

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 424

DATED 2nd June 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Fodder Depot.

Approving, with remarks, the action taken by the Board of Revenue in authorizing certain Collectors to entertain a Deputy Tahsildar with a clerk and three peons for each —.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Revenue (1897) Department.

L.O.
CURRENT No. 77

From

H. J. Sim, Esq. J.C.S.
Private Secy. to H. &
the Gov.

No.

Order

Dated 8th May 1897

Received 8.5.97

Registered

Enclosures 2.

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SUBJECT.

Regarding the formation
of Cattle-camps.

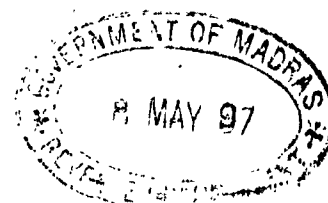
BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Note for Famine Department,
Board of Revenue.



When I was in Anantapur the other day, I saw a Board's Proceedings passed on the Narrative of the Collector of Bellary for the Fortnight ending 16th March, in which the Famine Commissioner exhorted the Charitable Relief Fund Committee to establish "Cattle Camps" without delay. I may observe that no communication on the subject has reached me up to date.

But the Famine Commissioner does not seem to be aware that the subject of saving Cattle has been before the Executive Committee for many weeks past. The subject was brought to its notice on a representation by the Sanitary Commissioner of the necessity for laying down pressed straw in the Ceded Districts, which the ryots were represented to be willing to purchase at about Rupee 1½ for 120 lbs.

Enquiries were at once made in the affected Districts themselves, as well as in commercial and other quarters. The result was that the Committee reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that the project was impracticable, and that it had been tried, both as to straw and grass cut in the Forest Reserves, in 1892, and failed.

The Committee thereupon passed a resolution recommending the District authorities to induce the ryots of affected tracts to continue to form droves of cattle in the Ceded Districts, which might be taken to the Nallamala, or other Hills, and grazed there until pasture becomes available on the plains. The assistance, and active cooperation in fact, of the Revenue authorities was seen to be requisite, in order to induce ryots to accept the proposal, for it is, most unfortunately the case, that they have no confidence that their cattle will gain admittance to the Reserves, when they drive them there. Already complaints are made that passes for one

30 Dec 1941
 NOTE FOR THE Secretary
 with reference to Mr. Chel's
 memorandum regarding cattle
 camps & opening of forest
 reserves to free grazing

Point (2) is to await what
 the Board has to say.

Point (1) is considered to be in-
 practicable

The Hon. Mr. Bhaia says that
 experiment of importing pressed
 fodder from Guntur should be
 tried at once, & H. R. will not
 mind an expenditure of Rs. 1000
 on the experiment though he
 has little faith in its success.
 As an experiment is already
 being tried by Mr. R. Chel
 it is better to await the result.

block do not admit (paid) cattle to another block, when the
 grazing in the former has been exhausted. In the same way, they
 complain that a cart, sent to convey away cut grass, is not
 permitted to enter the Reserve, thus causing largely increased
 labour and expense in carrying bundles from the Reserve to
 the cart outside.

The Tahsildars of Alur (Bellary), and of Tad-
 patri (Anantapur), and Dhona Subba Rao, a pensioned Tahsildar
 and large proprietor of Dhona in the Kurnool District, all in-
 formed me within the last 10 days, that, if rain did not fall
 in a fortnight or so, heavy cattle mortality could not be
 averted. In my view, therefore, the time has arrived for throw-
 ing all Forest Reserves open for free grazing, for widely cir-
 culating information of the fact, and for organizing the re-
 moval of cattle from the affected tracts under official su-
 perintendence.

I have, in anticipation of the sanction of the Exe-
 cutive Committee, permitted the Collector of Kurnool, at his
 request, to make the experiment of importing pressed straw
 from Guntur or Kistna, to be laid down at Mandyal for sale, and
 have sanctioned preliminary expenditure up to Rs. 200, or so, for
 the first consignment, but I have no hope of success.

If, however, the Famine Commissioner is willing to
 establish cattle Camps worked by Government agency, I can
 safely guarantee that my Executive Committee will supply the
 funds. For myself I foresee insuperable difficulties, which it
 is quite unnecessary to encounter, if only full advantage is
 taken of the Forests, as the Committee suggested long ago. In
 any case, the latter has no access to any organization, which
 would be directly available to it for an operation of such a
 character.

While, therefore, strongly advocating the solution
 of the difficulty, which has been advocated by the Charitable
 Relief Fund Ex. Committee, I feel safe in guaranteeing an ade-
 quate grant to the Famine Commissioner, in order that he may
 carry his plan of Cattle Camps into execution.

Our next meeting is on Wednesday, the 12th instant,

but I am prepared to advance the necessary funds in anticipation, at once.

(True copy)

3rd May 1897.

C. S. M.

Chairman

Charitable Relief Fund ^{Executive} Committee.



Revenue Secretariat,

10th May 1897.

My dear Sir,

It appears from a memorandum of Mr. Caste addressed to the Finance Commissioner that he has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs 200 or so from the Charitable Relief Fund to enable you to ~~buy~~ the experiment of importing compressed straw from Pander or Kishna to be laid down at Nandyal. The Govt is very anxious to know the result of this experiment and desires to be at the earliest intimation of it.

The Govt will ~~be prepared to~~ ^{not mind} ~~sanctioning~~ an expenditure of Rs 1000 or so if you think that an experiment on a scale larger than the one authorized



Revenue Secretariat,

10th May 1897.

My dear Sir,

In para 3 of your inspection notes ^{about} ~~of~~ the Kottamulla Taluk you state that enquiries made by you as to Burma would show that information of feeding straw from Mence can possibly be effected without loss. The Govt has not before it proposals from importing pressed fodder into the Ceded Districts and he glad to ~~know~~ ^{know} the details of the enquiries made by you and what cost pressed fodder can be imported from Burma.

Yours truly

Notes on a paper handed
wme yesterday of His Ex-
cellency.

This paper is a copy of a
letter written by Mr. Crook to
the Famine Commⁿ who refer
to a suggestion of his that
Cattle Camps should be es-
tablished by the Famine Relief
Committee. The letter is dated
the 3^d inst.

The project of establishing
cattle camps contemplates the
collection of cattle in stated
places & the feeding of them
there with fodder imported
by the Relief authorities. Mr.
Crook has seen insuperable dif-
ficulties attending this project.
He guarantees, however, that
if cattle camps worked by Govt-
agency are formed, his Committee
will supply the funds. In this, I
think he is wrong, considering
how sure he is the cattle
camps will not succeed. The
difficulties he alludes to seem
to be the failures to bring fodder
from a distance at a rea-
sonable cost in 1892. (I have
alluded to this in a note I
recently wrote on the subject.)
Mr. Crook has "permitted" the
Comm. of Kinnaird to import

There will be many more, I fear -
that the "cattle-camp" idea seems to
be impossible. RS

and straw from Sinter a
distra at a cost of Rs 200,
but has no hope of success. I
know of no pruces in Kistna
(there were none in 1892) & I

also have no hope of success.
Mr Crole says Mr King represents
that the ryots of the ceded
districts will buy fodder at
about Rs 1 1/4 for the 120, i.e.
a little more than Rs 23
a ton. So far as I remember
the Commr of Kurnool has
told us (S.O.) that the ryots
of his district will only pay
Rs 1 1/2 a ton. We are making
inquiries as to the cost of
importing pressed fodder from
Burmah (where there are
pruces), & as to where there
are pruces in the ceded
districts of this Presidency.
Each of the S.O. divisions
is good, the Kurnool side
is at an D (it has ranges
of hills at least) before we
can get on to our
side a considerable range.

Mr King has told us that
pressed fodder from Burmah,
but I do not know if he has
ascertained at what cost it can
be imported. He might be asked.

Mr Crole proposes as an
alternative & better measure
that all Forest Reserves should
be known open for free

There are at least four pruces
at Sinter, vide p. 881 of the Asylum
Res. Almanac. *BS*

See Asylum Res. Almanac,
pp 880 & 881
BS

I really can't see why the impor-
tation of pressed fodder from
Sinter into the Ceded Districts
should not be tried at once.

I would not mind the expenditure of Rs. 1000 on
an experiment, although I have little faith
in its success. *BS*
A.14 8.5.97

grazing, & that the Revenue
authorities should induce the
ryots of the affected districts
to form droves of cattle &
organize the removal of them
to the Reserve on the Mallamalai
& other hills under official
superintendence. The only dis-
tricts in the Deccan where
there are large extents of
Forest Reserve are Cuddapah
& Kurnool. A general order
was issued about the owing open
Forest Reserve to free grazing,
but they, after being thrown
open, were closed again in
Cuddapah, because it was
believed that the grazing ground
in there was not more than
sufficient for the cattle already
admitted & paid for, being really
valuable to the ryots - as a
vast proportion of their cattle
is not. The extent of the Reserve,
the portion of them that is closed
to grazing, & the number of
cattle grazed in the other portions
are given in the Annual reports
of the Forest Dept. I have not
the last report with me, but it is
in the office, & I am told that
that in Kurnool the extent of
the Reserve is 2244 sq. miles,
(51.66)
that 114 sq. miles are closed to
grazing, & that the animals
grazed in the other 95%
are -

1,848 Buffaloes
 51,633 Bulls & Cows
 67,312 Sheep
 1,000 Goats.

Mr. Crook's view in respect to this district seems to be that the 114 sq. miles are closed against grazing (that is the pasture which is being fenced up or in which the grass has been exhausted) and the 114 sq. miles are open, & that 3000 of inferior cattle should be added to the animals already grazing. I do not know for how many animals the grazing is sufficient, (Mr. Pinn probably does) but I don't think any order should be issued till Mr. Pinnock has been consulted (Very likely he has by this time since Mr. Crook wrote to the Bd on the 3rd inst.) No case has been made out, hitherto, for throwing open the 5% of the Reserve which is closed to grazing.

Then there is the official superintendence of the removal of the cattle. This seems to necessitate the storing up of fodder at frequent intervals along the roads where the cattle will take, & that would be even more difficult than providing fodder for a few cattle camps. There would also have to be Veterinary assistance.

28
 7/5/97

I quite agree
 28
 7/5/97

Impracticable, I think. I have no doubt the people will manage well enough for themselves & drive the cattle (so far as available) to the best of the land, then to the best of the land (if they do die) will in my opinion be a serious misfortune, indeed a misfortune at all, for the loss of them is worth only the value of their skins & so long as they are alive they help to eat up the fodder which would be better reserved for more valuable animals.

I think the cattle could be made to look for food on paper. In practice, I am sure I would find but as much as the P. says as to opening the 7% Reserve.

Revenue (1897) Department.

D.O.
 CURRENT No. 93

Mr. Hon. Mr. Crook C.R.
 Sir the Governor

No aid can be got for this. We must wait for the Board & the result of the experiments made as to putting fodder for Kistna.

In Orders

From

W. G. King, Esq.,
 Sanitary Commissioner
 Madras.

This is Mr. King's reply to the D.O. sent to him on the 10th inst. enquiring at what cost pressed fodder can be imported from Burma.

The cost even at Burma appears to be from Rs 15 to Rs 20 per ton while the Collector of Kurnool is of opinion that in order to secure a sale it must be offered at something like Rs 12½ a ton. There is then the further difficulty about presses, for the Sanitary Commissioner proposes that we should have leasing (for pressing into bales) machines.

28
 5-47

28/5/97

23-5-97

Dated 17th May 1897
 Received 19-5-97
 Registered
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SUBJECT.

Furnishing information re: the purchase price in Burma and the sale price in the affected districts of paddy, straw &c.

enquiries should be made

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date



GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Atalacum
8 May 1897



My dear Stokes,

Herewith an
urgent famine paper. It
should, I suppose, be sub-
mitted again to Hon'ble
Members, and then be
acted on.

Yours sincerely

F. A. M. D. D. D.

W. W. W. W. W.

Having secured this information, during my tours in
Bellary, Anantapur, and Kurnool, I kept the mat-
ter in mind and frequently asked ryots what they would
give for straw landed at a convenient railway station.

The offer varied from Rupee 1-4 to Rs 1-6. The
statement of the Sanitary Commissioner Burmah as to
getting the straw baled and delivered on board at Ran-
goon at probably less than one rupee, I should think
more than likely if large amounts were taken, seeing
that the Burmese simply burn the straw in the fields for
manure as it stands, and transport by boat to
Rangoon is cheap and available from a large area.

The chances are that it would be safe to estimate
that delivery on steamer at Rangoon could be effect-
ed at As. 12, if baling be conducted by Govt. This
would leave As 8 for freight and delivery by rail
per 100 LBS.

I believe the proper way to gain correct information
would be either to ask for tenders at Rangoon, or to
send any sharp and honest native of the Unconquered
Service there with authority to buy baling machines
and send over a consignment, if after enquiry he found
this were feasible within a sum fixed by Govt. Similar
enquiries should be made in the Districts of our Pres-

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No	Department.	Date.
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17/5/97.

2/5/97

Dear Mr Stokes,

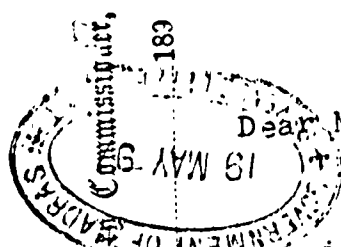
Your D. O. of the 10th May -- My

inquiries were made in 1896 of the Sanitary Commission-
er -Burmah. The following is a copy of his wire to
me dated 25th Nov 1896, 191 Fodder abundant but
facilities for baling and export indifferent paddy
straw baled and delivered on board Rangoon may be
had at Rupee one per hundred pounds probably a
little less. You must arrange for freight and land-
ing your side."

It would be useless to attempt this
method unless Revenue authorities took the matter up
with interest in districts; the fact that straw at
such and such a price was obtainable would have to be
ascertained. The tax upon crops whose crops
failed to require a number of cattle
is very heavy, and any measure of relief in this
direction would be a good one.

that have had good crops, I received an unsolicited
wire the other day from them offering twenty-thou-
sand maunds of hay pressed at 20 annas per maund
plus about twelve annas freight. This is of course
out of the question.

3



972-130-96.

No.



No. 40

10th May 1897.

My dear Dr. King,

In para 2 of your in-
spection notes about the Koilkuntla taluk
you state that enquiries made by you as to
Burma would show that importation of paddy
straw from thence can possibly be ef-
fectuated without loss. The Govt has now before
it proposals for importing pressed fodder -
into the Ceded districts and would be glad
to know the details of the enquiries made
by you and at what cost pressed fodder can
be imported from Burma.

Yours sincerely
(Signed) G. Stokes.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No	Department.	Date.
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2.

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The offer varied from Rupee 1-4 to Rs 1-6. The statement of the Sanitary Commissioner Burmah as to getting the straw baled and delivered on board at Rangoon at probably less than one rupee, I should think more than likely if large amounts were taken, seeing that the Burmese simply burn the straw in the fields for manure as it stands, and transport by boat to Rangoon is cheap and available from a large area.

The chances are that it would be safe to estimate that delivery on steamer at Rangoon could be effected at As. 12, if baling be conducted by Govt. This would leave As 8 for freight and delivery by rail per 100 LBS.

I believe the proper way to gain correct information would be either to ask for tenders at Rangoon, or to send any sharp and honest native of the Uncovenanted Service there with authority to buy baling machines and send over a consignment, if after enquiry he found this were feasible within a sum fixed by Govt. Similar enquiries should be made in the Districts of our Pres.

No. 40



Revenue Secretary,

10th May 1897.

My dear Dr. King,

In para 3 of your inspection notes about the Koilkuntla taluk you state that enquiries made by you as to Burma would show that importation of paddy straw from thence can possibly be effected without loss. The Govt has now before it proposals for importing pressed fodder into the Ceded districts and would be glad to know the details of the enquiries made by you and at what cost pressed fodder can be imported from Burma.

Yours sincerely
(Signed) G. Stokes.

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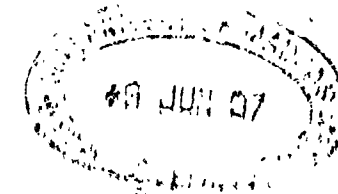
FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), MADRAS.



Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1897.

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Printed June th.

Proceedings, 18th May 1897, No. 376.

MAY.

Fodder.—Submitting to Government the Board's reply to Government Order regarding the proposed importation of — into the Ceded districts for sale.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

Read—the following G.O., No. 301, Revenue, dated 5th May 1897:—

Read—the following extract from the Inspection notes by the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras as to famine conditions in the Koilkuntla taluk, Kurnool district:—

3. The cattle in and around Koilkuntla are in very bad condition. The breed used here is the heavy ploughing variety; they are well built and handsome animals, and mortality amongst them must represent very heavy loss to the ryots and handicap them during future agricultural operations. I consider a very useful form of relief would be the importing of straw or other fodder from other parts of India or Burma in compressed bales. Enquiries made by me as to Burma would show that importation of paddy-straw can possibly be effected thence without loss. To the Burman the straw represents simply so much manure obtained in the form of ashes, as it is customary to burn it standing after the ears of paddy are plucked. The ryots would, I am sure, from conversations on the point and from the assurance of the Tahsildar, buy such bales if delivered at from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 per 100 lb. at railway stations, whence they could cart it. If Government cannot undertake this work, it certainly would form a legitimate labour for those in charge of the Famine Relief fund. I make this statement not only with respect to this part of the country but also as to the Bellary district, through which I have also just passed during inspection.

Read—the following letter from the Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 10th April 1897:—

Your letter, of 29th March 1897, regarding the importation of compressed fodder. It is generally acknowledged that compressed fodder would aid in the preservation of cattle during the present season of distress, and it is considered that there would be a demand for compressed paddy straw, if it were to be offered for sale at Kurnool Road railway station at as low a price as Rs. 12-8-0 a ton. There are in this district no private individuals who would be willing to import fodder from a distance as a business speculation or otherwise. The local committee of the Famine fund, however, is most anxious to take action on the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion, and has asked the Madras Committee for full information as to the feasibility of importing compressed fodder from various places: it proposes to sell the fodder at rather less than cost price to ryots for the use of their own cattle. I presume that the Madras Committee will address Government for any help that it may require in the matter. I may mention that fodder is badly wanted only in the Koilkuntla, Pattikonda and Rāmālakōt taluks. It is impossible to say at present how much imported fodder would be likely to be consumed; but my Head-quarter Deputy Collector estimates the quantity at 5,000 or 6,000 tons per month.

Order thereon—No. 301, Revenue, dated 5th May 1897.

In the first paper read above the Sanitary Commissioner suggests that it would be a useful form of relief to import straw or other fodder from other parts of India or Burma into Kurnool and Bellary, especially into the Koilkuntla taluk of the former district, where the cattle are stated to be in very bad condition. He understands from enquiries made by him that the ryots would buy the fodder if delivered at the railway

stations at from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 per bale of 100 lb., but the Collector of Kurnool, who was referred to on the point, seems to think that there will not be much demand for it, if the price at which it is offered exceeds Rs. 12-8-0 a ton. Three attempts, it is understood, were made in the famine of 1891-92 to supply fodder to distant places, but the cost at which it could be offered for sale at the places of import being as high as Rs. 47, Rs. 34 and Rs. 26 a ton, respectively, the fodder was found to be unsaleable and the attempts proved unsuccessful. The difficulty is not in finding fodder, but in finding presses to compress it, so as to reduce the cost of carriage by rail.

2. The Government is of opinion that a further attempt should be made to overcome the difficulty, and if an experiment or two undertaken by the Famine Committee or by Government is proved to be successful private enterprise will probably take up the business. The Board of Revenue is requested to place itself in communication with the Honorary Secretaries of the Famine Charitable Fund, Madras Branch, and ascertain if the Famine Committee is prepared to undertake the experiment. It is also requested to ascertain and report whether fodder is available at any place where there are presses to compress it and at what cost it can be conveyed thence to the affected districts. It would seem from the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks printed above that presses are available in Burma, and the Government also desires to know at what cost fodder could be purchased there and conveyed to Madras.

3. The Board of Revenue should deal promptly with this matter and submit a very early report.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).

RESOLUTION—dated 18th May 1897, No. 376.

The Board begs to submit its reply to G.O., dated 5th May 1897, No. 301.

2. Government desires to be informed (a) where fodder is available in the vicinity of presses, (b) at what cost, and (c) what will be the cost of carriage.

3. The Honourable Mr. Crole, as Chairman of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, has had experiments made as to the possibility of compressing paddy straw which is the only fodder likely to be available in any considerable quantities in Madras. Cholan straw is, however, reported to be available in Guntūr. It is found that the presses of this Presidency, which are cotton presses, are unsuitable for pressing paddy straw. No fodder presses are known to exist in the Presidency.

4. It should be understood that there is no necessity to import fodder into Ganjām and Vizagapatam, as the supplies of pasture and fodder in those districts are sufficient. The nearest markets to the Ceded districts at which fodder is likely to be available are Guntūr in the Kistna district and Madras. The price of paddy straw in Madras is Rs. 15 a ton, and at Guntūr Rs. 7 a bandy-load or about the same rate per ton as Madras. Further inquiries regarding cholam straw in the latter tract are, however, being made by the Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee. The Board has been unable to ascertain the price of fodder in Burma or the rates of carriage from Rangoon to Madras, but it is of opinion that the cost of carriage and transhipment will be at least double that of carriage from Madras, which will prohibit any importation from that quarter. Messrs. Binny & Co. have, however, instituted inquiries and have promised definite information very shortly.

5. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company has at present a special rate of one anna a wagon a mile. The Board has no experience of the quantity of straw that a narrow gauge wagon will hold, but it is probably at least two tons and a quarter judging from the experiments made with the broad-gauge wagons. The Madras Railway rate is 10 pies per mile per ton, at owner's risk, with a minimum of 108

maunds (about 4 tons); this means a charge of Rs. 57-8-0 a wagon for the 276 miles between Madras and Guntakal, and Rs. 33-12-0 a wagon for the 162 miles between Madras and Cuddapah. At the request of the Board, the Railway Company quoted a rate of four annas a wagon a mile; but it is found that this special rate is higher than the ordinary rate, for, owing to the impossibility of pressing the straw, not more than 3 to 3½ tons tightly twisted can be packed in a wagon.

6. It will thus be seen that Kistna straw may be placed in Nandiyal, Kurnool road, Guntakal and Bellary at about Rs. 15 + 5, Rs. 15 + 6, Rs. 15 + 7 and Rs. 15 + 8 a ton, while Madras straw can be placed in Cuddapah at about Rs. 15 + 11, Erraguntla at about Rs. 15 + 13, Tadpatri at about Rs. 15 + 16, Gooty at about Rs. 15 + 18, Guntakal at about Rs. 15 + 19 and Adóni at about Rs. 15 + 21 a ton. It is to be remembered that, owing to the break of gauge, it will be impossible to place Kistna straw in any of the last-named stations (except Guntakal) or Madras straw at the other stations, save at still more prohibitive prices.

7. It has to be considered at what price there is likely to be a demand for imported fodder. The Sanitary Commissioner was of opinion that there would be a demand if the price did not exceed Re. 1 or Rs. 1-4-0 for 100 lb. This is at the rate of Rs. 22½ or Rs. 28 a ton. The Collector of Kurnool considers that there will not be much demand if the price exceeds Rs. 12-8-0 a ton. The experience of 1891-92 shows that there was practically no demand even at the rates quoted by the Collector which are far below the price at which imported fodder can be sold without loss.

8. There are in the Ceded districts two distinct classes of cattle (a) the large ploughing cattle, generally imported from Mysore and Nellore (b) the ordinary village herds, kept mainly for the sake of their droppings and the sale of the bull-calves. The former are to be found in the black-cotton country and are invariably stall-fed; the latter exist in large numbers in the mixed and red soil taluks, and seek a precarious existence by grazing on the unoccupied lands. The ploughing cattle will always remain stall-fed and it is for them alone that there is likely to be any demand for imported fodder. No one will ever purchase fodder for the inferior classes, and the proper method of dealing with them is to throw open to free grazing all the forest reserves. This has been done in Kurnool within the last fortnight and similar steps have just been taken in the other Deccan districts.

9. The Board has been in communication with the Chairman of the Local Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund and learns that the committee is prepared to advance money to enable fodder to be laid down at selected centres at Rs. 12-8-0 a ton, the committee being liable for all charges in excess of this rate, and the District Officers under the Famine Commissioner being responsible for the detailed working of the scheme. The committee has also expressed its readiness to provide funds to feed gratis, in selected camps, all cattle whose owners are prepared to conform to certain rules, provided that the Famine Commissioner is in a position to devise a practicable scheme. Mr. Crole has already entered into a contract for the supply of 500 tons of paddy straw and the first consignment of it was despatched on Saturday 15th instant to Tadpatri for sale; the Collector of Kistna has also been directed to send 100 tons from Guntúr to Kurnool road and to Kuditini near Bellary.

10. The Board has gratefully accepted the offer of the Committee to bear all charges to be incurred in laying down fodder for sale at Rs. 12-8-0 a ton; but it hesitates to accept the offer to bear the expense of a free distribution of fodder owing to the serious risk of the scheme ending in disaster by its very success. The number of cattle of either sort in the Ceded districts is given below:—

						Ploughing cattle.	Others.
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	173,275	473,889
Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	223,661	380,861
Anantapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	205,590	438,129
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	286,566	767,833
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	889,092	2,060,712

It is anticipated that each animal will require 20 lb. of straw a day. At this rate one ton will feed 112 cattle for one day, 100 tons will feed only 11,200 cattle for a day. The Board doubts whether, ransack the market as it may, it will be able to supply 100 tons a day in the Ceded districts. In addition to this it is more than probable that the railway companies will be found utterly unable to convey anything like this quantity with regularity. If the cattle-camps were opened and were resorted to at all freely by the superior class of cattle alone, it would almost certainly be found that the imported fodder was insufficient; while if both classes of cattle were freely admitted, the scheme would, beyond all doubt, immediately collapse, and cattle that had been driven many miles to the camp would be far worse off than if they had never left their villages. For these reasons the Board considers that the establishment of camps for the free feeding of cattle is out of the question, and would restrict operations to the laying down of fodder at selected centres for sale at a moderate price. The ordinary village herds must be left to shift for themselves on the village grazing lands and in the recently opened Government reserves. When fodder has to be purchased, it may be laid down that it costs as much or more to feed one head of cattle than a man. Thus at Rs. 12-8-0 per ton, the price of 20 lb. of fodder would be about As. 1-10 which is just the famine wage of a cooly at Owk. There must be people to look after the cattle and water them. For the purpose of a rough calculation, As. 1-10 may be taken. There are 2,060,712 herd of cattle other than ploughing cattle in the Deccan. The daily cost of feeding them would be Rs. 2,36,123. It is clear, therefore, that for the common herd the ryot cannot buy fodder, nor can any Government or committee lay it down. When drought comes, the ryot is practically compelled to let his common cattle fend for themselves. He is somewhat of a fatalist, and debits or credits to the *swami*, whatever is not palpably the act of the *sirkar*. With a race which regards kine killing as a crime, these herds will never be weeded out otherwise than by natural causes and, unfortunately, in times of drought the valuable cattle die just as readily as the old and diseased. Where water is scarce as well as pasture, they die very rapidly, and before they have time visibly to fail in condition. The first sign is that they will remain standing when closely approached and the second that they remain kneeling when one rides close by them, and they die kneeling down and silent. It would be perfectly possible for a stranger to pass by a herd of dying cattle and suspect nothing. They died in this way by thousands in 1891.

11. The Board has drawn out notices of the terms of sale, and of the rules to be observed by officers in charge of depôts. Copies of these are appended, and further copies will be distributed among the Collectors of affected districts. The difficulties of the scheme have been greatly enhanced by the discovery that the local presses cannot compress paddy straw. It will be necessary to adhere to the custom that prevails in the neighbourhood of Madras of doing up the straw into twists. This will involve the necessity of many weighments, which would not have been encountered could the fodder have been pressed into bales; each depôt will require a machine weighing up to 100 lb., and these will accordingly be furnished. It is proposed to open depôts eventually at Cuddapah, Erraguntla, Tadpatri, Gooty, Guntakal, Aspari, Kuditini, Kurnool Road and Nandiyal.

12. It is essential that responsible officers should be appointed to carry out the scheme, and the Board proposes in anticipation of the sanction of Government to authorise Collectors to entertain one Deputy Tahsildar with one clerk and three peons for each depôt. Orders to this effect have already been issued to the Collectors of Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur, and should the scheme succeed, it may be found necessary to increase the subordinate establishment, and Collectors should have the power to entertain additional hands in anticipation of sanction, in cases where the inadequacy of the proposed establishment is likely to prejudice the success of the scheme. Depôt-keepers must communicate every evening without fail to the Collector and to the Famine Secretary the transactions of the day and the probable requirements of the future, so that proper arrangements may be made for a sufficient supply being kept up. The terms on which fodder is offered for sale should be widely notified, and every encouragement held out by the District officers to induce owners to take advantage of the liberal terms offered.

13. The Board is not altogether sanguine of success; for, the export of hay from the Nallamalais in 1891-92 was a failure, but it considers that, with the present scheme, and the opening of all reserves to free grazing, every step has been taken towards the relief of cattle that human ingenuity or generosity can devise. The Board in this department much regrets that its proposal to open the reserves to free the reserves open now, when the cattle generally are not in a condition to stand a long march, even if pasture and water were available by the road sides, which is not the case. Except the cattle within a day's march of the reserves, few are likely now to be able to profit by the concession.

(True Copy and Extract.)

L. E. Buckley
for Famine Secretary

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collectors of Deccan Districts and to the Collector of Kistna.
Copy to the Board of Revenue (Forest Branch).
" " Joint Secretaries to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee.
" Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

NOTICE.

Fodder may be purchased at Rs. 12-8-0 a ton, or annas 9 per 100 lb. at depôts established at—

Cuddapah,
Erraguntla,
Tadpatri,

Gooty,
Guntakal,
Aspari,

Kuditani,
Kurnool Road, and
Nandyal,

subject to the following conditions:—

1. It is to be distinctly understood that the supplies are offered at the reduced rate in order to help the actual owners of cattle. Sales are open to all, but purchasers may utilize the fodder purchased only for the support of their own cattle, and may not sell it to others. Any breach of this condition will render the offender liable to prosecution for cheating under section 420, Indian Penal Code.

2. Fodder will be sold in twists of not less than 100 lb. each.

3. Not more than fifteen twists may be purchased by any one individual at one time.

4. Sales will be for cash only.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Famine Secretary.

RULES FOR FODDER DEPÔTS.

- Each depôt will be in charge of a Deputy Tahsildar.
- He will conduct sales according to the conditions published.
- He will sell freely to all applicants, unless he has reason to believe that any person is utilizing the fodder not for the maintenance of his cattle, but as a means of gain.
- Receipts in the form appended must be granted to all buyers.
- The conditions of sale must be clearly made known to all buyers.
- Each transaction must be noted in a register A in the accompanying form.
- Extracts from the A register should be forwarded every week to the Tahsildar of the aluk in which the purchaser resides, for verification of *bonâ fides*.

8. A register B must be kept showing receipts, sales and balances of fodder, and receipts and remittances of money. This must be written up every evening. Daily extracts must be forwarded to the Collector of the district and the Famine Secretary, Madras. Post-cards should be used for this purpose.

9. Remittances should be made daily to the nearest treasury to credit of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Collectors must make the necessary arrangements.

10. Depôts will be open for sales from sunrise to sunset.

11. Each depôt-keeper will be given a permanent advance of Rs. 20, which must be duly accounted for. The Collector will see that it is replenished when necessary.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Famine Secretary.

FORM OF RECEIPT.

Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

Fodder Depôt.

Fodder is supplied at reduced rates on condition that it is not resold by the purchaser.

RS. A. P.

No.

Received from

for

twists

A. REGISTER.

Depôt-keeper.

Name of Depôt.

Serial number of transaction.	Name of ryot.	Patta number.	Village.	Taluk.	Number of bullocks.	Quantity bought.	Price paid.	Date.	Number of receipt granted.

B. REGISTER.

Name of Depôt.

Date.	Fodder.					Cash.				
	TWISTS.					RS. A. P.				
	In hand	..	..	..	..	In hand	..	..	..	..
	Received	..	..	..	..	Received	..	..	..	..
	Total					Total				
	Sold	..	..	..	..	Remitted	..	..	..	..
	Balance	..	..	..	..	Balance	..	..	..	..
	Received	..	..	..	..	Received	..	..	..	..
	Total					Total				
	Sold	..	..	..	..	Remitted	..	..	..	..
	Balance	..	..	..	..	Balance	..	..	..	..

Exd. Shaik Karim.

Revenue Department
Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following Extract from the Inspection notes by the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras as to famine conditions in the Koilkunla taluk, Kurnool District.

(Here enter para 3 at page 3 of Bras's Proceedings No 230 dated 15th March 1897.

Read the following letter from the Collector of Kurnool dated 10th April 1897 to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Your letter of 29th March 1897 regarding the importation of Compressed fodder. It is generally acknowledged that compressed fodder would aid in the preservation of cattle during the present season of distress, and it is considered that there could be ^a demand for compressed paddy straw, if ^{it} were to be offered for sale at Kurnool Road Railway Station at as low a price as Rs 12-8-0 a ton. There are in this District no private individuals who would be willing to import fodder from a distance as a business speculation or otherwise. The local Committee of the Famine Fund, however, is most anxious to take action on the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion, and has asked the Madras Committee for full information as to the feasibility of importing compressed fodder from various places: it proposes to sell the fodder at rather less than cost price to ^{be} used for the use of their own cattle. I presume that the Madras Committee will address Government for any help that it may require in the matter. I may mention that fodder is badly wanted only in the Koilkunla, Pattakotta and Ramallakota talukes. It is impossible to say at present how much imported

imported fodder would be likely to be consumed; but my Head Quarter Deputy Collector estimates the quantity at 5000 or 6000 tons per month.

Order thereon, No 301, dated 5 May 1897

In the first paper read about the Sanitary Commission's suggestion that it would be a useful form of relief to import straw or other fodder from other parts of India or Burmah into Kurnool and Bellary, especially into the Kord Runkla taluk of the former district where the cattle are stated to be in very bad condition. He understood from inquiries made by him that the ryots would buy the fodder if delivered at the Railway Stations at from Rs 1/- to Rs 1-4 per bats of 100 lbs., but the collector of Kurnool, who was referred to on the point, seems to think that there will not be much demand for it, if the price at which it is offered exceeds Rupees 12-8 a ton. Three attempts it is understood were made in the famine of 1891-92 to supply fodder to distant places, but the cost at which it could be offered for sale at the places of import being as high as Rs 47, Rs 34, and Rs 26 a ton respectively, the fodder was found to be unsaleable and the attempts proved unsuccessful. The difficulty is not in finding fodder, but in finding presses to compress it, so as to reduce the cost of carriage by rail.

2. The Government is of opinion that a further attempt should be made to overcome the difficulty, and if an experiment or two undertaken by the Famine Committee or by Government is proved to be successful, private enterprise will probably take up the business. The Board of Revenue is requested to place itself in communication with the Honorary Secretaries of the Famine Charitable Fund

fund, Madras Branch, and ascertain if the Famine Committee is prepared to undertake the experiment. It is also requested to ascertain and report whether fodder is available at any place where there are presses to compress it and at what cost it can be conveyed thence to the affected districts. It would seem from the Sanitary Commission's remarks printed above that presses are available in Burmah, and the Government also desires to know at what cost fodder could be purchased there and conveyed to Madras.

3. The Board of Revenue should deal promptly with this matter and submit a very early report.

(True Extract)

(Signed) G. Stokes

Ag. Secretary to Govt.

To The Board of Revenue
Revenue Settlement.

(True Copy)

Br 93/5

Famine Secretary

Exd 597
19

Famine Secretary

Notice

Fodder may be purchased at Rs 12-8-0
a ton or annas 9 per 100 lbs at depôts
established at

Cuddapah,
Erraguntla,
Tadipatri,
Gooty
Hydrabad,
Apari,
Kanditini,
Karnool Road
and
Kandiyali.

Subject to the following conditions:

1. It is to be distinctly understood that the supplies are offered at the reduced rate in order to help the actual owners of Cattle. Sales are open to all, but purchasers may utilise the fodder purchased only for the support of their own Cattle, and may not sell it to others. Any breach of this condition will render the offender liable to prosecution for cheating under Section 420 Indian Penal Code.
2. Fodder will be sold in twists of not less than 100 lbs each.
3. Not more than fifteen twists may be purchased by any one individual at one time.
4. Sales will be for cash only.

Enclure,
23/5

Francis Secretary

Francine Secretary

Rules for Fodder Depôts

1. Each depôt will be in charge of a Deputy Tahsildar.
2. He will conduct sales according to the conditions published.
3. He will sell freely to all applicants unless he has reasons to believe that any person is utilising the fodder not for the maintenance of his cattle, but as a means of gain.
4. Receipts in the form appended must be granted to all buyers.
5. The conditions of sale must be clearly made known to all buyers.
6. Each transaction must be noted in a Register A in the accompanying form.
7. Extracts from the A Register should be forwarded every week to the Tahsildar of the Taluk in which the purchaser resides, for verification of bona fides.
8. A Register B must be kept showing receipts, sales and balances of fodder, and receipts and remittances of money. This must be written up every evening. Daily extracts must be forwarded to the Collector of the district and the Famine Secretary, Madras. Post-cards should be used for this purpose.
9. Remittances should be made daily to the nearest treasury to credit of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Collectors must make the necessary arrangements.
10. Depôts will be open for sales from sunrise to sunset.
11. Each depôt-keeper will be given a permanent advance of Rs 20, which must be duly accounted for. The Collector will see that it is replenished when necessary.

Done by 1/5

Famine Secretary

[Books should be printed with counter-foils]

Indian Station Hammel Charitable Relief Fund.
Hodder Det. St.

Foodder is supplied at reduced rates on condition that it is not resold by the purchaser.

Received from Rs 2000
for twist

Dep't. keeper.

Attest
Name of Dept

[illegible]

B Register
A. p. 34

Rate	Flodden	Cash
In hand	Twists	In hand
Received		Received
Total		Total
Sold		Permitted
Balance		Balance
Received		Received
Total		Total
Sold		Permitted
Balance		Balance

Dated 18th May 1897. M^o 376 Mess.

Copy attached. Read Proceedings of Government, Revenue Department,
dated 5th May 1897, No 301 Pres.

Resolution

Resolution The Board begs to submit its reply
to G.O. dated 5th May 1897 No. 301.

2. Government desires to be informed (a) when fodder is available in the vicinity of presses, (b) at what cost and (c) what will be the cost of carriage.

3. The Honorable Mr. Cole, as Chairman of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, has had experiment made as to the possibility of compressing paddy straw, which is the only fodder likely to be available in any considerable quantities in Madras. Cholum straw is, however, reported to be available in Guntur. It is found that the presses of this Presidency, which are cotton presses are unsuitable for pressing paddy straw. No fodder presses are known to exist in the Presidency.

4. It should be understood that there is no necessity to import fodder into Ganjam and Vizagapatam, as the supplies of pasture and fodder in those districts are sufficient. The nearest market to the Ceded districts at which fodder is likely to be available are Guntur in the Kistna district, and Madras. The price of paddy-straw in Madras is Rs 11 a ton, and at Guntur Rs 7 a bandy-load or about the same rate per ton as Madras. Further enquiries regarding Cholam straw in the latter tract are, however, being made by the Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee. The Board has been unable to ascertain the price of fodder in Burma or the rates of carriage from Rangoon to Madras, but it is of opinion that the cost of carriage and transshipment will be at least double the

[B]locks should be brought to light on this point. I have, however, instituted inquiries, and have promised definite information very shortly.

5. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company has at present a special rate of one anna a wagon a mile. The Board has no experience of the quantity of straw that a narrow gauge wagon will hold, but it is probably at least two tons and a quarter, judging from the experiments made with the broad-gauge wagons. The Madras Railway rate is 10 pice per mile per ton, at owner's risk, with a minimum of 100 maddi (about 4 ~~tons~~ tons). This means a charge of Rs 14-6-0 for the 276 miles between Madras and Guntakal, and Rs 8-7-0 for the 162 miles between Madras and Cuddapah. At the request of the Board, the Railway Company quoted a rate of 4 annas a wagon a mile, but it is found that this special rate is higher than the ordinary rate, for, owing to the impossibility of pressing the straw, not more than 3 to 3 1/4 tons tightly twisted can be packed in a wagon.

6. It will thus be seen that Kistna straw may be placed in Nandyal, Kurnool Road, Guntakal and Bellary at about Rs 15 + 3 1/2, Rs 15 + 4, Rs 15 + 5 1/2 and Rs 15 + 12 a ton, while Madras straw can be placed in Cuddapah at Rs 15 + 8 7/16, Eraginutla at Rs 15 + 10 5/16, Tadpatri at Rs 15 + 11 1/16, Gooty at Rs 15 + 13 7/16, Guntakal at Rs 15 + 14 3/8, and Adoni at Rs 15 + 16 1/24 a ton.

It is to be remembered that owing to the break of gauge, it will be impossible to place Kistna straw in any of the last named stations (except Guntakal) or Madras straw at the other stations save at still more prohibitive prices.

7. It has to be considered at what price there is likely to be a demand for imported fodder. The Sanitary Commissioner was of opinion that there would be a demand if the price did not exceed Rupee 1 or 1 1/4.

8. The Collector of Kurnool considers that the imported fodder will not be much demanded if the price exceeds Rs 12-8 a ton. The experience of 1891-92 shows that there was practically no demand even at the rates quoted by the Collector which were far below the price at which imported fodder can be sold without loss.

There are, in the Ceded districts, two distinct classes of cattle (a) the large ploughing cattle, generally imported from Mysore and Bellary (b) the ordinary village hinds, kept mainly for the sake of their droppings and the sale of the bull calves. The former are to be found in the black-cotton country and are invariably stall-fed; the latter exist in large numbers in the mixed and red soil taluqs, and seek a precarious existence by grazing on the unoccupied lands. The ~~ploughing~~ ^{ploughing} cattle will always remain stall-fed, and it is for them alone that there is likely to be any demand for imported fodder. No one will ever purchase fodder for the inferior class, and the proper method of dealing with them, is to throw open to free grazing all the trust reserves. This has been done in Kurnool within the last fortnight and similar steps have just been taken in the other Deccan districts.

9. The Board has been in communication with the Chairman of the Local Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, and learns that the Committee is prepared to advance money to enable fodder to be laid down at selected centres at Rs 12/8 a ton, the Committee being liable for all charges in excess of this rate, and the District Officers under the Famine Commissioner being responsible for the detailed working of the scheme. The Committee has also expressed its readiness to provide furnished gratis in selected camps all cattle whose owners

[Books should be printed with counter - foils]

It is now that the Famine Commissioner is in a position to devise a practicable scheme. Mr. Croft has already entered into a contract for the supply of 500 tons of paddy straw and the first consignment of it was despatched on Saturday 15th instant to Tarpatri for sale; the Collector of Kistna has also been directed to send 100 tons from Guntur to Kurnool Road, and to Kudatini near Bellary.

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Total	839,092	2,060,712

It is anticipated that each animal will require 20 lbs of straw a day. At this rate 1 ton will feed 112 cattle for one day; 100 tons will feed only 11,200 cattle for a day. The Board doubts whether, under the market as it may, it will be able to supply 100 tons a day in the Ceded Districts. In addition to this, it is more than probable that the Railway Companies will be found utterly unable to convey anything like this quantity with regularity. If the cattle-camps were opened and were resorted to at all freely

5. It is certainly believed that the imported corn was insufficient; while, if both classes of cattle were freely admitted, the scheme would beyond all doubt immediately collapse, and cattle that had been driven many miles to the camp would be far worse off than if they had never left their villages. For these reasons the Board considers that the establishment of camps for the free feeding of cattle is out of the question, and would restrict operations to the laying down of fodder at selected centres for sale at a moderate price. The ordinary village herds must be left to shift for themselves on the village grazing lands and in the ^{recently opened} Government reserves. When fodder has to be purchased it may be laid down that it costs as much ^{or more} to feed one head of cattle ^{than} as a man. Thus @ Rs 12/8 per ton. The price of 20 lbs of fodder would be about annas 1-10 which is just the famine wage of a cooly at Cuth. There must be people to look after the cattle and water them. For the purpose of a rough calculation annas 1-10 may be taken. There are 2,060,712 head of cattle other than ploughing cattle, in the Decan. The daily cost of feeding them would be Rs 2,36,123. It is clear, therefore, that for the common herd the ryot cannot buy fodder, nor can any government or committee lay it down. When drought comes, the ryot is practically compelled to let his common cattle feed for themselves. He is somewhat of a fatalist, and does not credit to the Swami, whatever is not palpably act of the Sirkar. With a race which regards kindness as a crime, these herds will never be weeded out otherwise than by natural causes and, unfortunate in times of drought the valuable cattle die just readily as the old and diseased. Where water is scarce as well as pasture, they die very rapidly, before they have time visibly to fail in condition.

[Barks should be printed with counter-foils]

and kneeling when one side close by them, and they die kneeling down and silent. It would be perfectly possible for a stranger to pass by a herd of dying cattle and suspect nothing. They died in this way by thousands in 1891.

11. The Board has drawn out notices of the terms of sale, and of the rules to be observed by officers in charge of depots. Copies of these are appended and further copies will be distributed among the Collectors of affected districts. The difficulties of the scheme have been greatly enhanced by the discovery that the local presses cannot compress paddy straw. It will be necessary to adhere to the custom that prevails in the neighbourhood of Madras of doing up the straw into twists. This will involve the necessity of many weighments, which would not have been encountered could the fodder have been pressed into bales; each depot will require a machine weighing up to 100 lbs, and these will accordingly be furnished. It is proposed to open depots eventually at Giddapah, Erivagunta, Taspatri, Pooty, Guntakal, Aspari, Kuditini, Kurnool Road and Nandyal.

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the success of the scheme. Depot-keepers must communicate every evening without fail to the Collector, and to the Famine Secretary, the transactions of the day, and the probable requirements of the future, so that proper arrangements may be made for a sufficient supply being kept up. The terms on which fodder is offered for sale should be widely notified and every encouragement held out by the District Officers to induce owners to take advantage of the liberal terms offered.

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(True Extract)

Dated 23/5

Famine Secretary.

To

The Secretary to Government, Rev. Deptt.
with Enclosures.

The Collectors of Deccan Districts & to the Collector of
Kistna, with Enclosures.

22/5/91

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 4362

The Hon: Mr. Craig Cth
The Hon: Mr. Polin Cth
Mr. Mc Greenway



From

The Board of Revenue
Rev. Secy. L. Rds. Vape.
Madras

No. 376 ~~Press~~.

for Orders

the Board submits the report
called for in G.O. $\frac{301}{5-5-97}$ J. A.

2. the Board has no information **Dated** 18th May 1897.

as to the price of fodder in Rupees

Registered 26-5-87

Enclosures 3

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Government
the Board's reply to G. O. regarding
importation of fodder in the
Ceded districts for sale and
free distribution.

3. There are no presses in the Presidency suitable for compressing straw, which has therefore to be sent by rail in bails. The ~~Madras~~^{Madras} ~~Govt~~ ^{Govt} Committee has arranged to import straw from Madras

$\frac{26}{26} \mid 5 \mid 9$

C 27/5/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
600	400	7	

No selected stations on the Madras Railway & from Gundur to selected stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The cost at Madras & ~~Gundur~~ ^{as at Gundur} is about the same ^{very} Rs 15 a ton & the rates of freight are 10 ~~pies~~ ^{pies} per mile per ton on the S.M.R. and ~~to 10~~ ^{one anna} per mile per wagon load

(2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs) on the Southern Mahratta Ry.
The actual cost of imported steel
at the selected stations is as follows:-

Nandyal	20	} Krishna Shandy
Hummul Road	21	
Gumbakhal	22	
Bellary	23	
Cuddepath	26	} Madras Shandy
Erragundla	28	
Tadipatri	31	
Guntur	33	
Gumbakhal	34	
Adoni	36	

Considering the difference of Rs 12 between
the prices of madras & Gumbur thread
it may be cheaper to ~~go~~ break bulk
at Gumbakal & send Gumbur thread
to Adoni, Gachy & Sahabir

4. The Finance Committee has agreed to advance money to enable faddlers to be laid down ^{the above} ~~at the~~ centres at Rs 12 & 8 a ton (which Mr. Elum reported to be the price at which it will be saleable).

and has ordered 500 Bows from
Madras and 100 Bows from Guntur.
The committee undertakes to
pay all charges in excess of this
rate, the District Officers under
the Garware Commr being responsible
for the establishment of depots and
for the detailed working of the scheme.
The Board has gratefully accepted
this offer and has authorized the
Collectors of Humnool, Bellary
and Anantapur to undertake
for each depot, in anticipation
of Govt sanction, one Dy Sub
with one clerk and three peons.
It has also drawn up rules
for the management of depots and
~~and~~ a form of notice laying
down the terms of sale, and
proposes to open depots at the
following places: —

Cuddalore, Eracunda, Tachan
Gosby, Gumbakula, Asfari,
Hudikini, Kurnool Road, and
Nandyal.

5. The Committee has also expressed its readiness to provide feed to feed gratis ^{Cam} in the class all cattle whose preparation

is in a position to devise a practicable scheme; but the Board hesitates to accept this offer as it is almost certain that the scheme of cattle-camps must prove a failure.

6. The scheme of taking droves of cattle under official supervision to reserved forests appears to have been given up. But the Board in the L. R. Dept has thrown open the reserved forests in the Deccan districts to free grazing; the Settlement Commissioners however doubt whether this step will benefit any cattle which are not within a day's march of the reserves and regret that it was not taken in December as proposed by him then.

M^r Crole's communication and the Hon. members' notes thereon ~~have~~ have been sent to the Hon. M^r Bliss in another session and are therefore not put up with this paper.

In the telegram in C. No. 4394 the Board requests that Collector Elum report to be authorized to which it will be sent.

The Board has evidently considered the subject very carefully, & in conjunction with the Finance Committee has done all that can be done in this direction. The Board's anticipated amount of a Sep. 7th + 1 clerk + 3 peons for each fodder depot may be confirmed. I do not understand why they did not send instructions to the Commr of Cuddapah when they sent instructions to Kumara Bellary & Anantapur. Two of the fodder depots will be in Cuddapah.

JG

27/5/97

The scheme may be tried - Let us hope it will succeed

BP

27/5/97

1. I think we should see, in due time, a report as to the success or non-success of the experiment.
2. I enclose 3 of the Note that for Krishna strand near Gundakal at Rs 22 per acre and Krishna strand at Rs 34. Would it not pay to transplant Krishna strand at Gundakal, and to run it down to places on the Krishna river, when it is further wanted?

A. S. H. 29.5.97

imposed fodder. This is now already authorized the collector of himself, Bellary & Anantapur to do

RS
26-5-97

26/5/97

draft 2

26/5/97

Printed and sent to Board

G. O. Press. No. 424 of 2-6-97

The Board's action in authorizing Collectors to entertain a 2nd + with a clerk and three peons for each fodder depot is approved. 2. It appears from para 6 of the R.P. that Krishna strand can be laid down at Gundakal for Rs 22 a don ~~while the~~ and Krishna strand at Rs 34 a don ~~the cost of the~~ ~~of the 12 strips of Krishna strand~~ ~~at the Krishna river~~ ~~it may perhaps be cheaper to transplant Krishna strand at Gundakal and run it down to some of the places on the river~~ for

3. The Finance Committee should
in due course submit a
full report as to the results
of the experiments now being
made:

12/6/97

Assn.

12/6/97

List from orders

12/6/97

J. D.

A. G.

60/5

RS
1-6-97

6/12/97

Government (1897) of Madras. REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 424, 2nd June 1897.

JUNE.

Fodder Depot.

Approving, with remarks, the action taken by the Board of Revenue in authorizing certain
Collectors to entertain a Deputy Tahsildar with a clerk and three peons for each—.

it which it will be

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 18th May 1897, No. 376:—

Read—the following G.O., No. 301, Revenue, dated 5th May 1897:—

Read—the following extract from the Inspection notes by the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras as to famine conditions in the Koilkuntla taluk, Kurnool district:—

3. The cattle in and around Koilkuntla are in very bad condition. The breed used here is the heavy ploughing variety; they are well built and handsome animals, and mortality amongst them must represent very heavy loss to the ryots and handicap them during future agricultural operations. I consider a very useful form of relief would be the importing of straw or other fodder from other parts of India or Burma in compressed bales. Enquiries made by me as to Burma would show that importation of paddy-straw can possibly be effected thence without loss. To the Burman the straw represents simply so much manure obtained in the form of ashes, as it is customary to burn it standing after the ears of paddy are plucked. The ryots would, I am sure, delivered at from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 per 100 lb. at railway stations, whence they could cart it. If Government cannot undertake this work, it certainly would form a legitimate labour for those in charge of the Famine Relief fund. I make this statement not only with respect to this part of the country but also as to the Bellary district, through which I have also just passed during inspection.

Read—the following letter from the Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 10th April 1897:—

Your letter, of 29th March 1897, regarding the importation of compressed fodder. It is generally acknowledged that compressed fodder would aid in the preservation of cattle during the present season of distress, and it is considered that there would be a demand for compressed paddy straw, if it were to be offered for sale at Kurnool Road railway station at as low a price as Rs. 12-8-0 a ton. There are in this district no private individuals who would be willing to import fodder from a distance as a business speculation or otherwise. The local committee of the Famine fund, however, is most anxious to take action on the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion, and has asked the Madras Committee for full information as to the feasibility of importing compressed fodder from various places: it proposes to sell the fodder at rather less than cost price to ryots for the use of their own cattle. I presume that the Madras Committee will address Government for any help that it may require in the matter. I may mention that fodder is badly wanted only in the Koilkuntla, Pattikonda and Rámallakót taluks. It is impossible to say at present how much imported fodder would be likely to be consumed; but my Head-quarter Deputy Collector estimates the quantity at 5,000 or 6,000 tons per month.

Order thereon—No. 301, Revenue, dated 5th May 1897.

In the first paper read above the Sanitary Commissioner suggests that it would be a useful form of relief to import straw or other fodder from other parts of India or Burma into Kurnool and Bellary, especially into the Koilkuntla taluk of the former district, where the cattle are stated to be in very bad condition. He understands from enquiries made by him that the ryots would buy the fodder if delivered at the railway

stations at from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 per bale of 100 lb., but the Collector of Kurnool, who was referred to on the point, seems to think that there will not be much demand for it, if the price at which it is offered exceeds Rs. 12-8-0 a ton. Three attempts, it is understood, were made in the famine of 1891-92 to supply fodder to distant places, but the cost at which it could be offered for sale at the places of import being as high as Rs. 47, Rs. 34 and Rs. 26 a ton, respectively, the fodder was found to be unsaleable and the attempts proved unsuccessful. The difficulty is not in finding fodder, but in finding presses to compress it, so as to reduce the cost of carriage by rail.

2. The Government is of opinion that a further attempt should be made to overcome the difficulty, and if an experiment or two undertaken by the Famine Committee or by Government is proved to be successful private enterprise will probably take up the business. The Board of Revenue is requested to place itself in communication with the Honorary Secretaries of the Famine Charitable Fund, Madras Branch, and ascertain if the Famine Committee is prepared to undertake the experiment. It is also requested to ascertain and report whether fodder is available at any place where there are presses to compress it and at what cost it can be conveyed thence to the affected districts. It would seem from the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks printed above that presses are available in Burma, and the Government also desires to know at what cost fodder could be purchased there and conveyed to Madras.

3. The Board of Revenue should deal promptly with this matter and submit a very early report.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).

Resolution—dated 18th May 1897, No. 376.

The Board begs to submit its reply to G.O., dated 5th May 1897, No. 301.

2. Government desires to be informed (a) where fodder is available in the vicinity of presses, (b) at what cost, and (c) what will be the cost of carriage.

3. The Honourable Mr. Crole, as Chairman of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, has had experiments made as to the possibility of compressing paddy straw which is the only fodder likely to be available in any considerable quantities in Madras. Cholan straw is, however, reported to be available in Guntúr. It is found that the presses of this Presidency, which are cotton presses, are unsuitable for pressing paddy straw. No fodder presses are known to exist in the Presidency.

4. It should be understood that there is no necessity to import fodder into Ganjám and Vizagapatam, as the supplies of pasture and fodder in those districts are sufficient. The nearest markets to the Ceded districts at which fodder is likely to be available are Guntúr in the Kistna district and Madras. The price of paddy straw in Madras is Rs. 15 a ton, and at Guntúr Rs. 7 a bandy-load or about the same rate per ton as Madras. Further inquiries regarding cholan straw in the latter tract are, however, being made by the Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee. The Board has been unable to ascertain the price of fodder in Burma or the rates of carriage from Rangoon to Madras, but it is of opinion that the cost of carriage and transshipment will be at least double that of carriage from Madras, which will prohibit any importation from that quarter. Messrs. Binny & Co. have, however, instituted inquiries and have promised definite information very shortly.

5. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company has at present a special rate of one anna a wagon a mile. The Board has no experience of the quantity of straw that a narrow gauge wagon will hold, but it is probably at least two tons and a quarter judging from the experiments made with the broad-gauge wagons. The Madras Railway rate is 10 pies per mile per ton, at owner's risk, with a minimum of 108

maunds (about 4 tons); this means a charge of Rs. 57-8-0 a wagon for the 276 miles between Madras and Guntakal, and Rs. 33-12-0 a wagon for the 162 miles between Madras and Cuddapah. At the request of the Board, the Railway Company quoted a rate of four annas a wagon a mile; but it is found that this special rate is higher than the ordinary rate, for, owing to the impossibility of pressing the straw, not more than 3 to 3½ tons tightly twisted can be packed in a wagon.

6. It will thus be seen that Kistna straw may be placed in Nandiyal, Kurnool road, Guntakal and Bellary at about Rs. 15 + 5, Rs. 15 + 6, Rs. 15 + 7 and Rs. 15 + 8 a ton, while Madras straw can be placed in Cuddapah at about Rs. 15 + 11, Erraguntla at about Rs. 15 + 13, Tadpatri at about Rs. 15 + 16, Gooty at about Rs. 15 + 18, Guntakal at about Rs. 15 + 19 and Adóni at about Rs. 15 + 21 a ton. It is to be remembered that, owing to the break of gauge, it will be impossible to place Kistna straw in any of the last-named stations (except Guntakal) or Madras straw at the other stations, save at still more prohibitive prices.

7. It has to be considered at what price there is likely to be a demand for imported fodder. The Sanitary Commissioner was of opinion that there would be a demand if the price did not exceed Re. 1 or Rs. 1-4-0 for 100 lb. This is at the rate of Rs. 22½ or Rs. 28 a ton. The Collector of Kurnool considers that there will not be much demand if the price exceeds Rs. 12-8-0 a ton. The experience of 1891-92 shows that there was practically no demand even at the rates quoted by the Collector which are far below the price at which imported fodder can be sold without loss.

8. There are in the Ceded districts two distinct classes of cattle (a) the large ploughing cattle, generally imported from Mysore and Nellore (b) the ordinary village herds, kept mainly for the sake of their droppings and the sale of the bull-calves. The former are to be found in the black-cotton country and are invariably stall-fed; the latter exist in large numbers in the mixed and red soil taluks, and seek a precarious existence by grazing on the unoccupied lands. The ploughing cattle will always remain stall-fed and it is for them alone that there is likely to be any demand for imported fodder. No one will ever purchase fodder for the inferior classes, and the proper method of dealing with them is to throw open to free grazing all the forest reserves. This has been done in Kurnool within the last fortnight and similar steps have just been taken in the other Deccan districts.

9. The Board has been in communication with the Chairman of the Local Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund and learns that the committee is prepared to advance money to enable fodder to be laid down at selected centres at Rs. 12-8-0 a ton, the committee being liable for all charges in excess of this rate, and the District Officers under the Famine Commissioner being responsible for the detailed working of the scheme. The committee has also expressed its readiness to provide funds to feed gratis, in selected camps, all cattle whose owners are prepared to conform to certain rules, provided that the Famine Commissioner is in a position to devise a practicable scheme. Mr. Crole has already entered into a contract for the supply of 500 tons of paddy straw and the first consignment of it was despatched on Saturday 15th instant to Tadpatri for sale; the Collector of Kistna has also been directed to send 100 tons from Guntur to Kurnool road and to Kuditiini near Bellary.

10. The Board has gratefully accepted the offer of the Committee to bear all charges to be incurred in laying down fodder for sale at Rs. 12-8-0 a ton; but it hesitates to accept the offer to bear the expense of a free distribution of fodder owing to the serious risk of the scheme ending in disaster by its very success. The number of cattle of either sort in the Ceded districts is given below:—

						Ploughing cattle.	Others.
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	173,275	473,889
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	223,661	380,861
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	205,590	438,129
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	286,566	767,833
Total	...	...	...	...	...	889,092	2,060,712

It is anticipated that each animal will require 20 lb. of straw a day. At this rate one ton will feed 112 cattle for one day, 100 tons will feed only 11,200 cattle for a day. The Board doubts whether, ransack the market as it may, it will be able to supply 100 tons a day in the Ceded districts. In addition to this it is more than probable that the railway companies will be found utterly unable to convey anything like this quantity with regularity. If the cattle-camps were opened and were resorted to at all freely by the superior class of cattle alone, it would almost certainly be found that the imported fodder was insufficient; while if both classes of cattle were freely admitted, the scheme would, beyond all doubt, immediately collapse, and cattle that had been driven many miles to the camp would be far worse off than if they had never left their villages. For these reasons the Board considers that the establishment of camps for the free feeding of cattle is out of the question, and would restrict operations to the laying down of fodder at selected centres for sale at a moderate price. The ordinary village herds must be left to shift for themselves on the village grazing lands and in the recently opened Government reserves. When fodder has to be purchased, it may be laid down that it costs as much or more to feed one head of cattle than a man. Thus at Rs. 12-8-0 per ton, the price of 20 lb. of fodder would be about As. 1-10 which is just the famine wage of a cooly at Owk. There must be people to look after the cattle and water them. For the purpose of a rough calculation, As. 1-10 may be taken. There are 2,060,712 herd of cattle other than ploughing cattle in the Deccan. The daily cost of feeding them would be Rs. 2,36,123. It is clear, therefore, that for the common herd the ryot cannot buy fodder, nor can any Government or committee lay it down. When drought comes, the ryot is practically compelled to let his common cattle fend for themselves. He is somewhat of a fatalist, and debits or credits to the *swami*, whatever is not palpably the act of the *sirkar*. With a race which regards kine killing as a crime, these herds will never be weeded out otherwise than by natural causes and, unfortunately, in times of drought the valuable cattle die just as readily as the old and diseased. Where water is scarce as well as pasture, they die very rapidly, and before they have time visibly to fail in condition. The first sign is that they will remain standing when closely approached and the second that they remain kneeling when one rides close by them, and they die kneeling down and silent. It would be perfectly possible for a stranger to pass by a herd of dying cattle and suspect nothing. They died in this way by thousands in 1891.

11. The Board has drawn out notices of the terms of sale, and of the rules to be observed by officers in charge of depôts. Copies of these are appended, and further copies will be distributed among the Collectors of affected districts. The difficulties of the scheme have been greatly enhanced by the discovery that the local presses cannot compress paddy straw. It will be necessary to adhere to the custom that prevails in the neighbourhood of Madras of doing up the straw into twists. This will involve the necessity of many weighments, which would not have been encountered could the fodder have been pressed into bales; each depôt will require a machine weighing up to 100 lb., and these will accordingly be furnished. It is proposed to open depôts eventually at Cuddapah, Erraguntla, Tadpatri, Gooty, Guntakal, Aspari, Kuditiini, Kurnool Road and Nandyal.

12. It is essential that responsible officers should be appointed to carry out the scheme, and the Board proposes in anticipation of the sanction of Government to authorise Collectors to entertain one Deputy Tahsildar with one clerk and three peons for each depôt. Orders to this effect have already been issued to the Collectors of Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur, and should the scheme succeed, it may be found necessary to increase the subordinate establishment, and Collectors should have the power to entertain additional hands in anticipation of sanction, in cases where the inadequacy of the proposed establishment is likely to prejudice the success of the scheme. Depôt-keepers must communicate every evening without fail to the Collector and to the Famine Secretary the transactions of the day and the probable requirements of the future, so that proper arrangements may be made for a sufficient supply being kept up. The terms on which fodder is offered for sale should be widely notified, and every encouragement held out by the District officers to induce owners to take advantage of the liberal terms offered.

13. The Board is not altogether sanguine of success; for, the export of hay from the Nallamalais in 1891-92 was a failure, but it considers that, with the present scheme, and the opening of all reserves to free grazing, every step has been taken towards the relief of cattle that human ingenuity or generosity can devise. The Board in this department much regrets that its proposal to open the reserves to free grazing in December last was not acceded to. It is somewhat of a mockery to throw the reserves open now, when the cattle generally are not in a condition to stand a long march, even if pasture and water were available by the road sides, which is not the case. Except the cattle within a day's march of the reserves, few are likely now to be able to profit by the concession.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Famine Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) P. GOVINDA MENON,
Second Assistant.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

" Collectors of Deccan Districts and to the Collector of Kistna.

Copy to the Board of Revenue (Forest Branch).

" " Joint Secretaries to the Indian Famine

Charitable Relief Fund Committee.

" " Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

NOTICE.

Fodder may be purchased at Rs. 12-8-0 a ton, or annas 9 per 100 lb. at depôts established at—

Cuddapah,
Erraguntla,
Tadpatri,

Gooty,
Guntakal,
Aspari,

Kuditani,
Kurnool Road, and
Nandyal,

subject to the following conditions:—

1. It is to be distinctly understood that the supplies are offered at the reduced rate in order to help the actual owners of cattle. Sales are open to all, but purchasers may utilize the fodder purchased only for the support of their own cattle, and may not sell it to others. Any breach of this condition will render the offender liable to prosecution for cheating under section 420, Indian Penal Code.

2. Fodder will be sold in twists of not less than 100 lb. each.

3. Not more than fifteen twists may be purchased by any one individual at one time.

4. Sales will be for cash only.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Famine Secretary.

RULES FOR FODDER DEPÔTS.

- Each depôt will be in charge of a Deputy Tahsildar.
- He will conduct sales according to the conditions published.
- He will sell freely to all applicants, unless he has reason to believe that any person is utilizing the fodder not for the maintenance of his cattle, but as a means of gain.
- Receipts in the form appended must be granted to all buyers.
- The conditions of sale must be clearly made known to all buyers.
- Each transaction must be noted in a register A in the accompanying form.
- Extracts from the A register should be forwarded every week to the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the purchaser resides, for verification of *bon â fides*.

8. A register B must be kept showing receipts, sales and balances of fodder, and receipts and remittances of money. This must be written up every evening. Daily extracts must be forwarded to the Collector of the district and the Famine Secretary, Madras. Post-cards should be used for this purpose.

9. Remittances should be made daily to the nearest treasury to credit of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Collectors must make the necessary arrangements.

10. Depôts will be open for sales from sunrise to sunset.

11. Each depôt-keeper will be given a permanent advance of Rs. 20, which must be duly accounted for. The Collector will see that it is replenished when necessary.

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Famine Secretary.

FORM OF RECEIPT.

Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

Fodder Depôt.

Fodder is supplied at reduced rates on condition that it is not resold by the purchaser.

No.

RS. A. P.

Received from

for

twists

A REGISTER.

Depôt-keeper.

Name of Depôt.

Serial number of transaction.	Name of ryot.	Patta number.	Village.	Taluk.	Number of bullocks.	Quantity bought.	Price paid.	Date.	Number of receipt granted.

B REGISTER.

Name of Depôt.

Date.	Fodder.					Cash.				
	TWISTS.					RS. A. P.				
	In hand	..	..	..	..	In hand	..	..	..	..
	Received	..	..	..	..	Received	..	..	..	..
	Total					Total				
	Sold	..	..	..	..	Remitted	..	..	..	..
	Balance	..	..	..	..	Balance	..	..	..	..
	Received	..	..	..	..	Received	..	..	..	..
	Total					Total				
	Sold	..	..	..	..	Remitted	..	..	..	..
	Balance	..	..	..	..	Balance	..	..	..	..

8 No. 424, REVENUE, 2ND JUNE 1897.

ORDER—No. 424, Revenue, dated 2nd June 1897.

Miscellaneous.

The Board's action in authorizing Collectors to entertain a Deputy Tahsildar with a clerk and three peons for each fodder depôt is approved.

2. It appears from paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings that Kistna straw can be laid down at Guntakal for Rs. 22 a ton and Madras straw at Rs. 34 a ton; it may perhaps be cheaper to tranship Kistna straw at Guntakal and run it down to some of the places on the Madras line where fodder is wanted.

3. The Famine Commissioner should, in due course, submit a full report as to the results of the experiments now being made.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture).
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. T. K. Narayana Aiyangar.

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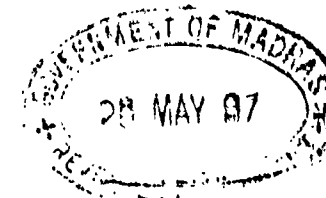
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Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.



Order

From
The Board of Revenue,
Revenue Settlement, Land
Records and Agriculture
Madras.

No. 3764, Mus.

425 P. 11
2-6-97

Dated 26 May 1897.

Received 28-5-97

Registered

Enclosures

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SUBJECT.

Informing Government by
wire that fodder is now im-
ported from Madras to
Ceded Districts and requesting
sanction to authorize Collectors
to appoint Deputy Tahsildars
to control sales of fodder
at selected centres.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.)

Dated 26 May 1897.

No. 3764 Miscellaneous

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

READ

Resolution.

The following telegram will be despatched to Government, Revenue Department:—

"Fodder now imported from Madras and Kistna to Ceded districts. Please authorise collectors to appoint Deputy Tahsildars to control sales of imported fodder at selected centres in anticipation of Government sanction."

(True Extract)

To the Secretary

26/5/97