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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 73 142 143	Press ~~Mfg.~~
Dated 10 — 1 —	18 5

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No. 142. Read the following letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, on special duty, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 24th December 1866, No. 350 :—

I have the honor to report that in accordance with the Orders of Government, No. 1,510, dated 25th September 1866, I proceeded to Bellary, and reached that station on the 10th October last. I remained in the Bellary District until the 10th November, when I proceeded to the Kurnool District as directed by the Government.

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The portion of the Bellary District, bordering on the Mysore country, presented at that time a most desolate aspect, owing to the absence of cultivation over the vast plain of black soil, through which Bellary is approached, and to the great intervals at which the villages occur.

At the date of my arrival, the critical condition in which Bellary had been placed for several months, owing to the entire failure of rain, had been relieved by the plentiful showers which had fallen during the last days of September and early in October. It may convey some idea of the extraordinary drought, which prevailed this year in Bellary, when I mention that it was more than once contemplated that the Cavalry and Artillery should be marched away from Bellary, so imminent seemed the total failure of water. The large tank at Bellary, until the rain came in September, was completely dry, and water was being sold at high prices in the bazaars. Although, in the beginning of October, matters had so greatly improved, and the ryots had actively commenced cultivation, the prices of food were still enormously high, and there was great privation and suffering among the poorer ryots and laborers.

This was evidenced by the miserable appearance of the crowds that flocked into Bellary from various parts of the district. The Relief Houses continued crowded with miserably emaciated paupers of all ages, the children especially being in a wretched condition; many of these have been deserted by their parents, and were brought to the Relief Houses by paupers, who had found them on the highways.

After remaining a fortnight at Bellary, during which time I consulted with the Collector, Mr. Wedderburn, and the Superintending Engineer, Major Moberly, as to the relief works required, of which a detail is given in a subsequent part of this report, I proceeded on a tour through such portions of the district as might serve as samples of the condition of the whole province.

I rode through the Bellary, Hospett, and Kudlighi Talooks, and subsequently through the Alur Talook. A portion of the Hospett Talook is immediately under the influence of the Toongabudra river channels, and is, at all times, the most prosperous portion of the Bellary District. After a season of excessive drought, this part of the Hospett Talook reminded me of the richest parts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, and was, in striking contrast to the unirrigated neighbourhood, dependent entirely on an uncertain rain-fall. The Bellary, Kudlighi, and Alur Talooks, which I visited, are parts of the country which suffered most severely from drought, and enabled me to judge of the condition of other talooks which I was unable personally to visit.

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As I marched slowly through the country, I stopped at a very great number of villages, and endeavoured to ascertain, by careful inquiry, the extent of the sufferings which the people had endured for the last nine months, and the actual condition of the country. It is always difficult in India to obtain accurate information; but, I believe, that I shall be able to convey a correct idea of what has been the condition of the Bellary District during the last nine months.

I was accompanied, throughout my tour in the district, by Major Moberly, the Superintending Engineer, and I gratefully acknowledge the assistance so kindly afforded to me by that Officer. Major Moberly has a very complete knowledge of his division, and his advice was most useful both in devising work on which the poor could most advantageously be employed, and in suggesting villages where Relief Houses were required.

Mr. Lilly, the Head Assistant, accompanied me through his charge, and Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector, also accompanied me, when I was leaving the Bellary District for Kurnool.

I have to acknowledge the kindness with which Captain Hicks, the Superintendent of Police, gave me information acquired by him during the frequent tours which he has made during the last few months in all parts of the Bellary District, and placed, at my disposal, the Police Inspectors of all the Talooks through which I travelled.

The accompanying Map has been prepared to shew at a glance the influence of the late disastrous season on the Bellary District. Those talooks which have suffered most from the drought, are colored brown; those which have suffered in less degrees, are marked with a lighter shade of brown and drab. The Map also exhibits the works which are in progress for the relief of the able-bodied poor in the Bellary District. The Relief Houses opened in the district are also indicated in this Map. A separate Map has not been prepared for the Kurnool District. Only one talook, Pattikonda, has been seriously affected by the failure of the rains, and this talook is included in the Map of the Bellary District.

Condition of Bellary District previous to 1866.

The District of Bellary towards the end of 1865 was, from various causes, in a condition which made even a partial failure of the ordinary seasons a matter for serious anxiety. During the three preceding years, there had been a marked tendency to substitute over a large extent of country the cultivation of cotton for the usual grain crops. Thus, during the official year 1862-63, there was an increase of cultivation amounting to 119,647 acres, nearly the whole of which area was sown with cotton, but there was a decrease in the area of wet cultivation, and of land ordinarily sown with dry grain.

The season of 1863-64 was unfavorable, but there was still an increase of cotton cultivation, amounting to 21,935 acres, and a continued neglect of grain produce. In 1864-65, there was again an extension of the cotton cultivation of 48,355 acres, but cotton had already fallen in price, and the effect of this was beginning to tell upon the ryots, who had speculated largely on the continuance of high prices. Mr. Hathaway, the Collector, writing in May 1865, points out that

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prices had recently fallen from Rupees 22½ to Rupees 3½ per maund of 25 lbs., or to one-sixth of what the staple realized in September 1864.

During these years, the price of every agricultural produce had risen enormously, so much so, as to exceed prices which hitherto had only prevailed in times of famine. The area of grain cultivation had been steadily reduced, and there was, both in Bellary and the neighbouring District, Kurnool, a tendency to hoard grain.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT *of the average prices of grain in the District of Bellary in Madras Measures from* 1854 *to* 1866.

GRAINS.	Per Rupee.	Average price for 10 years from 1854 to 1863.			1864-1865.			Average price during the first nine months of 1866.			REMARKS.
		Measures.	Chucks.	Tolas.	Measures.	Chucks.	Tolas.	Measures.	Chucks.	Tolas.	
Rice, 1st Sort		10	7	10	6			6	4	9½	
Rice, 2nd Sort		12		3½	6	5		6	6	12½	
Cholum or Javary		14		9½	9	5	13	8½	2	2	
Cumbu or Bajra		18		9½	9	7	11½	8	6		
Ragey		20	4	1½	11	6	1½	10	1	1½	
								7	3	7	
								7	6	1	

* This grain, which is the principal food of the country, rose at one time during August and September 1866, to four measures per Rupee.

The extent to which prices had increased in the district, is roughly shown in the table, which is entered in the margin. But hitherto the increase in the rate of wages had kept pace with the increased price of food, and so long as there was an active demand for labor, little suffering was felt from the exaggerated prices which prevailed.

The close of 1865 brought with it an almost total failure in the usual rains.

The Collector, Mr. Hathaway, writing to the Board of Revenue on the 16th November 1865, brings to notice the failure of rain, and of the usual supply of water to the tanks. He reports that of a total average of 1,868,200 acres, representing an assessment of 17,07,508 Rupees, there were left waste, in consequence of the disastrous season, 624,016 acres, bearing an assessment of 5,54,000 Rupees.

At that early period, the ryots were deserting many villages in quest of livelihood, the cattle were suffering from want of fodder, and their owners were migrating in search of water. Crime was already on the increase in consequence of the scarcity which then prevailed.

For many months during 1866 fearful drought continued throughout the Bellary District. No rain, such as was of real benefit, fell till the end of September 1866. The occasional showers which fell in portions of the district, before September, only induced the ryots to attempt cultivation, to the loss of their labor and seed-grain, the crops having perished from the continued drought.

With the entire failure of the rains in November 1865, and again in June and July 1866, there was an almost entire cessation of agricultural employment. The petty stores of grain of the poorer ryots were soon exhausted, and every article of value they possessed was sold to procure food. When it is remembered that this suffering was prolonged during nearly nine months, the misery endured by this class of ryots, and by the whole of the population, which depends upon daily wages, can easily be conceived. The usual consequences of high prices and cessation of work followed. There was a marked increase of crime, and the great mortality caused by epidemic cholera and fever.

A very large proportion of the deaths recorded in the Talook Returns are from cholera and fever. The actual deaths from starvation are entered as 192. From the inquiries I made, I am satisfied that this return is grossly incorrect, and that the numbers who perished from want of food in the Bellary District, were very large. But it is probable that the exhaustion resulting from want of food, in many cases, produced symptoms which would be mistaken for disease, or attributed to advanced age, and also that cholera was often brought on by the miserable substitutes for food, such as leaves, roots, and tamarind stones, which were used by the people.

There are no reliable statistics as to the actual numbers who died during the months of May, June, July, and August 1866, when epidemic disease was most prevalent. According to the official returns, the mortality in some of the talooks is reported as high in one month, as a rate of 370·8 per mille per annum, and throughout the district in August last the average mortality amounted to 121·2 per mille per annum; but from the inquiries I personally made in a large number of villages, I believe the death-rates to be under-stated in these returns. There was a large distribution of medicine made at intervals during the months when epidemic sickness prevailed, and the efforts of the Police in this work deserve special notice. I would, however, point out that medicines suitable to epidemic attacks of cholera and fever should be kept always in store at the Revenue Talook Cutcherries, and at the Police Stations. It generally happens that no effort is made to check epidemic sickness by medical treatment, until the epidemic has assumed formidable proportions. The fact that it prevails is then reported, but considerable delay occurs before medicine can be distributed over a large extent of country.

There is in all epidemics, if allowed from the commencement to remain unchecked by treatment, a certain tendency to intensify and extend, and many lives are undoubtedly lost by there being no remedies at hand, for the treatment of those first attacked.

The steady progress of crime, keeping pace with the continuance of high prices, and the cessation of employment, is exhibited in the Police Returns, which have been laid before Government by the Inspector General of Police, and by the Jail Statistics of Bellary. The distress in the Bellary District was, probably, most intense during the months of May, June, July, and August, and we find accordingly, during those months, a rapid increase in the numbers of persons convicted of criminal offences.

The form which crime took at this time was, as might be expected, offences against property, principally grain-stealing. There was no inclination to deny guilt, for the famished wretches sought conviction and imprisonment as the readiest means of escaping death by starvation.

In the month of May there were 500 prisoners in the Bellary Jail, of whom 480 were convicts and 20 prisoners under trial.

On the 30th June, the numbers were 490 convicts and 41 prisoners under trial. In July there were 561 convicts and 139 prisoners waiting trial. In August there were 543 convicts and 220 under trial. On the last day of September the

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total number of persons confined in the jail at Bellary had risen to 1,156, or more than double the number confined in the month of May preceding.

The excessive drought was fatal to the cattle throughout the district; a cattle murrain broke out, and large numbers died from simple starvation. For months, the ordinary pasture failed, and the ryots could not afford to give them other food.

The statistics regarding the loss of cattle throughout the district are not to be relied on, but I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that in many parts of the Bellary District one-half of the cattle died, and throughout the country the losses were very severe. This loss of cattle will be felt for many years in this district, and will probably reduce the area of cultivation.

The poorer ryots are at present cultivating their lands with borrowed cattle, for which they have to pay highly in labor given to those who lend them cattle, and by the mortgage of a large portion of the crops which they are raising.

The accounts given to me personally throughout my tour, as regards the distress, were all to the same effect, and it would hardly serve any useful purpose to do more than generalize these statements. For months the poorer ryots and the hired laborers, and especially the Bender and other low castes, were in a pitiable condition, supporting life upon edible leaves and nuts, pounded tamarind stones and the pulp of the aloe. They were, to a certain extent, assisted by the charity of those who still had grain, and who gave them what could be spared from their own meals. Some of the richer ryots fed considerable numbers daily, but individual charity could do little towards the relief of such numbers.

A great many persons, especially from the Talooks of Alur, Kudlighi, and Madaksira, in the Sub-division, left their homes and sought employment in Kurnool, in Mysore, and in the Nizam's country. Numbers perished by the way during these migrations, and it was not unusual to find lying on the roads and streets the dead bodies of these famished wayfarers.

In connection with this 'exodus' of the people of Bellary, I beg to bring to the notice of Government the admirable conduct of Buddha Rengal Reddy, a considerable landholder who lives in the village of Oilwada, in the Koilgoontla Talook of the Kurnool District, adjacent to Bellary. He commenced, during the earlier months of 1866, to afford relief to the poor that came flocking in to his village from the Puttikonda Talook of the Kurnool District. This talook, which formerly belonged to Bellary, suffered as severely from the failure of the season as any part of the Bellary District. But the Oilwada Reddy's charities were not limited to the poor of his own district; for months hundreds of miserable refugees from the Bellary District were kept alive by this native gentleman.

It is no exaggeration to say that there is no village in the Bellary District, where distress was great during 1866, where the Oilwada Reddy's name is not mentioned with gratitude. To my often repeated question, "How did you manage to live during these hard times?" the answer was almost invariably the same— "Some went to Mysore, some to the Moglai (Nizam's country,) and many went "to the Oilwada Reddy, who fed them till the rain came."

I think charity so catholic, so well-timed, and so unusual in its magnitude and duration, deserves some special recognition by the Government. The charities of

the Reddy have extended over nearly ten months. He is as judicious as he is generous, and now that rain has fallen, and that there is a steady demand for labor, his charities are limited to the old and infirm, of whom considerable numbers are still fed at Oilwada. But at the height of the distress he was feeding daily as many as one thousand persons.

I have above briefly indicated the nature of the distress which prevailed in the Bellary District, during the first nine months of the year 1866.

The distress, so far as I could learn, was more general throughout the district than in the last famine year 1854. Prices were higher, and the mortality from epidemic sickness more severe.

There will have been a notable diminution in the population of this thinly-inhabited district, and there has been a most serious loss of property in cattle and crops which have perished from drought. The wealth accumulated during the time that there was such an extravagant demand for cotton has probably enabled a large number of the ryots to pass through this critical period with much less suffering than in 1854, and the district will more rapidly recover from the effects of the season of 1866 than it did in 1854. The lowest class of ryots and the laboring classes, especially the Bonder caste, are those who have suffered most severely: great numbers of these have died, or migrated to other districts.

When the gravity of the distress in Bellary was generally known, which was about July last, great apprehension was felt as to the actual quantity of food-grain in the Bellary District, for at that time, owing to the excessive drought, there was neither pasture nor water along the roads, by which the Bellary District was approached, and it was felt that it would be difficult to send grain to that district. From the inquiries I made I believe that there was throughout the year a sufficient store of grain within the district itself for the maintenance of the population. The ryots had, both in Bellary and Kurnool for many years, hoarded their grain, and although in 1866, from the entire failure of the seasons, grain was higher priced than in preceding famine years, there was no real or continuous difficulty in purchasing grain in moderate quantities at these high prices.

TARDY APPLICATION OF RELIEF.

It is now my duty to report what was done during the critical period which has now passed, and it is, with regret, that I feel obliged to state that the crisis was at first misunderstood, and that remedial measures were tardily applied.

It was unfortunate for the Bellary District that, during the time of its greatest distress, there was no experienced official in charge of the district.

Mr. Hathaway, who was the Collector in the early part of the year, and who was well acquainted with the district, died in April 1865, and he was some time previous to his death in infirm health. It was not till the end of June, that Mr. Wedderburn, the present Collector, joined the district. I am compelled to state that during the months when distress pressed most heavily upon the Bellary District, there was no energetic administrative action.

It is easy to be wise after the event, but the past would be without instruction, if we did not gather from the crisis, through which the Bellary District has passed, some useful lesson. A district which, by its peculiar position, is almost entirely

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dependent upon a limited and uncertain local rain-fall, should always be anxiously watched by its own Local Revenue Officers and by the Board of Revenue. Prior to 1866 Bellary had, within the last thirty years, been twice visited by famine, and it is to be regretted that the indications of distress in Bellary in November 1865, did not attract the attention they deserved.

In support of my view that there were clear indications that severe distress was approaching, I find Mr. Hathaway, who was then Collector, writing to the Board of Revenue, on the 16th November 1865, and stating that out of a total area of 1,868,200 acres of cultivation, representing an assessment of 17,07,508 Rupees, there was left waste, in consequence of failure of seasonable rain, 624,016 acres, representing an assessment of Rupees 5,54,000.

He states, as the result of his tour of inspection, that there could be no doubt that the season had been very unfavorable throughout the district; that in many villages the ryots had left their houses in quest of livelihood elsewhere; that the cattle were suffering from want of fodder; that the owners were migrating in search of pasture; and that water was failing. Mr. Hathaway also notices the increase of crime in consequence of distress.

This report, in a district such as Bellary, would seem sufficiently alarming. Prices of grain had, during the last three years, been unusually high, and at the time Mr. Hathaway wrote, the price of the staple food-grain of the country, cholum, was 7 Madras Measures per Rupee. The Board do not, however, appear to have appreciated the emergency of the circumstances, for in answer to the Collector, they say:—"The Board are of opinion that in dealing with applications for remis-"sion in Bellary, when the assessment has been on an easy footing, and when the "ryots' profits of late years from the extraordinary state of the cotton and grain "markets, must have been enormous, there is no reason to anticipate distress, or to "deem special liberality necessary." The Board were further of opinion, "that "much care should be evinced in scrutinizing the grounds for the applications for remission." The Collector was therefore referred "to the rules laid down in the "Board's Circular Order LXXVII., 1st November 1865, for Nunjah waste and Shavi, "and was to remit, at discretion, on Punjah waste. Orders on Punjah Shavi were "deferred." From this it would appear that the Board did not consider the situation of the Bellary District critical, or that specific measures were necessary.

In this it seems to me the Board were wanting in foresight. Bellary is an exceptional district as regards its rain-fall, and in its isolation from other districts, whenever a pressure occurs on the local stores of grain.

As shewn above, much of the land in the district formerly sown with grain crops had, during previous years, been cultivated with cotton, thereby reducing the local supply of grain, and exaggerating the prices of the staple food of the people.

So long as there was an active demand for labor at high rates, the high prices of grain would not be felt, but any cessation in this demand for labor, would at once reduce a large number of agricultural laborers to starvation. One monsoon had failed at the time the Collector wrote; it was evident that a continuance of the disastrous season must produce wide-spread misery. Under such circumstances, more than the usual vigilance was necessary on the part of a central authority, such

as the Board of Revenue, and every preparation to meet the impending crisis should have been speedily made.

No orders to ensure frequent and accurate reports of the state of the Bellary District, were issued before February 1866. Collectors of all Districts were then called upon by the Board, under the Orders of Government, for fortnightly special reports on the state of the season in their districts, and for information of any special arrangements necessary in connection with the year's settlement. They were further required to bring to notice such other remedial measures as might suggest themselves in connection with any distress caused by failure of crops and other scarcity.

On the 7th April, the Collector was still reporting unfavorably from Bellary. He suggested cleaning out and deepening old wells in those villages, where there was most distress, and he also vaguely suggested that a few district roads should be made. This was at a time when the Collector was reporting that the inhabitants of some talooks were suffering much from want of provision and water, so much so that in some villages in the Talook of Raidrug, they were subsisting on the boiled seeds of the tamarind tree.

The Board, in answer, on the 13th April, desire the Collector to submit his proposal in a separate and definite form without delay, stating what Local Funds were at hand. Shortly after this, the Collector, Mr. Hathaway, died. I may be permitted to mention here, that although there was little energy shewn by him in bringing prominently to the notice of the Board and of Government, the critical condition of the Bellary District during the early part of 1866, when remedial measures could so effectually have been applied, there are great excuses to be made for Mr. Hathaway. He was, during the whole of this time, in very infirm health. Indeed, the sudden and fatal termination of his illness in April was undoubtedly due to over-fatigue, caused by his efforts to visit various parts of the district.

May, June, July, and August of 1866, were undoubtedly the period of greatest suffering. During the latter part of April and May, and until the end of June, the district was in the hands of young and inexperienced officers, and the Season Reports, which were sent fortnightly, present a faint and imperfect picture of the misery that was being endured during this period. It was, however, distinctly reported in one of these returns, (Season Report for fortnight ending the 31st March,) that the distress in the district was greater than in 1854. That the inhabitants despairing of better times were emigrating in different directions, and that if the construction of roads be sanctioned, it would be the means of alleviating much distress.

At last, on the 8th May 1866, the Board of Revenue called upon the Acting Collector to report forthwith *whether special* measures of relief seem *now* called for, and if so, where they are most needed.

The accounts during May are equally discouraging. Cholera, in an epidemic form, fever and small-pox were added to the misery caused by increasing prices, and the cessation of the usual demand for agricultural labor. At the end of June, Mr. Wedderburn, the present Collector, who had formerly been in the Bellary District, had taken up his appointment, and his reports contain the same monotonous history of suffering.

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The Board, in their Proceedings, 12th July 1866, desire the Collector to report whether any special measures are needed to relieve distress, and what measures he would recommend. From the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 27th July 1866, it appears that the Collector had reported that famine works were required, and *that a list was under preparation.*

I have entered into detail regarding these reports, because, however unwillingly, I consider it my duty to point out the delay that took place in affording relief. Severe distress prevailed in March, yet nothing was done in alleviation until August. No Relief Works were commenced on a large scale until August. A few Relief Houses were opened during the month of July, but the system of affording relief at central houses was not established throughout the district, until the month of September. As late as October there was a lamentable misunderstanding on the part of the Tahsildars throughout the district, as to the application of the liberal funds at their disposal for purposes of relief. They were under the impression that they could only expend in each place the amount locally subscribed, although ample funds were available which had been transmitted to the Bellary District from the General Relief Fund at Madras. Thus, up to the end of September, only 27,475 Rupees had been expended in the Bellary District, although there were actually in hand thousands of Rupees unexpended, and it was known that large additions would be made when required from Madras.

I am aware that the Collector had issued circular instructions to the Tahsildars on this subject, and as regards pressing forward public Relief Works, but these orders were misunderstood, or not carried into effect.

I cannot but think that much of this misunderstanding and delay would not have occurred if the Officers of the Bellary District had more frequently visited their talooks during the period when there was so much distress.

I am not aware that the Collector until the early part of last November ever left his head quarters. The Head Assistant, in charge of four important Talooks, in answer to a return called for, states that only one of his talooks, with the exception of Hospett in which he is stationed, was visited by him from April to August 1866, the period when distress was most prevalent in the Bellary District. The talook visited was Hóvinhudgully, in which he spent eight days, halting at three towns, and inspecting the villages adjacent to these towns. The Talook of Kudlighi, in which the distress was probably more severe than in any other part of the Bellary District, was not once visited during this period by the Head Assistant.

In like manner, the Deputy Collector, who was in charge of the four important Talooks of Alur, Adoni, Gooty, and Tadpatry, appears to have remained almost entirely at his head quarters, Gooty. One of the most heavily afflicted Talooks, *Alur*, was in this Officer's charge, and I can only discover from the return furnished by himself that from March to August he passed three days in that talook, and one day in Adoni.

This inactivity on the part of Officers in charge of important Divisions is, at all times, injurious to the interests of a district; but it was especially so, when all classes in the district required encouragement, and where accurate personal knowledge of the condition of different parts of the district was absolutely necessary in

order to apply remedial measures. The inertness of the Tahsildars would have ceased or been impossible, if they had seen the Officers in charge of Divisions personally visiting groups of villages, themselves organizing Relief Works and opening Relief Houses, as has been done in other districts.

The startling examples of misery which would have met them, would have conveyed to them, and through them to the Board of Revenue and to Government, a much more exact idea of the actual state of things, and of the necessity for immediate and vigorous action, than can ever be produced by Season Reports carelessly prepared by Tahsildars at a distance, and collated in the Collector's Office.

I must exempt from these remarks, Mr. Foster, the Officer in charge of the Bellary Sub-division. This Officer was Acting Collector from the 20th April to the 20th June 1866, during which time he visited Adoni, and during July and August, he visited every talook in his charge, remaining in each for a sufficient period.

I trust I may be permitted here to bring to notice that during the many months when the Police of this District were most severely tried by the increase of crime and the widely extended distress, the force behaved admirably. They not only did their own work in repressing crime and apprehending offenders, but they comforted by their presence, by their personal charities, and by the careful distribution of medicine, the people in their respective divisions. This was at a time when the inhabitants were panic-stricken by starvation then imminent, and by epidemic disease in its most appalling form. No amount of discomfort, or danger from epidemic disease, deterred the Superintendent, Captain Hicks, from visiting frequently every part of his charge, and his example was well followed by all his subordinate officers. Wherever I went during my tour there was perfect unanimity in the praise bestowed by natives of all classes on the conduct of the Police.

Employment of the Poor in the Bellary District.

The only sources of employment for the poor in the Bellary District, who were thrown out of employment by the failure of the season, were, for many months, such works as in ordinary years were being carried on by the Department of Public Works from Imperial or Local Funds, and by the Revenue Authorities from Local Funds. No work of any importance from Special Relief Funds was commenced, so far as I am informed, until August last.

From accounts furnished to me in the Bellary District, it would appear that from the month of May to September 1866, the expenditure under the several headings was as follows:—

Imperial Funds under the Department of Public Works	Rs.	62,319
Of this expenditure two-thirds were on roads, and one-third on petty irrigation works.		
Local Funds—under Department Public Works	,,	4,240
Do. do. under Revenue Authorities	,,	2,706
		6,946
Special Relief Works	,,	46,351

making a total expenditure throughout the Bellary District on Public Works of every description, during the time of severest distress, of Rupees 1,15,616. Of the amount expended on Special Relief Works up to the end of September last, 46,351 Rupees, there were spent 22,133 Rupees at or near the Town of Bellary, in which the Collector resided, leaving some 24,217 Rupees to the rest of this large district. Thus in Kudlighi and Raidrug, two of the talooks which had suffered most, there had been spent at the end of the period of greatest want only the sums, 1,142 Rupees and 1,115 Rupees for each of these talooks. The Government Order, giving an almost unlimited power of expenditure on Relief Works to Collectors of distressed Districts, is dated 25th July 1866, and I cannot but think that there was a want of energy shewn in the Bellary District in carrying into effect the liberal intentions of the Government.

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There remained, at the end of September, to be expended from ordinary sources, during the next five or six months, when employment would be most required.

Imperial Funds	Rs.	64,108
Local Funds	,,	7,659
		71,767

My first duty, on arriving in the Bellary District, was to ascertain what Relief Works were in progress, and to what extent it was necessary to supplement the expenditure already in progress.

In consultation with the Collector and the Superintending Engineer, the scheme of work which is detailed in Appendix A. of this Report was prepared, and works already in progress, and the new works projected were pushed on as rapidly as possible. In devising occupation for unskilled labor in October last, we had to bear in mind the favorable change that had taken place in the season, by the unusually abundant rains which had fallen during the latter part of September and the early part of October. This altered condition of the season gave promise of an active demand for agricultural labor, and led us to hope that although public Relief Works would serve usefully to supplement agricultural labor, these works would not, should the season continue favorable, command continuously the labor of large numbers, but that the number of applicants would vary according as the agricultural processes required more or less hands for field purposes.

This will explain why the projected works consist almost entirely of roads and sanitary works in towns and large villages, and why we hesitated to commence new works on a large scale.

Large new works, such as works of irrigation, require a considerable proportion of skilled labor and skilful superintendence, and as a condition of their success that the labor bestowed upon them should be continuous. Road-work, on the other hand, can be intermittent, and is exactly adapted to the classes it was desirable to employ. Large quantities of the loose stones lying about the fields in most parts of the country could be collected by women and children, and of these, large gangs were employed. These, when broken to the proper size, are stored along the roadway for future metalling, and every mile of roadway thus improved, remains a permanent benefit.

The direction and nature of the works in progress are indicated in the Map which accompanies this report. Imperial roads are indicated by lake, Local Fund roads, burnt sienna, and Special Relief Roads by black lines. Wherever a supple-

mentary grant from Special Relief Money has been made to existing Imperial and Local Fund Roads, it is shewn by a line of black running by the side of the lake or burnt sienna line. Special Relief Works other than roads are indicated by black crowns, and the localities of Relief Houses are shown by green crosses.

In projecting these works, we considered that in all probability these special measures would not be required after April 1867, and the favorable reports received since the works were designed and commenced, induces a belief that the entire expenditure proposed will not be required.

This estimated expenditure is as follows:—

Roads	Rs.	2,45,500
Petty irrigation works and repair of tanks	,,	25,095
Plantations	,,	11,000
Improvement of Towns	,,	60,500
Wells	,,	12,480
		3,54,575

As shewn above, Rupees 46,351 had been expended on Special Relief Works, until the end of September, so that inclusive of this amount, the total expenditure on Special Relief Works will not exceed 4,00,926 Rupees.

Most of these works were projected before we had before us the Minute prepared by the First Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Pelly, "on the state and prospects "of the Bellary District, and the measures which might be necessary to mitigate the "apprehended increased distress should rain not fall abundantly at the usual season."

It was a confirmation to us of our scheme, that a large proportion of the works devised for Bellary by Mr. Pelly, who is well acquainted with that district, are identical with those selected by us for execution.

The large work which was proposed at Bellary itself for securing a permanent supply of water to the Military station, (Fischer and Porter's project,) and which was sanctioned by the Government, has not been carried into effect. The reasons for the delay in carrying this scheme into execution have been submitted to Government in my letter, dated 6th December 1866, No. 313.

These reasons may be briefly stated as follows:—

Other more suitable work had already been provided for unskilled labor in the neighbourhood of Bellary; the scheme, as laid before Government, was incomplete, and the project itself would be altogether unnecessary if the Upper Bellary Project of the Madras Irrigation Company is shortly to be commenced.

It will be observed that a sum of 60,000 Rupees has been allotted for the improvement of some of the principal towns and villages in the Bellary District. This amount has been divided among forty-five towns and villages. Apart from the advantage afforded by such works in relieving the poor who, in times of distress, crowd into the towns and more important villages, the sanitary condition of every town and village in Bellary is extraordinarily bad. The ravages made by cholera in an epidemic form are not surprising to those who are personally aware of the filthy condition of these places. Most of the towns and large villages in the Bellary District have originally been enclosed by fortified stone walls and bastions, and

surrounded with moats. These moats have been used for years as public necessaries, and as receptacles for every description of offal and refuse. The streets within the walls are very narrow, are undrained, are full of pits and hollows, and are sickening in odour and appearance. No attempt to establish public latrines has hitherto been made. The pigs and buffaloes are the only scavengers, and it is extraordinary that pestilence is not epidemic among these filthy habitations.

An attempt is now being made, while giving employment to the poor, to clean and improve these places; openings are being made in the walled enclosures to admit air into the narrow streets, and the moats are being drained and filled up. In like manner, pits and hollows which are receptacles of filth, are being levelled, and fields are being enclosed to serve as public latrines.

It will be my duty, in a separate communication, to move Government in the Legislative Department to take into serious consideration the condition of the public health in the districts of the Presidency. Cholera, in an epidemic form, is constantly breaking out in small towns and villages, and thence is carried to the larger cities, and to the Civil and Military stations throughout the country. What is required is the extension of the Towns Improvement Act, with certain alterations, to the smaller towns and villages throughout the country. A small amount of taxation and conservancy rules, having the force of law, vigorously executed by the Village Magistracy and Police, would suffice to reform, in a very brief period the flagrant neglect of the most ordinary sanitary requirements which is universal, and which is a discredit to the administration of the country.

Relief Houses.

These institutions in the Bellary District, as elsewhere this year, where distress has prevailed, were supported by local subscriptions, largely supplemented by grants from the General Relief Committee at Madras, who are the almoners of the general charity of the Madras Presidency, and of the Government grant, equivalent to the total amount of the public subscriptions.

In the month of July, Relief Houses were opened in the Towns of Bellary, Adoni, Hospett, Kampli, and Kudlighi.

In August and September, a large number of Relief Houses were opened throughout the district, and in October, they were still further increased.

The total amount expended until the end of September was, however, quite inadequate to the great distress that had prevailed in the district. The total amount disbursed, was Rupees 29,909-8-11, being only a trifle in excess of local subscriptions, which amounted to 27,475 Rupees, while, up to this date, as I am informed by the Secretary to the Madras Relief Fund, there had been actually remitted to Bellary from Madras 44,000 Rupees. The period of greatest distress in the Bellary District *ended* with September, and the average expenditure had been less than 2,000 Rupees for each of the fifteen talooks of the district.

I have before mentioned that there prevailed throughout the talooks an idea that the expenditure on Relief Houses was in no case to exceed the amount of

local subscriptions, and thus the funds actually at the disposal of the Talook officials, and the further aid which had been promised from the Madras Relief Committee, were, for the time, of no avail.

I visited a large number of these Relief Houses, and found the same defects in all. The quantity of food issued to each person was insufficient to support life for twenty-four hours. There was little order or regularity in the distribution of the food. No liquid food had been thought of for those who were too young, too infirm, and too sickly to consume solid food, and as no exact calculation had been made as to the probable number of those to be fed, many who came had to receive nothing, or the rations of all those present were divided, so that they were reduced to half and quarter rations.

At my request, brief rules have been introduced, regulating the system of relief, so as to enable the Committees to prepare rations according to the numbers of persons to whom relief tickets have been issued. Each ration is sufficient in quantity for one full meal, and provision has been made for suitable food for the young, infirm, and sickly. Although it was difficult at the first opening of a few Relief Houses, when great numbers came crowding in, to introduce the ticket system, under no other system can continued relief be properly conducted, and confusion, waste, and fraud be prevented.

The relief given at first, consisted in raw grain, but this has been discontinued, and the relief is now given in the form of cooked food. This limits the applicants to those who are really in want of food, and prevents the abuse of charity by professional beggars and vagrants, who sell the grain given them as rations, and continue to subsist by begging.

A glance at the enclosed map will shew the distribution of Relief Houses throughout the Bellary District. They are upwards of 100 in number, and if kept up to their original strength, would entail a probable expenditure monthly of 30,000 Rupees.

But the season has been, since September, so favorable in the Bellary District, that it is probable there will be a large demand for agricultural labor at high rates of wages, and that this demand will be continued for many months. At the same time, the abundant harvest, which will be reaped in the early months of 1867, should bring prices to something like their ordinary level, and with these favorable circumstances, it will be possible gradually to reduce the numbers relieved, and to close many Relief Houses at a much earlier date than was at first supposed.

I believe that the funds at the disposal of the General Relief Committee at Madras, will be sufficient for the support of all the Relief Houses necessary in the Bellary District, until the worst effects of the past disastrous season have passed away.

I have detailed the more immediate measures of relief which were taken before I left the Bellary District. There are other measures which are before the Government in the Revenue Department, and to which I need not do more than allude.

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The measures proposed are, that indulgence should be shewn in the collection of the land revenue, and that the earlier periodical collections should be postponed until the crops raised since the rains in September and October are reaped, and that remissions on land on which it was impossible to raise crops during the season of drought, should be accorded in a liberal spirit; and, lastly, that advances should be made to the poorer ryots to assist them in the coming season of cultivation, March and April, in carrying on the usual agricultural operations. I believe that all are agreed as to the two first means of alleviating the distress of the ryots, viz., delay in collecting the Government land revenue and the grant of remissions.

Much doubt has been felt as to the policy of making advances to the ryots to enable them to resume cultivation, and as to the form which this relief should take. It has been said that the ryots have actually tided over the worst time without advances being made by the State, and that it is difficult owing to the dishonesty of the lower order of Revenue Officials to secure these advances reaching the ryots' hands in tact.

It should, however, be remembered that the ryots have indebted themselves heavily, and have mortgaged half of the crops grown since September, in procuring seed-grain and borrowed cattle to enable them to take advantage of the late rains, and I venture to submit that some scheme could probably be suggested by the Board of Revenue by which the ryots could be assisted by the State in the coming season of cultivation, (March and April) so as to save them from the enormous rate of interest which they will have to pay, if they are again obliged to mortgage their future crops for seed-grain and for the hire of cattle.

Remedial Measures.

It remains for consideration to what extent the frequent recurrence of distress verging on a general famine can be prevented in the Bellary District.

There is no doubt that Bellary is more than most districts subject to a failure of the periodical rains. Both monsoons reach this district with great uncertainty, and appear to avoid its vast plains, while giving their fertilizing showers to neighbouring districts. This has been attributed to the intensely hot air, which for so many months of the year rises from these plains, and prevents the precipitation of the rain brought by the monsoon. Again, the broad Toongabudra river is said to attract the clouds of the western monsoon, and to divert them along its north-eastern course to Kurnool.

Whatever be the cause, it is certain that during ordinary seasons, the average rain-fall in the District seldom exceeds 20 inches, and in many parts of the district, half that quantity represents more exactly the average rain-fall.

It is evident that in such a District as Bellary, much reliance cannot be placed on reservoirs to be filled by the periodical rains, such as in other more favorably situated districts are sufficient to secure the cultivation. Bellary, year after year, is menaced by a failure of its periodical supply of water, and at frequently recurring periods these failures are absolute. The most disastrous of these

seasons of drought, which have occurred in recent times, were in 1832, in 1853-54, and again during the present year. So that in so short a period as thirty-four years, there have been, in this district, three seasons of extraordinary drought, the effect of which has been that scarcity, amounting in many parts of the Province to actual famine, has prevailed during many months in each of these years.

Every famine year necessitates a serious loss of the revenues to the State, and a large expenditure on works which give but little return, but which are absolutely necessary to keep the population alive. Thus the famine of 1853-54 cost the State nearly £200,000 in revenue remitted and in famine works. If, for the future, Bellary is to be visited with three famines in so short a period as thirty years, it is no exaggeration to say that there will be an actual loss to the State of nearly a million, accompanied by an inevitable reduction of the already scanty population, and enormous loss of property. From motives of economy, therefore, even if for a moment we set aside the claims of humanity, it is urgent that every work which can supply irrigation to the Bellary District, should be energetically promoted. And in deciding upon the commencement of such works in the Bellary District, I think, the Government should not be deterred, because doubts are raised as to the profits which will hereafter be realized by irrigation works in Bellary.

If it can be shewn that irrigation projects are feasible, that they will pay the interest guaranteed on the loans which must be raised for the execution of the works, and that they will rescue any considerable tract of country from periodical famine, then I submit there should be no hesitation in their immediate commencement.

I mention this, because an objection is often used against Bellary projects, that they will be but slightly remunerative, and that works in more favored districts should have the preference, as being more profitable to the State or to Companies.

I have myself no doubt that the irrigation works which have been projected in the Bellary District will prove highly remunerative, and that the Madras Irrigation Company, if assisted by a guaranteed loan for this special purpose, will gladly commence them.

But if no Company can be found satisfied with the profit to be derived from these works as a speculation, I think it is the duty of the State to undertake these projects, and to rescue the district from periodical famines and their disastrous consequences.

The works to which I have alluded above have been laid before the Government, and are known as the Upper and Lower Bellary Projects of the Madras Irrigation Company, by which the waters of the Toongabudra river, which now run to waste, would fertilize a soil which only requires water to produce magnificent crops. It is estimated that the Upper Bellary Project will bring under irrigation 2,25,000 acres, while the Lower Bellary Project will irrigate 5,75,000 acres. The plans and estimates of the Upper Bellary Project are completed, and the work might immediately be commenced. In five years, what is now a vast plain of black cotton soil, dependent upon uncertain rain, would, as I have seen in these parts of the Hospett Talook, under the influence of the same Toongabudra river, be

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covered, even when there has been a failure in the ordinary rains, with the richest crops.

These are the most important means of preventing the constantly recurring distress in the Bellary District. There are other minor works of irrigation, such as the seven projects mentioned by Mr. Pelly in his Minute, dated the 11th October last, which should be executed with the least possible delay, and for which, I trust, that funds will be provided. All such works will greatly benefit the district, but it is to works which will secure the storage of the water of rivers, which now run idly to waste, that we must look for the preservation of Bellary from famine.

Kurnool.

The only portion of the Kurnool District which suffered severely from the great drought of this year was the Puttikonda Talook. This portion of the district was formerly a part of the Bellary District, and resembles closely the adjoining Talooks of Alur and Bellary.

The causes of distress were the same here as in Bellary. For some years past there had been a great increase of cotton cultivation, and a reduction of the cultivation of the food-grains which rose to, and remained at, prices above those of past famine years. The rate of wages had also enormously increased, and so long as there was an active demand for labor, the people of the district, who depend on daily hire, had little to complain of. But the failure of the rains which had so disastrously affected the Bellary District was equally felt in this part of the Kurnool District. For months there was no demand for agricultural labor. There was a murrain among the cattle, caused by the failure of pasture and, as in Bellary, cholera prevailed for months in the Puttikonda Talook.

As in the Bellary District, so also in this portion of the Kurnool District, there were early indications that there would be severe suffering among the poorer ryots and laborers. Mr Minchin, the Collector, who is an Officer of great experience, writing to the Board of Revenue under date the 11th January 1866, applied for a remission of 27,930 Rupees for the Talook of Puttikonda, on account of the unfavorable season. He describes the condition of this talook as exceptional, and as differing from the rest of the Kurnool District which was in its usual condition. Mr. Minchin shews the rain-fall to have been, at the date when he applied for remission, only 9·5 inches for the year, and in those villages nearest to the Bellary District, there had been a complete failure of rain.

The disastrous effects of the season had been personally witnessed by the Deputy Collector, who, at the same time, stated that famine prices were prevailing. He shewed that the staple product of the land (white jonna) had not been grown and the puccha jonna, sown with the early crops, had yielded little or no return. The ryot was consequently left without grain for himself, and forage for his cattle. The poorer ryots were beginning to leave the villages, and the others, except the few who had stored grain, were borrowing to purchase food for themselves and their cattle. Many of the cattle were being driven to the hills in hopes of pasture, which failed from the excessive drought.

This was written by the Deputy Collector on the 26th December 1865, and should certainly have excited the vigilant attention of the local authorities. For the ryots had to pass through a period of at least six months, before rain could be expected. It was eight months before it actually came.

Cholum, the staple food of the country, was even then enormously dear, eight measures per Rupee, but the prices rose in this talook as high as four and a half measures for cholum, cumboo, and raggy.

When, in addition to the dearness of food and the cessation of a demand for labor, we remember, that an epidemic attack of cholera prevailed during June, July, August, and September, the miseries endured in this part of the district may easily be conceived.

It would be a grateful task to describe the measures employed to relieve this distress, and to be able to affirm that they were either sufficient or timely. I can trace no measure of relief of any kind, to meet the urgent requirements of this portion of the Kurnool District until September, when, on the representation of the Acting Collector, Mr. Sullivan addressed to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th August 1866, the sanction of the Board was given to a transfer being made of 7,000 Rupees, from Local Funds to the Peapullay and Rungapore roads, and 3,500 Rupees to the Jonagiri and Peapullay road, from the unappropriated portion of District Road Funds. Up to the 1st October 1866, the insignificant sum of 1,267 Rupees was all that had been expended in the Puttikonda Talook.

Unfortunately for this district, the works of the Madras Irrigation Company were almost entirely suspended. During the nine months when the sufferings of the people of the Puttikonda Talook were most intense, the money expended by the Company only averaged 1,282 Rupees per mensem, and that principally, I believe, in the neighbourhood of the town of Kurnool.

If we turn to aid afforded to the suffering poor by Relief Houses, the prospect is equally discouraging.

Not a single Relief House was opened in the Talook of Puttikonda. Aid was, to a certain extent, afforded by private charity, but only, I fear, to a small amount in the talook itself. With the Reddy of Oilwada, of whom I have before spoken, in reporting on the Bellary District, the emigrants from the Puttikonda Talook found liberal aid, so far as the means of a private individual served to meet the general distress.

In the town of Kurnool, the relief given up to the 30th September, amounted to 3,364 Rupees. But this was much less than was necessary to meet the necessities of the residents in Kurnool, consisting principally of a most impoverished class of Mahomedans.

It was unfortunate that in the Kurnool as in the Bellary District during this year 1866, there were frequent changes in the Officers in charge of the Collectorate, and it is no doubt, in a great measure, owing to this fact that there was so little vigorous action on the part of the local authorities.

Mr. Minchin, who is so well acquainted with the Kurnool District, proceeded on leave in January and February 1866, and only returned for one month in March, after which he went to England on sick leave.

During January and February 1866, Mr. Thomas acted as Collector, and Mr. Sullivan acted as Collector during part of April, and during May, June, July, August, and September. The present Collector, Mr. Pochin, only reached the district at the end of September.

It would serve no useful purpose to enter into a detail of the suffering endured by the people in this talook. They were similar to those which have been described in the Bellary District.

The privations fell most heavily on the class of hired laborers, and many emigrated to the Raichore Doab, where they found employment on the Railway works.

There are no reliable statistics as to the numbers who died during the months of June, July, and August, when cholera and fever, in an epidemic form, was prevalent in all the villages of the talook.

Here, as in Bellary, the famished condition of the people made them peculiarly liable to disease, and numbers, whose deaths are reported from cholera and fever died undoubtedly from insufficient nourishment.

Here, as in the Bellary District, medicine was distributed, but did not reach the villages at the first appearance of the epidemic.

Owing to the abundant fall of rain in September and October last, the aspect of this part of the Kurnool District at the time of my visit was most promising.

All the crops, except the cholum, give a fair promise of a more than average harvest.

The cholum throughout the Kurnool District will be a partial failure owing to the attacks of two insects known by the Native names of "Aggi Puruvu" and "Puccha Puruvu," which have destroyed more than half of the crop.

All that appeared necessary to be done in the Puttikonda Talook was to provide work for those who have been deprived of their usual occupation by the reduced area of cultivation, consequent on the severe losses in ploughing cattle which have occurred, and to give relief in food to those who are unable to earn their livelihood, and who will not, under present circumstances, be supported by local charity.

In consultation with the Collector, Mr. Pochin, and the Superintending Engineer, Major Moberly, Relief Works, calculated to cost Rupees 24,120, have been projected and commenced in the Puttikonda Talook and its immediate neighbourhood. These works are—first, the road from Jonagiri to Peapullay; second, the Peapullay and Rungapore road; third, the road to connect Yeldoorty on the high road from Gooty to Kurnool with the Tahsildar's station at Ramulcottah; fourth, repairs to various irrigation works, such as tanks and channels in the Puttikonda Talook.

Further, after visiting the town of Kurnool, I have proposed that gangs of the able-bodied poor should be employed within the town, and for this purpose a sum of Rupees 5,000 has been allotted.

A careful enquiry as to the condition of the poorer classes, especially among the Mahomedans in the town, convinces me that this sum can be beneficially employed. Inspection of the Relief Houses at Kurnool satisfied me that there was an undue pressure on the funds of the General Relief Committee in consequence of able-bodied persons of both sexes and children, able to work, receiving relief. The Native gentlemen of the Relief Committee, now that work has been started, will feel no hesitation in refusing relief to able-bodied paupers. They hesitated naturally in enforcing this rule when they knew that no work was available in the town for the able-bodied poor, however willing they might be to labor.

I believe that a total sum of 30,000 Rupees spent as designed in Relief Works, will be sufficient to relieve the distress in the District of Kurnool, which, as has been shewn, is confined to the single Talook of Puttikonda and the town of Kurnool.

Mr. Latham, of the Madras Irrigation Company, informs me that the works of the Company will be actively resumed in January 1867, and that there will be ample work going on in the neighbourhood of Nundial and Serwel.

The expenditure in the town of Kurnool in providing food for the poor who are, by age or infirmity unable to work, has been, during the months of October and November, 2,500 Rupees per mensem; about 2,500 persons having been fed daily.

It will probably be necessary to continue the Relief Houses at Kurnool until the month of March next, at the rate of 2,000 Rupees per mensem, entailing a total cost of 8,000 Rupees.

Five Relief Houses have been opened in the Talook of Puttikonda, and one in the neighbouring Talook of Ramulkotta.

These will cost 850 Rupees per mensem, and the total expenditure will amount to about 4,000, making a total sum of Rupees 12,000, which will be asked from the Madras General Relief Committee.

I found that the erroneous system of giving relief in uncooked grain had been introduced into the Kurnool Relief House. This has now ceased, and the relief given for the future in Kurnool and in the Talook Relief Houses will consist of cooked food consumed at the Relief Houses. I am hopeful that the estimate now made will be larger than the actual expenditure, and that the promising season and the resumption of the Madras Irrigation Works will allow of a great reduction in the numbers of persons receiving relief.

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I have to offer my thanks to Mr. Pochin, the Acting Collector, for his kindness in accompanying me during my tour through his district, and for the cordiality with which he carried into effect all the suggestions which I made.

I have not attempted to give in this report any statement as to the land which in the Bellary District and in the Puttikonda Talook of Kurnool was left waste during the late season of drought when cultivation throughout the greater part of the country was for many months impossible. The extraordinarily favorable rains which fell in September and October have completely altered the whole aspect of the country, and it is probable that the amount of land now taken up for cultivation is considerably more than at a similar period during the last two years. Before I returned to Madras, the ryots both in Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts, were unanimous in thinking the promise of the coming harvest better, with the sole exception of the cholum crop, than they could remember for many previous years. The latest accounts from Bellary are equally favorable, and although there has not yet been a marked decline in prices, there is a downward tendency, and there is every reason to expect that in February next a marked reduction will take place in the price of the food-grains throughout the country.

I have to express my regret that there has been some delay in submitting this report. This delay has been owing to repeated attacks of fever from which I have been suffering since my return to Madras.

APPENDIX A.

Statement shewing the expenditure proposed from 1st October 1866 to 31st March 1867, from the Special Relief Funds in the Bellary District.

Taluk.	Name of Work.	Proposed expenditure from 1st October 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Total	Remarks.
	Roads.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bellary ...	Road from Bellary to Sirgooppah.	10,000 0 0		
	Road from Bellary to Calliandroog and Madaksira	10,000 0 0		
	Road from Bellary Cowlbazaar to Herihal Road	800 0 0		
	Road from Bellary to Dharwar Road	7,000 0 0		
	Road from Bellary to Moka	3,000 0 0		
	Road from Bellary to Bangalore...	3,000 0 0		
	Road from Bellary to Gooty... ...	3,000 0 0	36,800 0 0	
Hospett ...	Road from Hospett to Hossoor ...	4,000 0 0		
	Road from Nagalapoor to Bellahoonsi	3,100 0 0		
	Road from Torugal to Hospett and Ramandroog and back to Torugal	4,000 0 0		
	Road from Daroji to Kampli	1,200 0 0	12,300 0 0	
Kudlighi ...	Road from Kudlighi to Hurpanhalli	4,500 0 0		
	Road from Kudlighi to Herihal	3,500 0 0		
	Road from Kudlighi, Oolavasanteal-ahalli, via Goodikota	2,400 0 0		
	Road from Oojenny to Hosahalle.	1,500 0 0		
	Road from Hosahalle to Goodikota.	1,500 0 0	13,400 0 0	
Huvinhadgalli. ...	Portion of Road from Hospett to Hurryhur	5,000 0 0		
	Road from Huvinhadgalli to Holal.	2,700 0 0		
	Road from Humpasagur to Sovenhalli	1,200 0 0		
	Road from Sovenhalli to Hiremalcanakeri...	500 0 0		
	Road from Huvinhadgalli to Hurpanhalli	1,600 0 0	11,000 0 0	
Hurpanhalli...	Road from Hospett to Hurryhur...	7,400 0 0		
	Road from Hurpanhalli to Kudlighi	2,400 0 0		
	Road from Hurpanhalli to Holal...	3,600 0 0	13,400 0 0	
Auloor... ...	Metalling portion of the Kurnool road between Yerragondy to Kuruvalli, and between Hotur and Asperi	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	
Adoni	Road from Adoni to Sirgooppa ...	5,000 0 0		
	Road from Adoni to Negaldinna, via Yamiganoor	3,200 0 0		
	Madaveram road	7,000 0 0		
	Road from Adoni to Asperi ...	1,200 0 0	16,400 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—(*Continued.*)

Statement shewing the expenditure proposed from 1st October 1866 to 31st March 1867, from the Special Relief Funds in the Bellary District.

Taluk.	Name of Work.	Proposed expenditure from 1st October 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Total.	Remarks.
	Roads—(*Concluded.*)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Gooty	Road from Guntakal to Joladrasy...	4,000 0 0		
	Road between Patacottachervu and Gooty	3,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	
Tadpatri ...	Road from Tadpatri to Anantapoor	3,000 0 0		
	Road from Yadiki to Royelchervu.	600 0 0		
	Road from Tadpatri to Royelchervu	3,000 0 0	6,560 0 0	
Raidroog. ...	Road from Bellary to Panghur, via Calliandroog and Kambadoor ...	15,000 0 0		
	Road from Raidroog to Bellary ...	3,000 0 0		
	Road from Calliandroog to Ooravakonda	3,000 0 0		
Anantapoor ...	Road from Calliandroog to Raidroog	1,800 0 0	22,800 0 0	
	Road from Anantapoor to Tavdpatri	3,200 0 0		
	Road from Anantapoor to Cuddapah frontier	13,000 0 0		
	Road from Murroor to Dhurmaveram	4,500 0 0		
	Road from Anantapoor to Koodair	4,000 0 0	24,700 0 0	
Dhurmaveram.	Road from Dhurmaveram to Calliandroog...	9,800 0 0		
	Road from Dhurmaveram to Pamojipalli	1,000 0 0		
	Road from Calliandroog to Cambadoor	5,000 0 0	15,800 0 0	
Pennakonda...	Improving the Trunk Road (Bangalore to Kurnool)...	8,100 0 0		
	Road from Pennakonda to Roddum.	1,500 0 0		
	Road from Pennakonda to Hindoopoor	2,700 0 0		
	Road from Pennakonda to Bukhapatnam	3,000 0 0	15,300 0 0	
Hindoopoor ...	Road from Hindoopoor to Codikonda	5,000 0 0		
	Improving Trunk Road (from Bangalore to Kurnool)	5,700 0 0		
	Road from Hindoopoor to Pennakonda	2,700 0 0		
	Road from Hindoopoor to Madaksira	2,700 0 0	16,100 0 0	
Madaksira. ...	Road from Madaksira to Amrapoor.	9,000 0 0		
	Road from Madaksira to Madodi...	6,000 0 0		
	Road from Bellary to Bangalore, via Madaksira	3,900 0 0		
	Road from Hindoopoor to Madaksira	3,000 0 0	21,900 0 0	
			2,45,600 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—(*Continued.*)

Statement shewing the expenditure proposed from 1st October 1866 to 31st March 1867, from the Special Relief Funds in the Bellary District.

Talook.	Name of Work.	Proposed expenditure from 1st October 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Total.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	IRRIGATION WORKS.			
Hospett	Improvement of the supply channel of the tank of Narraindwarakeri.	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
Kudlighi ...	Petty irrigation works	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	
Huvinhadgalli	Petty irrigation works	500 0 0		
	Ottangi Kunta	2,365 0 0	2,865 0 0	
Hurpanhalli...	Petty irrigation works	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
Aulur	Improvement of supply channel to the tank of Kuruvalli	730 0 0	730 0 0	
Gooty.	Petty irrigation works	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
Raidroog. ...	Repair of breached tanks	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	
Dhurmaveram.	Repair of breached tanks... ...	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	
			25,095 0 0	
	TOPES OR AVENUE TREES.			
Bellary... ...	Avenues on road from Bellary to Tornagul...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
Gooty	Topes	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	
Tadpatri... ...	Topes	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
Anantapoor ...	Topes	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
			11,000 0 0	
	CLEARANCE AND WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT IN TOWNS.			
Bellary	Improvements in the Town of Bellary ...	11,000 0 0		
	Do. do. Sirgooppa ...	1,000 0 0		
	Do. do. Koodatany. ...	1,000 0 0	13,000 0 0	
Hospett... ..	Do. do. Hospett ...	3,000 0 0		
	Do. do. Chitwadgi ...	1,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
Kudlighi... ...	Do. do. Kudlighi ...	2,000 0 0		
	Do. do. Kottoor ...	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
Huvinhadgalli	Do. do. Huvinhadgalli.	1,000 0 0		
	Do. do. Humpasagur.	500 0 0		
	Do. do. Magalum. ...	300 0 0		
	Do. do. Herchadgalli...	300 0 0		
	Do. do. Holagandi ...	300 0 0		
	Do. do. Itigi	300 0 0		
	Do. do. Holail	300 0 0	3,000 0 0	

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
10th January 1867.

APPENDIX A.—(*Continued.*)

Statement shewing the expenditure proposed from 1st October 1866 to 31st March 1867, from the Special Relief Funds in the Bellary District.

Talook.	Name of Work.	Proposed expenditure from 1st October 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Total.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	CLEARANCE AND WORKS OF IMPROVEMENT IN TOWNS.—(*Concluded*).			
Hurpanhalli...	Improvements in the Towns of Hurpanhalli	1,500 0 0		
	Do. do. Nandihegoor...	500 0 0		
	Do. do. Teligi... ...	500 0 0	2,500 0 0	
Aulur	Do. do. Aulur... ...	200 0 0		
	Do. do. Hotoor	200 0 0		
	Do. do. Chinna Hotoor.	200 0 0		
	Do. do. Halharvi... ...	200 0 0		
	Do. do. Asperi... ...	200 0 0	1,000 0 0	
Adoni	Do. do. Adoni... ...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
Gooty... ...	Do. do. Gooty... ...	1,500 0 0		
	Do. do. Pamedi... ...	500 0 0		
	Do. do. Ooravakonda...	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
Tadpatri ...	Do. do. Tadpatri ...	1,000 0 0		
	Do. do. Yadiki	1,000 0 0		
	Do. do. Royelcher ...	1,000 0 0		
	Do. do. Yellanoor ...	500 0 0	3,500 0 0	
Raidroog ...	Do. do. Raidroog ...	2,000 0 0		
	Do. do. Kanekallu ...	1,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	
Anantapoor ...	Do. do. Anantapoor ...	2,000 0 0		
	Do. do. Singanamalla.	1,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	
Dhurmaveram	Do. do. Dhurmaveram.	2,000 0 0		
	Do. do. Calliandroog...	2,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
Pennakonda ...	Do. do. Pennakonda ...	2,000 0 0		
	Do. do. Bukkapatnam.	1,500 0 0		
	Do. do. Roddum... ...	1,500 0 0	5,000 0 0	
Hindoopoor...	Do. do. Hindoopoor ...	1,500 0 0		
	Do. do. Purgi... ...	1,500 0 0		
	Do. do. Palasamoodram	2,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	
Madaksira ...	Do. do. Madaksira ...	2,000 0 0		
	Do. do. Amrupoor ...	1,000 0 0		
	Do. do. Madodi	1,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
			60,500 0 0	
	DIGGING WELLS OR OTHER IMPROVEMENTS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.			
Bellary. ...	Clearing a well at Woblapuram ...	300 0 0		
	Digging a well at Yerragoody ...	950 0 0		
	Do. at Travellers' Bungalow at Kooditany... ...	500 0 0	1,750 0 0	

APPENDIX A.—(*Concluded.*)

Statement shewing the expenditure proposed from 1st October 1866 to 31st March 1867, from the Special Relief Funds in the Bellary District.

Talook.	Name of Work.	Proposed expenditure from 1st October 1866 to 31st March 1867.	Total.	Remarks.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	DIGGING WELLS OR OTHER IMPROVEMENTS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.			
Hospett ...	2 Wells at Chilakanhatti... ...	100 0 0		
	1 Well at Mariainmanhalli ...	50 0 0		
	1 do. Papeanikenhalli ...	100 0 0		
	1 do. Tornagul	50 0 0		
	1 do. Joga...	50 0 0		
	1 do. Narraindwarakerri ...	400 0 0		
Kudlighi ...	1 do. Verandurgam	40 0 0		
	1 do. Chondapooram... ...	50 0 0		
	1 do. Kudlighi...	300 0 0		
	1 do. Ammamakeri	50 0 0		
	1 do. Kottoor	50 0 0		
	1 do. Dhapadahalli	75 0 0		
	1 do. Tuppanahatti	25 0 0		
	1 do. Hosakeri	50 0 0		
	1 do. Dasamapoor	50 0 0		
	1 do. Kamdagallu	40 0 0		
	1 do. Timmapoor	25 0 0		
	1 do. Mungapoor	50 0 0		
	1 do. Chornoor	100 0 0		
	1 do. Sovenahalli	50 0 0		
	1 do. Agrahar	25 0 0		
	1 do. Bandri	50 0 0	1,030 0 0	
Huvinhadgalli.	1 do. Holalagondi	250 0 0		
	1 do. Sonna	100 0 0		
	1 do. Morgeri	200 0 0		
	1 do. Kattebennoor	150 0 0		
	1 do. Virapoor	100 0 0	800 0 0	
Hurpanhalli.	4 do. Hurpanhalli	700 0 0		
	1 do. Nilagunda	150 0 0		
	1 do. Teligi	100 0 0		
	1 do. Nagalihasapoor... ...	100 0 0		
	1 do. Chiranahalli	150 0 0		
	1 do. Devara Timmalapoor.	100 0 0		
	1 do. Anantanahalli	100 0 0		
	1 do. Nitchapoor	75 0 0		
	1 do. Khannahalli	75 0 0	1,550 0 0	
Aulur	Repairing a well at Kuruvalli ...	200 0 0		
	Do. do. Asperi	400 0 0		
	Do. do. Aulur	900 0 0		
	Making wells on road from Bellary to Kurnool in Aulur Talook...	4,000 0 0	5,500 0 0	
Gooty	Clearing a well at Gooty	500 0 0	500 0 0	
Tadpatri ...	Do. three wells at Muchukota.	300 0 0	300 0 0	
Madaksira ...	A well at Kommarenahalli	300 0 0	300 0 0	
			12,480 0 0	

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY.

Talook.	Name of Work.	Proposed expenditure from 1st October to 31st March 1867.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bellary	Roads	36,800 0 0	
	Irrigation works...	... .. 0 0	
	Topes or avenue trees	3,000 0 0	
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	13,000 0 0	
	Digging wells, &c....	1,750 0 0	
			54,550 0 0
Hospett	Roads	12,300 0 0	
	Irrigation works	4,000 0 0	
	Topes or avenue trees	..... 0 0	
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	4,000 0 0	
	Digging wells, &c....	750 0 0	
			12,050 0 0
Kudlighi	Roads	13,400 0 0	
	Irrigation works	1,500 0 0	
	Topes or avenue trees	..... 0 0	
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	3,000 0 0	
	Digging wells, &c....	1,030 0 0	
			18,930 0 0
Huvinhadgalli ...	Roads	11,000 0 0	
	Irrigation works	2,865 0 0	
	Topes or avenue trees	..... 0 0	
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	3,000 0 0	
	Digging wells, &c	800 0 0	
			17,665 0 0
Hurpanhalli ...	Roads	13,400 0 0	
	Irrigation works	3,000 0 0	
	Topes or avenue trees	..... 0 0	
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	2,500 0 0	
	Digging wells, &c...	1,550 0 0	
			20,450 0 0
Aulur...	Roads...	12,000 0 0	
	Irrigation works	730 0 0	
	Topes or avenue trees	..... 0 0	
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	1,600 0 0	
	Digging wells, &c,...	5,500 0 0	
			19,250 0 0
Adoni...	Roads	16,400 0 0	
	Irrigation works	..... 0 0	
	Topes or avenue trees	..... 0 0	
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	3,000 0 0	
	Digging well, &c...	..... 0 0	
			19,400 0 0
Gooty	Roads	7,000 0 0	
	Irrigation works	3,000 0 0	
	Topes or avenue trees	2,000 0 0	
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	3,000 0 0	
	Digging wells, &c...	500 0 0	
			15,500 0 0
Tadpatry	Roads	6,600 0 0	
	Irrigation works	..... 0 0	
	Topes or avenue trees...	3,000 0 0	
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	3,500 0 0	
	Digging wells, &c...	300 0 0	
			13,400 0 0
Raidroog	Roads	22,800 0 0	
	Irrigation works	5,000 0 0	
	Topes or avenue trees	..... 0 0	
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	3,000 0 0	
	Digging wells, &c...	..... 0 0	
			30,800 0 0

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 10th January 1867.

APPENDIX A.—(*Concluded*)

SUMMARY.

Talook.	Name of Work.	Proposed expenditure from 1st October to 31st March 1867.			Total.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Anantapur	Roads	24,700	0	0			
	Irrigation works	.....	0	0			
	Topes or avenue trees	3,000	0	0			
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	3,500	0	0			
	Digging wells, &c...	.....	0	0	31,200	0	0
Dharmaveram ...	Roads	15,800	0	0			
	Irrigation works...	5,000	0	0			
	Topes or avenue trees	.....	0	0			
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	4,000	0	0			
	Digging wells, &c...	.....	0	0	24,800	0	0
Pennakonda. ...	Roads	15,300	0	0			
	Irrigation works	.....	0	0			
	Topes or avenue trees	.....	0	0			
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	5,000	0	0			
	Digging wells, &c...	.....	0	0	20,300	0	0
Hindupur	Roads	16,100	0	0			
	Irrigation works	.....	0	0			
	Topes or avenue trees	.....	0	0			
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	5,000	0	0			
	Digging wells, &c...	.....	0	0	21,100	0	0
Madaksira	Roads	21,900	0	0			
	Irrigation works	.....	0	0			
	Topes or avenue trees	.....	0	0			
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	4,000	0	0			
	Digging wells, &c...	300	0	0	26,200	0	0
		Grand Total...			3,51,575	0	0

No. 143. ORDER THEREON, 10th January 1867, No. 73.

Miscellaneous.

1. Communicated to the Board of Revenue, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Mr. Foster, Mr. Lilly, and Deputy Collector Ayalu Naidoo, for any observations they may wish to offer on Mr. Ellis' remarks regarding them.

2. In continuation of former orders, sanction is granted for the proposed Relief Works in Bellary and Kurnool.

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Under Secretary to Government.

Act X of 1865.
J. Pro. 25th Sept. 1866 et 274
Bd's Circular No. LXXVII of 1866 & Rec.
R. Pro. 19th Feb. 1866 Nos. 368 389.
— 26th July — et 503.
— 18th Oct. — et 333 — 334.
— 1st Oct. — et 270 — 271.
— 6th Dec. — et 70 — 71.
— 18th Sept. — et 393 — 394.
— 25th Oct. — et 600 — 601.
— 27th Oct. — et 675 — 676.

Returned to England
Dy 26th July No. 43 of 1867 Mis

Transport & Rev. Dept.

J. Grant
Chief Secretary

7th January 1867.

Received 8th January 1867
Cir. Dept. 9 Jan.
L.R.
Secretary.

Referred to the Bd. of Rev. for any observations they may wish to offer
I D Sim
7/1/67. Sec to Govt
No 11, 2-1405

Revenue for January 67
Sept.

J. No. 32.

To
The Honorable C. S. Ellis C.B.
Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras
on Special Duty

To
The Honorable A. D. Gibbes
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St. George

Dated 24th December 66
Rec'd 9th Jany 67
No 350
Etc.

Submits report on the distressed districts of Bellary and Kurnool and on the arrangements made for their Relief.
Rec'd 9th Jany 67 & Rd.
Transport

Referred
No 73. 10 Jany 67
Bd's order

APPENDIX A.—*Continued.*

Summary.

Taluk.	Name of Work.	Proposed expenditure from 1st October to 31st March 1867. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
Dharmaveram. ...	Roads...	15,800	...	...			
	Irrigation works... ...	5,000	...	...			
	Topes or avenue trees...	...	...	...			
	Clearance and works of improvement...	4,000	...	...			
	Digging wells, &c... ...	...	...	...	24,800	...	...
Pennakonda.	Roads...	15,300	...	...			
	Irrigation works...	...	...	...			
	Topes or avenue trees... ...	...	...	...			
	Clearance and works of improvement ...	5,000	...	...			
	Digging wells, &c.....	...	...	...	20,300	...	...
Hindupur.... ...	Roads	16,100	...	...			
	Irrigation works...	...	...	...			
	Topes or avenue trees... ...	...	...	...			
	Clearance and works of improvement...	5,000	...	...			
	Digging wells, &c...	...	...	...	21,100	...	...
Madaksira.	Roads....	21,900	...	...			
	Irrigation works...	...	...	...			
	Topes or avenue trees... ...	...	...	...			
	Clearance and works of improvement...	4,000	...	...			
	Digging wells, &c... ...	300	...	...	26,200	...	...
		Grand Total...			2,54,575	...	-

Copied to the Hon'ble the Board of Revenue for the information of Mr. Weddeburn, Mr. Scallon and Mr. Lilly and Mr. Collector's Reports for any Alterations they may wish to offer on Mr. Ellis' Remarks regarding them.

In continuation of former orders, Sanction is granted for the proposed relief works in Bellary & Kurnool.

Hon'ble Mr. Norton 10th Oct. 1866

APPENDIX A.

Summary.

Taluk.	Name of Work.	Proposed expenditure from 1st October to 31st March 1867. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.
Bellary.	Roads	36,600	...	...			
	Irrigation works	...	...	...			
	Topes or avenue trees	2,000	...	...			
	Clearance and works of improvement	13,000	...	...			
	Digging wells, &c.	1,750	...	...	54,350	...	...
Hospett.	Roads	12,300	...	...			
	Irrigation works	4,000	...	...			
	Topes or avenue trees	...	...	...			
	Clearance and works of improvement.	4,000	...	...			
	Digging wells, &c.	750	...	...	21,050	...	...
Koodligbi.	Roads	13,400	...	...			
	Irrigation works	1,500	...	...			
	Topes or avenue trees	...	...	...			
	Clearance and works of improvement.	3,000	...	...			
	Digging wells, &c.	1,030	...	...	18,930	..	...
Hirehadgalli	Roads	11,000	...	...			
	Irrigation works	2,665	...	...			
	Topes or avenue trees	...	...	...			
	Clearance and works of improvement.	3,000	...	...			
	Digging wells, &c.	800	...	...	17,665	...	...
Harpanhalli	Roads	13,400	...	...			
	Irrigation works	3,000	...	...			
	Topes or avenue trees	...	...	...			
	Clearance and works of improvement	2,500	...	...			
	Digging wells, &c.	1,550	...	...	20,450	...	...
Adoor.	Roads	12,000	...	...			
	Irrigation works	730	...	...			
	Topes or avenue trees	...	...	...			
	Clearance and works of improvement	1,000	...	...			
	Digging wells, &c.	5,500	...	...	19,230	...	...
Adoni.	Roads	16,400	...	...			
	Irrigation works	...	...	...			
	Topes or avenue trees	...	...	...			
	Clearance and works of improvement	3,000	...	...			
	Digging wells, &c.	...	...	...	19,400	...	...
Cooty.	Roads	7,000	...	...			
	Irrigation works	3,000	...	...			
	Topes or avenue trees	2,000	...	...			
	Clearance and works of improvement	3,000	...	...			
	Digging wells, &c.	500	...	...	15,500	...	...
Tadpatry.	Roads	6,600	...	...			
	Irrigation works	...	...	...			
	Topes or avenue trees	3,000	...	...			
	Clearance and works of improvement	3,500	...	...			
	Digging wells, &c.	200	...	...	13,400	...	...
Raidroog.	Roads	22,800	...	...			
	Irrigation works	5,000	...	...			
	Topes or avenue trees	...	...	...			
	Clearance and works of improvement	3,000	...	...			
	Digging wells, &c.	...	...	...	30,900	...	...
Anantapur.	Roads	24,700	...	...			
	Irrigation works	...	...	...			
	Topes or avenue trees	3,000	...	...			
	Clearance and works of improvement	3,300	...	...			
	Digging wells, &c.	...	...	...	31,900	...	...