి ఫలూ గిం
మంది కూలీవాండ్లు పుండవలసినది దానమీద దినానికి

6. Latrines will not be put up as this is not considered desirable, but the Superintendents, the Maistries and Kolkars will see that all persons retire for the purposes of nature to a distance of at least 100 yards to the leeward of the works.

7. Water will be conveyed along the line of works in carts, when necessary. A guard will be put over each well used for drinking water, and on Sunday this guard will be doubled. On no account are clothes to be washed at wells used for drinking purposes.

8. It is necessary to afford some protection to those Coolies who are unable to return to their villages at night. It is however absolutely impossible, owing to the absence of materials in the Cotton plains, to provide huts for their shelter. The Superintendents are therefore directed to detach gangs occasionally to run up walls of stone, or of stone and mud, to a height of 3 feet, under which the Coolies can sleep at night. These walls will of course run from North-west to South-east, the prevailing wind being at present from the North-east.

VI. Relief Houses.—With a view to providing for those who by reason of age or palpable infirmity are unable to work, it is necessary to open Relief Houses at suitable places for supplying cooked food to such as may be considered entitled to be supported gratuitously. Under the orders of the Officers in charge of Relief Works, Relief Houses will accordingly be opened at such places as may be selected. A Superintendent will be appointed, who, where absolutely necessary, will receive a fixed salary, and he will be assisted by a cook and a waterman. The Tahsildar will endeavour to secure the co-operation of respectable residents of the villages where such relief is given to assist generally in the management and to attend during the distribution of tickets and food. It will be the duty of the Superintendent to issue before the hour of 8 A.M., to such applicants as he may deem to be eligible, printed tickets which must be presented by the holders at the time the food is given out. Distribution will take place at noon when a hearty meal will be provided for each ticket-holder. The recipients will be seated within an enclosure, and will on no account be permitted to take away any portion of the food provided.

Great care must be exercised by the Superintendent in the issue of tickets, and he will see that no person who is not unable to work is admitted to the Relief House. Wherever it may be feasible supplies of grain will be obtained in the local market upon payment. The Tahsildar of the Taluk will from time to time advance the necessary funds upon indent sent in by the Superintendent; this indent should show the number of the people relieved and the cost expenditure. If grain should in any case not be procurable in the local market it will be

1. పొయ్యివాలు కట్టించవలసిన ఆశ్రమములను గూర్చి పరిశీలించి వాటిని పూర్తిచేయునట్లు మేన్మెంటును చేయించుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు. పూర్తిచేయనిచో వారు తప్పకుండా పదవి నుండి తొలగించబడవలసిందిగా వారు గమనించుకొనుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు.

2. ఆశ్రమములలోనుండి పనిచేయు వీరు పనిచేయుచున్నప్పుడు వారికి సమర్థతను తెలుపునట్లు పాపములు చేయరాదు. పాపములు చేసినచో వారు పని నుండి తొలగించబడవలసిందిగా వారు గమనించుకొనుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు.

3. ఆశ్రమములలోనుండి పనిచేయు వీరు పనిచేయుచున్నప్పుడు వారికి సమర్థతను తెలుపునట్లు పాపములు చేయరాదు. పాపములు చేసినచో వారు పని నుండి తొలగించబడవలసిందిగా వారు గమనించుకొనుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు.

VI. రిలీఫ్ హౌస్.—పూర్వమునుండి పనిచేయువారికి పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు. పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు. పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు.

రిలీఫ్ హౌస్.—పూర్వమునుండి పనిచేయువారికి పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు. పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు. పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు.

రిలీఫ్ హౌస్.—పూర్వమునుండి పనిచేయువారికి పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు. పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు. పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు.

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supplied from the nearest Government Depot upon indent. A weekly return showing the number of persons relieved will be prepared in the Form annexed No. III, by the Superintendent, and submitted to the Officer in charge of Relief Works, who will forward it to the Collector with any remarks which he may deem necessary. In the neighbourhood of Villages where Relief Houses are opened it is probable that many of the well-to-do residents will be ready to assist by their contributions towards the cost of maintaining the helpless poor.

The foregoing Rules should be gradually and judiciously introduced by the several officers in charge of relief works without further reference to the Collector.

R. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Collector.

పూర్వమునుండి పనిచేయువారికి పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు. పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు. పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు.

X. రిలీఫ్ హౌస్.—పూర్వమునుండి పనిచేయువారికి పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు. పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు. పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు.

పూర్వమునుండి పనిచేయువారికి పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు. పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు. పనిచేయుటకు వారు బాధ్యులు.

ఆర్. డేవిడ్సన్,
ఆగ్. కలెక్టర్.

I.—Statement showing amount of work to be done by a gang of 50 people on Famine Relief Road in a day.

Description of work.	Cubical contents for 1 Lineal yard.	Amount of work of each kind.	Method of measuring &c., work.	
Cutting side drains and placing earth on road.....	7½ Cubic feet.....	In black cotton soil 135 Lineal yards In hard ground 100 do. In rocky ground 34 do.	The number of lineal yards should be measured by the Gang Maistry or Kolkar.	Norm.—Side drains should be 2½ feet wide at top, 1 foot wide at base, and 1½ feet deep.
Cutting catch-water drains.	1 Cubic yard.....	In black cotton soil 40 Lineal yards. In hard ground 30 do. In rocky ground 19 do.	Do. do.	Catch-water drains should be 3 feet wide at top, 3 feet wide at bottom and 3 feet deep, or 6 feet wide by 1½ feet deep.
Earth for embankment...	1 do.	40 Lineal yards of trench. Trench to be either 6 feet wide and 1½ feet deep, or 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep.....	Do. do.	Earth for embankment should be dug from a long trench the dimensions of the trench may be the same as those given above for the catch-water drain.
Breaking and sticking road metal.....	1 Cubic yard the metal being heaped in long rows 2½ yards wide at base 1½ yard, at top and 1½ feet high.....	5 Lineal yards.....	Do. do.	Gravel and Road metal may, if considered advisable be placed in conical heaps 4 feet in diameter at base and 3½ feet high. A gang of 50 should turn out daily 10 heaps of metal or 60 heaps of gravel.
Spreading metal.....		50 Lineal yards of 12 feet wide and 9 inches thick.....	Do. do.	
Spreading gravel, watering and tamping.....	½ Cubic yard.....	40 Lineal yards of 18 feet wide and 3 inches thick.....	Do. do.	
Digging gravel and heaping on the side of the road...	1 Cubic yard the gravel being heaped in rows 2½ yards width at base 1½ yards at top and 1½ feet high.....	50 Lineal yards.....	Do. do.	

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II.—Statement showing work performed by Gang of Maistry
Road

for each day during the month of

HOW EMPLOYED.																			
Date.	Cutting side drains and placing earth on Road.			Cutting catch water drain.			Breaking road metal.			Spreading road metal.			Spreading gravel watering and sumping.			Placing gravel in heaps on side of road.			Rate of fine, if any, imposed on gang for short work.
	No. of Coolies.			No. of Coolies.			No. of Coolies.			No. of Coolies.			No. of Coolies.			No. of Coolies.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	No. of lineal yards.	
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రెవెన్యూ విభాగము (రెవెన్యూ సర్కిల్) పరిధిలోని గ్రామాలలోని భూమిల వివరాలు

స.సం.	గ్రామం పేరు			భూమి వివరాలు			సాగు వివరాలు			ఇతర వివరాలు		
	గ్రామం పేరు	సాగు వివరాలు	ఇతర వివరాలు	గ్రామం పేరు	సాగు వివరాలు	ఇతర వివరాలు	గ్రామం పేరు	సాగు వివరాలు	ఇతర వివరాలు	గ్రామం పేరు	సాగు వివరాలు	ఇతర వివరాలు
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
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131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143
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157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182
183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195
196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208
209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221
222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234
235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247
248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260
261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273
274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286
287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299
300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312
313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325
326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338
339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351
352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364
365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377
378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390
391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403
404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416
417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429
430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442
443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455
456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468
469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481
482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494
495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507
508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520
521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533
534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546
547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559
560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572
573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585
586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598
599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611
612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624
625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637
638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650
651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663
664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676
677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689
690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702
703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715
716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728
729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741
742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754
755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767
768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780
781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793
794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806
807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819
820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832
833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845
846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858
859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871
872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884
885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897
898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910
911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923
924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936
937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949
950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962
963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975
976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988
989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001

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III గాగ్గయ్యకు, జులయ్యల కుమార్తెలకు, పోషించుచున్నవారి పేర్లు వ్రాయుట.

గణాంకము.	జులయ్యల కుమార్తెలకు.		పోషించుచున్నవారి పేర్లు.		భార్య.		
	జులయ్య.	పేరు.	జులయ్య.	పేరు.	భార్య.		
					జులయ్య.	పేరు.	పేరు.
గణాంకము.	జులయ్య.	పేరు.	జులయ్య.	పేరు.	జులయ్య.	పేరు.	పేరు.

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The Board's Proceedings referred to above

*The equivalents in local
seers when 1½ lb. are sold for
2 annas will be as follows:—

IN KURNOL SEERS.
(Ramalkota, Nandikotkur,
Nandial, and Sirwell) 114
Tolas=4:10 a measures a Ru-
pee.

IN BELLARY SEERS.
(Pattikonda) 86 Tolas=5:43
measures a Rupee.

IN CUDDAPAH SEERS.
(Roilkuntla, Cumbum, and
Markapur) 132 Tolas=5:54
measures a Rupee.

require further that
whenever "local pri-
ces rise so high that
2 annas will not pur-
chase 1½ lb. of second
sort rice (38.93 Tolas
=1 lb.)" * payment is
to be made in grain.
Any such rise in pri-
ces should be imme-
diately communicated
to the Section Officer,
who will issue the
necessary orders for
payment in grain.

Until such time as payment in grain is ren-
dered necessary under the foregoing rule, pay-
ment in money will continue at the following
rates:—

Man 2 annas.

Woman 1 anna and 4 pies.

Child 10 pies.

R. DAVIDSON,

Ag. Collector.

ఇదిగావించుటకు 4 పత్రములు
అవసరము. అందులో
1. అక్షయముగా ఉండు
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100. అక్షయముగా ఉండు

అ. డేవిడ్సన్,
అ. డేవిడ్సన్.

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It has been calculated that it will be neces-
sary to provide labor and food for about 250,000
people in the District during the next six
months at least. With a view therefore to
meeting the requirements of this large number
of persons, the Collector has, in consultation
with the principal Officers in charge of Relief
operations, and the Medical and Engineer Offi-
cers specially deputed to the District, resolved
to issue for the guidance of all officers concerned
throughout the District, the following Code of
Rules which will supersede all the various
arrangements at present in force and will be
strictly observed every where.

2. The Collector has reason to fear that the
bulk of the people employed upon the relief-
works are disposed to believe that it is the
intention of Government to provide for their
wants at any cost, and that it is optional with
them to give, or not, a fair return of work in
exchange for their daily wages. It will be the
first duty of all officers to impress upon the
people that while the Government are desirous
and willing to help them, it is by no means the
intention of Government to support them in
idleness or in any way to encourage habits of
indolence. That while those who, by reason of
youth, age or infirmity are unable to work, will
be fed at the cost of the state, those who are
able to labor will be entitled to maintenance,
only on condition that they deliver day by day
a fair out-turn of work. Wherever, therefore,
erroneous impressions upon this subject may be
found to exist, the minds of the people must be
at once disabused of such thoroughly fallacious
ideas. To this end provision is made in the
following rules for exacting specific tasks from
all laborers who will henceforth be paid only
in proportion to the work which they may turn
out.

3. For the purposes of Famine Relief Admini-
stration the District will be divided into
three sections and placed in charge of Messrs.
Clogston, Gibson, and Farmer as follows:—

No. 1. Kurnool Section.	{ Ramalkota Taluk Pattikonda " Koilkuntla "	{ Mr. Clogston Head Quarters Kurnool.
No. 2. Nandial Section.	{ Nandial Taluk Nandikotkur " Sirwell "	{ Mr. Gibson Head Quarters Nandial.
No. 3. Cumbum Section.	{ Cumbum Taluk Markapur "	{ Mr. Farmer Head Quarters Cumbum.

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ఇదిగావించుటకు 4 పత్రములు
అవసరము. అందులో
1. అక్షయముగా ఉండు
2. అక్షయముగా ఉండు
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100. అక్షయముగా ఉండు

No. 1. Kurnool Section.	{ Ramalkota Taluk Pattikonda " Koilkuntla "	{ Mr. Clogston Head Quarters Kurnool.
No. 2. Nandial Section.	{ Nandial Taluk Nandikotkur " Sirwell "	{ Mr. Gibson Head Quarters Nandial.
No. 3. Cumbum Section.	{ Cumbum Taluk Markapur "	{ Mr. Farmer Head Quarters Cumbum.

The Officer in charge of No. 1 Section will be assisted by the Peapally Deputy Collector Vajaruthana Mudali, who, under Mr. Clogstoun's direction, will undertake the personal control of the work in Koilkuntla Taluk.

The Officer in charge of No. 2 Section will be assisted by Mr. Brett and by the Nandial Deputy Collector. The latter Officer will undertake the control of the work in Sirwell.

The Officer in charge of No. 3 Section will be assisted by Mr. Mayer, Assistant Director of Revenue Settlement, who for Relief purposes will take charge of the Markapur Taluk, and by Mr. Stanborough for the present.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the storage and distribution of grain.

Central Depôts are being established at the following places and will be supplied with grain by the Government Grain Agent:—

Statement showing the several Central Depôts in the District of Kurnool.

Taluk.	Depôt.	
Pattikonda	Peapally, Pattikonda, Devanakonda.	
Ramalkota	Kurnool.	
Nandial	Eldurti.	
Koilkuntla	Nandial, Nossem, Kolimigundla.	Koilkuntla, for the present.
Sirwell	Chagalmurri.	

Provision has been made for maintaining a supply at each Central Depôt equal to at least one month's requirements. The Officers in charge of the several sections will make arrangements for establishing sub-depôts at suitable places; these sub-depôts will be supplied upon indent from the Central Depôts. In addition to the Sub-Depôts small Field depôts will be established on each work, at which not less than four days supply of grain will be maintained.

Provision for the grain supply of the third section has not yet been made; this will be done upon receipt of further information, which is awaited.

5. The Officers in charge of the sections will indent for tools direct upon the Public Works Stores giving full instructions to the Superintendent regarding the places to which they are to be consigned. Copies of indents should be sent by the Officer in charge of the section for the information of the Collector.

హృదయపూర్వకముగా రాజకర్త మొదలగువారును అధికారులును కలసి కార్యక్రమమును నిర్వహించుటకు ప్రోత్సహించుటకు ప్రయత్నించుటకు దలచుచున్నాము.

మొదటి సెక్షన్ కు పాపల్లి డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరును సహాయము చేయుటకు నిర్ణయించుకొనినది.

రెండవ సెక్షన్ కు బ్రెట్ మరియు నాంద్యాల డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరును సహాయము చేయుటకు నిర్ణయించుకొనినది.

మూడవ సెక్షన్ కు మేయర్ మరియు స్టాన్బోర్గ్ ను సహాయము చేయుటకు నిర్ణయించుకొనినది.

4. కింది విధముగా గింజులను నిల్వ చేయుటకు ఏర్పాటు చేయబడిన ప్రదేశములు.

తాలూక.	సెక్షన్	ప్రదేశములు
పట్టికొండ	హృదయ.	హృదయ.
రామకొండ	హృదయ.	హృదయ.
నాంద్యాల	హృదయ.	హృదయ.
కోలికంట్లా	హృదయ.	హృదయ.
కోలికంట్లా	హృదయ.	హృదయ.
కోలికంట్లా	హృదయ.	హృదయ.

ప్రతి సెక్షన్ కు ఒక సెక్షన్ కమిషనరును నియమించుకొనినది.

సెక్షన్ కమిషనరులు ప్రతి సెక్షన్ కు ఒక సెక్షన్ కమిషనరును నియమించుకొనినది.

3. హృదయపూర్వకముగా రాజకర్త మొదలగువారును అధికారులును కలసి కార్యక్రమమును నిర్వహించుటకు ప్రోత్సహించుటకు ప్రయత్నించుటకు దలచుచున్నాము.

హృదయపూర్వకముగా రాజకర్త మొదలగువారును అధికారులును కలసి కార్యక్రమమును నిర్వహించుటకు ప్రోత్సహించుటకు ప్రయత్నించుటకు దలచుచున్నాము.

6. Skeleton maps will be furnished to the several Officers in charge of Relief Works, and they will enter upon them the gradual introduction of the system now prescribed; and such other information regarding the progress of work, works proposed and completed as may be available. The manner in which the several items should be shown will be indicated on the maps when sent out.

These maps will be forwarded once in a fortnight to the District Engineer direct, and Mr. Goodechap will be requested to plot the information afforded by them upon a single sheet which should be sent to the Collector, while the original maps should be returned to the senders.

Rules for the guidance of all Officers in charge of Famine Relief Operations.

I Selection of Works.—It will be the duty of the Officers in charge of Sections to select and recommend to the Collector, for sanction, all works necessary to provide employment for those who may need it. As soon as any work has received the requisite sanction, the Collector will, when necessary, address the District Engineer in view to his taking such preliminary steps as may be needed to admit of the work being put in hand, such as marking out the work &c. As soon as this is done, the District Engineer, or the Range Officer, should report the fact direct to the Officer in charge of the Section forwarding at the same time similar information to the Collector. No work will be commenced until it has been properly marked out. Where minor works such as improving Village sites, cleaning wells &c., are undertaken, it will, in many cases, be possible to entrust the execution of the work and the payment to the Reldi or other respectable resident of the Village, care being taken that only trustworthy persons are selected.

II. Constitution and duties of Supervising Staff.—The Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars will work under the orders of the Officers in charge of the Relief works in their respective Taluks. The supervising staff immediately subordinate to the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars will be classed under two heads. (a) the Revenue Special Establishment and (b) the Professional Establishment. The duties of the former will relate generally to the employment and payment of the Coolies; those of the latter to the execution of the work including the distribution of labor.

(a). The Revenue Special Establishment will comprise one Road Superintendent to every 5,000 to 10,000 Coolies, on a salary of from Rupees 30 to Rupees 45 a-month, assisted by a Gumasta, who, as a rule, will be the Karnam of the village in which the work is being carried on, and whose pay will be Rupees 8 a month in addition to his stipend as Karnam. These Officials will work under the orders of the

2. రిలీఫ్ వర్క్స్ కు అవసరమైన పనులను నిర్వహించుటకు ప్రోత్సహించుటకు ప్రయత్నించుటకు దలచుచున్నాము.

3. హృదయపూర్వకముగా రాజకర్త మొదలగువారును అధికారులును కలసి కార్యక్రమమును నిర్వహించుటకు ప్రోత్సహించుటకు ప్రయత్నించుటకు దలచుచున్నాము.

4. కింది విధముగా గింజులను నిల్వ చేయుటకు ఏర్పాటు చేయబడిన ప్రదేశములు.

I శాశ్వత పనులు మొదలగు పనులు — కూలి పనిని తప్పక నిర్వహించుటకు కార్యక్రమమును అన్నిటిని జిల్లా ఆధికారులకు ఫార్మేట్ రూపమున ప్రవేశపెట్టుటకు మొదలగునవి.

II ఆర్థిక పనులకు సంబంధించిన పనులు — కూలి పనిని తప్పక నిర్వహించుటకు కార్యక్రమమును అన్నిటిని జిల్లా ఆధికారులకు ఫార్మేట్ రూపమున ప్రవేశపెట్టుటకు మొదలగునవి.

అందులో (a) తరగతి వారీ పనులు మొదలగునవి.

(a) రివెన్యూ స్పెషల్ ఎస్టాబ్లిష్మెంట్ — కూలి పనిని తప్పక నిర్వహించుటకు కార్యక్రమమును అన్నిటిని జిల్లా ఆధికారులకు ఫార్మేట్ రూపమున ప్రవేశపెట్టుటకు మొదలగునవి.

౨ రోడ్ సూపరింటెండెంటు
 హులీన దాఖలు చేసుకొనెడివిషయములు జవాబుదారు
 గావుండవలసివది హులీసనికొత్తగా వచ్చేవాండ్లు రోడ్
 సూపరింటెండెంటు ద్వారకుభావలనది వీరివేర్లనుకొను
 గాదాఖలుచేసుకొనటకుగాను రోడ్ సూపరింటెండెంటు
 కు కొన్ని ఆవునమునాలను పంపడమువును రోడ్ సూపరి
 టెండెంటు యింతమందికంటే యెక్కువ హులీన దాఖలు
 చేసుకొనువదని జిల్లా ఆయనాధికము ఛార్జింగుల ఆధిక
 ివ్యభుత్తరవుచేయడద్ద సంఖ్య కూలివాండ్లవేర్లను అప్పు
 రోడ్ సూపరింటెండెంటు చేసుకొనివుంటే కొత్తగా వని
 వచ్చిన వారికి ఆన సంగతి తెలిసి ఫలానా చోటికి పో
 కూలివని దొరుకుచున్నదని వారికి చెప్పి పంపవలసిన
 రోడ్ సూపరింటెండెంటుకు సహాయముగా మేర్పిల్ల
 కోలవాడ్లు యెర్పరవవలసివది వక వక గుంపులా గది
 వుండవలసివది దానిమీద దినానికి

4 annas a day (to be paid in money) and one Kolkar or Head cooly, upon the pay of an ordinary cooly, will be placed in charge.

3. The hours of work will be from 8 A.M. until 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted with an hour's rest at noon. At 8 o'clock the roll will be called by the Maistry who will enter as absent all who are not then on the work. The Paymaster will check the entries made by the Maistry, and sign his initials at the foot of the column for the day, in token of the correctness of the entries.

4. A shed for tools will be erected on each mile of road. As soon as the coolies arrive in the morning they will receive Tools from the shed which the Maistry of the gang will see duly replaced every evening. A separate Maistry will be placed in charge of each tool shed and he will enter the number of tools allotted to each gang every morning and see that they are returned at night. Two men taken in turns from the gangs will be required to sleep at the shed at night.

5. Task work will be exacted from each gang according to the scale shown in the annexed statement (I). It will be the duty of each Maistry to measure up the work of his gang just before the end of the day, and to record it in Statement II. These measurements will be checked by the Road Superintendent who will each day measure the work of at least 20 per cent. of the total number of gangs under his charge. He will also make a certain number of original measurements. In the event of the out-turn being found short, he will mark upon the Nominal Roll the proportion of the task performed indicating it with "1/2", "1/3" or "0". It will not always be possible for the Superintendent to do this on the day on which the short work has been turned out, in which case stoppage will be made from the pay of the gang for the day on which inspection is made. Fines should however not as a rule be imposed on account of work measured later than the day following that on which it has been executed.

6. The paymaster will examine the nominal roll before distributing the wages, and in case any should be marked as indicated above by the Superintendent or other inspecting officer he will stop 1/2, 1/3, or full pay according as the roll is marked 1/2, 1/3 or 0. When a gang is fined the Maistry and Kolkar in charge of the gang will of course be fined also.

అంతాను అంతాను పాటించుకొని పనిచేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాము. అంతాను అంతాను పాటించుకొని పనిచేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాము.

3. ఆదివారములను సోమవారములను పనిచేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాము. ఆదివారములను సోమవారములను పనిచేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాము.

4. కొరతను తగ్గించుటకు పనిచేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాము. కొరతను తగ్గించుటకు పనిచేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాము.

(గ) యింతకు పైగా పనిచేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాము. యింతకు పైగా పనిచేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాము.

5. బయటగానూ ఇంట్లోనూ పనిచేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాము. బయటగానూ ఇంట్లోనూ పనిచేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాము.

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7. The Overseer and Sub-Overseer will have similar power to check measurements and to mark the Nominal Rolls for fine. This will of course be done equally by any Superior Officer who may detect short work. Whenever a Nominal Roll is marked for fine the Inspecting Officer will append his initials.

8. It must be distinctly understood that the full task is to be exacted, that no slovenly work will be accepted and that any person employed who may be found making false entries in accounts or otherwise guilty of, or conniving at fraud will be prosecuted.

V. Medical Staff and Sanitary arrangements. The medical staff will consist of Dr. Pedroza (with Head Quarters at Nandial) and a number of Apothecaries or Hospital Assistants. Two Medical Subordinates will be required to each Taluk. These Subordinates will be located on various parts of the works and their movements will be regulated by the Officers in charge of the Sections, but in professional matters they will be under the orders of Dr. Pedroza. The Medical Subordinates will submit weekly returns, or, in case of a serious outbreak of Cholera or other epidemic an immediate report to the Officer in charge of the Section and to Dr. Pedroza. The Superintendent of Police will also be requested to send to Dr. Pedroza duplicate copies of the periodical returns of cholera which are now submitted to the District Magistrate.

2. On the occasion of an outbreak of an Epidemic a shed will be put up for the reception of patients. Materials, mats, bamboos and a few stretchers will be kept in store in the neighbourhood of the works that they may be available when required. The sheds will be erected to the leeward of the works at a distance of not less than 200 yards.

3. For attending upon the sick, the Medical Subordinates will be authorized to employ a minimum of two coolies when the Hospital is opened; this number will be increased in the proportion of one cooly to every two patients when the number of sick exceeds three. These coolies will be paid double the pay of those employed upon the works.

4. Cholera pills will be supplied to the Road Superintendents, Overseers, and Sub-Overseers who will be instructed to administer them at once to persons attacked. Printed instructions will be furnished.

5. Disposal of the dead.—In case of deaths the bodies are to be immediately interred in graves 6 1/2 feet long by 4 1/2 feet deep at least at a distance of not less than 100 yards from the works. The bodies of persons who may have died of Cholera should if possible be burnt, otherwise they should be buried with the bodies.

2. వాస్తవమును సరిగా పాటించుకొని పనిచేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాము. వాస్తవమును సరిగా పాటించుకొని పనిచేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాము.

3. పుస్తకమును సరిగా పాటించుకొని పనిచేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాము. పుస్తకమును సరిగా పాటించుకొని పనిచేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాము.

VI. వైద్యకర్తలు మరియు సానిటరీ ఏర్పాట్లు. వైద్యకర్తలు మరియు సానిటరీ ఏర్పాట్లు.

2. వైద్యకర్తలు మరియు సానిటరీ ఏర్పాట్లు. వైద్యకర్తలు మరియు సానిటరీ ఏర్పాట్లు.

3. వైద్యకర్తలు మరియు సానిటరీ ఏర్పాట్లు. వైద్యకర్తలు మరియు సానిటరీ ఏర్పాట్లు.

4. వైద్యకర్తలు మరియు సానిటరీ ఏర్పాట్లు. వైద్యకర్తలు మరియు సానిటరీ ఏర్పాట్లు.

5. వైద్యకర్తలు మరియు సానిటరీ ఏర్పాట్లు. వైద్యకర్తలు మరియు సానిటరీ ఏర్పాట్లు.

Great care must be exercised by the Superintendent in the issue of tickets, and he will see that no person who is not unable to work is admitted to the Relief House. Wherever it may be feasible supplies of grain will be obtained in the local market upon payment. The Tahsildar of the Taluk will from time to time advance the necessary funds upon indent sent in by the Superintendent; this indent should show the number of the people relieved and the past expenditure. If grain should in any case not be procurable in the local market it will be

[illegible]

R. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Collector.

అర్. జేబ్స్, ౧౧
అ॥ కలెక్టర్.

I.—Statement showing amount of work to be done by a gang of 50 people on Famine Relief Road in a day.

Description of work.	Cubical contents for 1 Lineal yard.	Amount of work of each kind.	Method of measuring &c, work.	
Cutting side drains and placing earth on road.....	7½ Cubic feet.....	In black cotton soil 135 Lineal yards In hard ground 100 do. In rocky ground 84 do.	The number of lineal yards should be measured by the Gang Maistry or Kolkar.	
Cutting catch-water drains.	1 Cubic yard.....	In black cotton soil 40 Lineal yards. In hard ground 30 do. In rocky ground 19 do.	Do. do.	Norm.—Side drains should be 2½ feet wide at top, 1 foot wide at base, and 1½ feet deep.
Earth for embankment...	1 do.	40 Lineal yards of trench. Trench to be either 6 feet wide and 1½ feet deep, or 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep.....	Do. do.	Catch-water drains should be 3 feet wide at top, 3 feet wide at bottom and 3 feet deep, or 5 feet wide by 1½ feet deep.
Breaking and sticking road metal.....	1 Cubic yard the metal being heaped in long rows 2½ yards wide at base 1½ yards, at top and 1½ feet high.....	5 Lineal yards.....	Do.	Earth for embankment should be dug from a long trench the dimensions of the trench may be the same as those given above for the catch-water drain.
Spreading metal.....		50 Lineal yards of 12 feet wide and 9 inches thick.....	Do.	
Spreading gravel, watering and tamping	½ Cubic yard.....	40 Lineal yards of 18 feet wide and 3 inches thick.....	Do.	
Digging gravel and heaping on the side of the road...	1 Cubic yard the gravel being heaped in rows 2½ yards width at base 1½ yards at top and 1½ feet high	50 Lineal yards.....	Do. do.	Gravel and Road metal may, if considered advisable be placed in conical heaps 4 feet in diameter at base and 3½ feet high. A gang of 50 should turn out daily 19 heaps of metal or 60 heaps of gravel.

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శాస్త్రవిజ్ఞాన రీతిగ్రంథమునకు ౫౦ మంది జనులుగల వక గ్రంథము వ్రాసి వ్రాసిన వారిని తెలిపేందుకు నమూనా.

వనియ్యుట వివరం.	వకపాదుల గణమునకు అయ్యసల కొలది.	ప్రతిపాదుల పని యెంతవేయవలసినది.	వనిని కొలవడము వగయినా వర్గం.
రసావర్తన కాలవలన తెచ్చుచు రస మిదమున్న వేయడము.	7 1/2 సలకడములు.....	రేగదశలలో ౧౩౫ పాదుల గణములు గట్టిదలలో ౧౦౦ జిటా రాలిదలలో ౩౪ జిటా	యెనిపాపుడుగణములు అయ్యది కూలివారడగుంపుమీద పుండే ముట్రిగాని లేక కోలుకాదుగాని కొలవలసినది.....
రస వర్తన పెద్ద కాలముతో వృద్ధము.....	1 సలకడము.....	రేగదశలలో ౪౦ పాదుల గణములు గట్టిదలలో ౩౦ జిటా రాలిదలలో ౧౦ జిటా	జిటా.
కట్టికున్న వేయడం.....	1 సలకడము.....	౪౦ గణముల పాదుల గుంతు యిది కడముల పెద్దలన్న ౧౫ కడములలో తున్న పుంతులలో ౩ కడముల వేయవలసినది.	జిటా.
ముటల్ రాయి చక్కలొడ్డినది వేయడం.....	1 సలకడము ముటల్ రాళ్లను దిగువభాగము 2 1/2 గణముల పెద్దలము 1 1/2 గణముల పెద్దలన్న 1 1/2 కడముల పెద్దలన్న పుండే లాగున పాదుల వగావరిసగాక పులు వేయవలసినది.....	౫ పాదుల గణములు.....	జిటా.
ముటల్ రాళ్లను వడడము.....		౧౨ కడములు పెద్దలన్న ౯ అంగుళముల వండమున్న పుండే లాగున గణముల పాదుల.....	జిటా.
కంకరల వడడం రసాకు నీళ్ల వేయడము.....	3 సలకడము.....	౧౨ కడముల పెద్దలన్న ౩ అంగుళముల వండము ౫౦ పాదుల గణములు.....	జిటా.
కంకరల వృద్ధముల పక్కన గుడ్డ వేయడము.....	కంకరలను అడగునాగము 2 1/2 గణముల పెద్దలన్న పెద్దలము 1 1/2 గణముల పెద్దలన్న 1 1/2 కడముల పెద్దలన్న పుండే లాగున కడముల వరసగా 3 సలకడములు.....		జిటా.

సూచన-పక్క-కాలముల పైభాగము 2 1/2 కడములను అడుగు భాగము 1 కడమున్న పెద్దల పుండవలసినది 1 1/2 కడముల పుండవలసినది.

రసావర్తన పుంతు పెద్ద కాలముల పైభాగము ౩ కడముల దిగువభాగము ౩ కడముల పెద్దలన్న ౩ కడముల పాదులను పుండవలసినది లేక 6 కడముల పెద్దలన్న 1 1/2 కడముల పాదులను పుండవలసినది. కట్టికున్న వేయవలసిన మంతుకగాను పాదుగా మిగిలినవి తొవ్వవలసినది. యాగుంతుల వేయవలసినవి రసావర్తన తొవ్వవలసినవి కావలసి వేయవలసినది.

కంకరలను ముటల్ రాళ్లనున్న కోలుగా కుప్పలు వేయవలసినది యుత్తమని తొవ్వవలసినవి 4 కడములన్న యెట్లు 3 1/2 కడములన్న పుండే లాగున కోలుగా కుప్పలు వేయవలసినది.

యెటువంటి కుప్పలను 50 మంది కూలిలగుంపు దిద్దినది ముటల్ రాళ్లలంతే 10 దినాల్లో కంకరలయితే 60 యెట్లు వేయవలసినది.

II.—Statement showing work performed by Gang of Maistry
Road

for each day during the month of

HOW EMPLOYED.																					
Date.	Cutting side drains and placing earth on Road.			Cutting catch water drain.			Breaking road metal.			Spreading road metal.			Spreading gravel watering and tamping.			Placing gravel in heaps on side of road.			Rate of fine, if any, imposed on gang for short work.		
	No. of Coolies.			No. of Coolies.			No. of Coolies.			No. of Coolies.			No. of Coolies.			No. of Coolies.					
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.			
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రస్తామీలందు మట్రి

యొక్క సంపుటి

గ్రెంజ్ (పరిశోధనవేయబడ్డది) తెలిపడు సమానా

తేది.	యేలూరు పరిమిద ప్రాంతములలోని											
	చక్క-కాలవలకు తొట్టడము.			రస్తామీలకు సేద్య-కాలవల తొట్టడము.			పెటల్ రాష్ట్రములకు తొట్టడము.			మెటల్ రాష్ట్రములకు పరదము.		
	కూలీలసంఖ్య.			కూలీలసంఖ్య.			కూలీలసంఖ్య.			కూలీలసంఖ్య.		
	మొత్తం	మొత్తం	మొత్తం	మొత్తం	మొత్తం	మొత్తం	మొత్తం	మొత్తం	మొత్తం	మొత్తం	మొత్తం	మొత్తం
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III

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Another point upon which the Rules prescribed by the Board differ from those laid down by the Collector is the manner, rather than the rate, at which wages should be paid. The Board's requirement is that payment should be made daily in money and *also* in grain, the object being to provide condiments in addition to the dole of grain. The Collector considers that the spirit of the Board's rule upon this point has been anticipated by the rules previously drawn up by him, and that for the present there is no need for any alteration. The following table shows approximately the disparity which exists between the rules prescribed by the Board, and those prepared by the Collector. The difference between the two is unimportant:—

Man.

Scale of wages allowed by the Board is
2 pies per week in excess of that prescribed
by the Collector.

Woman,

Child.

[illegible]

మా లిఫలా నా విధు ను గా యి వ్యవహరింపదను సంగతిని గు
 రించి లెకటరు గారింట్ల కేయి డ్దరింభలకున్న బోడుకా
 వారి వల్లది చదివి వ్రుండు నిబంధనలకున్న మరియక వ్యక్తాన
 దుక కలిగి టున్నది లియి లెకటరు గారింట్ల కేయి డ్దరింభలకు
 వ్యవహరింపదను సంగతిని గురించి వ్రేద మెమియి టుంబ
 లేదు మా లివాండ్లకు లియి వ్యవహార భావ్యతగాక మహాలయ
 దలంబు ని తిసి పెట్టు గొనుట గాను ప్రతిభావన భావ్యతకై
 ముసహమిటువాడా చేయవలసినదని జాదుక వారిని బలభన
 లాచెప్పి వ్రుంట్లు గది కలకటరు గారు యింతకు మించుచేసి
 యిండ్లెంభల లాయా సంగతిని గురించి బోడుక వారి వల్లనే
 యింబు వ్రుండు నిబంధన యొక్క ముఖ్యతార్థ్య రక్త ప్రకారము
 యింబు జాగ్రత్తని పెట్టుచు క్రింట్లున్న దని లెకటరు గారు
 యెంచుచున్నాడు గనుక యిదియింబు యెమిన్సి మార్చ
 వలసిన జరూరు తేదు.

వలసిన జనాభా కంటే
 కాలక్రిందిగా గ్రామీణ జనాభా నిబంధనలను పాటించి
 గ్రామీణ జనాభా విధింపబడినందు నిబంధనలను కట్టి వుండటం
 భేదమును కొంచెము మెక్కు-చతుక్కు గా అడుగున అనుభవించుచు
 వున్నది.

అంశాద్వైతాను అంగములనుబట్టి నామములు.
నామములు.

ಮುಗವಾಣಿತಿ.

[illegible]

కలెక్టరు గారయిన
బోర్డు సభ్యులగు థా. లింగ బోయ్యమ్మల కలెక్టరు గారికి
జ్ఞాపకము చేసినందు దానికంటె వాదానికి ఎక్కువగా
గావుంటుంది.

ಅಡ್ಡಾಕ್ಷಿ

[illegible]

కావ్యము కవిని బోధించుచున్నది.

పిల్ల పాఠ్యము.

బోమకావరీశంకర మహర్షి దాస్యము లపయోగమునకు
యంతవలె పరుగారి రెండు య పువ్వు దాస్యముల గలవాడయి
కల రతేజుడుగా దానితో యింపుండును. అతయొక అపయోగ
సాధనంబని సోద్యువాదివల్ల నిర్ధారించబడ్డయ్యారితో సహానున్నది.

* The equivalents in local seers when 14 lb. are sold for 2 annas will be as follows:—

IN KURNOOL SEERS.
(Ramalkota, Nandikotkur,
Nandial, and Sirwell) 114
Tolas = 4·10 a measures a Ru-
pee.

IN BELLARY SEERS.
(Pattikenda) 86 Tolas = 5.43
measures a Rupee.

IN CUDDAPAH SHEKRS.
(Roilkuntla, Cumbum, and
Markapur) 132 Tolas = 3.54
measures a Rupee.

Until such time as payment in grain is rendered necessary under the foregoing rule, payment in money will continue at the following rates:—

Man 2 annas.
Woman 1 anna and 4 pies.
Child 10 pies.

R. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Collector

[illegible]

అర్. పరిమళం,
అ॥ కలకం.

№ 107.

Greenwood Collector's Office
4th January 1877.

1443
57

From

The Acting collector
Huron

To

The Secretary
to Government
Revenue Department
Madras.

Set

With reference to your Telegram
honor

With reference to the
of the 2nd Instant I have the honor
to forward copies of the marginally
noted orders issued by me with
reference to the weeding of gangs,
payment of wages, exaction of task
work, opening of Relief houses &c.
Rules for the

2. The Printed Rules for the Management of Relief works were passed through the press, early in January, but on receipt of Board's Proceedings No. 1, dated 2nd January the issue was deferred till the 19th Idem as they had to be modified into conformity with the Board's

1. Letter to Dy. Collector Ra-
pally No 84 dated 13th January 1877
2. Circular Memo No 103 dated
18th January 1877.
3. Rules dated 19th January
No 102.
4. Letter to Mr. Clogtown No
119 dated 19th January 1877.
5. Letter to Dy. Collector Rapally
No 122 dated 19th January 1877.
6. Letter to the Dy. Collector
No 187 dated 23rd January 1877.
7. Letter to Dy. No 200 dated
24th January 1877.
8. Official Memo No 137 of 25th
January 1877.
9. Letter to Dy. Collector No 203
dated 25th January 1877.
10. Letter to Mr. Clogtown No 231
dated 27th January 1877.
11. Proceedings of Dy. Collector
dated 27th January 1877.
12. Letter to Dy. Collector
No 233 dated 28th January 1877.
13. Letter to Dy. No 234 dated
28th January 1877.
14. Letter to Dy. No. 261 dated
29th January 1877.
15. Letter to Dy. No 283 dated
30th January 1877.
16. Letter to Dy. No 285
dated 31st January 1877.

Instructions.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most-Obedt Servant

J. Davidson

Acting Collector

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No.

1443/4

From

as Collr of Karnool.

Dated

Feb. 4th

1877.

FOR ORDERS.

I would record these letters &
not call for Farmer's letters.
Davidson is doing exactly what
was expected. He controls and
directs with vigor but with very
unassuming ways. But we
can't alter the man or his way
of work. I have no doubt that
there was a good deal of help
exhausted in Karnool at one
time Davidson with stop this - and
we can hereafter acknowledge Farmer's
great self-devotion - P.E.

Yes
Not Mr. Farmer's
letters enclosed & in his
correspondence by the
called for. M
Yes of course so far

With his letter No. 107
of 24th Dec. Mr. Davidson
forwarded copies of all
orders issued by him
relative to the sending
of gangs, payment of
wages, opening of Relief
Houses & interference
to a telegram from the
Chief Secy to Govt. of
which is put up.
Copies of the letters from
Mr. Farmer to which
Mr. Davidson's letter
No. 200 & 205 are replies
are not put up. It
may be perhaps he is not
to call for them.
Mr. Davidson's system
of relief is 50 per cent
of the population with

The exception of Monticello
alluded to in the former
of these letters is
properly condemned by
Mr. Davidson.

Order an inspection
12/2/77 J.H.P.

1443
57

to say very little about
it - the estimate may
be wrong - they are not
the same. But practice
called it - just as is
known say on the
known number & the
population - the number
of numbers are small
with - to - so it is nearly
all the land under the
tent.

The style of Mr. D's
correspondence with a writer
earnest man. The form
statement is imperfect
in fact. That

13/12
I am very much
to the enclosed

it is 50
Off the

20th of May 1878.

Referring to the letter of the 4th inst. 107 the number
signed in direct response to the letter of the 4th inst. 107 the number
of Mr. Tamm's letter to the 4th inst. 107 the number
respecting the 17th & 20th of last

17/11 J.H.P.

FOR ORDERS.

Wearing of fangs - *Hawthorn*

was

Jan 2. 1860

1860

Mc

1483
60

F. No 447
Ressur 1877 Dept

From,

The Acting Collector
Kurnool

To

The Secy. to Government
Revenue Department
Madras

Dated 4th February 1877
Despatched 5th do
Received 8th J.H.

No 107
Enclosures. 16/17

Submitting copies of
all orders issued by
the Ag. Collector, Kurnool
in regard to weeding
of gangs, payment
of wages, opening of Relief
works with reference to
telegram from Govt. dated
19th instant.

M. G. 13 March 1877

N=1443-

No 1443
207

Kurnool Agt. Col. Office
Camp Markapur
23rd January 1877

From,

The Ag. Agt. Collector
Kurnool

To,

The Acting Collector
Kurnool

Sir,

Foot notes Nos
102, 103 & 104 dated
the 19th instant
and the written
and printed in-
structions to which
they were appended.

With reference to the margin-
ally noted records referring to the
subject of reducing the numbers
of Relief work Coolies, exacting task
work and introducing a code of
Rules; I have the honor to state that
the orders will be acted on as prompt-
ly as possible.

2. First as regards reducing
the numbers or rather eliminating
those who are at present, at all
events, able to shift for themselves,
I have ordered the form of perma-
nent Register now being introduced
to be prepared by the permanent
Reddy and Karam of the village
to

Reddy

under Sec. 218 I.P.C. with 3 years
rigorous imprisonment.

3. Now that more subordinates are coming, and as I hope that, in future, my time will not be so fully occupied in starting and organizing works; I shall attend more than I have hitherto been able to do, to the important duty under reference.

4. As you have been pleased to say that the rules are to be introduced gradually and judiciously, I am emboldened, as I hope to have the advantage of receiving your orders in person before long, to beg to be allowed the indulgence of using my own discretion as to carrying out liberally one or two orders; until you have seen the Division yourself and passed orders with reference to the exceptional conditions under which we are working. I will notice here one or two of the points I allude to.

5. As regards expected outturn of work; you will ere this have received my letter No 160 dated 17th January.

January 1877 on the subject.

The matter is, I submit, a most delicate one to deal with, and one of vital importance. I feel convinced that, if the lower subordinates of the D. P. W. are allowed to act here on the orders which it is now proposed to give as to reducing wages and still expecting work, we shall have a vast number of deaths from exhaustion or atrophy brought on by the fact that more work is exacted than can be done on the food given.

As already pointed, the food is "below the minimum consistent with life". Payments are, I extremely regret to say, sometimes delayed, notwithstanding my best endeavours.

Deaths have already occurred amongst the Coolies at Doonal which I am told by the Revenue Settlement Head Gurinasta whom I sent there, may be attributed to insufficient nourishment, and not to cholera as at first reported.

In

Possibly

Why?

Paras 245, 245 & 617 of the Madras Manual of Hygiene.

In hesitating, under these circumstances, to act ^{144/67} liberally according to your printed instructions before the receipt of a reply to my reference; I hope you will not think I am failing to carry out your orders with that cheerful promptness which it is my desire always to show. With the class of men to whom the execution of the order contained in Rules 5 & 6 of Section IV of your printed instructions will have to be entrusted, I cannot see how it will be possible to guard against a deplorable mortality owing to the violation of the principle so forcibly pointed out to us by the advisers of Government, on matters of this kind. I hope I may, therefore, be allowed to await a reply to my letter No. ¹⁶⁰ A dated 17th January 1877 before taking action in this matter, and, from the encouraging consideration and confidence with which I have been hitherto treated, I venture to hope that, at all events until you visit the Division, I may be

1473
64

be allowed the indulgence of
exercising my own discretion in
this and other minor matters touched
in the printed Rules for the guidance
of officers in charge of Relief operations,
and with regard to which, I have
brought to your notice that this Div-
ision requires to be specially dealt
with.

Letter No. 173
dated 19th January
1874

I have &c
(signed) H. R. Farmer
Asst. Asst. Collector
No 174

By forwarded to the Additional
Secretary to Government with
reference to his Official Instruc-
tion No 50 dated 19th Feb-
ruary 1874.

Muzool
Collector's Office
23rd February 1874


Asst. Sub. Collector
for
Asst. Collector

J.R.

No. A
160

Murnool H. A. A. C. Office
Camp Chapala
17 January 1877

From,

The Acting H. A. C. Collector
Murnool

To,

The Acting Collector
Murnool

Sir,

I have read carefully
the Board's Proceedings No. 3208
dated 18th December 1876 (received
yesterday evening) which chiefly
refers to the outcome of work
on Famine Relief work and
seems necessarily to lead to the
question of introducing a system
of task work.

2. I am very grateful to
you for not having ordered
the introduction of any system
which you may find on visiting
the

Nov. 1877 841

From

72 941

The C. S. Secretary

Murnool

The C. S. Secretary
Murnool

1233 February 1877
1233 24 20
1233 27 10774

Forwarding copy of the
Circular to the
District Collector
Murnool
with reference to the
Circular to the
District Collector
Murnool

No. 13 March 177
1443.

the Division, it would be impossible, under present conditions, to work, however much we may wish to show a fair outturn for the money spent.

3. I beg to submit for your consideration some facts with reference to the expected outturn of work with a view of obtaining an expression of your views, and any orders you may think necessary.

4. The question which the orders of Government and the Board of Revenue directly raise is what is a fair outturn of work from Famine Relief Coolies. Upon this subject I have had the advantage of consulting the District Engineer. I have also had the opportunity of gaining personal experience by being almost daily present on Relief works.

5. In deciding what outturn in this Division it is reasonable to expect, I would submit that the

Vide scale affixed to Rules.
1881 R. Davidson
ag. Collector

It would appear to be a sufficient answer that the Board and Government must have maturely weighed the subject before the scale was fixed and that the scale has been sufficient elsewhere so far as is at present known. The Rules provide for a money payment and days rest on Sunday, so that condiments may be procured.

(12) R. Davidson.
ag. Collector.

the following 4 points deserve to be considered. 1413/86

(1) Our working male Coolies are getting less to eat than non working female convicts. From para 841 and 850 of the Manual of Hygiene published under the orders of the Madras Government we learn what are the constituent elements of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of rice and Cholum respectively, and from para 841 of the same useful book we learn what quantity of each of these elements is necessary for maintaining in health an adult undergoing moderate labor. I compare these quantities here for easy reference. I will call $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of Cholum or rice the "present allowance".

	Albumin.	in Rice	Carbo. Hydrate in Rice	Fat in Rice	Salt in grain	Nitrogen in do	Carbon in grain
Present Allowance	Rice	1.51	18.60	0.17	51	99	492
	Cholum	2.10	17.70	0.74	178	140	3964
Allowance required to preserve health		4.4	14	2.75	437	300	5000

Rice

Rice is less nutritious than Chohum
(para 375 of the Manual). I do
not think our relief Coolies will
be made much better able to
work by changing one sixth of
this very short present allowance
for 3 pie worth of condiments.

The amount of Albuminate
afforded by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of rice is below
the minimum consistent with
life (para 252 of Manual). As
regards what may be expected
from the deficiency in fat and
salt, (vide paras 260 and 272 re-
spectively). Carbo Hydrates, the only
group not indispensable (para 273),
from the only group we are giving
in excess.

(2) We have only got one so-called
Maistry and he, like the dismissed
Overseers and the man who
came from the Engineering
College, is engaged in marking
out the road. The sub overseer
at Curnahum is reported to say
that he will point out what is
to

x
side para 6 of
letter No. 149
dated 16 January 1877.
Mr. Tanner has
already been re-
quested to indent
or whatever tools
he may require.

(2) R. Davidson
ag. collector

obtained in
india

Re careful study
of these things is
incredibly
this young officer
28/2 DR.

The Board have
declined to accept
this out turn.

(2) R. Davidson
ag. collector

to be done but will not get it done.
This latter work he says is that of
a Maistry. This has been reported
to the District Engineer.

(3) We have only got about 7000
tools amongst over 70,000 Coolies.
The Range Officer reports that the
tools are such, that he cannot be
responsible for a fair out turn
of work if they are used.

(4) We have only the labor rejected
by Engineer officers, as those who
and others of the laboring classes
who have not emigrated can get
higher wages either by going to Kistna
or Killore or to Mr. Johnston at
Curnahum.

6. The District Engineer in
para 9 of his Circular No. I dated
the 15th January 1877 fixes one third
of the ordinary out turn of work, as
what may be expected from famine
Relief Coolies working under favor-
able circumstances. A gang of
160 men, 160 women, and 80 children
(the number coming from an
average

average village) ought the District Engineer thinks, to excavate and spread 240 C. 3rd of earth, if provided with suitable tools.

In ordinary times and under ordinary favorable circumstances,

the same gang ought, the District Engineer says, to turn out 120 C. 3rd of earth work per day. I walked

along the road being formed by Relief Coolies from Dupad to Tri-

purantakam, and was accom-

panied by the District Engineer. The District Engineer estimated that for every 1000 Rupees spent,

we could show work worth 225 Rs. in ordinary times.

The Muddial Range officer in letter No 1123 dated the 16th Dec.

1876 to the District Engineer says,

with regard to his Range that he is "certain that only about 1/6 of the

usual work is being got from the F. R. Coolies."

7. From what I have seen of work, done when I was not on the

spot

The District Engineer approves of the task work laid down in the Rules.

(sd) R. Davidson
as collector

An improvement is now looked for with the additional supervision & supplied (sd) R. Davidson
as collector

A very radical change in the whole system of relief management is being introduced in the Division. It seems to be urgently needed in the Muddial Range Division also and it is hoped an improvement may be speedily effected.

(sd) R. Davidson
as collector

spot to inspect, I am of opinion that the Muddial Range Office remark is true with regard to the out-turn of much work here.

8. I do not expect that, when the conditions under which we are obliged to work are remembered, even fair results in out-turn of work will be expected from us. I use the words "obliged to work" advisedly; and will now attempt to justify the expression by trying to show that we have done all that could be expected

in endeavouring to get removed as far as possible the unfavorable conditions particularized in para

5. The class of laborers fit for earth work has been to some extent defined by the Mellore District Engineer

(vide para 8 of my letter No 129 dated 13th January 1877) given the number of laborers: and Govern-

ment are kept informed of this. It is an easy matter to calculate the number of tools, the strength of the supervising staff, and the quality of

of food, requisite to enable the
number of laborers to do a fair
days work. We could not help having
to work with men who would be
rejected elsewhere (point No 4) and
as regards insufficient diet (point
No 1) my original proposition—
though at first approved, was sub-
sequently cancelled, and grain
wages reduced 50 per cent under
the orders of the Government of
India. Points 2 & 3 - Supervising
Agency and tools - remain.

(2) As the Coolies themselves have
hardly any tools fit for use, we
have to supply them nearly all.
When engaged on excavating side
channels or ordinary earth work,
each man requires according
to the District Engineers Circular
already quoted, a pickaxe or a
mattock. Sometimes a crossbar
is required. Though the require-
ments in the way of tools and
Supervising staff might be fairly
estimated from the numbers
of Coolies, I did not omit to bring
our wants to notice again and
again

again. In my letter No ¹⁴⁹ ~~148~~ dated
15th January 1877, I have given an
idea of the Supervision required,
and particularized some of my
former applications. The Maistries
from the Irrigation Company will
I hope soon be able to train head
Coolies to do the work of Assistant
Maistries. As regards tools, I asked
the Deputy Collector in letter No ¹⁴⁹ ~~93~~
dated 2nd January 1877, to let me
know what number had reached
Cumbhur, out of the 12300 indentured
for. I have not had an answer
to the reference yet. I have only
heard however of one batch arriv-
ing, and as the number first
indentured for was 7300, probably
not more than that number
have arrived. Twenty thousand
more tools were asked for in my
letter No ¹⁴⁹ ~~148~~ dated yesterday. These
with those already indentured for
will make 32,300 in all. As we
have over 70,000 coolies already on
the works, and many more ready
to come on when new roads are
marked

marked out; we shall probably have half a lac of male adults on the works before any tools now indentured for can arrive, and according to the District Engineer's allowance we should require 50,000 tools for them.

Under the belief that our wants as regards tools and supervision would be known from our numbers of Coolies I did not expressly ask for the large numbers of tools and Inaistrics which might be utilized. I inferred from the results of my application for small numbers that Government would not be able to meet such demands any more than it can the demands for sufficient food, and Medical aid for the laborers. I did not apply to you for more tools before the 16th instant, because when I drafted the Derris official letter copy of which enclosed with my letter No. B dated 16th January 1877 I was directed by Mr. Arbuthnot to make the total number indentured for

for 12,300 only.

I did not ask for additional subordinates again, because I had not got those already applied for. In your office letter No 1344 of the 1st December, I had been told to make the best use of what I had, and it was clearly implied that people to Superintend Coolies, and also Extra clerks and Revenue Inspectors were not to be had. It will be seen from the Extract from Mr. Arbuthnot's Memorandum quoted in my letter No. A dated 16th January 1877, that nothing would have been gained by my receiving orders to fill up vacancies as best I could here. Notwithstanding what seemed to me to be a clear intimation in Mr. Foster's letter No 1344, that I had already asked for too much and was giving needless trouble, I ventured Derris officially as you will see from my letter filed in the office, still to urge our want of Inaistrics. Further as the Ag. 2nd Member of the Board was present and making representations to Government as regards our

our wants, this seemed to make further representation from me superfluous. Under these circumstances I venture to hope that you will not think I was culpably reticent as regards our wants in the way of Supervising Agency and tools.

9. In para 617 of the Madras Manual of Hygiene already quoted, the following passage occurs. "As regards diet the general principle must never be forgotten, that increased exertion bodily and mental, but the former more especially requires increased food. It would seem unnecessary to state a fact so obvious; but experience shows that in dealing with soldiers, and still more frequently with prisoners, ignorance or neglect of it has not infrequently worked mischief. For instance a Jail Superintendent, in this country has been known to reduce prisoners' food, until arrears of labor should be made

Too true I fear
Edw.

made up. Vide also paras 244 and 245 of the same Book. Hence this quotation deserves the thoughtful consideration of officials who are expected to get a fair tale of work from people who have been half starved before the work came within their reach; who are inefficiently fed when working and amongst whom mortality is already abnormally high. The paramount object in Relief Works is stated by Government and the Board of Revenue to be, affording sufficient and immediate relief to the famishing people. If this object is not to be defeated by overzealous subordinates forming a wrong idea of what, under existing conditions, is a fair tale of work, and thus turning charity into oppression, it seems right that I should await your instructions upon the subject before introducing any system of task work (para 2 of your letter no. 7 dated 2nd January 1877). The conditions under

under which the work is being done though not lost sight of hardly seem to have been brought forward with sufficient prominence in dealing with the question of expected outturn of work. The District Engineer's estimate of what might be expected from Relief Coolies was made when men were getting $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Cumburn measure or over $2\frac{1}{4}$ tns of grain and women more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ tns of Grain, and I understood that $\frac{1}{3}$ of the ordinary out-turn of work was mentioned more with the view of giving Officers some standard to keep in view, than with the determination to enforce working up to the standard. Do you think it would now be safe to instruct the Supervising staff coming from the Irrigation Company to try and get from Coolies half the amount of work indicated by the District Engineer (or more than double what is reported to be exacted in

in Nandial) and to disrate Head Coolies and stop the wages of Coolies owing to whom the prescribed standard is not reached.

I have &c

(Signed) M. R. Farmer
Agd. Asst. Collector

N-173

Copy forwarded to the Additional Secretary to Government with reference to his official Memo. - random N-50 dated 19 February

1877.

Kurnool
Collector's Office
23rd February 1877

M. R. Farmer
Asst. Sub. Collector
for
Ag. Collector

J.R.

Dr Geo W. P.
to Honk Apr 18

Rev: 1871 84
From 7.2. 940

The Ag. Collector
Kusumot

from the 18th

The Ag. Collector
Kusumot

17 May 1871

Government
Jat 1871

27th Feb - 1871

23rd February 1871

27th Feb - 1871

27th Feb 1871

from the 18th

1871

1871

1871

1871

Forwarding copy of the

Assistant Collector's letter

of 27th January 1871, with

reference to his official letter

numbered 1450 of 19th Feb

1871

1871

3/3/71

13 March 1871

I have been reading
also the note 3-

from the 18th

has been read -

I have been reading

also the note 3-

from the 18th

has been read -

I have been reading

also the note 3-

from the 18th

has been read -

I have been reading