

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 549

Dated 9th July 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Administration of Famine Relief.

Stating, with remarks, that Govt. is prepared to postpone the full application of G.O., No. 473, dated 18th June 1897, regarding the future —; and wiring to the collectors of Ganjam and Vizagapatnam that the instructions issued in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the above Govt. order should be held in abeyance until further orders.

[illegible]

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

Expressing the views of
the famine Commr. in
regard to the closing of
Relief operations.

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

READ—the following letter from H. A. STUART, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 14th June 1897, Ref. on G. and B. No. 1313:—

I have the honour to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Board.

2. Prior to the issue of G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897, it was the practice in this district to make allowance for the distance which relief-workers had to walk to the work on the following scale. For any distance up to three miles, no allowance was made, while for people whose homes were more than three miles away, the excess over three miles was allowed for at the rate of three miles an hour, this concession being granted both for coming and for returning. Thus a gang coming from a village, five miles from the site of the work, would be allowed a deduction for two miles in coming and two miles in returning, or four miles in all. This is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the working day being one of 8 hours, the task was reduced by $1\frac{1}{2} \div 8$ or one-sixth.

3. But in G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897, the Government ordered a deduction at the rate of one hour for each $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles that the workers had to walk, which is equivalent to a reduction of the task by one-twentieth for each mile. Thus in the case given in the preceding paragraph, the task would be reduced by one-half. It is true that this concession is coupled with the condition that shelter for the labourers coming from a distance has not been provided at or near the work, but in communicating the order, the Board omitted all mention of this condition and as comparatively few of the workers are willing to live on the works even when shelter is provided, and as it would have been quite impossible for us to provide shelter for all if it had been demanded, I hesitated to adopt a change which would have had the effect of raising the task of a large majority of the workers coming from a distance of more than three miles. Had I done so there might have been some increase in the numbers residing on the works, but it would have been inconsiderable, for, many of the workers have cattle and they must return to their villages daily to attend to them, while in other cases only the women with one or two children come to the work and they are obliged to go home at night to cook the meals of the family and would, in any case, be unwilling to sleep in a grass hut in the absence of their male relatives.

4. The result, however, of granting this concession in all cases, coupled with the further deductions ordered in the same resolution, has been such a reduction of the task that it no longer affords an adequate test of necessity, and I am afraid that we now have many on our works who could well afford to support themselves. In my narrative for the second fortnight of April 1897, I mentioned the opinion of the Tahsildar, which was fully supported by the village officers, regarding the people who came to the Kowtalam work; and my personal inquiries went to confirm the view that many of the people were not forced by want to resort to the relief works. I may mention two of the instances that came to my notice—one was the wife of a man who

was receiving a rupee a day for the hire of his cart and bullocks for bringing water, another was a whole family who had Rs. 600 worth of cotton in their house. At the time of my visit—the middle of May—the heat was terrible, yet these people did not hesitate to work in the sun for a wage of less than two annas a day, and the wife of the cart-driver had an infant at the breast. I could give many more such instances, but they are of little value as evidence, for it would be easy, and on the whole right, to retort that these are exceptional cases and not indicative of the general condition. As regards that general condition, I can only give the conclusion to which the taluk and Divisional Officers and myself have been led by observation and enquiry, viz., that a proportion of the relief-workers are not in need of relief.

5. There is, however, one piece of indirect evidence to which I attach considerable value. Since November 1896, we have sent to the Adóni and Alúr taluks Rs. 3,16,000 of small silver and copper coins. The whole of this has been absorbed, and though such coin is not only received freely at the taluk treasuries in return for rupees, but paymasters and taluk officers go out into the villages and towns and endeavour to recover it, yet the demand of Tahsildars on the bank here continues unabated and payments, I am sorry to say, are occasionally delayed owing to the want of sufficient coin of the small denomination. I have in consequence been obliged to make heavy indents on Madras, the Treasury officer's estimate of our requirements in June and July being Rs. 3,05,000 of small silver and Rs. 61,000 worth of copper. Now, if all the copper and silver which have been paid to the workers passed into circulation, it must in a short time come back again to the treasuries, for the grain which we import is not paid for in copper, or even in two and four anna bits, nor does the village shopkeeper keep his profits in that form. I can only conclude that the people do not spend their wages, that they have grain at home and can afford to hoard what is intended to save them from starvation.

6. I wish it to be clearly understood that I do not doubt the existence of a considerable degree of distress in this district—distress requiring relief works on a large scale—but those who are really in need of food will be willing to do a day's work for a pittance, and my only desire is to revert to a task which will be a full day's work. It is for this reason that I strongly recommend a return to the scale of distance allowances formerly in force in this district. The task based upon them was found to be, upon the whole, a fair one, and the reductions consequent on the altered classification of boys between 12 and 16 and nursing mothers, together with the liberal allowances that are now made for old age and weakness, render it an easy one, while the cooly's power of work in the present cooler weather is much greater than in March, April and May. I do not advocate the abolition of all allowances for distance when shelter is provided, for this would cause hardship to the really distressed who are unable or unwilling to leave their homes and reside on the works.

7. The Executive Engineer and every officer whom I have consulted agree with me in thinking that the present reduced task is wholly inadequate. On many works it is finished by 2 or 3 o'clock and the workers either go home or resort to the toddy shop, as on the Nandavaram road. Workers from villages close to the work complain bitterly when they see others going away at 3 p.m., as at Aspari, for example, and discipline is difficult to maintain. During the heat of April and May leniency was natural, but if we continue to be lenient now it will be difficult to induce the people to leave the works for the agricultural operations that are now commencing. In this connection, I beg to invite a reference to paragraph 12 of the Resolution of the Government of the North-West Provinces, which is printed in Government Order, No. 675, Revenue, dated 27th November 1896. In those provinces rigorous measures were taken last June "to induce the people to return to their ordinary avocations," works were stopped in many places, and on those that remained tasks were strictly exacted, all weakly persons, unable to do the task, were sent to the poor houses, and the workers were paid only the minimum wage. I do not advocate proceeding to these extremes at present, but greater strictness is certainly required, and required at once. I accordingly request the favour of early orders upon the very moderate proposal I have put forward.

READ—the following G.O., No. 473, Revenue, dated 18th June 1897 :—

Order—No. 473, Revenue, dated 18th June 1897.

His Excellency the Governor in Council observes that the rainfall up to date has, in most of the affected districts, been up to the average, and that so far as can be seen the prospects of the south-west monsoon are favourable. The cultivation of the early crops, which has already begun in some of the affected tracts, will, as the season advances, absorb considerable numbers of the labourers now employed on relief works, and, with a view to ensure that all those whose circumstances allow of it return at once to their ordinary avocations, His Excellency in Council resolves to request the Famine Commissioner to direct that the following measures be taken by Collectors on receipt of telegraphic instructions from Government.

2. In G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, the Government has authorized an allowance, on a time scale, for the distance which the labourers have to travel to and from the works. This has been granted on a very liberal scale, but only as an alternative to the provision of hutting accommodation, and orders have already issued that the concession was not intended to apply to cases in which such accommodation was available. The allowance will now be discontinued altogether; but when taking this step Collectors should provide huts for the labourers to live in at a central work, so as to meet the case of those who are really in need of relief and are willing to live at the works.

3. Government is also aware from reports which it has received that the task now executed has, in many instances, been allowed to dwindle to a small amount of work. The Famine Commissioner will instruct Collectors, therefore, to raise the task at once by 25 per cent. generally, and afterwards, from time to time, to still further increase it, with due regard to the intensity of the demand for agricultural labour in various parts of the district, by such percentages as they may think called for, and, in both cases, to enforce its execution by fines which should not, however, reduce the earnings of workers below the C wage.

4. If, in consequence of these measures, the numbers on any work are reduced to not more than 500, Collectors should close the work in question and should draft to a central work all those willing to go to it.

5. After the receipt of this order, no new relief works should be opened except under the special sanction of Government.

6. In regard to gratuitous relief, Government does not consider it necessary to suggest any steps for its contraction at present. Collectors must close kitchens and abolish relief circles with regard to local circumstances which are best known to them, and His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it enough to direct that, after the receipt of this order, no new kitchens should be opened and no kitchen once closed should be re-opened without the sanction of the Famine Commissioner who will report the ground of the necessity therefor to Government.

7. The number of works and kitchens closed in accordance with the above instructions should be mentioned in the weekly season telegrams.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Famine Commissioner.
 „ Public Works Department.

RESOLUTION--dated 28th June 1897, No. 470.

The G. O. last quoted has been communicated to the Collectors concerned for information and guidance. Before its receipt, the Famine Commissioner had drafted a Proceedings regarding the necessity for stricter discipline on works, the measures to be taken, should the monsoon prove favourable, towards the closing of works and relief, and requesting the orders of Government thereon. When the Government Order read above was received, these proceedings were withdrawn, but the Famine Commissioner would ask Government to consider if some modifications might not be made in its recent orders, with reference to the following observations.

2. Government observes that "the rainfall up to date has, in most of the affected districts, been up to the average, and that, so far as can be seen, the prospects of the south-west monsoon are favourable." The actuals are given talukwar for each district in the statement appended to these proceedings. It will be seen that the fall in April was deficient in the affected taluks of Ganjám (considerably), Vizagapatam (slightly), Bhadrachalam (considerably), Anantapur and Cuddapah (considerably) and in parts of the affected areas in Kurnool and Bellary; the fall in May was, on the whole, good, but was deficient in parts of Ganjám (considerably), Cuddapah (especially in the affected taluks), and Anantapur, as well as in Alúr taluk (considerably); the fall in June was generally normal, or in excess, up to the middle of the month, but since then there has been a lull and the future is still a matter of speculation.

There is one very important consideration to which the Famine Commissioner would request special attention, namely, that, for the Deccan districts, a rainfall "up to the average" does not, by any means, mean a favourable monsoon. The average for those districts is low, and a year in which only the average falls is not a good year. To make a good year the rainfall must be distinctly above the average. The rainfall to date has been, in some places, as, for instance, in the Proddatur, Jammala-madugu, and Pulivendla taluks of Cuddapah, quite insufficient to justify the commencement of agricultural operations. An odd field, here and there, has been ploughed, but the tract as a whole has not been touched, and the ryots say that these soils generally should not be sown for six weeks to come. There are patches of red soil which may come up for sowing sooner. The ryots, in a majority of cases, require help for purchase of cattle or seed-grain, or both, and sowing is likely to be retarded. This specially refers to Cuddapah.

3. Government further observes that "the cultivation of the early crops which has already begun in some of the affected tracts, will, as the season advances, absorb considerable numbers of the labourers now employed on relief works." (2)

This is true, but with an important qualification. The ryots have been very hard put to it this year. They have, as a mass, lost two sowings, and generally have no seed corn, and have no grain stored with which to pay labour. Thus, in the large and important village of Simhadripalli, in the black soil of Pulivendla, the richest ryot, who pays to Government Rs. 300 per annum as kist, had only 60 measures of cholam seed, which was quite insufficient for the sowing of his holding. The lesser ryots had none. Many of them had either lost or sold cattle at a great sacrifice, and, even to do the latter, had to march them three *Amadas*, or 30 miles, up to the red soils on the Mysore frontier. It was a matter of common observation in the last sowing and harvest time, that the ryots performed, themselves, agricultural operations, for which, in ordinary years, they would employ hired labour; and it is a fact on which the Famine Commissioner must lay stress, in order to make the position clear, that, even if the present monsoon should be favourable, the demand for labour will be considerably less than usual. A normal, or better than normal, monsoon does not at all indicate a return to normal conditions. For this the harvest must be a normal one, and be reaped, and the prices also must be normal. Until both these conditions have been fulfilled, the closing of works and relief will be a very delicate operation. This operation Government would find it difficult to supervise by telegraph from headquarters. The Famine Commissioner earnestly requests that no step in this direction may be taken without consulting him. Such orders would require, in the present condition of the monsoon, to be issued talukwar, or even with regard to smaller tracts,

and it would be desirable to consult Collectors before issuing them. At this very moment, when Government proposes to adopt this course, the Collector of Vizagapatam is pressing for fresh hands to assist him, for more works, and more kitchens. Mr. Horne is not an alarmist.

4. The Famine Commissioner is entirely at one with Government as to the necessity for stricter discipline on works, and for the adoption of measures which will deprive them of attractions for those who can find employment elsewhere, or are not in actual distress. It is as to the mode by which these ends should be attained that he would request some modification in the orders issued. The allowance for distance in G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, was liberal, but, for the hot months, not excessive. It has been the salvation of thousands; but, with the drop in temperature, which follows the setting in of the south-west monsoon, this allowance would be unduly lenient. In paragraph 2 of the Government order under consideration, Government proposes to abolish this allowance altogether, and to "provide huts for the labourers to live in at a central work, so as to meet the case of those who are really in need of relief and are willing to ~~live~~ ^{live} out the works." There are, however, thousands who are in need of relief, but who will not go to a central work. They ought in theory to go, but theory must sometimes yield to hard facts, and the facts established by long experience are that people will rather starve in their villages ~~often~~ ^{often} than break up their homes, until the last struggle comes, and then their case is beyond retrieval. They may, it is true, continue to frequent the works, possibly walking great distances back and forwards daily; but, if a full task is to be exacted from them, it will practically be a denial of relief to the deserving.

5. The system prevailing in Bellary, referred to in paragraph 2 of the Collector's letter above quoted, is not far from what the Famine Commissioner would recommend, viz., that no allowance be made for the first 3 miles walked from village to work and back again; that, for the mileage above this limit, men should be allowed at the rate of an hour for each 3 miles, and women and children the same for each 2½ miles walked. The Famine Commissioner has not overlooked the case of the old and feeble in making this proposal. The fact is that these people ought to be on our kitchens, not on works; or, if deserving, on grain-doles, and a little pressure on them, with the alternative open, will not be inhuman. The raising of the task by 25 per cent. will not generally be open to any objection. The Famine Commissioner would, however, point out that it would not be safe to order all tasks to be raised at once by 25 per cent., for some gangs are already working full tasks, nor is it, of course, the intention of Government that this order should apply to weakly gangs or nursing mothers. The Famine Commissioner, if left to himself, would be inclined to instruct Collectors to be very careful in further enhancing the task at the present moment, when the future of the monsoon is, to say the least, doubtful. Raising the task first by 25 per cent. would be like burning the candle at one end, and to abolish, or modify the distance allowance, is to burn it at the other. The further raising of the task on a wholesale scale would, in many instances, have disastrous consequences.

6. Coupled with the above changes, the Famine Commissioner would also suggest, as equally well answering the purpose which Government propose to attain by the concentration of works, that Collectors be empowered to disregard in some degree, the provisions of section 97 of the Famine Code. It will not be necessary absolutely to separate families and villagers, for they may be in adjoining gangs; but, if the able-bodied, and those fairly suspected of being in well-to-do circumstances, are weeded out, and put in gangs doing the task of the able-bodied, it will be found that those not really in distress will ~~for~~ ^{for} sake the works. It is not, of course, the intention of Government that any in distress should be driven to leave the works before normal conditions are established. In the weakly gangs only such a backbone of ~~able~~ ^{able} bodied persons, preferably sturdy boys and girls, should be left as may be required to bring these gangs the material for their work. The water gangs would also be susceptible of reductions, as the coolies will not drink so much, now that the thermometer has fallen.

7. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Government order, the Famine Commissioner would respectfully submit that the figure 500 is too high. He would suggest that 300 be substituted for it.

8. With reference to paragraph 6, the Famine Commissioner observes that the closure of a relief work does not necessarily, in the wording of the Government order, imply the closing of the kitchens connected with it. As workers leave the works their children will leave the kitchens, and, if the numbers in the latter in any case fall very low, it would be more economical to transfer the remaining inmates to gratuitous relief. It is presumed that this may be done. The order prohibiting the opening of more kitchens might also be modified. Mr. Horne is writing strongly about the necessity for expanding this form of relief, and no Collector knows better what he is about.

9. To sum up, the recommendations of the Famine Commissioner are as follows:—

(i) That the present tasks, wherever they are not a full day's task, be raised at once by 25 per cent., or by such less amount as may be necessary to bring them up to a full day's task: this order not to apply to weakly gangs or nursing mothers.

(ii) That the allowance for distance, given in G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, paragraph 3 (iv), be abolished, and, in its place, the following rule substituted, viz., that no allowance be made for the first 3 miles, coming and going, between villages and works; that, for distances beyond this, men be allowed at the rate of one hour for each 3 miles, and women and children one hour for each 2½ miles, walked.

Government will observe that proposals (i) and (ii) go beyond the proposals contained in the Government order read at the head of these Proceedings, inasmuch as it is intended that they should take effect at once.

(iii) That the further raising of tasks be left to the Famine Commissioner and the Collectors concerned, under his orders.

(iv) That works should not be closed unless the attendance falls to 300, and then hutting at some central work must first be provided.

(v) That, as far as possible, the able-bodied should be weeded out of the weakly gangs, and worked together, the number of water-carriers being as far as possible reduced.

(vi) That the order prohibiting the opening of new kitchens should be modified by inserting the words "except on strong reason shown" between the words "receipt of this order" and "no new kitchens" in paragraph 6 of the Government Order.

10. As to paragraph 6, if the monsoon should not develop favourably, Government will itself modify this. Perhaps Government might see fit even now to leave this matter in the hands of Collectors. Any sudden rise in prices might necessitate the opening of new works, before it would be possible to explain the necessity for the same to, and obtain the orders of, Government.

11. The favour of very early orders on this reference is requested.

(True Copy and Extract.)

Famine Secretary. *Andersen* 9/7

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

APPENDIX.
Rainfall in Ganjam.

Taluka.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Goomsur	1.23	1.82	3.37	2.49	6.71	3.07
Chicaole	0.40	0.02	2.15	0.90	3.67	3.20
Berhampur	0.74	0.12	2.20	0.39	4.87	3.90
District Average ..	0.85	0.72	2.59	1.30	6.18	3.52

Rainfall in Vizagapatam.

Taluka.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Párvatipuram	1.43	1.70	3.16	3.73	5.76	4.53
Palkonda	0.78	0.03	3.14	2.95	5.61	5.67
Bobbili	0.84	1.50	1.55	3.10	5.82	4.44
Sálguru	1.64	1.00	2.49	1.80	5.94	3.00
Gajapatnagar	0.72	1.40	1.50	3.20	5.56	0.65
Chipurupalle	0.69	0.08	2.33	3.20	4.43	1.07
Vizianagram	0.67	0.45	2.69	6.75	4.67	0.92
Brungavarapukóta ..	0.80	0.25	1.90	2.79	6.07	1.89
Bimlipatam	0.31	0.42	2.10	8.10	3.12	1.66
Vizagapatam	0.74	0.26	2.54	3.53	3.37	0.73
Viravalli	0.80	0.35	3.95	1.96	5.22	2.51
Anakápallo	0.41	0.30	2.55	3.21	3.89	1.87
Sarvasiddhi	0.47	0.80	2.46	3.93	3.69	1.64
Golgonda	1.32	1.35	3.73	4.51	4.75	2.70
District Average ..	0.79	0.39	2.73	3.42	4.58	2.14

Rainfall in Bhadrachalam.

Taluk.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Bhadrachalam	0.78	0.25	1.98	1.90	6.19	5.85

Rainfall in Kurnool.

Taluka.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Markapur	0.42	..	1.34	2.84	2.27	0.74
Cumbam	0.84	..	1.66	2.98	2.36	1.93
Sirvel	0.22	..	1.03	0.45	4.06	3.30
Koilkuntla	0.36	0.14	1.09	0.29	2.76	3.90
Nandyal	0.53	0.15	1.02	1.01	3.85	2.94
Nandikottur	0.59	0.91	1.22	1.77	3.92	2.20
Ramalakot	0.38	1.22	1.35	0.83	3.08	2.46
Pattikonda	0.48	1.57	2.11	2.59	2.84	3.44
District Average ..	0.41	0.56	1.38	1.53	3.27	2.67

Rainfall in Bellary.

Taluka.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Adóni	0.54	0.34	1.31	1.52	3.59	2.87
Alór	0.48	1.00	1.70	0.20	2.60	5.09
Bellary	0.54	0.27	1.54	1.27	2.43	4.25
Rayadrug	0.50	0.98	1.97	4.07	2.10	3.08
Hospet	0.52	1.37	1.64	2.28	2.45	7.80
Madagalli	0.91	2.60	2.33	1.36	2.17	4.43
Harpanahalli	0.82	1.25	2.59	1.31	2.30	5.07
Kúdligi	0.63	1.05	2.60	3.66	2.49	9.35
District Average ..	0.59	0.98	1.92	1.88	2.62	5.17

Rainfall in Anantapur.

Taluka.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Gooty	0.67	0.16	1.75	1.58	2.59	3.84
Tadpatri	0.46	0.49	1.43	0.56	2.53	0.95
Anantapur	0.42	..	1.72	1.92	2.50	0.89
Dharmavaram	0.47	..	1.40	0.90	2.37	5.78
Kalyandrug	0.70	0.58	2.04	0.70	1.86	2.01
Penukonda	0.45	0.43	1.83	1.00	2.30	4.89
Hindupúr	0.47	0.32	2.84	1.72	2.48	3.21
Madakasira	0.85	1.26	3.61	2.20	2.49	2.03
District Average ..	0.53	0.39	2.19	1.25	2.52	2.00

Rainfall in Cuddapah.

Taluka.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Pullampet	0.44	..	2.10	0.35	2.37	1.33
Sidhout	0.88	..	2.00	1.54	3.04	1.09
Badvel	0.21	..	1.42	2.58	1.97	1.83
Cuddapah	0.21	..	1.12	1.12	3.41	1.20
Proddatur	0.36	..	1.45	0.53	2.93	2.63
Jammalamadugu	0.41	..	1.38	0.27	2.12	3.10
Pulivendla	0.36	..	1.72	0.14	2.42	1.16
Kadiri	0.41	..	2.29	0.83	2.49	1.75
Madanapalle	0.72	..	2.43	2.10	2.32	1.20
Ráyachóti	0.32	..	1.60	0.52	2.51	2.05
Vayalpad	0.45	..	1.81	2.48	2.19	1.15
District Average ..	0.38	..	1.86	1.17	2.56	1.77

Revenue (189) Department.

- 1 The Hon. Secy. Govt. Secy.
- 2 The Hon. Secy. Mysore Dist. Secy.
- 3 The Hon. Secy. Mysore Dist. Secy.

CURRENT No. 1111

Lie over
rs

From

A.C. Late Esar.
Colbr. of Cuddapah.

Orders

Para 5 of Sec $\frac{473}{18-6-97}$ straight
also have to be held in a sequence
in Rayachoty, but the B.P. on the
cell's reference may be awarded

No.

Dated 6th July 1897.

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

$\frac{rs}{16-4-97}$ I submit but take the
in toto not to let the area
of which without adms.

SUBJECT.

18/7/97.
Nothing need be said now. // I presume the B.P. ordered in
last Council in Mys. Dist. Secy.
Pres. about to $\frac{473}{18-6-97}$ has issued? Season in the
Cuddapah St.

17/7/97

17/7/97

Suppose Mr. Tate will receive from the B.P. an interpretation of para 5
of the G.O. of the 18th June. The answer is that if he wants to see
new works, he must apply for sanction by
Telegraph or otherwise. S.H. 20.7.97

16/7/97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



Camp Malakavemula
6.7.97

My dear Mr. Stokes

~~Here~~
P.O. No. 473 Rec dated
18th June has only reached
me today - communicated
into D.P. of 28th June No. 468.

There been making
a thorough inspection of
Kadiri Taluk under Mr.
L. J. Davis's orders & there
been in it the best part
of a month & am

Returning to Cuddapah tonight.

The season has been very fairly favourable in almost all the taluqs & I have given some details in my fortnightly narrative written yesterday. In

Madanapalle & Vayalpad also there seems no cause for anxiety.

The reason why I write

this D.O. is to let you know ^{the state of} that Rayachoti is

difficult. I am anxious about the way rain has held off - I presume it has all been reported, tho' the S.W. Madra Rao is a man I distrust, & one who was made a ^{perunt} S.W. by the Board on his appeal from my order sending him back from his acting

I should say that he had held
same 7 years without any
Colt ^{recommending him to be confirmed.}
~~conforming~~ here.

The reported rainfall figures
since 1st May are
Ranghote 2nd May 0.52
3rd June 0.15
11th June 1.05

On 26th June I ordered the
Sahib to go on tour and send
me daily reports of his
observations. There only
received 4 days reports
up to now, and they seem
to be gloomy ones, but



It
is very brief and do
not contain enough
information. I am
asking Vaughan to
inspect the taluk at
once, as I must get
back to my open works
in the main division.

I am anxious not
to extend famine works
to the subdivision of
Can possibly help it,
but I am doubtful whether

if rain holds off in Rayachoti
for another fortnight
whether it will not be
absolutely necessary to
open the works, and
if once they are opened
people will probably flock
to them.

I presume I am not to
act on f.O. No 473 pending
receipt of telegraphic
instructions of Govt. - My
doubt refers particularly

to para 5 of the f.O. & I
have referred it by an
official telegram to the
Board.

Mr. Le June having sent
me up here has at last
visited the District &
seems to have gone round
most of my works, but
I have only had two official
notes on two works from
him. He seems to be in
the same predicament as

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Balaam, and finds it
hard to curse!

Yours truly
H. B. W.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Balaam, and find it
hard to curse!

Yours truly
H. S. L.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

The Hon: Mr. C. S. L. C. S.
The Hon: Sir H. S. L. C. S.

Part of 1897
C. S. L. C. S.
ms.

From

H. S. L. C. S.

Order

Circulated as directed by

No.

H. S.

11/11/11.

RS
21-7-97

C. S.

RS

22/7/97

Hope Mr. L. C. S. will
report all this officially

RS

24/7/97

Am. L. C. S. to Mr. L. C. S.

11/11/11.

C. S.

24/7/97

Dated 20th July 1897

Received 21-7-97

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding a D. O. from
Mr. L. C. S. from
Adoni for circulation
to the Hon. Members.

D. S. 1862
d. S. 1862
23/7/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
REV. SECT., L. RECORDS & AGRICULTURE,
Madras, 17.7. 1897.
Admi

Dear Sir.

Hippan & King took up
all yesterday & this forenoon, &
& I shall be inspecting from
4 p.m. to for the moment my
work is getting into arrears.

Hippan is a very superior
man. He has come with an
open mind & prepared to study
carefully all that was put

before him. We have opened his
Eyes on some subjects, & he went
away convinced that it was unwise
to argue from the conditions of one
Province to those of another.

He was very much impressed
with the ^{overall} proof which King gave
of the veracity of Henry, which is
worked in Cuddapah & also to
be here when the ratio has been
supplemented by print chiefly in
the shape of vegetable additions to
the ratio. It is an innumerable

to a theoretical food that health
could be maintained on less than
assumed food components. If, anywhere
else, the diet had subsist in health on
a less way or ration they would
be supplementing it. Sir Kingdon
will soon find out.

Dr. wh. I gather fr. Byrnes this
Pg. is the only Pg. wh. has acted
on its side in theory & practice.
Elsewhere the Code has been too
loose.

It is interesting to find that the
4 - why ratios are more liberal

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

than our. How intend of rain
 & that in addition to shall. Refrain
 did not know this. We shall be here
 till tomorrow or perhaps 15th but then
 for certain will go to Kuzoor. Hope
 to hear of him from from somewhere.
 There was over an inch here last night.
 Can't say if rain general, but that they
looks promising.

Yours sincerely

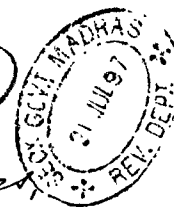
Thelander.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Cotacamund?

20th July 1897.



My dear Stokes,

His Excellency
 thinks that Hon.ble Members
 might like to see the enclosed.

Yours sincerely, 15

Lotky

BACK PAPERS. (1)

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

N^o 62



Revenue Secretariat,

23.2.1897.

My dear Sir,

Your D.O. to Sir
of 17th Instant. The Govt. hopes
that you will make an
official report on the points
dealt with in it.

Yours sincerely,

(Ed) G. Stokes.

BACK PAPERS. (1

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Chas. J. J. J.
24th July 1897.

My dear Stokes,

His Excellency
would like to have a copy of
the Board's Proceedings passed
by the Board on the modified
"Press-the-button" G.O. of the 9th
July. Would you kindly call for
it?

Yours sincerely,

W. H. J.

BACK PAPERS. (1)

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Telegram to Mr Buckley

"Please send return post
after proceedings passed on
order 549 July 9"

as
26-7-97

26/7/97

Tel: de Ho G.
26/7/97

Revenue (189 /) Department.

CURRENT No.

From

Order

No.

Dated

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

BACK PAPERS. (

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

*Recd
27/7/97*



Revenue Secretariat,
27th July 1897.

My dear La Jume.

A.O. No. 549 of the 9th inst. was despatched from the Govt office ^{on the 10th} and must have reached Madras on the 12th. An urgent telegram was also sent about noon on the 17th enquiring if the order had been communicated to Collectors and directing that, if it ^{had not been} ~~had not been~~, its contents should be telegraphed with instructions to Collectors to take action ~~there at once~~ at once.

It appears from a D.O. of Mr. Crole to him that no action was taken on my

BACK PAPERS. C

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

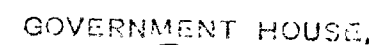
FURTHER PAPERS.

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

urgent telegram till the 21st
and from telegrams from Dale
and Stuart that they had not
received the order on the 25th
I am directed to ask why
there has been so much delay
in

Yours sincerely

1/17/77.

6

27 JUL 97
REV. DEPT.

About the modified "Press-the-button" order of the 9th July your urgent telegram to the Board must have reached them on the afternoon of Saturday the 17th; but according to Crde no action was taken on your telegram until the 21st. His Excellency would like you to write to the Board and ask why there was so long delay.

17.7.7

BACK PAPERS. C

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

$\frac{D}{4}$ 1,000-8-4-97.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No.

From

Dated

189

FOR ORDERS.

Note for the Secretary with ref:
to H. R.'s remark on D. C. at the 15th
that the papers came before him
only on the 20th August.

The paper was received in
the office on the 6th and sent in
circulation on the 7th; it ^{must have} returned
from the Hon. Sir H. Bliss on
the 9th ~~evening~~ ^{or the 10th morning}
and was forwarded ^{on receipt} to the Govt.
House which it reached on the
10th.

Ann.
124/877.

RD
24-8-97

FOR ORDERS.

N^o 67

Recd
23/8/97



Revenue Secretariat,
23rd August 1897.
Deot w/ 17

My dear Sir,

With reference to the postcript
to your letter of the 1st instant
and Buckley's letter of the 4th
explaining the circumstances under
which the issue of instructions to
collectors under G. O. No. 549
of 9th July was delayed I am to
tell you that the Govt regards
the explanation as altogether
unsatisfactory.

An order passed by Govt on
the 9th July reached the Board
the issuing authority on the 12th,
but it was not issued to the officer
in charge duty it must be carried
out till the 21st and even then
only after insistence by
Govt by telegraph. An adminis

action hampered by such delay
cannot be considered efficient.

But they say that ~~under~~ ^{under} receipt

~~the urgent telegram from Gout~~
~~was received at the office~~ ^{the urgent telegram from Gout} ~~had been sent to you~~
~~the connected papers~~
office for a second copy of the
order but was informed that it
could not be given as the papers
were ~~than in the Press~~.

But they say that the G.O. and
the connected papers were with
you when the urgent telegram
from Gout was received on the
17th. that he was unable to act
merely on ~~his~~ ^{his} memory of what
was contained in the order, and
that he applied to the Gout office
for a second copy of the order
but was informed that it would
not be given as the papers were
than in the Press. The Gout

is of opinion that in the circumstances
he ought to have applied to the
Press for the papers which he could
have thus obtained for reference
in half an hour; you might
yourself have telegraphed to
collectors on receipt of the papers
in camp on the 16th and thus
have saved several days.

1/25/87



Revenue Secretariat,
23rd August 1897.
[Signature]

My dear Le Tanne.

In my D.O. of the 23rd July 1897
62 I expressed the hope that you
would make an official report
on the points dealt with in your
letter ^{to him} of the 17th idem. You refer
to this letter of mine in yours
of the 1st instant and ~~say that~~
~~but presume~~ ^{spontaneously} that yours of the 17th
July was about the condition of
workers at Adoni and say that
the offl report has already been
made. I give below a copy
of your D.O. ~~of the 17th idem~~ to him and
am to say that the Govt would
^{like} ~~be glad~~ to have the matters

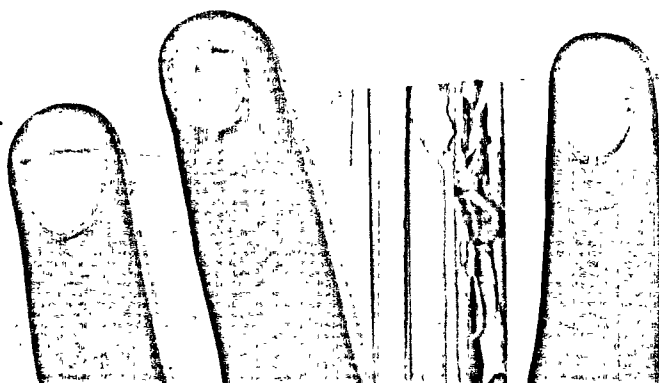
death with officially reported

(H-L.D.G to W.S. line)

11/2/87.

Adverse Police

(Adverse at ...)



Revenue (1897) Department.

- 1 Hon Mr. J. M. C. E.
- 2 Hon Mr. H. W. R. C. E.
- 3 H. E. the Governor

CURRENT No. 158

For Orders

- Circulated for information
2. The D. O. referred to at the end of the letter is flagged C. In this Mr. Le Famine was asked to report officially on the points dealt with in his D. O. of the 17th July in which he had stated that the Bombay natives were more liberal than ours and that Madras was the only province which had acted on its Code in theory and practice. He does not apparently keep copies of his D. O.'s, and erroneously supposes that the official report wanted is about the condition of the Adoni workers.
 3. The letter referred to in the postscript is flagged B. Mr. Le Famine

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies.

SUBJECT

Reporting on this tour in the famine affected places.

27/8/97
R. W. C. 17

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

is not able to say how the delay in the communications of G.O. 549 arose, and has written to Mr Buckley, who has also been written to from the Govt office (stuffed)

7/8/77

RL
1-8-97

Mr Buckley's reply has since been received vide D.O. No. 1597
stuffed

7/8/77

RL
1-8-97

0
18

BOARD OF REVENUE,
REV. SECT., L. RECORDS & AGRICULTURE,
Madras, 20th 4/8 1897.



under the
Jia Ling Adoni / arul
to Shore. Kura & Kocher
inspected hill villages, & went
to the work there. Then to Shore
Kura & Kurnod. Saw wood
Golia, Kitchen, Elina & Jantun.
Then to Shore & Puri. Saw
but as it rained could not inspect.
Then went to Banaganapalle.
Saw Nambal Cakes. Meyana

19-8-97.

framed. I mean to make some
35000 casks. They are all to
be in the Kansas & Indian
Cooks. but still there are
many bad & much decay.
Country generally bare. The red
soil springs are seriously
damaged by drought & the
Indian tribes are all full of
bad trouble as I have seen in
empty & empty. I saw 3500

Cooks at Sulzinger. I
inspected them again this day, but
I did the Indian thorough. Of
225 120 were good
54 indifferent, and
43 bad.

At night the Indian as
follows: -

Total 202. food 136. ~~but~~ day.
Event 47 bad 19. I am going
back this day to Banagapally.
The lately had 2 nights in the
train, two whole days on road to
from Kansas.

a whole day in the sun (7 am to 5
pm) on the work there. A night in
a hulloch band. & a day in the
sun at Ouk. The last 3 days
tapped & are fairly done. About
work of what I have been written offi-
cially on my ramblers. In a D.O.
I told me that for. under for
report re my letter of 17th ult
to him. This was I presume about the
conditions of workers at Admi. than
earlier reported.

from him
Phillips



P.S. The job for me is
227/7. Re G.O. 549 of 9/7.

As for D.O. has taken 5 days to
reach me for need not be required
if there are delays, but, if G.O. 549
is about increase of tasks, result
of distance between me, I don't
know when Buckley got it but ask
with D.O. to see that for. under it
sent out to him. I must be well
after letter on 20th for on that date
I wired Buckley "for. under it"

The papers are
in circ 11/8/97.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 161

From Le Franc. Esser.

Order

No.

Dated 8th August 1897.

Received 12/8/97

Registered 12/8/97

Enclosures

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Explaining the circumstances under which the communication of G.O. 54

Note for the Secy.

The D.O. from Mr. Buechhof 1897 was delayed & connected papers are now in circulation.

14-8-97.

msd
13/8

Order according to my suggestion
to be lined & Collectors do as fully
deferred & inform me". I can't say
anything more from Cairns but will
send your note to Bushley to explain
delay.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

4th August 1897.

My dear Mr. Stokes:

Dear Sir,

It seems that
has to do for
delay between
14th & 17th.

I was at Alder on
12th July, & then
received from
(Mr. 1) asking me to
meet him in Alder
on 13th & 14th.

I went in rapidly
to Adoni & caught
the train of 13th
& reached Alder
on 14th; saw (Mr. 1)
& returned on 15th,
reaching Adoni on
16th morning. The
tuffel containing
the paper in question
had been reached
Alder on 14th &
Adoni by 15th.

As already told
for, Dr. 11th 11th,
I had been asked to
meet him on 14th.

Yours of the 2nd C. & 549 was
received in this office on July 12th.
It was at once sent into the office
to be registered and referenced and
a draft was submitted to the
Famine Commissioner on 13th. It
was received from Camp from him
on 20th. Your telegram of 17th was
received the day it was despatched,
but the C. & connected papers
were then with the Famine Commissioner
and I was unable to act merely
upon my memory of the C. &. The
draft Board's Proceedings and enclosure
which were sent back to me from
Camp on the 18th reached this office
as I have said above, on the 20th
a Tuesday. Tuesday is the day
for the preparation of the Season
Telegram. While my First Assistant
was checking the relief figures,
and I was drafting the Telegram
the B.P. which was marked urgent

was sent off by the office immediately on receipt to the Press. As soon as the Season Telegram was done (it takes a long time) the G. O. was called for and had to be sent for from the Press. It was received from the Press too late to be acted upon that night, but telegraphic orders were issued on the morning of the 21st.

I may add that on receipt of your Telegram dated 17th I applied to the Government Office for a second copy of the G. O. but was informed that it could not be given as the papers were in the Press.

(Signed) L. E. Buckley.

16th, & has been
fired with him from
16th morning till
about 10 pm. on
16th evg. It was
impossible to do
any work that
day.
On the 17th I got
the list of 13, 14,
15 & 16, including
the paper in question.
All famine papers
are stamped or
boxed in red,
so there was nothing
to attract attention
to the particular
paper, but I dipped
of it more fully
on the 17th, as I
knew it was deposited
on the 18th.
Government will
therefore see that there
was no accident
delay in my hands.
After the paper had
it been to Chicago, I got a letter
from Mr. A. saying that for. & I like
the advertisement out by wire, & I advised
Buckley on the 20th to do so -
B. D. 97

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

From L. E. Buckley, Esq.,
Famine Secy.

Order

No.

Dated 4th August 1897

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Explaining the circum-
stances under which the
communication of G. O.
no. 549 of 1897 was delayed

First member of the
Board of Rev.

who?
11/12/87

it had to Chicago, I got a letter
from Mr. A. saying that for. & I like
the advertisement out by wire, & I advised
Buckley on the 20th to do so -
B. D. 97

ms 9
7/8

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

MENT OF H.

Revenue Secretariat,

BOARD OF REVENUE,

REV. SETT., L. RECORDS & AGRICULTURE,

Madras, 4th August 1897.

My dear Mr. Stokes,

Yours of the 2nd. G.O. 549
 was received in this office on July
 12th. It was at once sent into the
 office to be registered and referenced
 and a draft was submitted to
 the Famine Commissioner on 13th.
 It was received from Camp from
 him on 20th. Your telegram of
 17th was received the day it was
 despatched, but the G.O. and
 connected papers were then
 with the Famine Commissioner
 and I was unable to act merely

Date

Postmaster.



and August 1897.

upon my memory of the G.C. The Draft Board's Proceedings and enclosures which were sent back to me from Camp on the 18th reached this office, as I have said above, on the 20th, a Tuesday. Tuesday is the day for the preparation of the Season Telegram. While my First Assistant was checking the relief figures, and I was drafting the telegram the B.P., which was marked urgent, was sent off ^{by the office.} immediately on receipt to the Press. As soon as the Season Telegram was done, (it takes a long time,) the G.C. was called for, and had to

be sent for from the Press. It was received from the Press too late to be acted upon that night, but telegraphic orders were issued on the morning of the 21st.

I may add that on receipt of your telegram dated 17th, I applied to the Government Office for a second copy of the G.C., but was informed that it could not be given, as the papers were in the Press.

Most sincerely,

Handwritten signature

They might have been got from the Press for reference in Bullock's...

Postmaster.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date



Revenue Secretariat,
2nd August 1897.

Recd 2/8/97
 my dear ~~Mr. [unclear]~~
 As Lt. [unclear] is away &
~~I am in continuation of my [unclear]~~
~~of the 27th ult.~~ and with
 reference to B. P. No. 513 of
 July 20, I am directed to ask
 when my urgent telegram of
 the 17th July was received by
 you and when the telegram
 referred to in para 3 of the
 above B.P. were actually
 despatched to Collectors
 yours sincerely

[Signature]

Date

Postmaster.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date



GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Adammund

31st July 1857.

My dear Stokes,

I have shown His Excellency the enclosed. His Excellency would like to know when Le Fanu received your telegram telling him to telegraph the modified "Press-the-button" famine order to Collectors, & when the telegram referred to in para 3 of his proceedings (now enclosed) was actually dispatched.

Yours sincerely,

h. s. h. m.

Date

Postmaster.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date

T-1
 BOARD OF REVENUE
 LAND RECORDS & AGRICULTURE
 TELEGRAM
 Month *July*
 From *C. C. ...*
 Station
 To (Person)
Mr. ...
...

Please send return
 post copy proceedings
 passed for order
 5th July 1917

BOARD OF REVENUE
 LAND RECORDS & AGRICULTURE
 25 JUL 1917
 TRIPPLICATE
 26 JUL 1917
 97
 RECD. FROM L. N.
 At Hrs. Mts. By
 SENT TO L. N.
 At Hrs. Mts. By
 Postmaster.

Date

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date

RATES OF CHARGE FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

The address (including name of Sender, and name and residence of Addressee) is transmitted free.

	First 8 words.	Each additional word.
Deferred Message	... 8 Annas	... 1 Anna.
Ordinary "	... 1 Rupee	... 2 Annas.
Urgent "	... 2 Rupees	... 4 Annas.

No charge for delivery within a distance of 5 Miles.

A group of 2, or less figures, is reckoned as one word.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.



From The Board of Revenue
Revenue Settlement and Record
and Agriculture. Madras

No. 513 Press

In Orders

Submitted to His Excellency
Copy of the Report called for
(by telegram) ~~is forwarded~~ ^{for the information}
of H.E. (vide P.D. & D.
Slipped A).

[Signature]

Dated

20th July 1897

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

Rs.
28-9-97

Note. Mr. Le Gann has been
asked to explain why
so much delay was allowed
to occur in the communication
of the tele. (vide D. & D. Slipped B).

[Signature]

Go onis
Recorded

SUBJECT.

Communicating to
Collectors of affected districts
with remarks for
Order Revenue Department
Approving with remarks
the views of the Famine
Commissioner in regard to
closing of relief operations

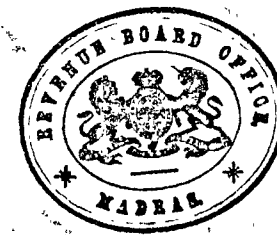
20/7/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



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

Dated 20th July 1897.

No. 513 Press

READ Government Order No. 549 Revenue
dated 9th July 1897.

Resolution

Communicated to the collectors
of affected districts. Collectors of
districts other than Vizagapatam and
Ganjam will remember that the
sanction of Government is
necessary for the opening of new
works.

2. The Famine Commissioners
understood hitherto that the words
"receipt of this order" in paragraphs
5 and 6 of Government Order
No. 473 dated 18th June 1897, referred
to the telegraphic order contemplated
by

by paragraph 1 of the same. This seemed at the time to be the only way to reconcile the two paragraphs. In the present state of the monsoon, the Government Order of the 9th possibly, in this respect, goes beyond what Government may consider necessary now. The condition of the people is seriously deteriorating in some parts of the country. It included in Ganjam or Vizagapatam.

3. The following telegram has been despatched to the Collectors of affected districts:-
Adverting to Government Order No 473 dated 18th June adopt following measures:-

First - Where tasks not full, increase by 25 percent, or if this exceeds full to full task only. Increase not to apply to weakly or nursing mothers.

Second

Second - Distance allowances - If homes at greater distance, men one hour for every three miles, and women and children, one hour for every two and a half miles walked above initial three.

Third - If numbers on any work fall to three hundred, close it, after you have provided hutting at some central work.

Fourth - Gang all able bodied together giving them the increased tasks.

[Note. - The following instructions are not to go to Vizagapatam and Ganjam]

Fifth - Open no new works without sanction of Government.

Sixth - Open no new Kitchens and reopen no closed Kitchens without sanction of Famine Commission.

(True Extract)

Archives 26/7

Famine Secretary

To the collectors of affected districts
" " Secretary to Government Revenue Department

W. J. [unclear] [unclear]

by paragraph 1 & 2

5-400

With regard to the security of
P.W. Subordinates, what I can't
understand is why men
from other depts. have been brought
in - I am certain that the S.O.
Sgt. can supply a good many men
who will be capable of keeping
lab. mess at work on simple earth
work, ballast collection & the like.
Some of the men could lay out track
work & these might have to have
it - out for them - But all could
"take work" from the relief workers,
as the natives say -

I submit the Hon. Mr. Lewis's criticism
in the above para. an out called for.
The words "the under a misapprehension"
in para. 1 of the order. I do point
out that the words at the end of
para. 1. "that the following instructions"
"be in receipt of telegraphic"
"in the line from Genl." is the do; nor
"you" they intended to form the whole
- but only paras 2, 3, & 4. The
word "and" in para 2 only applies to
the preceding part of the para; and can
be interpreted as coming in its own
reliably of the para. 1. The words of para 4
of these that para 1 can only refer to
- 2, 3, & 4.

On looking at G. O.
473 again I find that
18.6.97 is badly drafted. According
to para 1 all the measures
that follow are to be taken
2. Comm in receipt of
telegraphic instructions
Genl., but this apparently
only refers to the measures
described in paras 3, 4, & 5.
Para 2 tells Comm to
cease granting all advances
on the same scale now. Para
5 & 6 states what is to be
done immediately after
the receipt of the G.O. that
is the order.

The G.O. order
should be cancelled
the G.O. altogether. A new
G.O. might be issued, em-
bodying the instruction in
para 2, & drawing the attention
of the Engineer Comm again
to the necessity of concentrating
works, &c.

New Works should certainly
be allowed in Gangan if the
Supr. Engineer can find local
lab over men to supervise the

I am afraid we are
coming to the limit of our
resources about the

5/7/97

by paras 1 & 2. A list of
 7 amms Districts. A list of
 be prepared in the office &
 circulated with applications
 for new 7 amms estates, along
 the extra estate & the
 present extent of distress
 in each 7 amms District.
 It is possible that some are
 better furnished than others.

2/6/97

Mr. Le Fau is, I believe, about to offer suggestions
 with regard to this G.O. I would advise those suggestions
 before answering or in any way modifying the orders
 which have been issued. For my own part, I
 think the G.O. is what is required, — the control
 over its execution being exercised by the Govt.

The telegram attached is from the Sup^r Engineer.
 The Collector should be asked if he confirms it, and,
 if he does confirm it, he should be told that, if
 new works are really necessary, and if he will
 specify them, the Govt. will favorably
 regard any recommendations he has to make
 with respect to opening them.

The Office should hurry up the Board about
 the matter of Officers from other Departments
 and should be asked to send in an advanced
 list.

5.7.97

D. 1,000-8-4-97.

To be sent to H. E. at ^{REVENUE DEPARTMENT.}
 by a ^C No. 5400

From

The Hon^{ble} Secy to the Govt.
 The Hon^{ble} Secy to the Govt.
 H. E. the Governor

Dated

189

FOR ORDERS.

C. No 5400 is
 Recirculated with reference
 to H. E.'s remarks ~~on the subject~~.

2. The measures referred to in
 paras 2 of the G.O. ⁴⁷³ ₁₈₋₆₋₉₇ are
 those described in paras 2, 3 & 4.
 Paras 5 and 6 ~~will~~ intended
 to take effect at once, but
 they ~~could~~ do not absolutely
 preclude Collectors from opening
 new works and kilns. The
 former could be opened with
 the sanction of Govt & the latter
 with that of the Gamine Comm.

The suggestions, referred to
 by H. E., have been received
 today from Mr. Le Fau
 and are contained in C. No 5616
 The modifications proposed
 by ^{Mr. Le Fau} ~~him~~ are summarized in
 para 9 of the B. P. The break
 in the motion which has
 occurred since the date of

There before me the summary of Mr. Le Fau's
 recommendations, to be found at page 7, para 9
 of B. P. 25 June 1897, N. 470. I would adopt

the recommendation para. 9 (i), in its entirety,
 I would not adopt para. 9 (ii) ^{and (iv)} but would insert,
 in linked file
 to the instructions laid down in
 paras. 2 of G.O. N. 473, 18 June 1897.
 I would accept para. 9 (iii) ~~and (v)~~ and
 I do not think the modification proposed in
 para 9 (vi) is necessary.

There was no reason to anticipate
it. FOR ORDERS.
11-7-87.

I suppose here 9(ii) of the R.P. - This is a step in the way to para 2 of S.O. $\frac{473}{18.5.97}$ & may also be taken down. The same may be said of para 9(iv) of the R.P. which is a step in the same direction as para 4 of the S.O. - It is brought into effect above, the more severe para 7 of the S.O. could be taken in reverse brought into effect later.

Para 9 (vi) of the B.R. seems to be right. In the present state of affairs in Vigin as reported to us, I don't think it will be safe to maintain para 6 of the S.O. in force. May be the ~~the~~ most serious mischief would adopt para 9 (vi) of the B.R.

~~Considering that in the week ending Sunday last Saturday there was an increase of 3000 in the number of religious workers in the because I don't think that it will be safe to maintain para 6 of the S.O. in force thereby increase them from 47 to 50.~~

I fully agree with the Whistler piece as to the
and despatch of the ~~particular~~ and the
arts which I can think of as it stands,
though I am not after explanation, I think
knows, but it is all too long. I think
it is too cumbersome, and it should follow
the preliminary (page 1), amended as necessary, and
pages 2-4, which I propose to be the main
statement of the rest of the graphical instructions
should come at the end.

The P.O. may be allowed to stand
as H.E. says, & the acceptance
of the ~~W.P.~~ ^{W.P.} ~~W.P.~~ ^{W.P.} proposal
be taken as a step in the
direction thereof - It will be
easy to put it in this way.

AS
9/17/97
AS
9/17/97
Rec'd Sir H. B. L. S. modifications

121
6-7-94

Have you appended note?

18747.

cannot see any need to alter or withhold ^{in substance} para. 473
of the 18th June. I would issue orders by telegraph in
the terms above suggested under the authority of
that Order. I would leave para. 5 of the G.O. of the
18th June unaltered, except that I would ~~provide~~ for
the present suspend its operation in respect of
Bangor and Vijayapattur. I would also
leave para. 6 unaltered.

2.94
87.95

1954 5.7.97

As to whether or not G.O.No.478 dated 18th June 1937 should be put in operation, there is, it may be admitted, at present a doubt, owing to the ^{shortage} break which suddenly occurred in the monsoon. But in regard to Mr. DeFanti's arguments in paras. 2 and 3, I would call attention to the fact that if we are to wait for a good year to close operations, we ^{shall} ~~will~~ ^{have to} wait for a long time. A Rainfall up to the average very distinctly means a normal year and implies that that means. Mr. DeFanti says that ^a normal or ^a better than normal monsoon does not ^{at all} ~~at all~~ ^{indicate} a return to normal conditions, and that for this the harvest must be normal and the price and the price also must also be normal. This latter condition won't come about for the next 5 years. I must say again that if we ~~are~~ to put on pressure to close relief till these conditions are satisfied, I fear India in the Financial Dept. will close operations in another way. The real

gravamen

of the whole matter however is that
Mr. LeFau does not desire that any ac-
tion towards raising relief should be
taken by Govt, but that it should be
left to the Finance Commissioner. It is a
fact that a few people did starve in
their villages because they did not know
where to go to work in 1977; but things
are very different now, when people are
as familiar with work as they have latter-
ly grown. In regard to para. 5, no one can
read the diaries D.P.W. of the officers in
charge of works without seeing that the
are scandalously low and that there can
be no danger whatever in raising the
task of every one by 25%. Mr. LeFau is
an adept at hysterical appeals to the
feelings, but it is as well to remember
that there is nothing to prove that any
awful consequences will arise except the
assertions.

As to para. 6 it does not clearly
appear how the test is to act. Apparently
by the officer in charge of the work is
to put any one he wants to turn off the
works into a heavily tasked gang, a pro-

proposal which needs no comment. By in-
creasing the task of the whole gang
you eliminate the personal element.

~~~~~~~~~  
~~~~~~~~~  
~~~~~~~~~

I would point out  
that the order in question No. 478 of  
the 18th June does not either stop the  
opening of relief works or prevent the  
opening of hitches. It only requires  
that the hysterical element shall be  
eliminated and that a Collector

shall ~~will~~ give to a higher authority some  
~~reason~~ reason for the belief which is in  
him.

~~~~~~~~~  
~~~~~~~~~  
~~~~~~~~~

It is possible to adopt any one
of Mr. LeFau's proposals without
altering the order, as there are
in no way inconsistent with

1877/87

1/10/97
 1/10/97
 9/7/97

The Govt is prepared to
 put forward the full application
 of G.O. No. 473 dated 18th June 1897
 in the present. It therefore

C. No 5616

G.O. (P.N.S.) No 5498/97-97

The Govt accepts the ~~main~~
~~main~~ proposals summarized
 in para 9 of the process read
 with the sanction of cl. 11. but
 above, and resolves to direct
 that paras 5 of G.O. ⁺⁶ 473-3
 18-6-97 be
 held in abeyance so far as
 Ganyam and Vijayapattam are
 concerned in view of the
 present prospects of the season
 in these two districts

2. Ordered that the following
 telegrams be despatched to the
 Collectors of Ganyam &
 Vijayapattam

"Para 5 of G.O. ⁺⁶ 473-3
 18-6-97 are

to be held in abeyance till
 further orders"

List from 9/7/97

The Finance Comm
 The P.N.S.

RS
 9-7-97

6/10/97

6/3
 29/7/97

Tels. despatched
 9/7/97

Government { 1897 } of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1897.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 549, 9th July 1897.

JULY.

Administration of Famine Relief.

Stating, with remarks, that Government is prepared to postpone the full application of G.O., No. 473, dated 18th June 1897, regarding the future —; and wiring to the Collectors of Ganjám and Vizagapatam that the instructions issued in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the above Government Order should be held in abeyance until further orders.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 28th June 1897, No. 470:—

Read—the following letter from H. A. STUART, Esq., Acting Collector of Bellary, to the Famine Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 14th June 1897, Ref. on G. and B. No. 1313:—

I have the honour to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the Board.

2. Prior to the issue of G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897, it was the practice in this district to make allowance for the distance which relief-workers had to walk to the work on the following scale. For any distance up to three miles, no allowance was made, while for people whose homes were more than three miles away, the excess over three miles was allowed for at the rate of three miles an hour, this concession being granted both for coming and for returning. Thus a gang coming from a village, five miles from the site of the work, would be allowed a deduction for two miles in coming and two miles in returning, or four miles in all. This is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the working day being one of 8 hours, the task was reduced by $1\frac{1}{2} \div 8$ or one-sixth.

3. But in G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897, the Government ordered a deduction at the rate of one hour for each $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles that the workers had to walk, which is equivalent to a reduction of the task by one-twentieth for each mile. Thus in the case given in the preceding paragraph, the task would be reduced by one-half. It is true that this concession is coupled with the condition that shelter for the labourers coming from a distance has not been provided at or near the work, but in communicating the order, the Board omitted all mention of this condition and as comparatively few of the workers are willing to live on the works even when shelter is provided, and as it would have been quite impossible for us to provide shelter for all if it had been demanded, I hesitated to adopt a change which would have had the effect of raising the task of a large majority of the workers coming from a distance of more than three miles. Had I done so there might have been some increase in the numbers residing on the works, but it would have been inconsiderable, for, many of the workers have cattle and they must return to their villages daily to attend to them, while in other cases only the women with one or two children come to the work and they are obliged to go home at night to cook the meals of the family and would, in any case, be unwilling to sleep in a grass hut in the absence of their male relatives.

4. The result, however, of granting this concession in all cases, coupled with the further deductions ordered in the same resolution, has been such a reduction of the task that it no longer affords an adequate test of necessity, and I am afraid that we now have many on our works who could well afford to support themselves. In my narrative for the second fortnight of April 1897, I mentioned the opinion of the Tahsildar, which was fully supported by the village officers, regarding the people who came to the Kowtalam work; and my personal inquiries went to confirm the view that many of the people were not forced by want to resort to the relief works. I may mention two of the instances that came to my notice—one was the wife of a man who

was receiving a rupee a day for the hire of his cart and bullocks for bringing water, another was a whole family who had Rs. 600 worth of cotton in their house. At the time of my visit—the middle of May—the heat was terrible, yet these people did not hesitate to work in the sun for a wage of less than two annas a day, and the wife of the cart-driver had an infant at the breast. I could give many more such instances, but they are of little value as evidence, for it would be easy, and on the whole right, to retort that these are exceptional cases and not indicative of the general condition. As regards that general condition, I can only give the conclusion to which the taluk and Divisional Officers and myself have been led by observation and enquiry, viz., that a proportion of the relief-workers are not in need of relief.

5. There is, however, one piece of indirect evidence to which I attach considerable value. Since November 1896, we have sent to the Adóni and Alúr taluks Rs. 3,16,000 of small silver and copper coins. The whole of this has been absorbed, and though such coin is not only received freely at the taluk treasuries in return for rupees, but paymasters and taluk officers go out into the villages and towns and endeavour to recover it, yet the demand of Tahsildars on the bank here continues unabated and payments, I am sorry to say, are occasionally delayed owing to the want of sufficient coin of the small denomination. I have in consequence been obliged to make heavy indents on Madras, the Treasury officer's estimate of our requirements in June and July being Rs. 3,05,000 of small silver and Rs. 61,000 worth of copper. Now, if all the copper and silver which have been paid to the workers passed into circulation, it must in a short time come back again to the treasuries, for the grain which we import is not paid for in copper, or even in two and four anna bits, nor does the village shopkeeper keep his profits in that form. I can only conclude that the people do not spend their wages, that they have grain at home and can afford to hoard what is intended to save them from starvation.

6. I wish it to be clearly understood that I do not doubt the existence of a considerable degree of distress in this district—distress requiring relief works on a large scale—but those who are really in need of food will be willing to do a day's work for a pittance, and my only desire is to revert to a task which will be a full day's work. It is for this reason that I strongly recommend a return to the scale of distance allowances formerly in force in this district. The task based upon them was found to be, upon the whole, a fair one, and the reductions consequent on the altered classification of boys between 12 and 16 and nursing mothers, together with the liberal allowances that are now made for old age and weakness, render it an easy one, while the cooly's power of work in the present cooler weather is much greater than in March, April and May. I do not advocate the abolition of all allowances for distance when shelter is provided, for this would cause hardship to the really distressed who are unable or unwilling to leave their homes and reside on the works.

7. The Executive Engineer and every officer whom I have consulted agree with me in thinking that the present reduced task is wholly inadequate. On many works it is finished by 2 or 3 o'clock and the workers either go home or resort to the toddy shop, as on the Nandavaram road. Workers from villages close to the work complain bitterly when they see others going away at 3 p.m., as at Aspari, for example, and discipline is difficult to maintain. During the heat of April and May leniency was natural, but if we continue to be lenient now it will be difficult to induce the people to leave the works for the agricultural operations that are now commencing. In this connection, I beg to invite a reference to paragraph 12 of the Resolution of the Government of the North-West Provinces, which is printed in Government Order, No. 675, Revenue, dated 27th November 1896. In those provinces rigorous measures were taken last June "to induce the people to return to their ordinary avocations," works were stopped in many places, and on those that remained tasks were strictly exacted, all weakly persons, unable to do the task, were sent to the poor-houses, and the workers were paid only the minimum wage. I do not advocate proceeding to these extremes at present, but greater strictness is certainly required, and required at once. I accordingly request the favour of early orders upon the very moderate proposal I have put forward.

Read—the following G.O., No. 473, Revenue, dated 18th June 1897 :—

Order—No. 473, Revenue, dated 18th June 1897.

His Excellency the Governor in Council observes that the rainfall up to date has, in most of the affected districts, been up to the average, and that so far as can be seen the prospects of the south-west monsoon are favourable. The cultivation of the early crops, which has already begun in some of the affected tracts, will, as the season advances, absorb considerable numbers of the labourers now employed on relief works, and, with a view to ensure that all those whose circumstances allow of it return at once to their ordinary avocations, His Excellency in Council resolves to request the Famine Commissioner to direct that the following measures be taken by Collectors on receipt of telegraphic instructions from Government.

2. In G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, the Government has authorized an allowance, on a time scale, for the distance which the labourers have to travel to and from the works. This has been granted on a very liberal scale, but only as an alternative to the provision of hutting accommodation, and orders have already issued that the concession was not intended to apply to cases in which such accommodation was available. The allowance will now be discontinued altogether; but when taking this step Collectors should provide huts for the labourers to live in at a central work, so as to meet the case of those who are really in need of relief and are willing to live at the works.

3. Government is also aware from reports which it has received that the task now executed has, in many instances, been allowed to dwindle to a small amount of work. The Famine Commissioner will instruct Collectors, therefore, to raise the task at once by 25 per cent. generally, and afterwards, from time to time, to still further increase it, with due regard to the intensity of the demand for agricultural labour in various parts of the district, by such percentages as they may think called for, and, in both cases, to enforce its execution by fines which should not, however, reduce the earnings of workers below the C wage.

4. If, in consequence of these measures, the numbers on any work are reduced to not more than 500, Collectors should close the work in question and should draft to a central work all those willing to go to it.

5. After the receipt of this order, no new relief works should be opened except under the special sanction of Government.

6. In regard to gratuitous relief, Government does not consider it necessary to suggest any steps for its contraction at present. Collectors must close kitchens and abolish relief circles with regard to local circumstances which are best known to them, and His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it enough to direct that, after the receipt of this order, no new kitchens should be opened and no kitchen once closed should be re-opened without the sanction of the Famine Commissioner who will report the ground of the necessity therefor to Government.

7. The number of works and kitchens closed in accordance with the above instructions should be mentioned in the weekly season telegrams.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Famine Commissioner.
„ Public Works Department.

Resolution—dated 28th June 1897, No. 470.

The G. O. last quoted has been communicated to the Collectors concerned for information and guidance. Before its receipt, the Famine Commissioner had drafted a Proceedings regarding the necessity for stricter discipline on works, the measures to be taken, should the monsoon prove favourable, towards the closing of works and relief, and requesting the orders of Government thereon. When the Government Order read above was received, these proceedings were withdrawn, but the Famine Commissioner would ask Government to consider if some modifications might not be made in its recent orders, with reference to the following observations.

2. Government observes that “the rainfall up to date has, in most of the affected districts, been up to the average, and that, so far as can be seen, the prospects of the south-west monsoon are favourable.” The actuals are given talukwar for each district in the statement appended to these proceedings. It will be seen that the fall in April was deficient in the affected taluks of Ganjám (considerably), Vizagapatam (slightly), Bhadrachalam (considerably), Anantapur and Cuddapah (considerably) and in parts of the affected areas in Kurnool and Bellary; the fall in May was, on the whole, good, but was deficient in parts of Ganjám (considerably), Cuddapah (especially in the affected taluks), and Anantapur, as well as in Alúr taluk (considerably); the fall in June was generally normal, or in excess, up to the middle of the month, but since then there has been a lull and the future is still a matter of speculation.

There is one very important consideration to which the Famine Commissioner would request special attention, namely, that, for the Deccan districts, a rainfall “up to the average” does not, by any means, mean a favourable monsoon. The average for those districts is low, and a year in which only the average falls is not a good year. To make a good year the rainfall must be distinctly above the average. The rainfall to date has been, in some places, as, for instance, in the Proddatur, Jammala-madugu, and Pulivendla taluks of Cuddapah, quite insufficient to justify the commencement of agricultural operations. An odd field, here and there, has been ploughed, but the tract as a whole has not been touched, and the ryots say that these soils generally should not be sown for six weeks to come. There are patches of red soil which may come up for sowing sooner. The ryots, in a majority of cases, require help for purchase of cattle or seed-grain, or both, and sowing is likely to be retarded. This specially refers to Cuddapah.

3. Government further observes that “the cultivation of the early crops which has already begun in some of the affected tracts, will, as the season advances, absorb considerable numbers of the labourers now employed on relief works.”

This is true, but with an important qualification. The ryots have been very hard put to it this year. They have, as a mass, lost two sowings, and generally have no seed corn, and have no grain stored with which to pay labour. Thus, in the large and important village of Simhadripalli, in the black soil of Pulivendla, the richest ryot, who pays to Government Rs. 300 per annum as kist, had only 60 measures of cholam seed, which was quite insufficient for the sowing of his holding. The lesser ryots had none. Many of them had either lost or sold cattle at a great sacrifice, and, even to do the latter, had to march them three *Amadas*, or 30 miles, up to the red soils on the Mysore frontier. It was a matter of common observation in the last sowing and harvest time, that the ryots performed, themselves, agricultural operations, for which, in ordinary years, they would employ hired labour; and it is a fact on which the Famine Commissioner must lay stress, in order to make the position clear, that, even if the present monsoon should be favourable, the demand for labour will be considerably less than usual. A normal, or better than normal, monsoon does not at all indicate a return to normal conditions. For this the harvest must be a normal one, and be reaped, and the prices also must be normal. Until both these conditions have been fulfilled, the closing of works and relief will be a very delicate operation. This operation Government would find it difficult to supervise by telegraph from headquarters. The Famine Commissioner earnestly requests that no step in this direction may be taken without consulting him. Such orders would require, in the present condition of the monsoon, to be issued talukwar, or even with regard to smaller tracts,

and it would be desirable to consult Collectors before issuing them. At this very moment, when Government proposes to adopt this course, the Collector of Vizagapatam is pressing for fresh hands to assist him, for more works, and more kitchens. Mr. Horne is not an alarmist.

4. The Famine Commissioner is entirely at one with Government as to the necessity for stricter discipline on works, and for the adoption of measures which will deprive them of attractions for those who can find employment elsewhere, or are not in actual distress. It is as to the mode by which these ends should be attained that he would request some modification in the orders issued. The allowance for distance in G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, was liberal, but, for the hot months, not excessive. It has been the salvation of thousands; but, with the drop in temperature, which follows the setting in of the south-west monsoon, this allowance would be unduly lenient. In paragraph 2 of the Government order under consideration, Government proposes to abolish this allowance altogether, and to "provide huts for the labourers to live in at a central work, so as to meet the case of those who are really in need of relief and are willing to hire out the works." There are, however, thousands who are in need of relief, but who will not go to a central work. They ought in theory to go, but theory must sometimes yield to hard facts, and the facts established by long experience are that people will rather starve in their villages often than break up their homes, until the last struggle comes, and then their case is beyond retrieval. They may, it is true, continue to frequent the works, possibly walking great distances back and forwards daily; but, if a full task is to be exacted from them, it will practically be a denial of relief to the deserving.

5. The system prevailing in Bellary, referred to in paragraph 2 of the Collector's letter above quoted, is not far from what the Famine Commissioner would recommend, viz., that no allowance be made for the first 3 miles walked from village to work and back again; that, for the mileage above this limit, men should be allowed at the rate of an hour for each 3 miles, and women and children the same for each 2½ miles walked. The Famine Commissioner has not overlooked the case of the old and feeble in making this proposal. The fact is that these people ought to be on our kitchens, not on works; or, if deserving, on grain-doles, and a little pressure on them, with the alternative open, will not be inhumane. The raising of the task by 25 per cent. will not generally be open to any objection. The Famine Commissioner would, however, point out that it would not be safe to order all tasks to be raised at once by 25 per cent., for some gangs are already working full tasks, nor is it, of course, the intention of Government that this order should apply to weakly gangs or nursing mothers. The Famine Commissioner, if left to himself, would be inclined to instruct Collectors to be very careful in further enhancing the task at the present moment, when the future of the monsoon is, to say the least, doubtful. Raising the task first by 25 per cent. would be like burning the candle at one end, and to abolish, or modify the distance allowance, is to burn it at the other. The further raising of the task on a wholesale scale would, in many instances, have disastrous consequences.

6. Coupled with the above changes, the Famine Commissioner would also suggest, as equally well answering the purpose which Government propose to attain by the concentration of works, that Collectors be empowered to disregard in some degree, the provisions of section 97 of the Famine Code. It will not be necessary absolutely to separate families and villagers, for they may be in adjoining gangs; but, if the able-bodied, and those fairly suspected of being in well-to-do circumstances, are weeded out, and put in gangs doing the task of the able-bodied, it will be found that those not really in distress will for sake the works. It is not, of course, the intention of Government that any in distress should be driven to leave the works before normal conditions are established. In the weakly gangs only such a backbone of able-bodied persons, preferably sturdy boys and girls, should be left as may be required to bring these gangs the material for their work. The water gangs would also be susceptible of reductions, as the coolies will not drink so much, now that the thermometer has fallen.

7. With reference to paragraph 4 of the Government order, the Famine Commissioner would respectfully submit that the figure 500 is too high. He would suggest that 300 be substituted for it.

8. With reference to paragraph 6, the Famine Commissioner observes that the closure of a relief work does not necessarily, in the wording of the Government order, imply the closing of the kitchens connected with it. As workers leave the works their children will leave the kitchens, and, if the numbers in the latter in any case fall very low, it would be more economical to transfer the remaining inmates to gratuitous relief. It is presumed that this may be done. The order prohibiting the opening of more kitchens might also be modified. Mr. Horne is writing strongly about the necessity for expanding this form of relief, and no Collector knows better what he is about.

9. To sum up, the recommendations of the Famine Commissioner are as follows:—

- (i) That the present tasks, wherever they are not a full day's task, be raised at once by 25 per cent., or by such less amount as may be necessary to bring them up to a full day's task: this order not to apply to weakly gangs or nursing mothers.
- (ii) That the allowance for distance, given in G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, paragraph 3 (iv), be abolished, and, in its place, the following rule substituted, viz., that no allowance be made for the first 3 miles, coming and going, between villages and works; that, for distances beyond this, men be allowed at the rate of one hour for each 3 miles, and women and children one hour for each 2½ miles, walked.

Government will observe that proposals (i) and (ii) go beyond the proposals contained in the Government order read at the head of these Proceedings, inasmuch as it is intended that they should take effect at once.

- (iii) That the further raising of tasks be left to the Famine Commissioner and the Collectors concerned, under his orders.

- (iv) That works should not be closed unless the attendance falls to 300, and then hutting at some central work must first be provided.

- (v) That, as far as possible, the able-bodied should be weeded out of the weakly gangs, and worked together, the number of water-carriers being as far as possible reduced.

- (vi) That the order prohibiting the opening of new kitchens should be modified by inserting the words "except on strong reason shown" between the words "receipt of this order" and "no new kitchens" in paragraph 6 of the Government Order.

10. As to paragraph 6, if the monsoon should not develop favourably, Government will itself modify this. Perhaps Government might see fit even now to leave this matter in the hands of Collectors. Any sudden rise in prices might necessitate the opening of new works, before it would be possible to explain the necessity for the same to, and obtain the orders of, Government.

11. The favour of very early orders on this reference is requested.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

APPENDIX.

Rainfall in Ganjám.

Taluka.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Goomsur	1.23	1.82	3.37	2.49	6.71	3.07
Chicaole	0.40	0.02	2.15	0.90	3.67	3.20
Berhampur	0.74	0.12	2.20	0.39	4.87	3.90
District Average ..	0.85	0.72	2.59	1.30	5.18	3.52

Rainfall in Vizagapatam.

Taluka.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Párvatipuram	1.43	1.70	3.16	3.73	5.76	4.53
Palkonda	0.78	0.03	3.14	2.95	5.61	5.67
Bobbili	0.84	1.50	1.55	3.10	5.82	4.44
Sálara	1.64	1.00	2.49	1.80	5.94	3.00
Gajapatnagar	0.72	1.40	1.50	3.20	5.55	0.65
Chipurupalle	0.69	0.08	2.33	3.20	4.43	1.07
Vizianagram	0.67	0.45	2.69	6.75	4.67	0.92
Brungavarapukóta	0.80	0.25	1.90	2.70	6.07	1.89
Bimlipatam	0.31	0.42	2.10	3.10	3.12	1.66
Vizagapatam	0.74	0.26	2.54	3.53	3.37	0.73
Viravalli	0.80	0.35	3.95	1.95	5.22	2.61
Anakápallo	0.41	0.30	2.55	3.21	3.89	1.87
Sarvasiddhi	0.47	0.80	2.46	3.93	3.69	1.64
Golgonda	1.32	1.35	3.73	4.61	4.75	2.70
District Average ..	0.79	0.99	2.73	3.42	4.58	2.14

Rainfall in Bhadrachalam.

Taluk.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Bhadrachalam	0.78	0.25	1.98	1.90	6.19	5.85

Rainfall in Kurnool.

Taluka.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Markapur	0.42	..	1.34	2.84	2.27	0.74
Cunbam	0.34	..	1.56	2.98	2.36	1.93
Sirvel	0.22	..	1.03	0.45	4.05	3.30
Koilkuntla	0.36	0.14	1.09	0.29	2.78	3.90
Nandval	0.53	0.15	1.02	1.01	3.85	2.04
Nandikottur	0.50	0.91	1.22	1.77	3.92	2.20
Ramallakot	0.38	1.22	1.35	0.83	3.03	2.46
Pattikonda	0.48	1.67	2.11	2.59	2.84	3.44
District Average ..	0.41	0.56	1.38	1.53	3.27	2.67

Rainfall in Bellary.

Taluka.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Adór	0.54	0.34	1.31	1.52	3.59	2.87
Alga	0.48	1.00	1.70	0.20	2.60	5.09
Bellary	0.54	0.27	1.54	1.27	2.43	4.25
Rayadrug	0.50	0.98	1.97	4.07	2.10	3.08
Hospet	0.52	1.37	1.64	2.28	2.45	7.80
Hadagalli	0.91	2.60	2.33	1.36	2.17	4.43
Harpanahalli	0.82	1.25	2.59	1.31	2.30	5.07
Kádligi	0.63	1.05	2.50	3.66	2.49	9.35
District Average ..	0.59	0.98	1.92	1.88	2.62	5.17

Rainfall in Anantapur.

Taluka.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Gooty	0.67	0.16	1.75	1.58	2.59	3.34
Tadpatri	0.46	0.49	1.43	0.56	2.53	0.95
Anantapur	0.42	..	1.72	1.92	2.50	0.89
Dharmavaram	0.47	..	1.40	0.90	2.37	5.78
Kalyandrug	0.70	0.58	2.04	0.70	1.86	2.01
Penukonda	0.45	0.43	1.53	1.00	2.30	4.89
Hindupur	0.47	0.32	2.84	1.72	2.48	3.21
Madakasira	0.85	1.26	3.51	2.20	2.49	2.03
District Average ..	0.53	0.39	2.19	1.25	2.52	2.00

Rainfall in Cuddapah.

Taluka.	April.		May.		June.	
	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual.	Average.	Actual up to 19th.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Pullampet	0.44	..	2.10	0.35	2.37	1.33
Sidhout	0.38	..	2.00	1.54	3.04	1.09
Badvel	0.21	..	1.42	2.58	1.97	1.83
Cuddapah	0.28	..	1.12	1.12	3.41	1.20
Proddatur	0.41	..	1.45	0.53	2.93	3.63
Jammalamadugu	0.36	..	1.38	0.27	2.12	3.10
Pativendla	0.36	..	1.72	0.14	2.42	1.16
Kadi	0.41	..	2.29	0.83	2.49	1.75
Madanapalle	0.72	..	2.43	2.10	2.32	2.47
Ráyachóti	0.32	..	1.60	0.52	2.51	1.20
Vajalpad	0.45	..	1.81	2.48	2.19	1.85
District Average ..	0.38	..	1.66	1.17	2.56	1.85

ORDER—No. 549, Revenue, dated 9th July 1897.

Miscellaneous.

The Government is prepared to postpone the full application of G.O., No. 473, dated 18th June 1897, for the present. It therefore accepts the proposals summarized in paragraph 9 of the Proceedings read above with the exception of clause (vi), but resolves to direct that paragraphs 5 and 6 of the order be held in abeyance so far as Ganjám and Vizagapatam are concerned.

2. Ordered that the following telegram be despatched to the Collectors of Ganjám and Vizagapatam:—

Paragraphs 5 and 6 of G.O., No. 473, dated 18th June 1897, are to be held in abeyance till further orders.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Famine Commissioner,
„ the Public Works Department.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

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IN THE YEAR 1897

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

STATEMENT OF THE

REVENUE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1897

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