(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 110

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 11/89

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் [illegible]

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

(5)

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P.W.D. துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	1076	அச்சகம் பலவகை

நாள் : 22-4-1889 19[illegible].

[illegible]வோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

55-Sheets

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[illegible]-1—18,000—15-8-87.

1076

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Establishment.

READ—the following papers:—

From Lieut.-Colonel R. R. E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, R.E., Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Dowlaishweram, 15th March 1889, No. 1234 G.N.

With reference to para. 6 of G.O., No. 3920 W., dated 13th December 1888, I have the honor to submit herewith proposition statements for temporary establishment required in the Ganjam and Rushikulya divisions for the year 1889-90, and to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of Government to the same.

461

ENCLOSURES.

PROPOSITION STATEMENT for revision of the Temporary Establishment of the Ganjam Division for 1889-90.

Order sanctioning the present Establishment. Government of Madras, Public Works Department.		Office to which the proposition refers.	Nature of change.								Proposition.						Remarks.
			Present scale.					Proposed scale.					Permanent.		Temporary.		
					Pay.					Pay.			Increase per month.	Decrease per month.	Increase per month.	Decrease per month.	
No.	Date.		No.	Designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Average or fixed.	No.	Designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Average or fixed.	Amount.	Amount.	Period. Amount.	Period. Amount.	
				Division office.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		*Division office.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	
			1	Clerk	..	..	..	10	1	Clerk	..	..	..	10	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	
									1	Do.	..	..	..	20	..	..	.. 20	.. ..	
				Sub-Division office.						*Sub-Division office.*									
1189 W.	21st April 1888.	Ganjam division.	10	As per detail in G.O., No. 1189 W., dated 21st April 1888.	..	..	..	201	10	As per details in G.O., No. 1189 W., dated 21st April 1888.	..	..	..	201	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	The service of this clerk is essentially necessary owing to the additional work caused by the Kallikót estate since added and the formation of special sub-division for Gopálpur tidal canal.
			7	Petty establishment as per details in G.O., No. 1189 W., dated 21st April 1888.	..	..	..	56	7	Petty establishment as per details in G.O., No. 1189 W., dated 21st April 1888.	..	..	..	56	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	
			17	Conservancy establishment as per details in G.O., No. 1189 W., dated 21st April 1888.	..	..	..	93	17	Conservancy establishment as per details in G.O., No. 1189 W., dated 21st April 1888.	..	..	..	93	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	
942 W.	22nd Mar. 1888.		1	Overseer's clerk, Kallikót estate, sanctioned in G.O., No. 942 W., dated 22nd March 1888.	..	..	..	15	1	Overseer's clerk, Kallikót estate, sanctioned in G.O., No. 942, dated 22nd March 1888.	..	..	..	15	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	
			1	Overseer's lascar ..	..	..	..	6	1	Overseer's lascar ..	..	..	..	6	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	
				Special Sub-Division office.						*Special Sub-Division office.*									
			1	Clerk for special sub-division.	..	..	..	30	1	Clerk for special sub-division.	..	..	..	30	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	
			1	Do. do.					1	Do. do.									
			1	Draftsman for do. ..	..	..	..	20	1	Draftsman for do. ..	..	..	..	20	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	
			2	Messengers	..	..	..	35	1	Messengers	..	..	..	35	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	
3986 W.	20th Dec. 1888.		2	Lascars	..	..	..	14	2	Lascars	..	..	..	14	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	
			2	Clerks for each Upper Subordinate, at Rs. 15 each.	..	..	..	30	2	Clerks for each Upper Subordinate, at Rs. 15 each.	..	..	..	30	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	This was sanctioned in G.O., No. 3986 W., dated 20th December 1888.
			2	Lascars, one for each Upper Subordinate, at Rs. 6 each.	..	..	..	12	2	Lascars, one for each Upper Subordinate, at Rs. 6 each.	..	..	..	12	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	
			1	Clerk	..	..	..	15	1	Clerk	..	..	..	15	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	As another upper subordinate is now employed in special sub-division, one more clerk and a lascar are required.
			1	Lascar	..	..	..	6	1	Lascar	..	..	..	6	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	
								555						575			20		

(Signed) A. L. ROYCHOUDRY,
Executive Engineer, Ganjam Division.

PROPOSITION STATEMENT for revision of the Temporary Establishment of the Rushikulya Division for 1889-90.

Order sanctioning the present Establishment. Government of Madras, Public Works Department.		Office to which the proposition refers.	Nature of change.								Proposition.						Remarks.
			Present scale.					Proposed scale.					Permanent.		Temporary.		
					Pay.					Pay.			Increase per month.	Decrease per month.	Increase per month.	Decrease per month.	
No.	Date.		No.	Designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Average or fixed.	Number.	Designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Average or fixed.	Amount.	Amount.	Period. Amount.	Period. Amount.	
				Petty Establishment.				Rs.		*Petty Establishment.*				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.	
..	..	Rushikulya division.	..	....	..	..	..	..	2	Overseers' lascars, at Rs. 6 each.	..	..	..	12	..	..	.. 12	.. ..	
				Office Establishment.						*Office Establishment.*									
..	..		..	....	..	..	..	..	2	Overseers' Clerks, 5th class, 1st grade, at Rs. 15 each.	..	..	..	30	..	..	.. 30	.. ..	
											..	..	..	42	..	..	.. 42	.. ..	
			..		..	..	..	..	..	Total for 12 months ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 504	.. ..	

(Signed) G. D. WYBROW,
Executive Engineer, Rushikulya Division.

1076

Office note from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, dated 9th April 1889, No. 452.

ORDER—dated 22nd April 1889, No. 1076 W., Public Works.

The temporary establishments required in the Ganjam and Rushikulya divisions during 1889-90 are sanctioned.

2. This sanction has been registered as Provincial No. 4 W. of 1889-90 and classified as Establishment, Temporary.

(True Extract.)

Captain, R.E.,
Under-Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, I Circle.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. J. Henricus.
Spare Copies

1076

~~48~~ 3

GENERAL.
ESTABLISHMENT.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dat April, 22nd.

Rec Encl.

G.O., 22nd April 1889, No. 1076 W.

APRIL.

Establishments

Temporary — required in the Ganjam and Rushikulya divisions during 1889-90, sanctioned.

1076

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Establishment.

READ—the following letter from G. T. WALCH, Esq., Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Madholemodu, 1st March 1888, No. 794 G.N :—

I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter, No. 592, dated 14th February 1888, from the Collector, Ganjam, and of letter, No. 300, dated 19th December 1887, from the Executive Engineer, Ganjam Division, and to say that, if this department is to undertake the work in the estates referred to, Khallikot and Atagada,* it will be absolutely necessary that the Ganjam division, to be formed from 1st proximo, should have an extra overseer.

* "Cullyotta" and "Antagadda" in the Atlas Sheet.

ENCLOSURES.

From J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Collector, Ganjam, to the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, dated Chatrapur, 14th February 1888, No. 592.

I have the honor to inform you that the Khallikot and Atagada estates have lately come under management of the Court of Wards, and they are almost as important as Parlákimedi, and request that provision may be made for undertaking works in these two estates.

2. I have already written to the Executive Engineer to take charge of the buildings and irrigation works irrigating 50 acres and upwards in the two estates.

From G. D. WYBROW, Esq., Executive Engineer, Ganjam Division, to the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, dated Berhampore, 19th December 1887, No. 300 S.E.

I have the honor to forward a copy of letter, No. 5920, dated 17th instant, from the Collector, Ganjam, handing over charge of the works in the Khallikot estate.

2. I have ordered the Berhampore Sub-divisional officer to take over charge, but with one Overseer (Corporal Emery) the Sub-divisional officer has already more than he can do. The estate is a large one, I am informed, and is situated at the extreme east of this division.

ORDER—dated 22nd March 1888, No. 942 W., Public Works.

The action of the Executive Engineer, Ganjam division, in taking over the charge of public works in the Kallikota and Attagedda estates is approved.

2. The scale of upper subordinates in the Ganjam division will be increased by one, and the appointment of a temporary overseer on Rs. 100 per mensem is sanctioned.

3 4

3. In G.O., No. 3208 W., dated 24th November 1887, the scale of upper subordinates for the new Ganjam and Rushikulya divisions, to be formed on 1st April 1888, was fixed as shown in the margin. The sanctioned strength for the new Ganjam division will now be four permanent and four temporary subordinates. In the existing Ganjam division there are at present twelve upper subordinates, and to admit of the staff of the new divisions being brought up to the sanctioned strength the appointment of an additional temporary overseer on Rs. 60 per mensem is sanctioned.

Ganjam—
Four permanent and three temporary=seven upper subordinates.
Rushikulya—
Five permanent and one temporary=six subordinates.

4. The Chief Engineer will nominate and post two men to fill the appointments now sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. R. MEAD, Colonel, R.E.,
Joint Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, I Circle.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Revenue Department.

Exd. J. Moses.
Spare Copies

2076

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GENERAL.
ESTABLISHMENT.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated March, 22nd.

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 22nd Mar. 1888, No. 942 W.

MARCH.

Kallikota and Attagedda Estates

Orders on correspondence regarding the execution and management of the works on the— in the Ganjam division by the agency of the Public Works Department.

1076

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Establishment.

Read—the following papers:—

From G. T. WALCH, Esq., Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Dowlaishweram, 21st March 1888, No. 838 G.N.

With reference to paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 29 W., dated 6th January 1888, I have the honor to submit herewith a proposition statement for temporary establishment required in the new Ganjam division for the year 1888-89, and to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of Government to the same.

56

Enclosure.

Proposition Statement for revision of the Office Establishment of the Parlákimedi and Jarada Estates.

Order sanctioning the present Establishment—Government of Madras, P. W. Dept.		Office to which the proposition refers.	Nature of Change.														Remarks.
			Present Scale.					Proposed Scale.					Proposition.				
													Permanent.		Temporary.		
Number.	Date.		Number.	Designation.	Pay.				Number.	Designation.	Pay.			Increase per month.	Decrease per month.	Increase per month.	Decrease per month.	
					Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Average or fixed.			Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Average or fixed.							
		Ganjam Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Amount.	Amount.	Period.	Amount.	Period.	Amount.	
G.O., No. 2456 W.	12th September 1887.			*Division Office.*						*Division Office.*					Rs.	Rs.	Mths.	Rs.	Mths.	Rs.	
" " 1212 W.	4th May 1887.		1	Clerk	..	..	..	..	1	Clerk	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	Sanctioned in G.O., No. 1212 W., dated 4th May 1887.
" " 2383 W.	20th September 1886.		1	Do.	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	30	Not required, a Cashier on Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 having been sanctioned to new Ganjam division.
				Sub-division Office.						*Sub-division Office.*										
			10	As per details in G.O., No. 2383 W., dated 20th July 1886.	..	..	..	201	10	As per details in G.O., No. 2383 W., dated 20th July 1886.	..	..	..	201	..	..	..	..	..	
			7	Petty establishment as per details in G.O., No. 2383 W., dated 20th July 1886.	..	..	..	56	7	Petty establishment as per details in G.O., No. 2383 W., dated 20th July 1886.	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	
			17	Conservancy establishment as per details in G.O., No. 2383 W., dated 20th July 1886.	..	..	..	93	17	Conservancy establishment as per details in G.O., No. 2383 W., dated 20th July 1886.	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	
				Total ..	..	..	360	..		Total ..	..	..	390	..	..	..	30	..		

(Signed) G. T. WALCH,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Dowlaishweram,
March 1888.

Office note from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, dated 12th April 1888, No. 1324.

1076

Order—dated 21st April 1888, No. 1189 W., Public Works.

The statement of temporary establishment required in the Ganjam division during 1888-89 is sanctioned.

2. This sanction has been registered as Provincial, No. 13 W. of 1888-89, and classified as Establishment, Temporary.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, I Circle.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. J. Moses,
Spare Copies

7

GENERAL.
ESTABLISHMENT.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated April, 21st.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 21st Apr. 1888, No. 1189 W.

APRIL.

Temporary Establishment

The statement of — required in the Ganjam division during 1888-89, sanctioned.

C076

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Establishment.

READ—the following papers:—

From G. T. WALCH, Esq., Superintending Engineer, I Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Dowlaishweram, 23rd August 1886, No. 419 G.N.

I have the honor, herewith, to submit a proposition statement for the revision of the establishment sanctioned in G.O., No. 1545 W., dated the 18th June 1886, for Parlákimedi and Jarada estates and to request that early sanction of Government may be obtained thereto.

2. It will be observed from the statement that the total cost of the present and proposed establishments remains unaltered. The additions to and alterations from the present or sanctioned establishment are explained in the remarks column of the statement.

78

Enclosure.

Proposition Statement for Revision of the Temporary Establishment of the Parlákimedi and Jarada Estates in the Ganjam Division for the year 1886-87.

Order sanctioning the Present Establishment. Government of Madras, Public Works Dept.			Nature of Change.	Present Scale.					Proposed Scale.					Proposition.					Remarks.
Number.	Date.	Office to which the proposition refers.		Number.	Designation.	Pay. Minimum.	Pay. Increment.	Pay. Maximum.	Pay. Average or Fixed.	Number.	Designation.	Pay. Minimum.	Pay. Increment.	Pay. Maximum.	Pay. Average or Fixed.	Permanent. Increase per month. Amount.	Permanent. Decrease per month. Amount.	Temporary. Increase. Amount.	Temporary. Increase. Period.	Temporary. Decrease. Amount.	Temporary. Decrease. Period.	
G.O., No. 1545 W. 18th June 1886.		Ganjam division, Parlakimedi Estate sub-division.																				
				1	*Division Office.* .... Sub-Division Office Establishment.					1	*Division Office.* Clerk	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 10	..	Rs. ..	..	(a) Required to check nominal rolls in the division office.
				1	Draughtsman, 2nd class, for Assistant Engineer.	..	..	..	50	1	*Sub-Division Office Establishment.* Draughtsman, 2nd class, for Assistant Engineer.	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	7	(b) The division officer says this store peon is not required.
				1	Clerk for Assistant Engineer.	..	..	..	40	1	Clerk for Assistant Engineer.	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	10	(c) The division officer considers that the salaries as proposed are sufficient.
				1	Do. do. ..	..	..	..	20	1	Do. do. ..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	1	
				3	Clerks, one for each Overseer, each at Rs. 20.	..	..	..	60	3	Clerks, one for each Overseer, each at Rs. 20.	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	2	
				1	Messenger for office.	..	..	..	6	1	Messenger for office.	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	
				1	Peon	..	..	..	7	1	Peon	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	
				1	Surveyor	..	..	..	60	1	Surveyor	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	
				2	Letter carriers, each at Rs. 4.	..	..	..	8	2	Letter carriers, each at Rs. 4.	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	
				1	Store peon	..	..	..	7	..	....	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	
					Petty Establishment.						*Petty Establishment.*										
				1	Storekeeper	..	..	..	30	1	Storekeeper	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	
				1	Peon for stores	..	..	..	7	1	Peon for stores	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	
				2	Lascars for Assistant Engineer, at Rs. 7 each.	..	..	..	14	2	Lascars for Assistant Engineer, each at Rs. 6.	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	2	
				3	Lascars, one for each Overseer, each at Rs. 6.	..	..	..	18	3	Lascars, one for each Overseer, each at Rs. 6.	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	5	(d) The services of two men are essentially necessary.
					Conservancy Establishment.						*Conservancy Establishment.*										
				1	Gumastah	..	..	..	20	1	Gumastah	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	
				1	....	..	..	..	7	1	Do.	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	
				1	Head Lascar ..	..	..	..	66	1	Head Lascar ..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	
				14	Lascars, each at Rs. 4.	..	..	..	56	14	Lascars, each at Rs. 4.	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	
				35	Total ..	..	..	..	410	30	Total ..	..	..	..	410	..	..	25	..	25	

(Signed) G. T. WALCH,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Dowlaisheram,
August 1886.

Office note from Examiner, Public Works Accounts, dated 8th September 1886, No. 407.

Order—dated 20th September 1886, No. 2383 W., Public Works.

The revised statement of temporary establishment required for Parlákimedi and Jarada estates in the Ganjam division is sanctioned in supersession of that sanctioned in G.O., No. 1545 W., dated 18th June 1886.

2. This sanction has been registered as Provincial, No. 40 W. of 1886-87, and classified as Establishment, Temporary.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. O. HASTED, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, I Circle.
„ Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.
Spare Copies

GENERAL.
ESTABLISHMENT.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated September, 20*th*.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 20th Sept. 1886, No. 2383 W.

SEPTEMBER.

Temporary Establishment

A revised statement of — required for Parlákimedi and Jarada estates in the Ganjam division, sanctioned.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Superintending Engineer,	I Circle,	dated	13th Oct.	1888,	No. 418 G.L.
,, ,,	II ,,	,,	9th ,,	,,	(three statements).
,, ,,	II ,,	,,	23rd ,,	,,	No. 628 N.L.
,, ,,	III ,,	,,	2nd ,,	,,	(two statements).
,, ,,	IV ,,	,,	1st ,,	,,	No. 422 E.W.
,, ,,	V ,,	,,	23rd ,,	,,	,, 3172.
,, ,,	V ,,	,,	23rd ,,	,,	,, 3177.
,, ,,	V ,,	,,	4th Nov.	,,	,, 3420.
,, ,,	VI ,,	,,	24th Sept.	,,	,, 1481 T.J.
,, Consulting Architect to Government,		,,	9th Oct.	,,	,, 1041.
Office note from the Examiner, P.W. Accounts,		,,	15th Nov.	,,	,, 2593.
,, ,, ,,		,,	16th ,,	,,	,, 2601.
,, ,, ,,		,,	19th ,,	,,	,, 2619.
,, ,, ,,		,,	19th ,,	,,	,, 2620.
,, ,, ,,		,,	20th Dec.	,,	,, 2785.
From the Inspector-General of Registration,		,,	3rd Oct.	,,	,, 4262.
,, ,, of Jails, dated 2nd Oct. 1888, No. 396.					
,, ,, of Police, ,, 16th ,, ,, ,, 5371.					
Proceedings of Government, Judicial Department, dated 29th Nov. 1888, No. 2487.					
Memorandum from the Financial Department, ,, 20th ,, ,, ,, 1376.					
Office note from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, ,, 19th Dec. ,, ,, 277.					

ORDER—dated 13th December 1888, No. 3920 W., Public Works.

In their memorandum above recorded, the Financial Department have assigned Rs. 23,00,000 for expenditure on Provincial Civil Works during 1889-90, and the amount has been distributed as shown below:—

Original Works.

	RS.
Civil Buildings	7,44,500
Communications	3,62,500
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	13,000
Minor Works	70,000
Reserve with the Government for incomplete works	1,50,000
Total, Original Works ...	13,40,000

Repairs.

Civil Buildings	1,60,000
Communications	85,000
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	15,000
Total, Repairs ...	2,60,000
Total, Original Works and Repairs ...	16,00,000
Establishment	6,50,000
Tools and Plant	50,000
Grand Total ...	23,00,000

2. The selection of works under class A and the amounts appropriated for them have been decided in committee in accordance with the arrangements sanctioned in G.O., No. 2856 W., dated 11th October 1883, and after due consideration of the lists of works furnished by the Inspectors-General of Police, Jails and Registration and by the Registrar of the High Court as required in G.O., No. 12 (Judicial), dated 5th January 1887. The works under class B are those brought forward by Superintending Engineers, the Consulting Architect and the heads of departments concerned, but for which funds are not at present available.

3. The grant for minor original works has been distributed to divisions with reference to G.O., No. 2665 W., dated 29th August 1888. The amount reserved for incomplete works will be appropriated on receipt of detailed proposals from Superintending Engineers and the Consulting Architect.

4. The grants for repairs and tools and plant will, as usual, be held at the disposal of the Government and distributed early next year on receipt of detailed proposals from Superintending Engineers and the Consulting Architect with reference to para. 1322 of the Public Works Code.

5. The Superintending Engineers concerned will submit, with the least possible delay, plans and estimates for the unsanctioned works for which funds have been provided in the budget.

6. Provision has been made in the budget for the temporary establishment required during 1889-90. Renewal of sanctions for the year should be applied for not later than the 28th February 1889.

7. Part VI of the budget has not been appended as the Examiner of Public Works Accounts has reported that no increase or decrease is anticipated under "Suspense."

8. The budget estimate of receipts for 1888-89 was fixed at Rs. 84,000, but the revised estimate has been increased to Rs. 1,40,000, which amount has been arrived at by taking the actuals for the first six months of the current year and the average of the past three years.

9. The budget estimate of charges for 1888-89 was Rs. 23,00,000; but funds having been provided for additional works proposed for execution during the year, the revised estimate has been increased to Rs. 23,34,765.

10. With these remarks the preliminary issue of the Provincial Civil Works budget estimate for 1889-90 will be printed and circulated for the information and guidance of the officers of the department, and four copies forwarded to the Government of India.

(Here enter No. 3921 W., dated 13th December 1888.)

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. R. MEAD, Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To Superintending Engineers.
To the Consulting Architect to Government.
„ Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
„ Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
„ Financial Department.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Judicial Department.
„ Educational Department.
„ Public Department.
„ Ecclesiastical Department.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 13th December 1888, No. 3921 W., Public Works.

Forwarded.

(Signed) H. R. MEAD, Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

Exd. J. Henricus.
Spare Copies

2076

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BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated December, 13th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 13th Dec. 1888, Nos. 3920 W., 3921 W.

DECEMBER.

Provincial Civil Works Budget Estimate for 1889-90

Forwarding copies of the preliminary issue of the —.

1076

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—again G.O., dated 25th October 1888, No. 735, Revenue.

ABSTRACT.—Deputing Mr. Garstin to proceed at once to Ganjam and report the exact condition of affairs, and authorising him, if the condition of the district is, in his opinion, such as to render it advisable to open relief works, to take the necessary steps for putting in hand at once the work connected with the Rushikulya project.

READ—also the following letter from J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., C.S.I., First Member, Board of Revenue (on special duty), to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Chatrapur, 27th November 1888, No. 17 :—

On the 25th ultimo I received the orders of Government to proceed at once to Ganjam and report with as little delay as possible on the exact condition of affairs in that district, copies of all communications which had reached the Government up to that date, relating to the state of the district, being also sent to me. I was at the same time authorised to take the necessary steps for putting in hand, at once, the works connected with the Rushikulya project, under the rules prescribed by the Famine Code for professional agency works, if, in my opinion, the condition of the district rendered such a step advisable. I was also directed to consider and report whether the district staff in any department required strengthening.

2. The papers communicated to me with the above order were a file of weekly season telegrams from all the districts of the Presidency and copies of the following telegrams from the Collector of Ganjam to the Revenue Board :—

(1) Summary of season report for the week ending 6th October 1888 (dated 8th October)—"Rainfall average ·78. Want of rain much felt. Standing crops withering; grass-hoppers appeared in the Berhampore taluk. Prices—rice higher, rest lower. Fever and small-pox in two taluks. Twenty-nine deaths from cholera."

(2) Telegram from Collector of Ganjam, dated 15th October 1888—"Rice 10·29, ragi 20·23, cholum 20·5, cumbu 26·43. No report Balliguda. Other stations no rain. Rain last week, Narsannapet, 1·73. No rain Balliguda. Standing crops withering and withered. Agricultural stock good. No diseases reported. Prices rapidly rising; stocks of grain being held back by merchants. Scarcity apprehended. Scarcity of water felt in many places. Fever and small-pox in some parts of Berhampore and Goomsur taluks. Cholera deaths two."

22/12

(3) Telegram from Collector of Ganjam, dated 18th October 1888—"Letter despatched yesterday. Will report more fully in a day or two. Prices continue rising. Merchants withholding stocks. No rainfall reported since Monday. Famine imminent."

(4) Telegram from Collector of Ganjam, dated 20th October 1888—"Scarcity intensive throughout the district and rapidly approaching famine. Bazaars not supplied owing to general panic and merchants withholding stocks; grain loots reported from Kotabommalai in Chicacole taluk, Aska and Berhampore town. Recommend purchase by Government of rice to hold in readiness to supply. Police must be greatly strengthened. Strongly urge Rushikulya project works and Gopálpur canal. Deputy Tahsildar, Aska, telegraphs relief urgently wanted there. No rain. Prices reported to be rising."

(5) Telegram from Collector of Ganjam, dated 24th October 1888—"State of affairs rapidly becoming worse and worse. Lawlessness setting in; gangs, amounting to several hundreds, openly looting. Police totally insufficient to cope with them. Have called in the Goomsur paiks and am using every effort to restore confidence and order; consternation general, and holders of stocks will not come forward. Have directed Local Fund Engineer, Tahsildars and Managers, Estates, to spend up to full allotments of year, and urgently pray immediate re-opening Rushikulya works. Recommend strengthening Police force, extra Magistrates to relieve Tahsildars. Relief-houses where absolutely necessary and advances to weavers upon whom famine now presses. Repeat recommendation to Government to purchase stocks of grain to hold in reserve. Letter follows."

3. In obedience to the orders sent me I left Madras, by the first steamer, on the 29th ultimo. That night a heavy burst of the north-east monsoon commenced and copious rain fell daily at sea till I reached Gopálpur on Sunday the 4th instant. I was there met by the Collector, Mr. Horsfall, who informed that good rain had fallen in the district and that prospects were, in consequence, much improved. It continued to fall, near the coast heavily but more lightly inland, daily for a week after my arrival.

4. It was obvious that, in order to acquire a good idea of the state of affairs in the district, it would be necessary for me to make a tour through those parts of it where distress was most severe or most to be apprehended. Accordingly, as soon as possible after landing, I arranged the details of such a tour with the Collector and started with him the same afternoon for Chatrapur, where his head-quarters are.

5. The next day I devoted to getting information and statistics from the Collector's office which would enable me to compare the present state of the district in respect of prices, rainfall, export and import of grain, cultivation, remissions and emigration, with the four preceding years, and I now subjoin the result of that comparison.

In the Administration Reports of 1884-85, 1885-86, 1886-87 and 1887-88, I found the season of 1884-85 described as a bad one for rice-lands and that the prices of the principal food-grains rose during the second half of the year in consequence of the expected failure of the paddy crops. The season of 1885-86 is described as worse than its predecessor as regards wet crops, and the prices of all food-grains, except wheat, are stated to have risen in consequence. It is also stated that the Chilka canal works were opened in that year to furnish the people living in the tract of country to the north of the Rushikulya river with work, as they were in a distressed condition owing to the failure of their crops. The bamboo is, moreover, stated to have seeded that year and thus to have afforded a considerable supplementary supply of food for the poorest classes. In 1886-87 the character of the season is stated to have been good, and in consequence the prices of all food-grains, except those of wheat and black gram, fell. The year 1887-88 is also stated to have been a favorable one, and the prices of all food-grains, except horse-gram, fell in consequence.

A comparison of rainfall of the same four years with that of the present year, up to the end of October, shows that in the current year the rains have been far scantier up to that date than in any of the others, as shown in the appended table :—

Months.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Remarks.
April	·8	·7	·12	·50	·24	The figures here given are taken from the Collector's office. They differ slightly from those compiled in the office of the Board of Revenue.
May	1·3	2·7	3·38	1·81	·37	
June	5·2	2·5	4·64	5·98	2·37	
July	6·9	6·7	8·47	8·19	3·28	
August	5·2	6·2	10·15	9·45	7·42	
September	11·8	4·4	11·12	5·19	4·47	
October	4·9	4·9	15·71	7·12	1·95	
	36·1	28·1	53·59	38·24	20·10	
November	·07	7·2	5·88	1·87	..	
December	·3	3·3	4·52	..	..	
January	·4	·1	·04	·29	..	
February	1·8	..	..	·67	..	
March	·8	1·7	·89	·11	..	
Total ..	39·47	40·4	64·92	41·18	..	

Similarly, a comparison of the prices of second-sort rice and ragi, which are the two grains most consumed in the district, shows that the district average prices of those grains were far higher during the month of October 1888 than at any time in the previous four years as shown below :—

Month.	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		Remarks.
	Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.	
	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.	
April	19·90	37·22	15·49	28·94	14·16	28·21	19·	38·52	18·88	31·79	The figures here given are taken from the Collector's office. They differ slightly from those compiled in the office of the Board of Revenue.
May	18·98	37·46	15·21	29·87	14·22	28·09	18·17	33·10	18·61	31·33	
June	18·47	35·28	15·53	27·87	12·78	25·43	18·33	32·20	18·35	29·44	
July	18·45	34·12	15·79	27·60	14·08	27·94	18·29	31·55	17·78	27·25	
August	15·13	25·66	15·01	27·70	13 30	28·67	18·56	25·80	15·81	24·78	
September ..	14·87	28·48	14·39	28·17	14·49	30·03	18·84	32·01	14·32	24·81	
October	15·63	32·51	13·01	27·15	14·91	35·39	18·83	32·62	11·17	22·42	
November ..	16·09	33·05	13·13	28·15	15·02	34·78	18·35	32·67	..	..	
December ..	16·73	31·43	13·41	28·31	15·03	34·72	18·52	32·34	..	..	
January	16·72	31·36	14·01	28·63	17·16	34·65	18·84	33·09	..	..	
February	16·25	30·74	14·07	28·12	17·79	35·38	18·54	32·06	..	..	
March	15·97	29·60	13·76	27·96	18·03	40·27	19·21	31·97	..	..	
Average ..	16·93	32·24	14·40	28·20	15·08	31·96	18·62	32·32	..	..	

I also append a statement showing week by week for the month of October how prices rose. This statement shows clearly that a very sharp rise took place towards the end of the month when all hope of the north-east monsoon rain falling began to be abandoned :—

Month.	First week ending October 6th.		Second week ending October 13th.		Third week ending October 20th.		Fourth week ending October 27th.	
	Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.
	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.	SEERS PER RUPEE.
October	12·20	23·84	10·29	20·23	9·97	21·58	10·12	21·62

The statistics of cultivation and remission for the five years, as far as available, also show a great falling off in the current year and are given below :—

Description of crops raised.	Extent of cultivation in				
	Fasli 1294 (1884-85).	Fasli 1295 (1885-86).	Fasli 1296 (1886-87).	Fasli 1297 (1887-88).	Fasli 1298 up to the end of September.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Paddy	292,040	279,358	300,213	285,545	177,286
Ragi	81,499	92,287	85,316	92,538	68,147
Total ..	373,539	371,645	385,529	378,083	245,433

Particulars of remissions.	Fasli 1294 (1884-85).	Fasli 1295 (1885-86).	Fasli 1296 (1886-87).	Fasli 1297 (1887-88).	Fasli 1298 (1888-89).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Waste	14,800	24,504	1,001	6,184	1,00,000
Loss of crop	46,501	84,488	6,061	4,200	1,75,000
Difference between wet and dry assessment	769	2,364	535	170	25,000
Total ..	62,070	1,11,356	7,597	10,554	* 3,00,000

* This is only the Collector's estimate.

These figures show that up to the end of September 1888 the extent of land under cultivation during the current fasli (cultivation year) was far smaller than in any of the preceding four years. Too much reliance cannot, however, be placed on the accuracy of these figures, for even in the districts with the most efficient village officers the accuracy of cultivation statistics is not beyond question, so that in Ganjam, where, I am informed by the Collector that the village officers are exceptionally ignorant, their accuracy is still more doubtful. The remissions of the current fasli have not yet been settled, but the Collector considers that they will probably amount to between two and three lakhs of rupees for wet land left waste and for loss of crops. Remissions are not altogether a safe test of the loss of the agricultural classes from a bad season for they are not given at all for dry lands, except in very exceptional circumstances, while for wet lands they are only given when the land has been left waste or when the loss of crop is entire, none being given when there is partial yield, and yet it not unfrequently happens that the man who gets a one-sixth or one-eighth crop is a heavier loser on the whole than the man who simply leaves his land waste. Still, where remissions are large, they do show that the area of wet land left waste or on which the crops have utterly failed is also large, and comparing the Collector's estimate with the actuals of the four preceding faslis there is room to fear that the extent of wet crops entirely lost and of wet lands left waste, through want of timely rain, this year is exceptionally large. Moreover, on his recommendation the Government have sanctioned the grant this year of remission of the assessment on rainfed lands, on which rice is grown, which are classed as dry and ordinarily get no remission. This will probably increase the total of remissions to be granted.

The exports and imports of rice and paddy by sea up to the end of October of the current year as compared with those of the preceding five years is shown in the subjoined tables :—

Exports.

Month.	Rice.						Paddy.					
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
January ..	21,331	30,283	..	..	..	4,088	..	..	..	..	..	..
February ..	102,771	47,114	15,722	763	438	9,692	214	..	..	..	..	..
March ..	133,756	87,121	14,371	7	49,841	43,509	..	8	..	..	..	..
April ..	80,418	167,610	1,409	62	12,375	26,410	..	..	..	..	47	..
May ..	58,198	129,708	1,612	..	27,371	10,487	..	..	..	..	..	..
June ..	126,912	27,495	2,937	..	5,563½	2,312	..	..	..	..	..	..
July ..	23,752	31,748	758	..	3,985	147	..	..	..	..	..	..
August ..	57,902	9,690	733	3	5,232	..	9	..	..	..	1,270	..
September ..	15,850	..	2,735	3	5,113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October ..	20,660	312	9	..	..	..	295	..	..	..	..	..
November ..	6,413	1,064	573	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December ..	1,416	122	12	352	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	704,379	532,267	40,921	1,190	109,992½	96,645	518	8	..	..	1,317	..

Imports.

Month.	Rice.						Paddy.					
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
January ..	..	..	938	738	..	..	..	..	1,370	312	..	..
February ..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	379
April ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May ..	..	½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½
June ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August ..	..	..	..	..	..	9,782	..	..	..	..	..	785
September ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	566	..	..	..
November ..	2	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	118½	2,441	738	..	9,782	..	566	2,270	312	..	1,665½

These figures are suggestive. In 1883 an export trade of nearly three-quarters of a million of hundred weights of rice fell in 1884 to about half a million, and in 1885, a bad year, to less than 50,000, dwindling to but little over 1,000 in 1886 (another bad year) but rising in a good year like 1887 to over 1,00,000 and showing a tendency to rise still higher during the current year, till the failure of the rains in June and July caused it to cease altogether. If the export of grain from a district may be taken (as I think it fairly may) as a proof of abundant stocks in hand then the above figures seem to point to the fact that until June of the current year the stock of grain in the Ganjam district was abundant, or at any rate quite normal.

The subjoined emigration statistics show that up to the 12th November in the current year there has not been any marked increase in the number of emigrants by sea :—

Name of Port.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Gopálpur	897	882	2,952	* 1,687
Baruva	3,230	2,920	1,170	* 2,748
Calingapatam	2,503	2,888	3,979	* 1,599
Total ..	6,630	6,690	8,101	* 6,034

* Up to the 12th November 1888.

6. The general conclusions I drew from the above facts and figures were that though the years 1884 and 1885 had been bad, 1886 and 1887 had been good ones, and that the prospects of the current year, up to the failure of the south-west monsoon to set in punctually and plentifully in June and July, were good ; that the lateness of those rains and their scanty character had seriously affected the prospects of the rice-crop which is sown in June and July and reaped in December, and also probably lessened the out-turn of the dry crops reaped in September, but that there was, *primâ facie*, no reason to suppose that the supplies of grain in the district were abnormally low. The great cause of fear appeared to be that there might be distress owing to the high prices and the probability that the rice-crop would be to a great extent a failure ; but the former had fallen after the rains in the end of October and the beginning of November, and it was still too early to say what the effect of those rains on the crop would be or what would prove to be their actual out-turn.

7. Having settled with the Collector that we should start on our tour on Wednesday the 7th instant, I started the same evening (the 5th) for the Kallikót zemindari, where I learnt, from a report of a Public Works Department Overseer attached to the estate, that there was a "starving mass" of people for whom work should be provided. I had intended to have gone to Kallikót itself, but, owing to the

rain, I only got as far as Rambha, where the manager of the Kalikót estate (which is under the Court of Wards), the Deputy Tahsildar of Ganjam, and the Biridi zemindar met me on the morning of the 6th. I made inquiries about the condition of the estate and the people; but beyond the fact that the crops were in a very bad way in some parts, and that, therefore, distress was probable, there was no evidence of any want of food-supply. The crowd of people who collected round me at Rambha as I prepared to walk back towards Ganjam was composed of more than 200 persons, with a large proportion of children, who all looked very well. The children held out their hands smilingly for presents, and two or three miserable looking beggars asked for alms, but there was nothing in the general appearance of the people to cause any anxiety. The Deputy Tahsildar had received orders from the Collector to deal with poor persons who had none to help them and were unable to work. On my way back to Chatrapur, I examined the crops as well as I was able, and met the zemindars of Humma and Palur, the former of whom complained of the failure of the crops in his estate. He had good reason to do so, I am sorry to say, for they looked very bad, and I fear he will get little or nothing from the rice crops I saw. He alluded to the Mallada Tampara Irrigation project, a scheme which has hung fire, I believe, for a great many years, which he said would save all his crops in such a year if it was carried out. From G.O., dated 4th March 1875, No. 355, and connected papers, I find that this is an inexpensive project estimated to cost only about Rs. 18,000, which, if carried out, would irrigate about 1,265 acres of Government land, 539 of zemindari and 212 of inam, besides improving the existing irrigation of 3,209 acres of zemindari and 689 of inam land and improve the water-supply of the town of Ganjam. I have not been able to see the plans of this work, as I am informed they are in the Superintending Engineer's office, but I strongly urge its prosecution to completion as a protective work with all possible despatch. It seems that it has more than once been referred by Government to the Public Works Department since 1872, in view to action being taken, but nothing appears to have been done. Near Ganjam the crops looked very poor, and a crowd of the people of the village complained to me of their want of food and loss of crops. The latter complaint is, I fear, only too well-founded, but their appearance belied the former. However, this is the head-quarters of the Deputy Tahsildar, so that persons in need of village relief and eligible for it will readily get it.

8. On the 7th, I started in company with Mr. Horsfall on our tour. The portion of the district in which the greatest distress was supposed to exist or was apprehended includes the Government taluks of Berhampore and Goomsur and the zemindari estates of Chikati, Bodogada, Pedda Kimedi, Chinna Kimedi, Sérgadá, Dhárákot, Aska, Kurla, Atgadá, Kallikót, Humma, Biridi and Palur; in fact, speaking roughly, all the district north of Ichápur exclusive of the maliahs of Bodogada, Pedda Kimedi, Chinna Kimedi and Goomsur. It is an area comprising about 3,000 square miles with a population of about 800,000 persons. I enclose a map of the district showing the route followed by us.

9. We went first to Berhampore, the most important town of the district. On both sides of the road the whole way there was nothing but rice crops looking for the most part green and well, but this appearance, I was sorry to find, was often very deceptive, as several examinations of ears of what looked like an excellent crop of paddy disclosed the fact that they were merely husks without any grain in them at all. At Berhampore, I called a meeting of all the principal grain merchants of the district, who met me to the number of about a dozen. I questioned them as to the stocks of food-grains in the district. Some thought there was enough to last for six months, but the general opinion was in favor of a four or five months' supply after making allowance for the harvest to be reaped in December, about half of which would be required for seed. I assured them that the Government would not interfere with their trade in any way, and questioned them as to the probable future course of prices and their readiness to import if stocks ran short. They said, frankly enough, that if they saw their way to making a profit of 3 or 4 annas a bag, they would import largely from Cocanada or Calcutta, but not otherwise. It did not, however, pay them to import rice from Cocanada just then, as the local price was Rs. 6-10-0 a

bag, while it cost Rs. 5-8-0 or Rs. 5-12-0 a bag in Cocanada and Rs. 1-4-0 for freight and landing charges, thus making a total of Rs. 6-12-0 or Rs. 7. They said, however, that they were nervous about importing largely, as they feared that the British India Steam Navigation Company would immediately raise their rates for freight if they did so. If prices, however, fall at Calcutta and Cocanada, they would fall in Ganjam. Existing stocks of grain in the district they thought were only about ¼ of the usual supply at this time of year. In ordinary seasons, they said, Orissa supplies half the rice needed in Ganjam, but they could not depend on Orissa this year, for they had all sent their agents to Puri to negotiate large purchases of rice some time ago, and the merchants there had threatened to loot the rice if any attempt was made to carry it away. Rice could be landed at Gopálpur in any season at the pier if it was sufficiently lengthened, but if landing at that port is impossible, Orissa cannot be depended on for the full supply. No large supply of grain, they said, could be imported by road.

10. I may here mention that, before leaving Chatrapur, I had wired to the Commissioner of the Orissa division asking him whether relief works were still in progress in that division, and whether the supply of rice there was sufficient to maintain the usual exports to this district. He replied on the 7th that good rain had fallen generally in Orissa division; that relief works were still in progress on a small scale, but not likely to be long required; and that the supply of rice was not sufficient to maintain the usual exports to Ganjam. I sent him another telegram on the 21st on the same subject, and his reply, dated 22nd, is as follows:—

"Prospects improved. Relief works practically stopped in Cuttack. All exports likely to be available are taken up by advanced contracts with Calcutta and England."

11. When the meeting of grain merchants was over, a petition was presented to me on behalf of the weavers of Berhampore, a numerous class, said to number about 2,000 persons, requesting that the Government would give them contracts for cloths for tents, as they could get no work and could not sell their stocks of cloths. I asked the Collector to favor me with his views on the petition, and he referred it for report to one of the Municipal Councillors, which reached me some days later, and which I notice further on in this report. The Collector had already urged the giving of advances to these weavers on the Government, and he subsequently reported to me that he considered that advances should be made to them.

12. From Berhampore we went to Ichápur, and for fourteen out of the sixteen miles drove through a wide expanse of rice fields which looked fairly well. Near Berhampore they appeared particularly so, but fell off in appearance as we got nearer Ichápur, until during the last two miles before reaching that place they looked very bad. At this town a young man, who turned out to be the Sub-Registrar of Assurances, presented me with a petition on behalf of a Sub-Committee, which he said had been hastily formed at the request of the Berhampore District Committee (a body affiliated to the National Congress), in which a request was made that the Government would open relief works and relief houses and order the price of rice to be reduced. He said he was the Secretary to the Committee, which consisted of some fourteen or fifteen persons, none of whom, however, appeared, except the Town Sub-Magistrate, who, on my asking him if he was a member, said that he knew nothing of it, but that he believed that he had been elected a member, but it was without his knowledge or consent. A crowd of some hundreds of the inhabitants of the town also came to me and begged for remission for their lost crops and for gifts of grain and money, because they said that Mr. Forbes, in the famine of 1866, had given them bags of grain. The crowd, with the exception of some beggars, all seemed well fed and well-to-do. Their claims to remission, I told them, would be considered by the Collector at the proper time, but beyond providing work for those in need of it and willing to work, and food for those who were utterly destitute and could not work, I told them I could not accede to their wishes. They said they were unable to work, because they were ryots, and seemed disappointed at bags of grain not being distributed. I was informed by the Collector that he had heard that in 1866, in some cases, Mr. Forbes had given a bag of grain to each ryot's family, and on reference to the records of the Collector's

office, I find that, with the sanction of Government, 1,500 bags of rice were given to ryots who preferred to starve in their houses to go to relief houses for food (*vide* G.O., Revenue Department, of 26th June 1866, No. 15111).

13. On the 9th, we went from Ichápur to Chíkati, the chief village in the zemindari estate of that name. Here the zemindar met us and bewailed the loss of the crops on his property; and certainly their appearance all along the road from Ichápur was very discouraging; in fact, I do not think I have seen any place where they were worse. He said that for three years in succession they had had bad crops in the estate, and that for the two preceding years he had had to help his tenants with seed grain, and that he expected this year to be obliged to supply them with the entire quantity necessary for sowing their fields. He doubted if the yield of the harvest would be in excess of the seed actually sown. It struck me here, as it did frequently afterwards during the tour, that the most had by no means been made of the natural features of the ground in the matter of storing water in large tanks for irrigation, for the estate lies at the foot of the Mohiri hills and ought, it appeared to me, to be exceedingly well watered. There were no signs of want among the people whom I saw in the village, which seemed large and populous.

14. The next day we went to Digupudi, the chief village in the Pedda Kimedi Zemindari estate. As usual, there was nothing but rice cultivation along both sides of the road. It looked generally green and somewhat promising till near Digupudi, where its appearance altered for the worse. A large number of villagers from the surrounding villages came to our camp, and among them were a good many beggars, some of whom (principally children) were decidédly emaciated. These were ordered to be fed with cooked food, and for this purpose money was given to the karnam of a neighbouring village who happened to be present, but he went away without seeing them fed, and the duty had eventually to be discharged by a constable through the agency of a Brahmin in the village. One woman, however, whose child was very emaciated, and for whom I had ordered milk to be provided, refused to take anything but money, and walked off indignantly when only offered food for herself and child. We were visited in the evening by the zemindar, on whom I impressed the duty of looking after the poor on his estate, but I very much doubt if he will give them a thought, being a singularly vain and arrogant man, who would think it beneath his dignity to give any attention to such a matter.

15. On the morning of the 11th, we went on to Pattupuram, in the Chinna Kimedi Zemindari. Here the country was more sparsely cultivated than any I had before passed through. There were here some fields of raggi which looked promising. The Collector, who had been camped here a fortnight before, noticed a marked improvement in the crops during that interval owing to the rain that had fallen. In the afternoon, we marched to Sergada in the small zemindari of that name. We here, for the first time, came across some of the works connected with the Rushikulya Project. The Executive Engineer in charge of the work, Mr. Wybrow, met us here with his Assistant, Mr. Medlicott. Work on this project had been stopped only a short time before, but, in consequence of the Collector's recommendation, the Government had ordered the works to be re-opened, and an allotment of Rs. 30,000 had been made for the purpose only a few days before we reached Sergada. In fact, work there had only been again begun the day before our arrival.

16. It may be convenient that I should here give a short description of the Rushikulya Project, so that its adaptability for a famine-relief work may be judged of. The scheme has for its ultimate object the diversion of the water of two rivers—the Mahanadi and the Rushikulya—into a canal which is to be navigable, and also to supply water for irrigating about 120,000 acres of land in the Goomsur and Berhampur taluks. It involves the construction of two large reservoirs, four anicuts and seventy-three miles of canal, besides a large number of subsidiary works, such as bridges, under-tunnels and irrigation sluices. It may be divided, for our present purpose, most conveniently into two sections—the Mahanadi section and the Rushikulya section—the former including all the works north of the Rushikulya and the latter all those south of it including the anicut across that river at Janamilli.

17. The Mahanadi section comprises a large reservoir near Russellkonda with an estimated area of water-spread, when full, of 4 square miles and a maximum depth of 57 feet. The bund of this reservoir will be about 1,600 yards in length and 72 feet high at the lowest point in the valley which it crosses when completed. The stream, which it dams up, is a small branch of the Mahanadi river, and the main supply of water for the reservoir will be led into its upper end by a channel 9 miles long taken off an anicut thrown across a second branch of the Mahanadi called the Gallari. From this reservoir the water is to be let off, when wanted, down the natural bed of the stream which it dams up for a distance of about 12 miles to the point of junction of the Mahanadi with its two affluents just below which is a second anicut from which the canal proper begins and runs for 19 miles through the Government taluk of Goomsur and part of the Dhárákót estate to the point where the third anicut is thrown across the Rushikulya at Janamilli. The Rushikulya section comprises a reservoir to be constructed near Suradá about 15 miles above Janamilli, where another anicut is to be built. This reservoir is to supplement the supply of the Rushikulya, but the details of this portion of the scheme have lately undergone much modification and are not yet finally settled. From Janamilli the canal will run for 54 miles through the Dhárákót and Sérgadá Zemindaries into the Behampore taluk and terminate near the sea not far from Gopálpur. The present condition of the works is as follows: a portion of the earthwork of the Russellkonda reservoir dam has been completed for a length of about 2,200 feet and to about half the height to which it is to be raised, but it cannot be raised much higher until the coffee dam, which has to be sunk across the bed of the stream, is put in, and this is a work which requires much care and can best be carried out in the dry weather. When it is finished, the Executive Engineer estimates there will be work available for 5,000 persons for 12 months in the shape of earthwork and stone revetting. At present about 2,000 coolies could be continuously employed. The anicut across the Mahanadi has five-sixths of the foundation of the body-wall laid, and most of the materials for going on with it are ready except bricks, lime and surki. The canal taking off from this anicut has been dug out to its full depth for 7 miles. The 8th to 12th miles will afford work for 4,000 coolies for three months, and the 12th to 19th for 4,000 for four months. The masonry works will have to be carried out by skilled labor. The Janamilli anicut has its foundations laid for its whole length and may be completed in its entirety in six or eight months more, as may also the head sluice of the canal taking off from it and all the under-tunnels up to the end of the 10th mile from Janamilli, and in that event water might be let down to this point by June or July next; but as only one irrigation sluice has been yet built and the sites for the others have not yet been selected, there is not much chance of any irrigation from the canal before October 1889. In these 10 miles of the canal there is very little work which common laborers could execute The sum of Rs. 5,000 would complete it all, while there is no room for anything bu skilled labor on the irrigation sluices and under-tunnels. In the 11th and 12th miles of the canal from Janamilli occurs the heavy Sérgadá cutting. This is a cutting of perhaps a mile long through rising ground containing a great deal of rock. The cutting in its deepest part will be 36½ feet to canal bottom level, and on this work there is probably work for 2,000 laborers for two or three years even if assisted by a steam-crane for lifting heavy masses of stone out of the cutting, but if, in view of providing labor for distressed persons, manual labor is ordered to be substituted for the steam-crane, from 4,000 to 5,000 could be employed in breaking up the large pieces of blasted stone into small pieces and carrying them out of the cutting. Until this cutting is finished, the canal will be useless beyond it, so that it will be good policy to get as much labor on it as possible and so get it finished quickly. From the 12th to the 18th mile of the canal, the earthwork is nearly completed, and there is little room for employing labor, but on the 18th to 34th miles about 4,000 laborers could be employed on earthwork for five months. The earthwork of the 35th and 36th miles has been completed down to the point where the canal is to cross the road from Berhampore to Aska. Beyond that point nothing can be done, as the land has not yet been taken up by Government though the survey and levels of the canal have been completed, so that this portion of the canal is at present useless as a possible relief work.

18. While at Sérgadá, I was waited on by two vakils of the Aska District Munsif's Court, who represented themselves as members of a standing committee elected at a mass meeting of the inhabitants of Aska and the surrounding villages in order to represent the condition of the district. They presented me with an address in which they urged the necessity of opening relief works and poor houses. They also requested me, in judging of the extent to which crops had failed in the district, not to take into consideration the rains which had recently fallen. I was rather doubtful from the fact of their coming out, as they did, 10 miles from Aska to meet me, whether they were really as representative as they would have me believe, and on reaching Aska the next day, I learnt from Mr. Minchin, who is certainly the principal inhabitant and greatest employer of labor in Aska and its neighbourhood, that neither he nor any of his people were present at the meeting or heard anything of it at the time and that it was really an insignificant affair.

19. From Sérgadá we went to Aska, and the following morning, accompanied by the Executive Engineer, I inspected the works at Janamilli. I found about 50 or 60 people at work blasting the rock in the canal bed at the site of the head sluice and removing it to the river, where it was laid down to form a foundation for the apron of the anicut.

20. The crops near Aska, especially those within the influence of irrigation from the river were looking very well, but beyond that influence there was much that would certainly fail. There was a great collection of beggars in Aska. These, it seemed, were brought together by the exertion of the same small number of vakils and others calling themselves the Aska Safety Committee, who had sent me the address to Sérgadá. They had sent round men with tom-toms to gather the beggars out of all the neighbouring villages for my inspection. It was a painful sight to see some hundreds of such people gathered together, but there was much less appearance of want and emaciation among them than I was led to expect I should find prevalent, while the condition of the ordinary population was perfectly normal.

21. From Aska we proceeded to Russellkonda and there I examined the reservoir works. I found them and the whole of the canal works, of what I have called the Mahanadi section, under the executive charge of a native Engineer, Mr. Venkata Reddi Naidu, an officer of much experience and energy, who had served in Orissa in the famine of 1866 and in the Bengal famine of 1874, so that in case of famine relief works being carried on he will be particularly useful. I found that work had been begun again on the reservoir on the 9th, and that on that day 95 persons had come to work, and on the day of my visit this number had increased to between 500 and 600. The crops in the neighbourhood of Russellkonda were good and were beginning to be harvested, but about 7 miles from Aska, and for some miles to the northward, they were very bad. The general appearance of the people was good. A numerous body of the towns-people of Russellkonda, headed by a pensioned tahsildar, waited on me at that place with an address and urged the re-opening of the Rushikulya project works on a large scale, the grant of gratuitous relief and of loans to cultivating classes with gifts of money and grain, the supply of food-grains by Government officers if merchants fail to supply it, and some other points, to all of which I replied suitably. They were evidently much concerned at the high prices that had been ruling and the grain robberies that had taken place, and were anxious to get remission of assessment in consequence of their crops having failed. The deputation had a highly respectable and well-to-do appearance and no doubt included the majority of all the ryots of the town and its immediate neighbourhood.

22. Before leaving Russellkonda, Mr. Wybrow, the Executive Engineer in charge of the Rushikulya Project, told me he was quite prepared to take on as many work-people as offered themselves on the works and had indented for more overseers and a large supply of tools. All he was at all anxious about was money. If kept in funds he said he should experience no difficulty in carrying on work in the ordinary manner with the full number of work-people capable of finding employment on the works. I think that if a lakh of rupees is placed at his disposal for the purpose he will find that sum amply sufficient for the next three or four months, and I recommend that it

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be so placed at once; and as I understand that 3½ lakhs have been budgeted for in next year's budget for the project, this sum will become available on the 1st April and enable work to be carried on vigorously till the cultivation season begins, when the laborers will leave the works.

23. From Russellkonda we marched *viâ* Jelliba to Ballapadra through a charming country. The crops were good near Russellkonda, but got worse at intervals near Jelliba and between that place and Ballapadra. At the latter place a crowd of ryots, headed by one or two Brahmins, presented themselves and represented their grievances. There was, I think, a good deal of attempt at imposition by these people. The spokesman, who said they were so poor that they had to borrow the cloths they had on to appear before me, was a particularly stout, well-fleshed man, clad in a fine rose-colored cloth, and few, if any, of those with him looked badly off. He admitted he himself was not starving, but said those he represented were so; but when asked where they were he could only point to a few beggars. One particularly noisy complainant was a sleek blind Brahmin, who was evidently forgetful that his infirmity rendered his evidence of little value. The majority of the crowd seemed to me to have come, as the majority of crowds often does, to see the fun; and though no doubt their complaints of loss of crops were well-founded, their appearance quite belied the allegations as to their being starving. The few beggars in the crowd, to whom food was offered, declined to take it; one man in the crowd shouting out that they would not take it though cooked by a Brahmin.

24. Between Ballapadra and Boirani, our next camping place, the crops were worse almost than any seen before, although this is, I was told, a part of Goomsur, which usually produces excellent crops. At Boirani we were in the Atagadá zemindari which, the Collector informed me, is considered one of the most fertile portions of the whole district. It now forms part of the Kallikót zemindari, having been purchased by a late zemindar at auction some years ago. The combined estate is under the charge of the Court of Wards at present. It seems to be badly in need of roads, those most wanted being one from Kallikót direct to Boirani and another from a point about half-way between the two to Buguda in Goomsur to meet the road from Ballapadra to Kurucholi. If relief works are opened hereafter in the estate, one or both of these two roads might be put in hand with advantage.

25. From Boirani we proceeded to Purushottapur, in the Berhampore taluk, which is a large village with a Police station and the head-quarters of a Deputy Tahsildar. This officer informed me that he had inspected the lands in most of the 129 villages in his division and estimated that 8,800 acres would give a five-sixth crop and about 16,000 acres no crop at all. None of the 6,700 rainfed rice lands would give any yield in his opinion. Mr. Lever, the Deputy Collector in magisterial charge of part of the Berhampore taluk and Kallikót, also came to see me here and said that, in his opinion, the crops in Kallikót were better than those in Atagadá. The Public Works Department Overseer in charge of the works in the Kallikót *cum* Atagadá zemindari also visited me, but as he had not got some papers I wanted to refer to, I arranged that he should visit me at our next camping ground as he was travelling in the same direction as we were.

26. This camping ground was near a small village called Biridi-Gopálpur, in the Biridi zemindari. Here a considerable body of weavers from a neighbouring village called Munshipet presented themselves and asked for advances to enable them to work. They said that it took three men to work a loom, and that if Rs. 30 was advanced them for each loom, they could adjust it monthly by an outturn of cloth of that value. The Public Works Department Overseer, alluded to in the preceding paragraph, also appeared. His name is Prakasa Mudali. He told me he had been appointed to his present charge in August last. Being a member of the Court of Wards, under whose charge the zemindari is, I questioned him as to the state of works in it. He informed me that he had carried out the petty earthwork repairs to 25 tanks which had been breached by the heavy rains of August last at a cost of Rs. 3,239, besides some repairs to buildings. The works had been recently carried out by contractors, but had not all been measured up and paid for. He had, he said, just received the

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District Engineer's orders to carry out all works departmentally in order to admit of their affording as much employment as possible to the people in the zemindari. From a letter from the District Engineer to him of a recent date, it appeared that the allotment for expenditure out of estate funds in the zemindari during the year was Rs. 25,000, and that of this sum only Rs. 341 had been spent up to the end of September. He had received orders from the District Engineer to send in at once a rough estimate for expending Rs. 10,000 on the continuation of the four miles of road connecting the coast road with Kallikót on to Boirani, calculating the distance from the map of the district; but instead of doing this he had sent in an estimate which he had by him for widening the above four miles of road at a cost of Rs. 10,000, and had argued the point whether it would not be a better work for affording labor to people requiring it than the road ordered to be estimated for by the District Engineer. The consequence will probably be that his estimate will be returned and that there will be a delay in beginning the roadwork which the District Engineer ordered and which the Collector asked for. From a Public Works Department Government Order which the overseer showed me (dated 15th September 1888, No. 2915), I find that several subordinates of the department in Ganjam had been found to be incompetent and had been recently replaced by others believed to be more capable. The overseer I met was probably one of the latter (as he was only sent to this district in August last), and I can but express my hope that the belief in his case is well-founded, but he is certainly one of the most lethargic men I ever met and was quite at a loss how to make the rough estimate called for by the District Engineer. If relief works have to be carried out in the zemindari, I do not think he has the energy to supervise them.

27. The next day (the 21st) we went *viâ* Humma and Ganjam to Chatrapur, thus completing a tour of about 200 miles. The crops which I had seen 15 days before along the portion of the trunk road between Humma and Ganjam had improved in appearance, but their outturn will still, I fear, be very poor. We found strings of carts going to the place where boats coming from Orissa *viâ* the Chilka lake and Coast canal discharge their cargoes of grain about four miles from Chatrapur. This trade seems therefore to be still active.

28. On return to Chatrapur I requested the District Engineer, Mr. Subrayachari, B.C.E., to bring me the plan of the proposed canal from Ganjam to Gopálpur. He did so, and I examined them with him. The canal will be 11 miles long, but of that distance rather more than half (about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles) will run through tamparas (fresh-water lagoons), which have now a depth of 5 or 6 feet and are only dry in the middle of the hot whether, so that there are only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of earthwork in the shape of excavation or cutting on dry land available for working on at once in case of need. This is a simple work and much of it being in sand would afford labor of an easy description. The earthwork is in two sections, one near Gopálpur and the other near the point where the canal will join the creek running into the Rushikulya river. The District Engineer considered that 2,000 coolies could be employed on each section for five months, and that the work would entail an outlay in wages of about Rs. 60,000.

29. I now proceed to record the conclusions at which I have arrived, as the result of my tour and of the inquiries I have made since I have been in the district, as to its condition :—

(1) I do not consider that there is any famine, that is, any general failure of food-supply, anywhere in that part of the district which I have visited, nor do I consider any such failure as likely to occur, at any rate for some months. Although the south-west monsoon rains here were neither timely nor plentiful, the ragi and gingelly harvests in September and the beginning of October were generally fair and in some parts, notably in the Purushottapur division, very good. The rice crop, which is the principal crop of the district, is planted in June and July and reaped in all December, and though it was backward in the beginning of October, the harvest would probably have been of quite normal quality had the north-east monsoon rains fallen in the beginning of October and been abundant. As it was, however, they were

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two or three weeks late and the prospects of the harvest became consequently very bad. The grain merchants, who apparently had begun to be nervous about July or August (as evidenced by the cessation of grain exports by sea), at once raised their prices at a bound and a general panic set in that there would be a famine. Simultaneously began the extraordinary series of grain robberies in the Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts which added to the feeling of alarm. I am inclined to think that the grain-supply of the district is at present nearly normal. The grain merchants of Berhampore, whose interest it is to justify their own action in keeping up prices, admitted to me that there was enough for four or five months, and though they said that this was after giving credit for the approaching harvest, I doubt whether they have given sufficient credit either on that account or for existing stocks; for, it must be borne in mind as regards these latter that up to the end of June we have reason to believe them to have been normal, and their amount would obviously not be in any way affected by the character of the growing rice crop until that crop was harvested, which will not be till next month, and the only drain on them in the interval would be that which may have arisen from the ragi harvest being rather short, but this would probably be only a small amount. On the other hand, the imports from Orissa fell off in June, July and August, but simultaneously the exports from Gopálpur fell off too, and the one would, at any rate to some extent, have counterbalanced the other. I have given the statistics of exports from Gopálpur by sea for 1888 in paragraph 5 *supra*, but the imports from Orissa are only checked at Rumbah and not on the coast canal, so that my information as regards them is incomplete; but, so far as it goes, I give it in the margin. What exports there may have been by road to Vizagapatam since June, I have no means of knowing, but the Collector thinks they were considerable. As regards the coming rice harvest, my own impression is that there will be on an average a three-eighth yield all over the area of irrigated wet land,† and to this has to be added the dry crop harvest yet to be gathered from the black, red, green and horse grams and the castor-oil crops, now growing and doing well. Moreover, prices have fallen during the current month from 10·01 to 12·33 seers per rupee of second-sort rice and 20·75 to 24 seers per rupee of ragi, and they are, I think, likely to fall still lower, or at least to remain stationary till the rice harvest is over, about the end of December or beginning of January, for the Collector of Godávari has just wired to me that new rice is selling at Cocanada at from Rs. 4-2-0 to Rs. 4-4-0 a bag with a downward tendency, and, if the merchants are correct in what they told me, this will send down prices here still further. If they begin to rise slightly in January, but if imports by land and sea do not then begin to increase, I think it may be assumed that local stocks are sufficient to last till the next monsoon at any rate; but, if prices rise fast and imports increase rapidly, then it may be assumed that stocks are short

Month.	Exports from Gopálpur during 1888.		Imports by road and lake at Rambah during 1888.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.
	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.
January	4,088	..	Figures not available	
February	9,692	..		
March	43,509	..	1,359	3,562
April	26,410	..	604	3,796
May	10,487	..	..	1,400
June	2,312	..	..	711
July	147	..	..	637
August	..	..	59	1,800
September	..	..	956	13,064
October	..	..	1,378	* 2,599
November	..	..		

* Up to the 24th November.

† The Collector's estimate is a one-fourth yield.

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and in that case laborers will probably begin to crowd to the public works in progress and distress will become severe.

(2) That the high prices of food-grains and the prospects of a bad rice harvest have caused much distress, there can be no doubt. The classes who feel it most are beggars who subsist on charity, day-laborers and weavers. These classes will need assistance first; the beggars, because in times of high prices the usual charity that keeps them alive ceases and they run great risk of death by starvation; the laborers, because they either get no wages for field work, which owing to the bad season is little in demand, or, if paid in money, is insufficient to maintain them; and the weavers, because their industry, as a means of subsistence, thrives only when there is a brisk demand for cloths, while in times of high prices poor people have to deny themselves such luxuries; so that they can get no work to do and are unable to take to earthwork as it tends to destroy the sensitiveness of their fingers on which so much depends in weaving. That the distress now existing is likely to increase if prices rise much in the course of the next six months is, I fear, too probable, and I therefore now set out the recommendations I have to make in view to meeting it.

30. I have not considered it necessary to exercise the powers vested in me to order the immediate commencement of the Rushikulya project works as a famine-relief work under the rules prescribed by the Famine Code for professional agency works, because it appeared to me to be quite sufficient, for the present, if the works were carried on as Public Works Department works in the ordinary manner; and as the Government, in the order appointing me, directed that the staff employed on the project should be retained pending further orders, and placed the Executive Engineer in funds to the extent of Rs. 30,000, I have merely requested that officer to arrange to receive all able-bodied applicants for labor who came to him, to carry on work in the ordinary way, to indent for a large supply of tools, and to arrange with the Collector for supplies of small coin in case daily payments should become necessary. All this has been done, and between the 9th instant, when the Russellkonda reservoir work was recommenced, and the 24th instant, the total number of work-people who have come to the canal works is 2,522.* Should the number largely increase and the task of daily payments become necessary, the Famine Code rules can be applied to the works without the slightest difficulty from any given date.

* Russellkonda reservoir	...	...	...	1,060
Nimina cutting	...	...	...	280
Sérgadá cutting	...	...	...	912
Janamilli anicut	...	...	...	270
Total			...	2,522

31. I also think it advisable that steps should be taken at once to begin work on the Ganjam-Gopálpur canal as an ordinary Public Works Department work. If there is much distress in the district, there will hardly be room for all people applying for work on the Rushikulya project works, which are, moreover, a long way from the coast, while if work is begun at both ends of the coast canal, there will be wages available for all those willing to apply for work throughout the eastern portion of the district. Should these two large works not afford sufficient employment for the persons thronging to them, there are some lines of road which I recommend as subsidiary works—

(1) The completion of the road from Berhampore to Digupúdi, about 10 miles.
(2) A road from Digupúdi to Pudamari at the foot of the Maliahs, about 10 miles.
(3) A road from Suradá to Russellkonda, about 16 miles.
(4) A road from Sérgadá to Bodogoda and on to Suradá, about 26 miles.
(5) A road from Russellkonda to Jagannadhaprasad, about 14 miles.
(6) A road from Jagannadhaprasad to Korcholi, about 10 miles.
(7) A road from Kallikót *viâ* Atagadá to Boirani, about 23 miles.
(8) A road from Atagadá to Bogoda, about 15 miles.
(9) A road from Babanda to Injilli, about 8 miles.

32. The Collector has issued orders in accordance with the Famine Code to have registers of helpless persons, who are unable to work, prepared, and Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars have received instructions to check these carefully, and to distribute the doles sanctioned by the code, when the price of rice exceeds the scarcity rate, to such persons as are eligible to receive them in their own villages, so that the case of the beggars has already been taken in hand.

33. The weavers remain to be dealt with. I think that the Collector should be put in funds and empowered to make advances to the weavers of Berhampore and other villages, who cannot get work, to the extent of Rs. 30 per loom when the price of rice at Berhampore is as high as, or higher than, the scarcity rate. The advances should be adjusted in full by cloth of that value being given up to some Government officer before any fresh advance is made. Such an advance will probably last a family a month. Great care will have to be exercised to see that advantage is not taken of these advances to sell Government quantities of old cloths in stock, and it would perhaps be a good plan if the Government were to send the Collector specimens of tent or other cloth to be woven. A local committee should be appointed for the district, on which the head of the weaver caste at Berhampore would probably be willing to serve, as he is a man of influence and education, and through his instrumentality all the contracts could be made and advances adjusted without loss to Government. From the report made to me by one of the municipal councillors of Berhampore, alluded to in paragraph 11 *supra*, it appears that there are 381 weaver families in that town with one loom each, and all out of work. About Rs. 10,000 a month would keep these all going, and probably another 5,000 rupees a month would suffice for the weavers in other parts of the district; but I am not in a position to speak with certainty on the point. For six months probably a lákh of rupees might be required, and the cloth made would have to be sold to recover this amount. As soon as rice is cheaper than the scarcity rate, and so long as it remains so, the advances should not be made.

34. On first arrival at Chatrapur I called on the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (who had travelled with me from Vizagapatam to Gopálpur) to state whether any additional Police officers were wanted, and he replied that none were needed. In the matter of police, in an emergency, Ganjam is very well off; for, besides having nearly as large an average of constables to population (1 to 1,517) as the whole Presidency (1 to 1,468), the Collector can call out the Gumsúr paiks, an efficient and reliable set of men numbering 6 sirdars, 69 naiks, and 1,244 paiks, besides some 600 or 800 paiks belonging to the different zemindars in the district.

35. I also asked the Collector if he needed any of his establishments being strengthened. He only wanted three additional temporary Magistrates, for whom I telegraphed to Government, and their appointment was sanctioned at once.

36. In a report to the Revenue Board, dated the 25th October 1888, No. 5175, the Collector made the following proposals in consequence of the character of the season:—

(1) To levy dry assessment on wet lands cultivated with dry crops.
(2) To suspend the issue of coercive process.
(3) To grant remissions in respect of rainfed lands.
(4) To strengthen the Magistracy and Police.
(5) To improve the telegraphic communications of the district.
(6) To reopen the Rushikulya works.
(7) To give advances to weavers.
(8) To import grain on Government account.
(9) To exempt grain imported by sea from landing fees as a temporary measure.

The first three matters have been disposed of by the Board and Government, and the others were referred to me for my remarks. I have disposed of the 4th, 6th and 7th in the preceding paragraphs, and I now propose to notice the 5th, 8th and 9th suggestions.

37. The Collector's proposals in connection with the improvement of the telegraphic communications of the district are (1) that Russellkonda should be connected

with Aska, (2) that the offices at Aska, Gopálpur and Chatrapur should be strengthened and kept open till at least 8 P.M.

38. I recommend that a telegraph office of the third class be opened at Russellkonda. It is an important station in the centre of the largest taluk in the Presidency, namely, Goomsur, which is nearly 1,600 square miles in area, inclusive of the Goomsur Maliahs. It is, moreover, the head-quarters of the Special Assistant Agent during half the year, and there is a large jail there. It was once a military cantonment, where a regiment used to be quartered, and though this is no longer the case, it is a large place and should be in telegraphic communication with the Collector's head-quarters. I also recommend that Balliguda, the Special Assistant Agent's head-quarters in the Chinnakimedi Maliahs, be connected by wire with Russellkonda, and that communication be maintained by means of two of Wheatstone's House Telegraphs if the distance (70 miles) does not debar their use. They are simple instruments which any one who knows the English alphabet can work with half an hour's tuition. One instrument should be kept in the Special Agent's house at Russellkonda, and the other in his house at Balliguda, and be worked by himself or one of his clerks. In case of any emergency in the maliahs, such a means of quick communication would be of great value, and there would, I believe, be no expense in connection with the upkeep of the machines or their working.

39. The three Telegraph offices at Aska, Chatrapur and Gopálpur are Combined Postal and Telegraph offices. The Gopálpur office is a second-class office, while the two others are of the third class. At the second-class office, the signaller has nine working hours a day, at the two others only seven. At Gopálpur, both the postmaster and the signaller can receive and despatch messages; but this is not so at the two other offices. An assistant signaller has been sanctioned for Gopálpur on Rs. 15 a month, but for the last three months the appointment has remained vacant. The working hours at Chatrapur are from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily on week days, but on Sundays from 7 to 9 A.M. and from 4 to 6 P.M. Besides this, the signaller has to come to the office daily from 6 to 7 A.M. and from 7 to 8 P.M. to see if any messages have been received. At Aska, the hours used to be the same, but were changed at the request of Mr. Minchin, who guarantees a minimum revenue from the office. There they are from 7 to 11 A.M. and from 3 to 6 P.M. on week days, and on Sundays from 7 to 9 A.M. and from 4 to 6 P.M., with a visit daily at 8-30 P.M., to see if any messages are awaiting receipt, but not to despatch any. During the last six months the number of telegrams received and despatched at each of the offices is as shown below:—

Stations.	Received.	Despatched.	Total.	Daily average.
Gopálpur	1,076	1,876	2,952	16
Aska	758	670	1,428	7·6
Chatrapur	636	643	1,279	6·9

40. I think that if an assistant signaller, as already sanctioned, is sent to Gopálpur, and if good instruments are supplied to all three offices (those in use being, so I am informed, very old and almost useless), there is no need of any addition to the establishment, but I would recommend that the Postmaster-General be requested to direct a change of office hours at the Chatrapur office similar to those now in force at Aska, and that messages be received for despatch and sent off daily (Sundays excepted) between 8 and 8-30 P.M. at all three offices. This, I think, will meet all the circumstances of the case. I may mention in connection with these offices that postage stamps are used to denote the fees paid instead of telegraph stamps, as a commission is given to the postmaster on all postage stamps used, but none on telegraph stamps. The consequence is that receipts for messages despatched have no stamps on them.

41. I do not think there is any necessity at present to import grain on Government account. If, hereafter, there is scarcity of food in the maliahs, the Government must buy grain and send it up for the use of the Police and to pay laborers on relief work, for the Khonds do not use money, and the low country grain merchants, I am informed, cannot be depended on to supply the maliah tracts.

42. I think grain landed by sea should be exempted from fees when imported by sea, as a temporary measure, as proposed by the Collector. The port of Gopálpur is not an easy one to land goods at at the best of times, and if the surf is heavy, it is almost impossible to do so; while the pier, in its present state, is quite useless for trade purposes, as the surf breaks beyond the pier head.

43. Shortly after my arrival, Colonel Kilgour, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, applied to me to have famine batta granted to the Police. I had no power to do this and referred the matter by telegram to Government, who replied that under the Government of India Resolution of March 22nd, 1870, No. 1915, Financial Department, raggi must be taken as the grain, the price of which must regulate the grant of famine batta in Ganjam, because raggi is used as much as rice by the poorer classes and is "the cheapest grain of any kind commonly used by the people." This ruling is no doubt in accordance with the Government of India orders, but I trust I shall not be considered wanting in respect if I venture to say that there seems to be little connection between the price of the cheapest food commonly used by the people of a district and the question whether the servants of Government in such a district are unable to buy enough of the food they ordinarily eat with their pay, unless it be one of abstract economy. If the servants of Government are in the habit of eating the cheapest food commonly used by the people, or could take to it in times of famine without risk of ill-health, there might be no room for questioning the equity of the ruling, but it is not so. In this district, and I believe, in most others in this Presidency, all the Government servants eat only rice, and I therefore respectfully submit that in fixing the price of grain which shall justify the issue of famine batta to them it is only reasonable that the price of rice should be taken. If the prices of rice and raggi rose and fell together proportionately, the fixing of the price of one of these grains as a standard would be tantamount to fixing that of the other also, but this is not so. The price of rice may rise, when that of raggi falls, and then the officials would be worse, rather than better off. I therefore suggest that the question be reconsidered.

44. In connection therewith it seems also necessary to fix a standard price of some one grain as the scarcity rate of each district. I do not see why the famine batta standard for Government servants should not be taken for every one alike, and a rule be laid down that when that standard is reached, village relief and gratuitous relief in poor houses may be begun and not before, and that they are to cease when it falls below that rate, with discretion, of course, to Collectors to continue to deal with existing recipients of such relief, at the time of the fall of prices, as long as they may consider it absolutely necessary. The Revenue Board, in some papers sent to me just before I left Madras, gave me a statement showing the marginally-noted scarcity rates for Ganjam. I do not know how they were worked out, but it is quite useless having more than one scarcity standard. When that standard is reached, it may be assumed that all others are proportionately high, and that famine batta, village relief and gratuitous relief in poor houses are probably needed.

Ganjam scarcity rates.

	Seers per rupee.
Rice	11·2
Cholam	14·7
Raggi	16·6
Cumbu	15·4

45. There have been no official reports of deaths by starvation, but one complaint was sent to the Collector by post, early in November, purporting to be signed by some inhabitants of the village of Koratoli, about four miles from Chatrapur, stating that five people had died of starvation in the village, and asking for relief works, gratuitous relief and grants of money and food. Mr. Horsfall referred it for inquiry to his Assistant, Mr. Elphinstone, with instructions to go to the village and investigate the truth of the statement. That officer went to the village, and after an oral inquiry, reported briefly that it was true that the people had died. This not being quite satisfactory, I requested Mr. Horsfall to order further inquiry, which was again carried out by Mr. Elphinstone, who, this time, recorded statements from the village karji and karnam, giving the names of the individuals and stating that they had died of starvation, and that the fact had been reported to the Deputy Tahsildar. It struck me as curious that five people should die all at once, as it were, in a village in that way, and no more since, and that the Deputy Tahsildar should not have made a special report

of the matter, so, on return to Chatrapur, I went to the village myself, accompanied by Mr. Elphinstone, and asked the Collector to order the Deputy Tahsildar to meet us there, and on examining the karnam's books I found that the five people alluded to were entered in the birth and death account as having died of fever and at considerable intervals during the month of October. The Deputy Tahsildar unfortunately did not arrive till we had left the village to return, but he afterwards stated to me that he had never received the report alleged to have been sent to him, while the village dandassi who was stated to have carried it denied, before the karnam's face, that he had ever been given it. Moreover, the karnam in a report of the 20th November, reporting two or three deaths in the village in that month, began by reciting that on the 16th of the previous month he had sent a report about the five deaths by starvation, a quite unnecessary proceeding if he had really sent it. One of the persons so alleged to have died proved to be a woman having three grown-up sons who are joint pattadars of land for which they pay Government Rs. 60 assessment and all have employment as barbers. One of them told me his mother died of old age, being 70 years old. The whole story was, in fact, an invention to impose on the Collector and get money spent in the village.

46. There is one incident to which I think it right to allude before closing my report and that is the extraordinary outbreak of grain robberies which took place in this district in the latter part of October. They were not confined to this district, however, for Colonel Kilgour, on embarking at Vizagapatam, showed me a statement of 29 such robberies which had been reported in that district about the same time. I append a comparison of the dates on which they occurred in the two districts which shows curious and startling results. There is no doubt whatever that in both districts an impression seems to have prevailed, for which there was not, of course, the least real foundation, that the Government and its officers approved of the looting that went on. Personally, I cannot help thinking that the idea was suggested and disseminated by some mischievous person or persons for their own ends or to embarrass the Government. It is difficult to understand how the people could be so foolish as to believe such a thing, but experience has repeatedly proved that in India such ideas are spread with wonderful rapidity and are readily believed; and that there has been some influence at work endeavoring to unsettle the minds of the people of this district, and possibly of others, is proved by the fact of a printed Telugu circular, of which a copy was given to me and which I now enclose for the information of Government with a translation, which though ridiculous enough on the face of it contains allusions to a date when a new ruler is to appear and great things may be expected, which is quite sufficient to put a credulous people on the *qui vive*, and to make them look out for anything that may happen as an opportunity for causing a disturbance, if so inclined. There is a date in March next alluded to in the paper and the corresponding date in the Tamil month Masi is also given, which seems therefore to show that the paper originated in the south of this Presidency.

Month and date.	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.
	NO.	NO.
October 12	1	1
„ 13	1	...
„ 14	1	...
„ 15	...	...
„ 16	...	...
„ 17	2	6
„ 18	...	4
„ 19	8	2
„ 20	40	...
„ 21	34	1
„ 22	31	2
„ 23	26	6
„ 24	14	2
„ 25	9	5
„ 26	3	...
„ 27	1	...
„ 28	2	...
„ 29	...	...
„ 30	...	...
„ 31		
Total ...	193	29

47. In conclusion, I may say that having been in nearly every district in the Presidency, I have never seen anything to surpass for general beauty of scenery and potential fertility, much of that part of the Ganjam district through which I made my tour. The district seems to me to have been singularly favored by nature. Hill ranges or isolated hills appear on every side with large expanses of gently sloping country between, offering abundant positions for large irrigation tanks capable of irrigating

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500 or 1,000 acres of land each, which, however, are strikingly conspicuous by their absence. In nearly every village, if there is a tank, it is a miserable little affair, no better than a pond, incapable of irrigating probably more than 20 or 30 acres for two or three months and hardly worth supplying with a sluice and calingula. As a rule, none of them have these regulating works, and it is the custom when water is wanted from the tank to cut the bund and let it off by degrees. Wells, too, are almost unknown. They do exist in some places, and it is generally by means of well irrigation that sugar-cane cultivation is carried on; but the wells are very small and the picottas and little earthen-ware pots used with them would make a Tamil ryot smile. There is no lack of cultivation, but its character seems to leave much to be desired if the experience and statistics of the Revenue Settlement Department are to be trusted, for I find that in a recent Proceedings * of the Revenue Board on the proposed settlement of the neighboring district of Vizagapatam it is stated that the grain values adopted for paddy in the Revenue Settlement of the Ganjam District were the lowest of any yet made (that is of 14) and ranged from a maximum of 800 Madras measures for the best soil in the highest class of villages to a minimum of 420 for the worst soil in the lowest, and yet paddy is the one crop almost universally grown. Indeed, in my opinion, there is far too much land so cultivated, and it is hardly too much to say that this cultivation, in the absence of proper irrigation, is a distinct misfortune to the district, for if all the rain-fed lands on which precarious rice crops are grown were cultivated with dry crops, there would be far less chance of their failing and they might nearly always be cultivated with two crops in the year instead of only one. On the other hand, to counterbalance the natural advantages I have mentioned there are some disadvantages. The district is shut in on the west by a range of hills without any through communication to the Central Provinces which lie beyond; it has a heavy surf on its coast which makes the landing of passengers and goods at its principal port, Gopálpur, a task of difficulty and often of danger, which has in no way been lessened by the construction of the present pier, while its distance from Madras, the absence of railway communication, and the dual vernaculars, Uriya and Telugu, cause it to be shunned by nearly all officials who can keep clear of it and leave it with a staff of native subordinates, who, as far as I have been able to judge of them, seem to be considerably below the standard in the districts further south, and this too in spite of the fact that both food and labor are ordinarily cheaper in Ganjam than in any other part of the Presidency.

48. I leave this the day after to-morrow for Tekkali and Parlákimedi, whence reports of some distress have been received, and will report further on the condition of that part of the district after I have visited it.

* Board's Proceedings, Revenue Settlement Department, dated 24th September 1888, No. 525.

ORDER—dated 12th December 1888, No. 860, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

By the order read above, Mr. Garstin, Acting First Member of the Board of Revenue, was deputed to proceed at once to Ganjam and report, with as little delay as possible, on the exact condition of affairs; he has now submitted a very clear and concise account of the state of the district, and has placed Government in possession of sufficient information to enable them to form an opinion on the situation and to come to a decision as to the action required. His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Garstin has discharged the duty with which he was entrusted and to thank him for his excellent report.

2. Mr. Garstin shows by statistics that the current season in Ganjam has proved exceptionally unfavorable owing to the failure of the south-west monsoon; there was a very large decrease in the breadth of cultivation and exports of grain suddenly ceased. The years 1884-85 and 1885 were also unpropitious, but the last two seasons have been favorable. The early dry crops were generally fair, notwithstanding the short rainfall, but Mr. Garstin estimates that the rice crop, which is the main staple

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of the district, will yield not more than ⅜ths of an average crop over the whole area of irrigated land. The Collector's estimate is one quarter.

3. Mr. Garstin saw no signs of starvation amongst the people during his tour of some 200 miles, except in the case of the professional beggars, some of whom were emaciated. The general appearance of the people was satisfactory, and the reported cases of death from starvation were not established by any trustworthy evidence.

4. Mr. Garstin considers that there is as yet no famine, that is, no general failure of the food-supply; nor does he consider that there is any reason to apprehend such failure, at any rate for some months. That the south-west monsoon was likely to prove a failure became apparent about July or August; exports of grain ceased, prices rose rapidly, a panic arose and there was an outbreak of looting, but Mr. Garstin thinks that stocks of food are not abnormally low, and that, with the produce of the harvest of the rice crop and of the later dry crops, there is every reason to hope that the people will be able to tide over the interval until the next harvest. The price of rice has fallen in the Godávari district and local stocks can be replenished from that source, but if they should prove to be inadequate, and importation has to be resorted to on a large scale, there will be a sharp rise in prices and severe distress will be experienced. His Excellency the Governor in Council accepts Mr. Garstin's conclusions which appear to be based on good grounds: the state of the stocks of food will be disclosed by the course of prices during the next few weeks, and in a month or two it will be possible to determine, with more certainty, to what extent relief is likely to be required.

5. Mr. Garstin's recommendations are—

(*a*) That the Mallada Tampara project, which is described in G.O., dated 4th March 1875, No. 355, estimated to cost Rs. 18,000, should be undertaken without delay as a protective work.

The extravagant demands of the Biridi zemindar appear to have been the cause of the delay which has occurred, but in a recent letter the Collector reported that the zemindar is willing to come to any arrangement that Government may consider reasonable—*vide* G.O., dated 19th January 1886, No. 36. Inquiry will be made in the Public Works Department as to what action has been taken in the matter with reference to the Order above quoted. It is desirable that a settlement should be arrived at speedily with a view to the work being commenced.

(*b*) That the works connected with the Rushikulya project should be kept open as ordinary Public Works Department works for the employment of all labor which offers itself and that a lakh of rupees be allotted for expenditure during the remainder of the current year.

This project will give employment to some 20,000 laborers for the next 4 or 5 months and a smaller number may be employed for a further period on certain sections of it. To a large extent, however, the work is suited only for skilled labor. If necessary, these works can, at any time, be managed as famine relief works. The Executive Engineer in charge should be instructed, in the Public Works Department, to arrange to afford employment at as many points as possible and to take on all laborers who present themselves and are fit to work. The grant for this work has recently been raised by Rs. 13,000, *vide* G.O., dated 1st December 1888, No. 721-I—A, Public Works Department, making the sum available Rs. 43,000; this will suffice for the present, and if further funds are required before the 1st April when the grant of 3½ lakhs for 1889-90 becomes available, application should be made by wire and funds will be granted to the extent necessary.

(*c*) That the Ganjam-Gopálpur canal be put in hand at once as an ordinary Public Works Department work.

This scheme will give employment to about 4,000 coolies for five months and an allotment of Rs. 60,000 will, in Mr. Garstin's opinion, suffice. His Excellency the Governor in Council approves the immediate execution of this project and orders will be issued in the Public Works Department for the provision of the requisite staff. An allotment of Rs. 30,000 will be made to meet present requirements.

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(*d*) That should the Rushikulya and Canal works not afford sufficient employment for all who seek it, the construction of certain lines of communication, which will serve to open the country, should be undertaken.

The Collector is authorized to select one or more of the roads specified in paragraph 31 for execution, if the necessity should hereafter arise.

(*e*) That village relief, on the scale prescribed by the Famine Code, should be afforded to helpless persons when the price of rice exceeds the scarcity rate.

(*f*) That advances be granted to weavers to the extent of Rs. 30 per loom, to be adjusted by delivery of cloth to that value. The amount required is estimated at a lakh of rupees during the next six months.

The Government consider that the grant of gratuitous relief and of advances to weavers is altogether premature, seeing that the price of all food-grains * is below the scarcity rate. They are not prepared to sanction this measure until the price of ragi, which is the cheapest food-grain in ordinary use, (not rice), reaches the scarcity rate; the Collector may then exercise his discretion in the matter. The Order of the 3rd December, No. 7203, authorising the grant of subsistence batta, but directing that this relief be kept within the narrowest possible limits, will be considered as cancelled.

(*g*) That certain measures be adopted for improvement of telegraphic communication.

(*h*) That food-grains imported at Gopálpur be exempted from landing fees.

These recommendations are approved and the necessary steps to give effect to them will be taken in the Public Works and Marine Departments, respectively.

6. Mr. Garstin's remarks in paragraph 26, regarding insufficient agency and expenditure in the Kallikót and Atagadá estates under the Court of Wards, will be considered in the Public Works Department.

7. In paragraph 43 of his letter, Mr. Garstin makes some remarks regarding the recent ruling that ragi is to be adopted as the standard grain for Ganjam in considering the necessity for the grant of compensation to Government servants for dearness of food. He points out that the ordinary food of this class is rice, not ragi, and contends that the former should be taken as the standard, but Government are not bound to give relief to a greater extent than is necessary for the preservation of life, and if a cheaper grain than rice is procurable, and food, even though of a different description from that which Government servants are accustomed to, can be obtained at prices below scarcity rates, it does not appear to be incumbent on the State to save this class from the inconvenience and discomfort attendant on a change of diet. The Government servants in Ganjam, moreover, are better off than their brethren elsewhere, as the normal prices of grain are much lower than the rates ruling in other parts of the Presidency, and the scarcity rate is proportionately low.

G.O., dated 8th November 1888, No. 777.

8. In paragraph 44, Mr. Garstin suggests that the standard price of some one grain should be adopted as the scarcity rate for each district and that the famine batta standard for Government servants should be taken as the index of the necessity for village relief. This proposition assumes that State aid is to be granted whenever the price of grain rises to scarcity rate, but it by no means follows that relief is required as soon as that limit is reached. The determination of scarcity rates is merely intended to serve as a guide to Collectors, so that preparations may be made in time for any emergency. As Mr. Garstin advocates the adoption of *rice* as the standard

	Scarcity rate.	Prices reported for the week ending 8th December.
* Rice	11·2	12·33
Cholum	14·7	17
Ragi	16·6	22·41
Cumbu	15·5	24

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of compensation to Government servants, his proposition involves the acceptance of the same standard for the general population also; but he has shown in the preceding paragraph of his report that the prices of all grains do not rise and fall simultaneously or proportionately, so that the fact that the price of rice had reached the scarcity rate would not necessarily indicate the necessity for supporting the lower classes, who, for the most part, eat dry grains.

9. In his general remarks on the district at paragraph 47, Mr. Garstin alludes to the danger involved in the prevalent practice of raising rice crops on land which is not provided with the means of artificial irrigation. The question of the treatment of the rain-fed paddy lands in Ganjam was fully discussed in the marginally-noted correspondence, to which, apparently, Mr. Garstin's attention had not been directed. The Government cannot interfere directly with the agricultural practice, but at the revision of settlement care was taken to impose on this class of lands such moderate rates of assessment that the ryots can afford to pay them by raising a dry crop; such lands have been treated as "dry" and assessed at one rate higher than the ordinary dry land of the village, the maximum being Rs. 2-8-0. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that nothing further is required, and that the ryot is the best judge of what crop he can grow most profitably.

G.O., dated 29th February 1872, No. 353.
" " 13th August 1874 " 1015.
" " 19th January 1875 " 107.
" " 19th February 1877 " 738.
" " 17th December " " 3410.

10. With reference to the statement in paragraph 5, that the Government have sanctioned the grant this year of remission of the assessment on rain-fed lands, it is observed that final orders have not yet been passed. The Board stated that they were not prepared to support the Collector's recommendation, and directed him to report again when the extent and amount of the loss of crop had been ascertained; these instructions were approved by Government (*vide* G.O., dated 7th November 1888, No. 772).

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
To J. H. Garstin, Esq., C.S.I.
To the Public Works Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Marine Department.
" Judicial Department.
" Financial Department.
" Accountant-General.
Copy to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
" " Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

220 Copies.

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Govt. of {1888} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 12th December 1888, No. 860.

DECEMBER.

State of the Ganjam District.

Passing orders on Mr. Garstin's report on the —.

1876

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O., dated 12th December 1888, No. 860, Revenue.

ORDER—dated 20th December 1888, No. 3986 W., Public Works.

Communicated to officers concerned for information and guidance.

2. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation will be requested to take the necessary action at an early date in view to work being commenced on the Mallada Tampara project.

3. The attention of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, will be directed to the remarks in the foregoing order regarding the Rushikulya project. The necessary instructions should be issued to the Executive Engineer in charge of the work without delay.

4. Work on the Ganjam-Gopálpur canal will be at once commenced under the direction of Mr. W. C. deMorgan, Executive Engineer. For account purposes the canal works will be treated as a sub-division of the Ganjam division, but, in all matters relating to construction, Mr. deMorgan will be in direct communication with the Superintending Engineer.

5. The head-quarters of the Ganjam-Gopálpur special sub-division will be located at Chatrapur.

6. The following temporary establishment is sanctioned for the sub-division :—

		RS.
Two Overseers on	... ...	100
One Draftsman on	... ...	35
One Clerk on	... ...	30
One Clerk on	... ...	20
Two Messengers on	... ...	7
Two Lascars on	... ...	6

Each of the upper subordinates will be provided with a clerk and a lascar under G.O., No. 537 W., dated 16th February 1888, and G.O., No. 3707 W., dated 23rd November 1888.

7. The question of the improvement of the telegraphic communication in Ganjam will be referred to the Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras division, in view to early action being taken in the matter.

8. The Superintending Engineer, I Circle, will inquire into and report upon the subject of para. 26 of Mr. Garstin's letter.

9. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, will arrange for posting the two upper subordinates sanctioned in para. 6, and the clerical establishment may be appointed at once under the orders of the Superintending Engineer.

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10. The sanction accorded in para. 6 will be registered as Provincial No. 50 W. of 1888-89 and classified as Establishment, Temporary.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. R. MEAD, Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Superintending Engineer, I Circle.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
" Revenue Department.

Exd. J. Henricus.
Spare Copies

1076

25

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

10762

Dated December, 20th.

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 20th Dec. 1888, No. 3986 W.

DECEMBER.

State of the Ganjam District

Orders on Proceedings in the Revenue Department on Mr. Garstin's report on the —.

PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.
PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET-ESTIMATE. 1076

MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE BUDGET-ESTIMATE

OF THE

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

FOR THE YEAR

1889-90.

(Signed) H. R. MEAD, Colonel, R.E.,
Ag. Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

CHEPÁK,
13th December 1888.

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7

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.
PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET-ESTIMATE.

MADRAS.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

BUDGET-ESTIMATE OF PROVINCIAL SERVICES PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE IN MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

BUDGET-ESTIMATE OF THE REVENUE THAT WILL BE REALISED BY, AND ON ACCOUNT OF, PROVINCIAL SERVICES OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN MADRAS FOR THE YEAR FROM 1ST APRIL 1889 TO 31ST MARCH 1890.

—	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.	Revised Estimate, 1888-89.	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Realised in the Public Works Department	84,000	1,40,000	1,40,000
Total ...	84,000	1,40,000	1,40,000

1076

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

BUDGET-ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS UNDER PROVINCIAL SERVICES IN MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

ABSTRACT OF THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC WORKS UNDER PROVINCIAL SERVICES IN MADRAS FOR THE YEAR FROM 1ST APRIL 1889 TO 31ST MARCH 1890.

—	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.	Revised Estimate, 1888-89.	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.			
Civil Buildings	10,80,071	10,46,521	9,56,500
Communications	2,16,929	2,88,482	3,68,500
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,000	56,584	15,000
Total ...	13,00,000	13,91,587	13,40,000
Repairs.			
Civil Buildings	1,92,500	1,83,999	1,60,000
Communications	92,000	1,04,070	85,000
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	15,500	15,910	15,000
Total ...	3,00,000	3,03,979	2,60,000
Total Works and Repairs.			
Civil Buildings	12,72,571	12,30,520	11,16,500
Communications	3,08,929	3,92,552	4,53,500
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	18,500	72,494	30,000
Total Works ...	16,00,000	16,95,566	16,00,000
Establishment	6,50,000	5,92,580	6,50,000
Tools and Plant	50,000	55,064	50,000
Stock and Suspense	...	...	...
Profit and Loss	...	...	...
Total ..	23,00,000	23,43,210	23,00,000

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARGES TO BE INCURRED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FROM PROVINCIAL SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS AS DETAILED WITHIN.

—	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.	Revised Estimate, 1888-89.	1889-90.					
			Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Stock and Suspense.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provision from Provincial Services—								
In India ...	39,00,540	39,86,310	12,80,000	2,60,000	23,10,547	44,895	...	38,95,442
In England ...	41,865	41,865	60,000	...	...	40,000	...	1,00,000
Total as above ...	39,42,405	40,28,175	13,40,000	2,60,000	23,10,547	84,895	...	39,95,442
Provision from Contributions—								
In India ...	16,42,405	16,84,965	...	...	16,60,547	34,895	...	16,95,442
Grand Total ...	23,00,000	23,43,210	13,40,000	2,60,000	6,50,000	50,000	...	23,00,000

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART I—CLASS A WORKS.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ORIGINAL WORKS UNDER PROVINCIAL SERVICES IN MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1888-90.

Head of Classification.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Item No.	Projects and Works.	Amount of Estimate.
				CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs.
				(a) Major Works.	
6. Administration ...	Vizagapatam.	Potinghi ...	1	Deputy Tahsildar's office and sub-jail ..	11,700
	Nellore ...	Nellore ...	2	Collector's office	48,455
	Bellary ...	Kúdligi ...	3	Taluk office	23,871
	Cuddapah	Cuddapah ..	4	Collector's office	1,43,741
	Do. ...	Rajampet ...	5	Tahsildar's office	24,838
	Do. ..	Badvél		Do.	21,330
	Kurnool ..	Nandyál ...	6	Do.	34,676
	Do. ...	Do. ...	7	Head Assistant Collector's office ...	14,234
	Nílgiri ...	Ootacamund.	8	Additions and improvements to the Government House.	7,79,150
	West Coast.	Puttúr ...	9	Deputy Collector's office	10,960
	Do. ...	Coondapoor.	10	Tahsildar's office	32,950
	Do. ...	Calicut ...	11	Collector's office	1,89,970
	Do. ...	Mangalore.	12	Improvements to 2nd and 3rd blocks of the Collector's office.	15,060
	South Arcot.	Villupuram.	13	Taluk office	15,720
	Do. ...	Cuddalore ..	14	New Treasury room for the Collector's office.	5,310
	Tanjore ...	Kumbakónam	15	Tahsildar's office	19,240
	Madura ...	Tirumangalam.	16	Do.	25,110
	Tinnevelly...	Srivaikuntham	17	Do.	25,940
8. Law and Justice.	Ganjam ...	Sómpét ...	18	District Munsif's Court	...
	Godávari	Amálapuram	19	Do.	13,410
	Central.		20	Do.	12,140
	Godávari Western.	Ellore ..	21	Do.	17,420
	Coimbatore.	Karúr ...	22	Sub-Judge's and District Munsif's Courts.	28,790
	West Coast.	Pálghat ...	23	Constructing a new Court for the Sub-Judge.	14,440
	Do. ...	Tellicherry.	24	Improvements to the District Munsif's Court.	4,700
	Do. ...	Kásaragód	25	District Munsif's Court	11,155
	South Arcot.	Chidambaram.	26	Do.	12,693
	Ramnad ...	Paramakudi.	27	New buildings for the High Court ...	9,45,000
	Architect ...	Madras ...	28		
				Carried over ...	...

Outlay.		Grant, 1889-90.		Item No.	Remarks and References.
Actual to end of 1887-88.	Probable during 1888-89.	Amount.	Total.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
				1	G.O., No. 3321 W., dated 19th October 1888.
3,316	3,000	4,384		2	G.Os., No. 607 W., dated 13th March 1885, and
...	15,000	20,000			No. 858 W., dated 9th April 1885. Item No. 4, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
				3	G.O., No. 1681 W., dated 7th June 1888.
...	2,501	18,000		4	G.O., No. 2368 W., dated 18th September 1886.
81,960	30,000	31,781			Item No. 7, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
				5	G.O., No. 1336 W., dated 7th May 1888. Item
3,474	10,000	11,364			No. 9, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
				6	G.O., No. 2236 W., dated 21st July 1888.
...	5,000	10,000		7	G.O., No. 1847 W., dated 10th August 1885. Item
24,637	9,000	1,000			No. 10, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
				8	G.O., No. 652 W., dated 17th March 1885. Item
98	5,593	8,543			No. 11, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
				9	G.O., No. 2459 W., dated 3rd September 1883.
6,96,585	10,000	10,000			Item No. 12, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
				10	G.O., No. 3023 W., dated 16th December 1885. Item
...	5,000	5,960			No. 14, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
				11	G.O., No. 2469 W., dated 14th August 1888. Item
...	6,000	10,000			No. 16, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
				12	G.O., No. 1186 W., dated 21st April 1888. Item
10,156	13,000	30,000			No. 3, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
				13	G.O., No. 2421 W., dated 19th August 1888. Item
...	2,000	6,000			No. 7, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
				14	G.O., No. 2616 W., dated 24th August 1888.
...	...	8,000		15	G.O., No. 3840 W., dated 5th December 1888.
...	...	5,310			
				16	G.O., No. 921 W., dated 18th April 1885. Item
4,210	...	8,900			No. 19, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
				17	G.O., No. 2013 W., dated 31st August 1885. Item
...	...	13,000			No. 12, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
				18	G.O., No. 533 W., dated 16th February 1888. Item
...	10,000	15,940	2,18,182		No. 15, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
		9,000		19	Estimate is awaited.
...	...	9,000		20	G.O., No. 778 W., dated 25th September 1877. Item
...	...				No. 23, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
		8,867		21	G.O., No. 778 W., dated 25th September 1877. Item
...	...				No 22, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	8,000	9,420		22	G.O., No 2630 W., dated 27th August 1888. Item
...					No. 24, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	10,000	10,000		23	G.O., No. 2521 W., dated 17th August 1888. Item
...					No. 23, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	...	6,000		24	G.O., No 2631 W., dated 27th August 1888. Item
...					No. 18, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	4,000	700		25	G.O., No. 2468 W., dated 14th August 1888.
...				26	G.O., No. 239 W., dated 20th January 1888. Item
	...	5,000			No. 20, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...				27	G.O., No. 2958 W., dated 20th September 1888.
	8,000	4,690			Item No. 30, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...				28	G.O., No. 2806 W., dated 10th September 1888.
	2,15,000	3,00,000	3,62,677		Item No. 31, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...			5,80,859		
...	...	...			

GOVERNMENT

PART I—CLASS

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ORIGINAL WORKS UNDER

Head of Classification.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Item No.	Projects and Works.	Amount of Estimate.
					Rs.
				Brought forward ...	...
				CIVIL BUILDINGS—*cont.*	
				(*a*) Major Works—*cont.*	
10. Jails	Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	29	Additions and alterations to the District Jail.	31,900
11. Police	Ganjam ..	Parlákimedi.	30	Constructing 26 huts for the Reserve Police.	7,150
	Vizagapatam.	Koraput ..	31	Constructing an office for the Police Superintendent.	12,030
	Do. ...	Do. ...	32	Thirty-four Reserve Police huts ...	14,800
	Do. ...	Do. ...	33	Constructing a new Police hospital ...	10,540
	Nellore ...	Nellore ...	34	Converting the old sub-jail into a Police station.	2,588
	Kurnool ...	Nandyál ...	35	Police hospital	...
	Coimbatore.	Salem ...	36	First-class Police station	2,556
	West Coast.	Mangalore.	37	Police hospital with out-houses ...	11,745
	Do. ...	Puttúr ...	38	Ten Police huts	3,067
				(*b*) Minor Works.	
	Tanjore ..	Vallam ...	39	Second-class Police station	2,260
				(*a*) Major Works.	
12. Educational ...	Chingleput.	Saidápet ...	40	Improvements to the High School ...	14,460
	Do. ...	Do. ...	41	Laboratory for the College of Agriculture.	31,790
	Presidency.	Madras ...	42	Improvements to the Presidency Training School for Mistresses.	26,370
	Architect ...	Do. ...	43	Alterations and improvements to the Medical College buildings.	75,326
13. Medical ...	Presidency.	Do. ...	44	Constructing four cottages for isolating male and female patients under observation at the Lunatic Asylum.	...
	Architect ...	Do. ...	45	Constructing an additional ward in the Ophthalmic Hospital for the accommodation of Native Military patients.	5,506
15. Customs ...	West Coast.	Ponáni ...	46	Sea Custom House	4,030
	Do. ...	Cochin ...	47	Sea Custom House and store-shed ...	17,940
	Do. ..	Calicut ...	48	Sea Custom Assistant Superintendent's office.	...
16. Miscellaneous ...	Vizagapatam.	Bimlipatam.	49	Sub-Registrar's office	2,620
	Godávari Western.	Bhímavaram.	50	Do.	3,420
	Do. ...	Talapúdi ...	51	Do.	3,260
				Carried over ...	...

OF MADRAS.

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A WORKS—continued.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES IN MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1889-90—continued.

Outlay.		Grant, 1889-90.		Item No.	Remarks and References.
Actual to end of 1887-88.	Probable during 1888-89.	Amount.	Total.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	5,80,859		
23,903	12,997	5,000	5,000	29	G.O., No. 2883 W., dated 3rd December 1885. Revised estimate is awaited.
...	...	7,150		30	G.O., No. 490 W., dated 11th February 1888.
...	8,000	4,030		31	G.O., No. 3229 W., dated 7th December 1886. Item No. 42, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
1,166	5,440	8,194		32	G.O., No. 3421 W., dated 15th December 1887. Item No. 41, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...	4,000	6,475		33	G.O., No. 3851 W., dated 10th December 1888. Item No. 43, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...	...	2,000		34	G.O., No. 1609 W., dated 4th June 1888.
...	...	3,196		35	Estimate is awaited.
...	...	2,556		36	G.O., No. 289 W., dated 24th January 1888.
...	6,000	5,745		37	G.O., No. 1109 W., dated 11th May 1885. Item No. 45, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...	...	3,067		38	G.O., No. 85 W., dated 10th January 1888. Item No. 30, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...	1,000	1,260	43,673	39	G.O., No. 943 W., dated 28th March 1887. Item No. 43, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...	3,000	11,460		40	G.O., No. 2068 W., dated 9th July 1888. Item No. 46, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
21,331	3,189	7,270		41	G.O., No. 3079 W., dated 2nd October 1888.
...	15,000	11,370		42	G.O., No. 1665 W., dated 6th June 1888. Item No. 54, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...	20,000	18,000	48,100	43	G.O., No. 1252 W., dated 17th May 1884. Item No. 55, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...	...	8,004		44	Estimate is awaited.
...	...	5,506	13,510	45	G.O., No. 2340 W., dated 1st August 1888. Item No. 54, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...	2,000	2,030		46	G.O., No. 511 W., dated 6th March 1885. Item No. 59, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
5,491	10,000	2,449		47	G.O., No. 2427 W., dated 2nd October 1884. Item No 60, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...	...	2,000	6,479	48	Estimate is awaited. Item No. 56, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...	...	2,620		49	G.O., No. 2077 W., dated 18th August 1886. Item No. 57, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...	2,540	1,000		50	G.O., No. 3769 W., dated 29th November 1888. Item No. 62, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...	2,400	1,000		51	G.O., No. 3769 W., dated 29th November 1888. Item No. 83, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...	...	4,620	6,97,621		

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ORIGINAL WORKS UNDER PART I—CLASS A WORKS—continued.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES IN MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1889-90—continued.

Head of Classification.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Item No.	Projects and Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Outlay. Actual to end of 1887-88.	Outlay. Probable during 1888-89.	Grant, 1889-90. Amount.	Grant, 1889-90. Total.	Item No.	Remarks and References.
				Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 4,620	Rs. 6,97,621		
				CIVIL BUILDINGS—*cont.*							
				(*a*) Major Works—*cont.*							
16. Miscellaneous—*cont.*	Kistna Eastern.	Masulipatam.	52	Repairing the Collector's residence ...	14,305	...	...	2,518		52	G.O., No. 372 W., dated 1st February 1888. Item No. 63, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	Do. ...	Do. ...	53	Registrar's office	6,540	6,391	5,396	6,540		53	G.O., No. 1108 W., dated 11th May 1885. Item No. 60, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	Nellore ...	Atmakúr ...	54	Sub-Registrar's office	3,185	...	...	1,600		54	G.O., No. 176 W., dated 21st January 1886. Item No. 61, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	Bellary ...	Anantapur..	55	Resident for the Collector	28,190	...	...	4,000		55	G.O., No. 2196 W., dated 3rd September 1886. Revised estimate is awaited. Item No. 64, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	56	New division office	8,508	23,759	4,200	3,351		56	G.O., No. 1711 W., dated 9th June 1888.
	Kurnool ...	Nandyál ...	57	Residence for the Head Assistant Collector.	...	...	3,157	6,000		57	Estimate is awaited. Item No. 66, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	Do. ...	Do. ...	58	Residence for the Assistant Superintendent of Police.	...	...	...	3,000		58	Estimate is awaited. Item No. 67, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	West Coast.	Manjeshwar	59	Sub-Registrar's office	2,645	...	500	2,645		59	G.O , No. 968 W., dated 9th April 1886. Item No. 65, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	Do. ...	Kondotti ...	60	Do.	3,020	...	...	3,020		60	G O., No. 1169 W., dated 18th May 1885. Item No. 63, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	Do. ...	Malapuram.	61	Do.	2,785	...	...	2,785		61	G.O., No. 1169 W., dated 18th May 1885. Item No. 64, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	Negapatam.	Tiruturaipúndi.	62	Sub-Divisional officer's bungalow, office and out-houses.	6,800	...	...	6,800		62	G.O., No. 795 W., dated 24th March 1886. Item No. 71, Class B Works, Budget of 1888-89.
				Minor Works	...				46,879		
				Reserve with the Government for incomplete works.	...	...	...	...	62,600		
				Total, Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000		
						...	...	..	9,56,500		
				COMMUNICATIONS.							
				(*a*) Major Works.							
1. Metalled roads raised and bridged.	Vizagapatam.	...	63	Road from Potinghi to Koraput ...	2,81,940	1,02,518	50,000	50,000		63	G.Os., Nos. 2365 W., dated 10th October 1885, and 1394 W., dated 23rd May 1887. Item No. 85, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	Do. ...	...	64	Constructing two bridges on the Potinghi ghât.	4,56,581	4,48,993	8,000	2,500		64	G.O., No. 2365 W., dated 10th October 1885. Item No. 86, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	Nilgiri ...	...	65	Constructing a road from Vayitri to Gúdalúr.	4,27,221	22,653	45,000	1,00,000		65	G.Os., No. 311 W., dated 26th January 1888, and No. 2079 W., dated 10th July 1888. Item No. 87, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	West Coast.	...	66	Constructing a road from Calicut to Vayitri.	4,11,965	3,11,051	90,000	10,000		66	G Os., No. 950 W., dated 30th March 1887, and No. 913 W., dated 20th March 1888. Item No. 88, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
	South Arcot.	...	67	Constructing a masonry bridge across the Ponniar river.	1,66,100	...	30,000	80,000		67	G.O., No. 3148 W., dated 21st November 1887.
	Do. ...	...	68	Constructing a masonry bridge across the Gadilam river.	1,66,000	...	30,000	1,20,000*	3,62,500	68	G.O., No. 527 W., dated 16th February 1888.
				Minor works	...	...	...	...	6,000		
				Total, Communications ...	...	...	...	...	3,68,500		

* Includes Rs. 60,000 for expenditure in England.

GOVERNMENT

PART I—CLASS

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ORIGINAL WORKS UNDER

Head of Classification.	Executive Division.	Locality.	Item No.	Projects and Works.	Amount of Estimate.
				MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.	Rs.
				(a) Major Works.	
Sewerage	Buckingham Canal.	Madras ...	69	Training the Adyar river	17,496
	Presidency.	Do. ...	70	Three self-acting shutters for the three bridges on the Cooum river.	39,360
				Minor works	...
				Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...
				Grand Total, Original Works ...	...

OF MADRAS.

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A WORKS—continued.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES IN MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1889-90—continued.

Outlay.		Grant, 1889-90.		Item No.	Remarks and References.
Actual to end of 1887-88.	Probable during 1888-89.	Amount.	Total.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1,934	3,000	3,000		69	G.O., No. 1090 W., dated 19th April 1887. Item No. 90, Class A Works, Budget of 1888-89.
...	5,000	10,000		70	G.O., No. 2319 W., dated 31st July 1888.
			13,000		
...	...	...	2,000		
...	...	...	15,000		
...	...	...	13,40,000		

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT UNDER PROVINCIAL SERVICES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1889-90.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.						
		Chief Engineers.						
1	1	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.	2,500	2,500				
1	1	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, and Joint Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch.	2,000	2,000				
		Military pay and allowances	...	445				
2	2	Total, Chief Engineers ...	...	4,945	59,340	...	59,340	
		Superintending Engineers.						
2	3	Superintending Engineers, 1st Class.	1,600	4,800				
2	2	Superintending Engineers, 2nd Class.	1,350	2,700				
2	2	Superintending Engineers, 3rd Class.	1,100	2,200				
		Military pay and allowances	...	1,850				
6	7	Total, Superintending Engineers.	...	11,550	1,38,600	...	1,12,200	
		Executive Engineers.						
11	12	Executive Engineers, 1st Grade.	950	11,400				
11	11	Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade.	800	8,800				
13	13	Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade.	700	9,100				
6	5	Executive Engineers, 4th Grade.	600	3,000				
		Military pay and allowances inclusive of the higher rate of pay granted to Colonel Ross Thompson, R.E.	...	2,650				
41	41	Executive Engineers ...	...	34,950	...	...	...	
2	5	Add pay of two Executive Engineers, 1st Grade, and of three Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade.	950 800	4,300				
43	46	Total, Engineers ...	...	39,250	4,71,000		4,24,860	
		Carried over ...	...	...	6,68,940	...	.....	

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 6,68,940	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT —*cont.*						
		Assistant Engineers.						
32	33	Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade.	500	16,500				
8	8	Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grades.	350 & 250	2,700				
		Military pay and allowances.	...	255				
40	41	Assistant Engineers ...	...	19,455	...	...	...	
...	1	Add pay of one Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	...	500		...		
40	42	Total, Assistant Engineers.	...	19,955	2,39,460	...	2,27,880	
91	97	Total, Engineer Establishment.	...	...	9,08,400	...	8,45,280	
		Deduct— On account of absentees.	...	...	80,000	...	80,000	
		Net Total, Engineer Establishment.	...	...	...	8,28,400	7,65,280	
		UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.						
		Sub-Engineers.						
9	9	Sub-Engineers, 1st Grade...	400	3,600				
9	9	Do. 2nd „ ...	300	2,700				
17	17	Do. 3rd „ ...	250	4,250				
		Military pay and allowances including additional pay sanctioned for Messrs. Ottmann, Baker and Ellis.	...	585				
35	35	Total, Sub-Engineers ...	...	11,135	1,33,620	...	1,33,020	
		Supervisors.						
22	22	Supervisors, 1st Grade ...	200	4,400				
36	36	Do. 2nd „ ...	150	5,400				
		Military pay and allowances.	...	244				
58	58	Total, Supervisors ...	...	10,044	1,20,528	...	1,19,640	
		Carried over ...	...	...	2,54,148	...	...	

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,54,148	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT—*cont.*						
		Overseers.						
42	43	Overseers, 1st Grade ...	100	4,300				
28	28	Do. 2nd „ ...	80	2,240				
22	21	Do. 3rd „ ...	60	1,260				
		Military pay and allowances.	...	740				
92	92	Total, Overseers ...	...	8,540	1,02,480	...	1,02,360	
		Apprentices.						
1	...	Apprentice Overseer, 1st Grade.	50					
		Additional remuneration for Apprentice Instructor.	50	...	...	...	1,200	
		Sub-divisional allowance to 20 Upper Subordinates.	30	600	7,200	...	7,200	
186	185	Total, Upper Subordinate Establishment.	...	...	...	3,63,828	3,63,420	
		LOWER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.						
14	15	Sub-Overseers, 1st Grade ...	50 & 60	760				
9	10	Do. 2nd „ ...	35	350				
8	8	Do. 3rd „ ...	25	200				
31	33	Total, Lower Subordinate Establishment.	...	1,310	15,720	15,720	14,580	
		PETTY ESTABLISHMENT.						
		Store Establishment.						
1	1	Storekeeper	100	100				
1	1	Do.	50	50				
...	...	Carried over ...	...	150	...	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 150	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		PETTY ESTABLISHMENT —*cont.*						
		Store Establishment—cont.						
1	1	Storekeeper	40	40				
2	2	Storekeepers	30	60				
10	10	Do.	25	250				
7	7	Do.	20	140				
5	6	Do.	15	90				
1	1	Store Writer	25	25				
7	7	Store Watchers	7	49				
35	36	Total, Store Establishment.	...	804	9,648	...	9,468	
		Workshop Establishment (Presidency and Dowlaishweram).						
1	1	Foreman, Mechanics ...	130	130				
1	1	Do. Carpenter ...	45	45				
1	1	Fitter	45	45				
1	1	Foundry Foreman ...	40	40				
1	1	Smith	40	40				
1	1	Foreman, Instruments ...	80—120	100				
1	1	Engraver	30	30				
1	1	Gatekeeper	10	10				
1	1	Attenders	10	20				
2	2	Boys	4	8				
12	12	Total, Petty Establishment (Presidency and Dowlaishweram).	...	468	5,616	...	5,616	
		Medical Establishment.						
				55	110			
2	2	Medical Subordinates ...	50	100				
1	2	Do. do. ...	35	35				
3	1	Do. do. ...	25	25				
4	1	Do. do. ...		80				
		Charge allowance for 2 at 25, 2 at 15.	...	23				
6	4	Hospital servants 1 at 7, 2 at 6 and 1 at 4.	...					
16	10	Total, Medical Establishment.	...	373	4,476	...	6,276	
		Carried over ...	...	...	19,740	...	...	

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Annum.	Estimate for 1889-90. Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	19,740	...	...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		PETTY ESTABLISHMENT —*cont.*						
		Telegraph Establishment.						
1	1	Signaller	30	30				
2	2	Signallers	25	50				
4	4	Do.	20	80				
8	8	Do.	15	120				
12	12	Telegraph peons	6	72				
27	27	Total, Telegraph Establishment.	...	352	4,224	...	4,224	
		Lascars, Sweepers, &c.						
500	500	Lascars	6	3,000				
5	5	Sweepers	2 at 5 3 at 4	22				
505	505	Total, Lascars, &c...	...	3,022	36,264	...	36,264	
		IRRIGATION CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT.						
		Godávari Delta System.						
1	1	Anicut Superintendent ...	120	120				
1	1	Do. Maistry	18	18				
1	1	Do. do.	15	15				
3	3	Clerks	12	12				
1	1	Irrigation Writer	15	45				
1	1	Shroff	15	15				
3	3	Delta Superintendents ...	10	10				
1	1	Do. Superintendent ...	80	240				
1	1	Do. do. ...	70	70				
9	9	Do. Superintendents ...	60	60				
12	12	Do. do. ...	55	495				
5	5	Superintendents	40	480				
1	1	Peon	8	40				
3	3	Peons	6	6				
39	39	Lascars	5	15				
75	75	Do.	6	234				
			5	375				
158	158	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Godávari Delta System.	...	2,250	27,000	...	...	
		Carried over ...	...	...	87,228	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Annum.	Estimate for 1889-90. Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	87,228	...	...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		IRRIGATION CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT—*cont.*						
		Navigation Establishment.						
1	1	Boat Superintendent ...	75	75				
2	2	Lock Superintendents ...	15	30				
18	18	Do. do. ...	12	216				
23	24	Do. do. ...	10	240				
1	1	Do. Superintendent ...	9	9				
11	11	Do. Superintendents ...	8	88				
146	147	Do. do. ...	6	882				
86	87	Do. do. ...	5	435				
288	291	Total, Navigation Establishment, Godávari Delta System.	...	1,975	23,700			
		Kistna Delta System.						
1	1	Anicut Superintendent ...	140	140				
1	1	Assistant do. ...	50	50				
1	1	Clerk, 5th Class, 1st Grade.	15—20	17½				
1	1	Irrigation Clerk, 5th Class, 1st Grade.	15—20	17½				
1	1	Do. do. 2nd Grade.	10—15	12½				
1	1	Delta Superintendents ...	70	210				
3	3	Do. do. ...	55	275				
5	5	Do. do ...	40	240				
6	6	Lascars	8	136				
17	17	Do.	7	119				
17	17	Do.	6	168				
27	28	Do.	5	145				
28	29							
108	110	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Kistna Delta System.	...	1,530½	18,366			
		Navigation Establishment.						
3	3	Lock Superintendents ...	15	45				
8	9	Do. do. ...	12	108				
12	13	Do. do. ...	10	130				
15	15	Do. do. ...	8	120				
17	19	Do. do. ...	7	133				
		Carried over ...	...	536	1,29,294	...	...	

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 536	Rs. 1,29,294	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		IRRIGATION CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT—*cont.*						
		Navigation Establishment —cont.						
24	25	Lock Superintendents ...	6	150				
22	23	Do. do. ...	5	115				
2	2	Traffic Clerks	12	24				
1	1	Boat Clerk, 5th Class, 1st Grade.	15—20	17½				
104	110	Total, Navigation Establishment, Kistna Delta System.	...	842½	10,110			
		Pennér Anicut System.						
		Water Regulation Establishment.						
1	1	Delta Superintendent ...	70	70				
1	1	Anicut do. ...	60	60				
1	1	Clerk	15	15				
1	1	Do.	10	10				
1	1	Lascar	7	7				
17	17	Lascars	6	102				
4	4	Do.	5	20				
26	26	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Pennér Anicut System.	...	284	3,408			
		Cauvery Delta System.						
1	1	Superintendent	75	75				
1	1	Do.	50	50				
1	1	Do.	30	30				
1	1	Do.	25	25				
1	1	Anicut Superintendent ...	25	25				
3	3	Superintendents	20	60				
9	9	Do.	15	135				
4	4	Do.	10	40				
1	1	Do.	8	8				
3	3	Lascars	8	24				
17	17	Do.	7	119				
39	39	Do.	6	234				
		Carried over ...	...	825	1,42,812			

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 825	Rs. 1,42,812	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		IRRIGATION CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT —*cont.*						
		Cauvery Delta System—cont.						
89	89	Lascars	5	445				
1	1	Sweeper	5	5				
31	31	Lascars	4	124				
202	202	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Cauvery Delta System.	...	1,399	16,788			
		Navigation Establishment.						
1	1	Lascar	7	7				
1	1	Do.	5	5				
2	2	Total, Navigation Establishment, Cauvery Delta System.	...	12	144			
		Srivaikuntham Anicut System.						
		Water Regulation Establishment.						
2	2	Superintendents	30	60				
1	1	Superintendent	12	12				
21	21	Lascars	5	105				
24	24	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Srivaikuntham Anicut System.	...	177	2,124			
		Chembrambakam Tank.						
		Water Regulation Establishment.						
1	1	Superintendent	12	12				
1	1	Do.	10⅓	10⅓				
1	1	Lascars	6	12				
2	2	Do.	5	25				
5	5							
9	9	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Chembrambakam Tank.	...	59⅓	714			
		Carried over ...	...	...	1,62,582			

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,62,582	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		Irrigation Conservancy Establishment—*cont.*						
		Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Project.						
1	1	Superintendent	25	25				
1	1	Do.	15	15				
4	4	Lascars	7	28				
2	2	Do.	6	12				
4	4	Do.	5	20				
12	12	Total, Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Project.	...	100	1,200			
		Pálár Anicut System.						
		Water Regulation Establishment, Chingleput District.						
1	1	Maistry	20	20				
2	2	Lascars	6	12				
12	12	Do.	4	48				
15	15		...	80	...			
		North Arcot District.						
1	1	Superintendent	25	25				
1	1	Do.	15	15				
3	3	Do.	12	36				
20	20	Do.	5	100				
25	25		...	176	...			
40	40	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Pálár Anicut System.	...	256	3,072			
		Pelandorai Anicut System.						
1	1	Superintendent	30					
1	1	Lascar	8	30				
2	2	Lascars	6	8				
7	7	Do.	5	12				
11	11	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Pelandorai Anicut System.	...	85	1,020			
		Carried over ..	...	...	1,67,874			

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,67,874	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		Irrigation Conservancy Establishment—*cont.*						
		Barur Project.						
1	1	Anicut Superintendent ...	35	35				
4	4	Lascars	6	24				
5	5	Total ...	...	59	708			
		Irrigation and Navigation Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.						
		Water Regulation Establishment.						
		Ganjam District.						
4	4	Lascars	7	28				
1	1	Lascar	6	6				
10	10	Lascars	4	40				
1	1	Lascar	3½	3½				
16	16	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Ganjam District.	...	77½	930			
		North Arcot District.						
1	1	Superintendent	27	27				
2	2	Superintendents	20	40				
1	1	Superintendent	12	12				
1	1	Do.	10	10				
5	5	Lascars	6	30				
15	15	Do.	5	75				
25	25	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, North Arcot District.	...	194	2,328			
		Coimbatore District.						
1	1	Superintendent	5	5				
4	4	Lascars	2½	10				
5	5	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Coimbatore District.	...	15	180			
		Carried over ...	...	...	1,72,020			

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,72,020	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—*cont.*						
		Water Regulation Establishment—cont.						
		Malabar District.						
1	1	Watchman	4	4				
1	1	Do.	3	3				
		Additional amount sanctioned.	...	11½				
2	2	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Malabar District.	...	18½		222		
		Tanjore District.						
1	1	Superintendent	50	50				
2	2	Lascars	6	12				
6	6	Do.	5	30				
9	9	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Tanjore District.	...	92		1,104		
		Vizagapatam District.						
3	3	Superintendents	12	36				
13	13	Lascars	5	65				
16	16	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Vizagapatam District.	...	101		1,212		
		Godávari District.						
1	1	Lascar	9	9				
1	1	Do.	7	7				
2	2	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Godávari District.	...	16		192		
		Carried over ...	...	...		1,74,750		

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. 67b

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,74,750	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—*cont.*						
		Water Regulation Establishment—cont.						
		Chingleput District.						
1	1	Superintendent	10½	10½				
1	1	Lascar	6	6				
1	1	Do.	5	5				
3	3	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Chingleput District.	...	21½		258		
		South Arcot District.						
1	1	Superintendent	40	40				
2	2	Superintendents	35	70				
1	1	Superintendent	25	25				
2	2	Superintendents	20	40				
10	10	Lascars	8	80				
9	9	Do.	6	54				
32	32	Do.	5	160				
57	57	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, South Arcot District.	...	469		5,628		
		Trichinopoly District.						
1	1	Superintendent	15	15				
1	1	Do.	12	12				
1	1	Superintendents	10	20				
2	2	Lascar	6	6				
1	1	Lascars	5	25				
5	5	Do.	4	72				
18	18	Do.	3	12				
4	4	Do.	...	162		1,944		
32	32	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Trichinopoly District.	...	...		1,82,580		
		Carried over ...						

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Annum.	Estimate for 1889-90. Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,82,680	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—*cont.*						
		Water Regulation Establishment—cont.						
		Madura District.						
4	4	Lascars	4	16				
4	4	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Madura District.	...	16			192	
		Tinnevelly District.						
1	1	Superintendent	45					
2	2	Superintendents	35	45				
4	4	Do.	30	70				
8	8	Lascars	8	120				
24	24	Do.	6	64				
25	25	Do.	5	144				
64	64	Total, Water Regulation Establishment, Tinnevelly District.	...	125			6,816	
				568				
		Navigation Establishment.						
		South Arcot District.						
1	1	Superintendent	15					
1	1	Do.	10	15				
1	1	Lascar	8	10				
7	7	Lascars	5	8				
10	10	Total, Navigation Establishment, South Arcot District.	...	35			816	
				68				
		Carried over ...	...	...	...		1,90,404	

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Annum.	Estimate for 1889-90. Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,90,404	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		AGRICULTURAL WORKS, RIVER CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT.						
		Godávari District.						
2	2	Superintendents	15	30				
8	8	Lascars	6	48				
10	10	Total, River Conservancy Establishment, Godávari District.	...	78	936			
		South Arcot District.						
1	1	Sluice Keeper	8	8				
3	3	Lascars	8	24				
6	6	Do.	5	30				
10	10	Total, River Conservancy Establishment, South Arcot District.	...	62	744			
		Trichinopoly District.						
2	2	Lascars	7	14				
20	20	Do.	4	80				
4	4	Do.	3	12				
10	10	Do.	2½	25				
36	36	Total, River Conservancy Establishment, Trichinopoly District.	...	131	1,572			
		Tinnevelly District.						
1	1	Lascar	7	7				
4	4	Lascars	2	8				
5	5	Total, River Conservancy Establishment, Tinnevelly District.	...	15	180			
		Carried over ...	...	...	1,93,836			

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	1,93,836	...	...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT, KURNOOL CANAL.						
3	3	Irrigation Superintendents.	65,55&45	165				
4	4	Anicut do.	1 at 25 1 at 20 2 at 15	75				
10	10	Head Lascars	8	80				
15	15	Do.	7	105				
17	17	Lascars	6	102				
13	13	Do.	5	65				
3	3	Lascars for Irrigation Superintendents.	6	18				
65	65	Total, Irrigation, Kurnool Canal.	...	610		...		
		Navigation Establishment.						
7	7	Lock Superintendents ...	12	84				
15	15	Do. ...	10	150				
20	20	Do. ...	8	160				
42	42	Total, Navigation Establishment, Kurnool Canal.	...	394		...		
107	107	Total, Irrigation and Navigation Establishment, Kurnool Canal.	...	1,004		12,048		
		CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT.						
		Sangam Project of Nellore District.						
1	1	Anicut Superintendent ...	60	60				
1	1	Delta do. ...	60	60				
1	1	Channel Superintendent ...	40	40				
1	1	Do. do. ...	25	25				
2	2	Clerks, 5th Class, 1st Grade.	15—20	35				
2	2	Do. 5th „ 2nd „	10—15	25				
1	1	Tank Superintendent ...	15	15				
		Carried over ...	...	260		2,05,884		

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward ...	...	260	2,05,884	...	...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT—*cont.*						
		Sangam Project of Nellore District—cont.						
		Lascars	8	16				
2	2	Do.	7	35				
5	5	Do.	6	120				
20	20							
36	36	Total, Conservancy Establishment, Sangam Project.	...	431	5,172			
		Total, Petty Establishment.	...	...	...	2,11,056	2,11,728	
		OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.						
		For Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.						
1	1	Chief Assistant	600	600				
1	1	Second do.	300	300				
1	2	Clerks, 1st Class, 3rd Grade.	200—250	450				
2	1	Clerk, 2nd „ 1st „	160—200	180				
1	1	Do. 2nd „ 2nd „	120—160	140				
1	1	Do. 2nd „ 3rd „	100—120	110				
1	1	Clerks, 3rd „ 2nd „	60—80	280				
4	4	Do. 3rd „ 3rd „	50—60	275				
5	5	Do. 4th „ 1st „	40—50	135				
3	3	Do. 4th „ 2nd „	30—40	105				
3	3	Do. 4th „ 3rd „	20—30	75				
3	3	Draftsman, Special ...	200—250	225				
1	1	Do. „ ...	80—100	90				
...	1	Do. 1st Class ...	50—70	...				
1	...	Attenders	15,13&10	38				
3	3	Muchi	14	14				
1	1	Do.	12	12				
1	1	Press Messenger	10	10				
1	1	Duffadar	15	15				
1	1	Head Peon	10	10				
1	1	Peons, 1st Class	8	40				
5	5	Do. 2nd „	7	28				
4	4							
44	44	Total, Public Works Secretariat Office Establishment.	...	3,132	37,584	...	37,224	
		Carried over ...	...	...	37,584	...	...	

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 37,584	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT —*cont.*						
		For Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch.						
2	2	Clerks, 1st Class, 3rd Grade.	200—250	450				
1	1	Clerk, 2nd „ 3rd „ ...	100—120	110				
2	2	Clerks, 3rd „ 1st „ ...	80—100	180				
2	2	Do. 3rd „ 2nd „ ...	60— 80	140				
1	1	Do. 3rd „ 3rd „ ...	50— 60	55				
3	3	Do. 4th „ 1st „ ...	40— 50	135				
3	3	Do. 4th „ 2nd „ ...	30— 40	105				
1	1	Clerk, 4th „ 3rd „ ...	20— 30	25				
1	1	Draftsman, 1st Class ...	50— 70	60				
2	2	Draftsmen, 2nd „ ...	35— 50	85				
2	2	Do. 3rd „ ...	20— 30	50				
1	1	Reference Picker		15	15			
1	1	Do. do.		12	12			
1	1	Muchi		12	12			
1	1	Duffadar		10	10			
1	1	Head Peon		8	8			
1	1	Messenger		8	8			
2	2	Messengers		7	14			
3	3	Lascars		7	21			
31	31	Total, Office Establishment for Chief Engineer for Irrigation.	...	1,495	17,940	...	17,940	
		For Six Superintending Engineers' Offices.						
1	1	Clerk, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.	160—200	180				
1	1	Do. 2nd „ 3rd „	100—120	110				
1	1	Do. 3rd „ 3rd „	50— 60	55				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 1st „	40— 50	45				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 2nd „	30— 40	35				
2	2	Clerks, 4th „ 3rd „	20— 30	50				
1	1	Draftsman, Special ...	80—100	90				
1	1	Do. 1st Class ...	50— 70	60				
1	1	Do. 2nd „ ...	35— 50	42½				
		Carried over ...	...	667½	55,524	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 667½	Rs. 55,524	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT —*cont.*						
		For Six Superintending Engineers' Offices—cont.						
1	1	Messenger	8	8				
3	3	Messengers	6	18				
		Total for each office ...	...	693½				
14	14		...	6				
6	6	Total for six offices ...	...	4,161	49,932	...	49,932	
84	84							
		For Presidency Division.						
1	1	Clerk, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.	60—80	70				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 1st „	40—50	45				
1	1	Clerks, 4th „ 2nd „	30—40	70				
2	2	Do. 4th „ 3rd „	20—30	75				
3	3	Do. 5th „ 1st „	15—20	35				
2	2	Cashier (Clerk, 3rd Class,	60—80	70				
1	1	2nd Grade).	50—70	60				
1	1	Draftsman, 1st Class ...	35—50	42½				
1	1	Do. 2nd „ ...	20—30	75				
1	1	Draftsmen, 3rd „ ...	7	7				
3	3	Messenger	6	6				
1	1	Do.						
1	1		...	555½	6,666	...	6,666	
17	17	Total, Office Establishment for Presidency Division.						
		For Godávari Eastern Division.						
1	1	Clerk, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.	60—80	70				
2	2	Clerks, 4th „ 1st „	40—50	90				
1	1	Clerk, 4th „ 2nd „	30—40	35				
1	1	Cashier (Clerk, 4th Class,	30—40	35				
3	3	2nd Grade).	20—30	75				
1	1	Clerks, 4th Class, 3rd Grade	50—70	60				
1	1	Draftsman, 1st Class ...	20—30	25				
1	1	Do. 3rd „ ...	7	7				
1	1	Messenger	6	6				
1	1	Do.						
12	12	Total, Office Establishment, Godávari Eastern Division.	...	403	4,836	...	4,836	
		Carried over ...	...	...	1,16,958	...	...	

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,16,958	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		Office Establishment —*cont.*						
		For Kistna Eastern Division.						
1	1	Clerk, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.	60—80	70				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 1st „	40—50	45				
3	3	Clerks, 4th „ 3rd „	30—40	35				
1	1	Cashier (Clerk, 4th Class, 3rd Grade).	20—30	75				
1	1	Draftsman, 1st Class ...	50—70	25				
1	1	Do. 3rd „ ...	20—30	60				
1	1	Messenger		25				
1	1	Do.	7	7				
			6	6				
11	11	Total, Office Establishment, Kistna Eastern Division.	...	348	4,176	...	4,176	
		For Godávari Central Division.						
1	1	Clerk, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.	60—80	70				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 1st „	40—50	45				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 2nd „	30—40	35				
1	1	Cashier (Clerk, 4th Class, 2nd Grade).	30—40	35				
4	4	Clerks, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	20—30	100				
1	1	Clerk, 5th „ 1st „	15—20	17½				
1	1	Shroff	10	10				
1	1	Draftsman, 1st Class ...	50—70	60				
1	1	Do. 2nd „ ...	35—50	42½				
1	1	Messenger	7	7				
1	1	Do.	6	6				
14	14	Total, Office Establishment, Godávari Central Division.	...	428	5,136	...	5,136	
		For Ganjam Division.						
1	1	Clerk, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade.	50—60	55				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 2nd „	30—40	35				
2	2	Clerks, 4th „ 3rd „	20—30	50				
1	1	Clerk (Cashier), 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	30—40	35				
1	...	Clerk, extra, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	20—30	...				
1	...	Clerk, extra, 5th Class, 1st Grade.	15—20	...				
		Carried over ...	...	175	1,26,270	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

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PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 175	Rs. 1,26,270	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		Office Establishment —*cont.*						
		For Ganjam Division—cont.						
1	...	Draftsman, 1st Class ...	50—70	...				
1	1	Do. 2nd „ ...	35—50	42½				
1	1	Do. 3rd „ ...	20—30	25				
1	1	Messenger		7				
1	1	Do.	6	6				
12	9	Total, Office Establishment, Ganjam Division.	...	255½	3,066	...	4,296	
		For Eight First-class Divisions.(a)						
1	1	Clerk, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.	60—80	70				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 1st „	40—50	45				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 2nd „	30—40	35				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 3rd „	20—30	30				
2	2	Clerks, 4th „ 3rd „	50—70	?				
1	1	Draftsman, 1st Class ...	20—30	?				
1	1	Do. 3rd „ ...		7				
1	1	Messenger		6				
1	1	Do.						
9	9	Total for each office ...	...	298	...	...	...	
8	8	For eight offices	...	8				
72	72	Total for eight offices ...	...	2,384	28,608	...	28,608	
		For Rushikulya Division.						
	1	Clerk, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade.	50—60	55				
...	1	Do. 4th „ 2nd „ (Cashier).	30—40	35				
	3	Clerks, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	20—30	75				
...	1	Draftsman, 1st Class ...	50—70	60				
...	1	Do 3rd „ ...	20—30	25				
...	1	Messenger		7				
...	1	Do.	6	6				
...	9	Total, Office Establishment, Rushikulya Division.	...	263	3,156	...	...	
		For Kurnool Division.						
1	1	Clerk, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.	60—80	70				
1	1	Do. 3rd „ 3rd „	50—60	55				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 1st „	40—50	45				
1	1	Clerks, 4th „ 2nd „	30—40	70				
2	2	Do. 4th „ 3rd „	20—30	50				
2	2	Draftsman, 1st Class ...	50—70	60				
1	1	Do. 2nd „ ...	35—50	42½				
1	1	Do. 3rd „ ...	20—30	25				
1	1	Carried over ...	...	417½	1,61,100	...	...	

(a) 1. Godávari Western division.
2. Kistna Western division.
3. South Arcot division.
4. Buckingham Canal division.
5. Tanjore division.
6. Tinnevelly division.
7. Coimbatore division.
8. West Coast division.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward ...	...	417½	1,61,100	...	...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT —*cont.*						
		For Kurnool Division—cont.						
2	2	Messengers	7	14				
1	1	Messenger	6	6				
13	13	Total, Office Establishment, Kurnool Division.	...	437½	5,250	...	5,250	
		For Seven Second-class Divisions. (*a*)						
1	1	Clerk, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.	60—80	70				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 2nd „	30—40	35				
2	2	Clerks, 4th „ 3rd „	20—30	50				
1	1	Draftsman, 1st Class ...	50—70	60				
1	1	Do. 3rd „ ...	20—30	25				
1	1	Messenger	7	7				
1	1	Do.	6	6				
8	8	Total for each Division ...	...	253				
7	7		...	7	...	...	...	
56	56	Total for seven offices ...	...	1,771	...	...	...	
1	1	*Add*— Clerk, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, for North Arcot Division.	20—30	25				
57	57	Total for seven offices ...	...	1,796	21,552	...	21,552	
		For Nilgiri Division.						
1	1	Clerk, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.	80—100	90				
1	1	Do. 3rd „ 2nd „	60— 80	70				
1	1	Do. 3rd „ 3rd „	50— 60	55				
2	2	Clerks, 4th „ 1st „	40— 50	90				
1	1	Draftsman (Special) ...	100—120	110				
1	1	Do.	70— 80	75				
1	1	Messenger	10	10				
1	1	Do.	9	9				
9	9	Total, Office Establishment, Nilgiri Division.	...	509	6,108	...	6,108	
		For Two Third-class Divisions. (*a*)						
1	1	Clerk, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade.	50—60	55				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 2nd „	30—40	35				
2	2	Clerks, 4th „ 3rd „	20—30	50				
		Carried over ...	...	140	1,94,010	...	...	

(*a*) 1. Nellore division. 2. Cuddapah do. 3. North Arcot do. 4. Chingleput do. 5. Trichinopoly do. 6. Negapatam do. 7. Madura do.

(*a*) 1. Vizagapatam division. 2. Bellary division.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. 1876

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward ...	...	140	1,94,010	...	...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT —*cont.*						
		For Two Third-class Divisions. (*a*)—cont.						
1	1	Draftsman, 2nd Class ...	35—50	42½				
1	1	Draftsman, 3rd Class ...	20—30	25				
1	1	Messenger	7	7				
1	1	Do.	6	6				
8	8	Total for each office ...	...	220½				
2	2		...	2				
16	16	Total for two offices ...	...	441				
1	1	*Add*— Clerk, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, for Bellary Division.	20—30	25				
17	17	Total for two offices ...	...	466	5,592	...	5,592	
		Office Establishment of the Consulting Architect to Government.						
1	1	Clerk, 1st Class, 3rd Grade.	200—250	225				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 1st „	40— 50	45				
2	2	Clerks, 4th „ 3rd „	20— 30	50				
1	1	Clerk, 5th „ 1st „	15— 20	17½				
1	...	Draftsman, 1st Class ...	50— 70	...				
...	1	Do. Special ...	80—100	90				
1	1	Do. 2nd Class ...	35— 50	42½				
2	1	Do. 3rd „ ...	20— 30	25				
1	1	Messenger	7	7				
1	1	Do.	6	6				
11	10	Total, Office Establishment, for Consulting Architect to Government.	...	508	6,096	...	6,036	
		For Public Works Stores.						
1	1	Storekeeper (Mr. Gray) ...	300	300				
1	1	Store Clerk, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.	60—80	70				
1	1	Do. 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	30—40	35				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 3rd „	20—30	25				
1	1	Messenger		8				
1	1	Messengers		7				
2	2	Do.		6½				
2	2			13				
9	9	Total, Office Establishment, Public Works Stores.	...	465	5,580	...	5,580	
		Carried over ...	...	...	2,11,278	...	...	

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,11,278	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT —*cont.*						
		For Public Works Workshops, Presidency.						
1	1	Clerk, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade.	60—80	70				
1	1	Do. 3rd „ 3rd „	50—60	55				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 1st „	40—50	45				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 3rd „	20—30	25				
4	4	Clerks, 5th „ 1st „	15—20	70				
1	1	Clerk, 5th „ 2nd „	10—15	12½				
1	1	Draftsman, 1st Class ...	50—70	60				
4	4	Messengers	7	28				
14	14	Total, Office Establishment, Presidency Workshops.	...	365½	4,386	...	4,386	
		For Public Works Workshops, Dowlaishweram.						
1	1	Clerk, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade.	50—60	55				
1	1	Do. 4th „ 2nd „	30—40	35				
3	3	Clerks, 4th „ 3rd „	20—30	75				
1	1	Clerk, 5th „ 1st „	15—20	17½				
1	1	Duffadar	9	9				
5	5	Gate Peons	6	30				
1	1	Office Peon	6	6				
4	4	Store Peons	6	24				
17	17	Total, Office Establishment, Public Works Workshops, Dowlaishweram.	...	251½	3,018	...	3,018	
		Office (Toll) Establishment, Buckingham Canal.						
1	1	Wharf Superintendent ...	50	50				
2	2	Clerks, 5th Class, 1st Grade.	15—20	35				
2	2	Toll-keepers	15	30				
2	3	Wharf Clerks	17½	52½				
1	1	Clerk, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	20—30	25				
1	1	Assistant Toll-keeper ...	10—15	12½				
1	1	Shroff	10	10				
1	1	Do.	8	8				
4	4	Lascars	7	28				
12	14	Do.	6	84				
27	30	Total, Office (Toll) Establishment, Buckingham Canal.	...	335	4,020	...	3,666	
		Carried over ...	...	...	2,22,702	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. 10/6

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,22,702	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT —*cont.*						
		For Seventy Sub-divisional Offices.						
1	1	Clerk, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	20—30	25				
1	1	Messenger	6	6				
2	2	Total for each office ...	...	31				
70	70		...	70				
140	140	Total for seventy Sub-divisional offices.	...	2,170	26,040	...	...	
		For Two Sub-divisional Offices, Nilgiri Division.						
1	1	Clerk, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	30—40	35				
1	1	Messenger	9	9				
2	2	Total for each office ...	...	44				
2	2		...	2				
4	4	Total for two offices ...	...	8	1,056	...	...	
		Add—						
1	1	Clerk, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, for Cumbum Sub-division, Kurnool division.	20—30	2				
2	2	Clerks, 5th Class, 1st Grade, for two Sub-divisions of Godávari Central division	15—20	35				
		Messenger	7	...				
1	...	Clerk, 5th Class, 1st Grade, for Chicacole Sub-division of Ganjam division.	15—20	...				
1	...	Draftsman, 1st Class, for Chicacole Sub-division of Ganjam division.	50—70	...				
1	...	Draftsman, 3rd Class, for Chicacole Sub-division of Ganjam division.	20—30	...				
		Messenger ...	7	...				
1	...	Clerk, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, for Koraput Sub-division of the Vizagapatam division.	30—40	35				
1	1							
		Messenger	9	9				
...	1	Total for Sub-divisional offices.	...	104	1,248	...	2,538	
9	5	Carried over ...	...	...	2,51,046	...	...	
153	149							

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,51,046	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT—*cont.*						
		For Fifty-nine Detached Officers.						
1	1	Clerk, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	20—30	25				
59	59	For fifty-nine detached officers.	...	59				
59	59	Total for fifty-nine detached officers.	...	1,475	17,700	...	17,700	
		For Ninety-two Overseers.						
1	1	Clerk, 5th Class, 1st Grade,	15—20	17½				
92	92		...	92				
92	92	Total for ninety-two Overseers.	...	1,610	19,320	...	19,320	
...	...	Total Office Establishment.	...	...	2,88,066	...	2,86,656	
		Temporary Establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	
		Local Allowances.						
		Upper Godávari ...ances.	...	...	360			
		Wynaad allow...ce ...	...	...	6,000			
		Potinghy Ghâ allowances.	...	...	7,000	...		
		Presidency allowances ...	...	...	10,000	...		
		Do. house-rent ...	...	...	6,800	...		
		Periyár allowance ...	...	...	6,000	...		
		Total, Local Allowances ...	...	...	36,160	...	25,160	
		SALARIES.						
		Abstract of the above.						
		Engineer Establishment ...		...	8,28,400	...	7,65,280	
		Upper Subordinate Establishment.		...	3,63,828	...	3,63,420	
		Lower Subordinate Establishment.		...	15,720	...	14,580	
		Petty establishment ...		...	2,11,056	...	2,11,728	
		Office do. ...		...	2,88,066	...	2,86,656	
		Temporary do. ...		...	1,51,475	...	1,74,200	
		Local allowances		...	36,160	...	25,160	
		Total, Salaries ...		...	18,94,705	...	18,41,024	

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

1076

PART III—continued.

DETAIL OF THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 18,94,705	Rs. 18,94,705	Rs. 18,41,024	
		EXECUTIVE BRANCH —*cont.*						
		Travelling allowances ...	...	...	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	
		Contingencies for Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Superintending Engineers' offices and Divisional offices.	...	...	50,000	50,000	48,600	
		Total, Executive Branch.	...	...	21,44,705	21,44,705	20,89,624	
		ACCOUNTS BRANCH.						
1	1	Examiner, 3rd Class (Major, R.E.,		1,282	1,282			
...	1	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.		650	650			
1	...	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.		550	...			
1	...	Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade.		400	...			
1	1	Assistant Examiner, 2nd Grade.		250	250			
4	3	Total, Examiners ...	...	2,182	26,184	...	32,796	
		Accountants.						
	2	Accountants, 1st Grade ..	350—450	800				
2	4	Do. 2nd „ ...	250—340	1,180				
3	9	Do. 3rd „ ...	160—240	1,800				
8	18	Do. 4th „ ...	80—150	2,070				
17	18	Do. 5th „ ...	40— 75	1,552½				
27	27	Total, Accountants ...	...	7,402½	88,830	...	81,510	
57	60							
		Office Establishment.						
1	1	Clerk, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade	120—160	140				
1	1	Do. 3rd „ 1st „	80—100	90				
4	4	Clerks, 3rd „ 2nd „	60— 80	280				
7	7	Do. 3rd „ 3rd „	50— 60	385				
6	6	Do. 4th „ 1st „	40— 50	270				
10	10	Do. 4th „ 2nd „	30— 40	350				
18	18	Do. 4th „ 3rd „	20— 30	450				
16	16	Do. 5th „ 1st „	15— 20	280				
63	63	Total, Clerks ...	...	2,245	...	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PART III—continued.

DETAIL O. E BUDGET-ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHMENT, &c.—continued.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward ...	...	2,245	...	...	...	
		ACCOUNTS BRANCH —*cont.*						
		Menial Servants.						
1	1	Attender	12	12				
1	1	Do.	10	10				
1	1	Muchi	12	12				
1	1	Do.	10	10				
1	1	Head Messenger	8	8				
1	1	Messenger	10	10				
4	4	Messengers	8	8				
6	6	Do.	7	28				
2	2	Rollers	6	36				
			5	10				
19	19	Total, Menial Servants ...	...	144	...	...	...	
82	82	Total, Office Establishment.	...	2,389	28,668	...	28,668	
		Local and Charge Allowances.						
		Presidency house-rent ...	...	380				
		Do. allowance ...	...	850				
		Charge allowance for 20 Accountants, 5th Grade.	20	400				
		Total, Local and Charge Allowances.	...	1,630	19,560	...	21,600	
		Total, Salaries	...	...	1,63,242	...	...	
		Travelling allowances ...	...	...	5,000	...	...	
		Contingencies	...	...	3,500	...	...	
		Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	
			...	...	...	1,71,742	1,73,074	
		Deduct—						
		Contributions as follows: Coorg 1 Accountant, 3rd Grade. Contribution on account of audit of Coorg.	...	...	...	—5,900	—5,900	
		Net Total ...	...	...	...	1,65,842	1,67,174	
		Abstract.						
		Executive Branch	...	...	...	21,44,705	20,89,624	
		Accounts do.	...	...	...	1,65,842	1,67,174	
		Grand Total, Public Works Department Establishment.	...	...	...	23,10,547	22,56,798	

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. 1076

PART III—concluded.

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING PROVISION FOR ESTABLISHMENT.

Number. 1888-89.	Number. 1889-90.	Particulars.	Salary of Office.	Estimate for 1889-90. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.	Estimate for 1888-89.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Total, Public Works Establishment.	...	...	23,10,547	23,10,547	22,56,798	
		Deduct Contributions.						
		Wards Works	...	...	40,000			
		Imperial Military	...	...	1,27,600			
		Imperial Civil Works ...	...	...	4,681			
		Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	20,179			
		Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	...			
		35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	...	...	52,900			
		42. Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses).	...	...	4,09,834			
		49. Capital Expenditure on Major Works.	...	...	2,68,970			
		43. Provincial Minor Works and Navigation.	...	...	7,37,283			
						16,60,547	16,06,798	
		Balance debitable to Provincial.	...	...	...	6,50,000	6,50,000	

46 80

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

APPENDIX A.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANTS FOR 1889-90 UNDER PROVINCIAL SERVICES ARRANGED BY DEPARTMENTS AND OBJECTS OF WORKS.

	Grants for 1889-90.					1888-89,
	Works in progress.	New Works.	Total Original Works.	Repairs.	Total Works and Repairs.	Works.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Administration	1,91,872	26,310	2,18,182			2,77,398
7. Minor Departments	...	...	...			2,355
8. Law and Justice	3,24,810	37,867	3,62,677			3,87,046
9. Ecclesiastical	...	...	...			7,641
10. Jails	5,000	...	5,000			59,081
11. Police	25,704	17,969	43,673			86,620
12. Educational	48,100	...	48,100			79,883
13. Medical	...	13,510	13,510			20,332
14. Forest	...	...	...			...
15. Customs	4,479	2,000	6,479			9,570
16. Miscellaneous	14,869	32,010	46,879			1,15,278
Minor works	...	62,000	62,000			...
Reserve	...	1,50,000	1,50,000			1,317
Total, Civil Buildings ...	6,14,834	3,41,666	9,56,500	1,60,000	11,16,500	10,46,521
Communications.						
1. Metalled roads raised and bridged.	3,62,500	...	3,62,500			2,88,482
5. Boat bridges and ferries	...	...	...			...
Navigable canals	...	...	...			...
River improvements	...	...	...			...
Minor works	...	6,000	6,000			...
Total, Communications ...	3,62,500	6,000	3,68,500	85,000	4,53,500	2,88,482
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
1. Town buildings	...	...	...			25,963
3. Pavings and streets	...	...	...			686
5. Water-supply	...	...	...			27,580
6. Sewerage including drainage ...	13,000	...	13,000			...
7. Harbour and navigation	...	...	...			...
8. Light-houses	...	...	...			...
9. Mines	...	...	...			...
11. Miscellaneous	...	...	...			...
Minor works	...	2,000	2,000			2,355
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements	13,000	2,000	15,000	15,000	30,000	56,584
Total, Works ..	9,90,334	3,49,666	13,40,000	2,60,000	16,00,000	13,91,587
Establishment	...	...	...	...	6,50,000	...
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	50,000	...
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	23,00,000	...

APPENDIX A.

SERVICES ARRANGED BY DEPARTMENTS AND OBJECTS OF WORKS.

Outlay.										
Approximate.		1887-88.			1886-87.			1885-86.		
Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		2,12,729	57,835		1,97,289	68,738		2,07,986	33,887	
75,180		—858	2,720		998	1,640		964	8,636	
584		77,109	4,670		89,216	8,512		72,515	7,223	
17,752		34,566	25,427		48,620	15,535		36,388	12,880	
15,788		52,814	5,670		67,012	4,291		88,628	5,599	
5,211		81,477	7,524		55,810	4,725		53,411	13,529	
5,344		85,580	7,398		86,856	4,338		32,275	4,652	
8,096		16,255	15,104		28,511	26,321		57,099	5,376	
4,756		9,450	...		...	...		...	...	
...		6,097	2,308		529	1,590		7,287	846	
3,716		99,305	43,748		1,13,775	36,213		1,60,267	29,862	
47,572		...	...		...	...		...	...	
...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
...										
1,83,999	12,30,520	6,74,524	1,72,404	8,46,928	6,88,616	1,71,903	8,60,519	7,16,820	1,22,490	8,39,310
81,190		3,00,194	77,786		2,28,860	82,650		1,07,352	70,486	
...		...	...		...	...		1,038	...	
22,880		...	8,041		...	7,738		— 58	15,965	
...		...	...		...	...		...	24	
...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
1,04,070	3,92,552	3,00,194	85,827	3,86,021	2,28,860	90,388	3,19,248	1,08,332	86,475	1,94,807
11,829		10,503	11,731		34,700	2,934		10,037	1,019	
...		1,925	615		15,872	2,765		39,376	3,230	
1,740		35,346	...		1,15,319	294		12,694	...	
...		...	923		—440	1,818		77,184	1,818	
2,341		1,350	1,600		793	1,958		...	1,193	
...		...	45		...	...		...	...	
...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
...		896	255		674	776		...	...	
...		...	...		...	...		...	..	
...										
15,910	72,494	50,020	15,169	65,189	1,66,918	10,545	1,77,463	1,39,291	7,260	1,46,551
3,03,979	16,95,566	10,24,738	2,73,400	12,98,138	10,84,394	2,72,836	13,57,230	9,64,443	2,16,225	11,80,668
...	5,92,580	...	...	5,83,106	...	...	7,34,048	...	...	6,58,320
...	55,064	...	...	50,220	...	...	39,904	...	...	2,04,978
...	...	..	...	217	...	...	45,783	...	...	—1,82,258
...	...	...	...	10,909	...	...	— 11	...	...	2,825
...										
...	23,43,210	...	...	19,42,590	...	...	21,76,954	...	...	18,64,533

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.
PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET-ESTIMATE. MADRAS

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE WHICH THE CHARGES FOR ESTABLISHMENT BEAR TO EXPENDITURE ON WORKS, MADRAS PUBLIC WORKS, 1889-90.

Service.	Class.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total Outlay.	Establishment.	Percentage on Outlay.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Provincial ...	Civil Buildings ...	9,56,500	1,60,000	11,16,500	...		
	Communications ...	3,68,500	85,000	4,53,500	...		
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	15,000	15,000	30,000	...		
	Total ...	13,40,000	2,60,000	16,00,000	6,50,000	40·6	
Incorporated Local Funds.	Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	...		
	Communications ...	4,000	21,880	25,880	...		
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...		
	Total ...	4,000	21,880	25,880	20,179	77·9	
Imperial ...	Military	2,48,900	3,00,000	5,48,900	1,27,600		
	Civil Works ...	7,393	13,000	20,393	4,681		
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...		
	Barrack	...	...	...	...		
	Total ...	2,56,293	3,13,000	5,69,293	1,32,281	23·2	
35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	.....	2,93,100	...	2,93,100	52,900	18·0	
42. Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses).	.....	1,14,541	4,68,910	5,83,451	4,09,834	70·2	
49. Capital Expenditure on Major Works.	.....	12,23,984	...	12,23,984	2,68,070	21·9	
43. Provincial Minor Works and Navigation.	.....	8,50,049	16,73,570	25,23,619	7,37,283	29·2	
Wards Works ..	.....	...	...	1,74,090	40,000	23·0	
	Grand Total ...	...	...	69,93,327	23,10,547	33·0	

No. 1234 G.S.

FROM Lieut Col R.C. Drake Brockman R.E.
~~THE~~ SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
FIRST CIRCLE.

TO 576
THE CHIEF ENGINEER
P. W. Deptt.
~~FOR IRRIGATION.~~

DOWLAISHWERAM, 15 ~~February~~ March 1889
~~Do~~ No. 16 do

576

SIR,

Encls 2

With reference to paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 3920 W dt 13-12-88, I have the honor to submit herewith a proposition Statement for temporary Establishment required in the Ganjam and Rushikulya Divisions for the year 1889-90 and to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of Government to the same.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedt Servant

Frederick Brockman Lieut C.E.R.E.
Supg Engineer 1st Circle.

51
58

Wd

EXAMINER
No. 259
30 MAR 1889
ENCLOSURES 2
P. W. ACCOUNTS

No. 1651 C dy 29th March 1889

FROM Lieut Col R.R.E Drake Brockman R.E
THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER
FIRST CIRCLE.

TO

THE CHIEF ENGINEER
P. W. D.
~~FOR IRRIGATION.~~

DATED 15th
DESPATCHED 16th March 1889
RECEIVED 23
Rec'd 25th

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
23 MAR. 89
P.W. DEPARTMENT, MADRAS

No. 1234 G.N.

ENCLOSURES. Two

Temporary Establelishment required in the Ganjam & Rushikulya Divisions for the year 1889-90

Requests to obtain the sanction of Govt to the—

To

E.I
PWC N- 2801
1337 0/89

No. 3920 W dy 13-12-88
" 3986 W " 20-12-88
" 1189 W - 21-4-88
" 942 W " 22-8-88
" 2283 W - 20-9-88

1889.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 2801

From The Supdg. Engineer
I circle.

ENCLOS.—

No. 1234 G.N.
Dated 15th March 1889
Received 23 —do—

SUBJECT.

Submitting for sanction a proposition Statement for temporary Establishment required in the Ganjam + Rushikulya Divisions for the year 1889-90×

DISPOSAL.

No. 1651 C Dated 29th March 1889

To
C

For favor of check as regards "Present scale" and return.

D 29/3.
Insp (Sd) W.L. C.B.
28-3-89
Dw.

C076 C076

257

3—

Enclosure in a letter
No 12346 V. Date
15th March 1909 from
the Supt. Engineer
1st Circle -

45

45
50

SHOLDERS
57
20 MAR 08

Enclosure a
No 1234 G. V. D
15th March 1879
His Excellency
Engineer &c

3

PROPOSITION STATEMENT FOR REVISION OF THE Temp

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE Rushikulya Div for 1889-90.

Order sanctioning the present establishment Government of Madras Public Works Department.		Office to which the proposition refers.	NATURE OF CHANGE.																					
			Present scale.						Proposed scale.					PROPOSITION.										
						Pay.						Pay.				Permanent.				Temporary.				
No.	Date.		No.	Designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Average or fixed.	No.	ation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Average or fixed	Increase per month. Amount.	Decrease per month. Amount.	Increase per month. Period.	Increase per month. Amount.	Decrease per month. Period.	Decrease per month. Amount.	Remarks.			
5	6	3	2	12	2	2	2	3	2		2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
				Petty Establishment						Petty Establishment														
									2	Overseers at Rs 6 each				12				12						
		Rushikulya Division.		Office Establishment					2	Office Establishment D Overseers clerks V Class (grade) at Rs 15 & 2				30				30						
														42				42						
														Total for 12 months				504						

2076

32

Dowlaishweram,
15-3-1889

C. L. O. Wynnor
Sup. Engineer
Rushikulya Division

Rue Dale - Brahmer
Superintending Engineer 1st. Circle.

P.W.C. No 3370 (C. No 264.)
1889.

Examiner. P. W. Accounts.

Madras 9th April 1889.

Office Note No 452
Rg 10.4.89. E.3

Entries in column "Present Scale" of the proposal statement have been checked and found correct.

No 1076 Wa/ 22-4-89

53

Mems 1651 C 4/29.3.89.
G.O. A. No 3986 W dy 20-12-88
" " " 3920/3921 W dy 13-12-88
" " " 1185 W dy 21-4-88
" " " 942 W dy 22-3-88
" " " 2383 W dy 20-9-86

0
15/4

Genl Estabts

Nº 1076 W

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Hell.

A

OK

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the 22nd April 1889

READ the following

From the Supdg. Engr I circle N. C. No: 1234, G. N. d/15th March 1889.
& Office note from the Examiner P.W. Accts. N. C. No: 1152 d/9th April 1889.

5-P

1/8
19 Apr

The ~~statement of~~ temporary establishments required in the Ganjam and Rushikulya Divisions during 1889-90 are Sanctioned.

2. This sanction has been registered as Provincial No: 4 W of 1889-90, and classified as Establishment, Temporary.

Accts
15.4.89

Audit
17.4.89

57

To
The Supdg Engineer I circle.
" Examiner P.W. Accounts.

Pay 15/4/89

C/

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

2541 1889

Dated

Read. Encl.

G.O., 22nd April 1889, No. 1076

Establishments

Temporary ——— required in the Ganjam and Kurnool Cuddapah divisions during 1889—90 ! sanctioned.

(55)

60/3