Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of Referencer.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			

Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 6th September 1889,
Nos. 758, 758A.

No: 2677 Wdy 25 Sep: 1889.
Comd to the S.E.
I Circle.
1st/ R.R.E.D.B.
W.

SEPTEMBER.

C.E. for d
S.E. I

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Passing orders on the reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 17th August 1889.

Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of Referencer.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			

Initials of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	For what purpose. Year.	C. No.	Department.	Date taken out.

5. The returns of cholera for this week are less than for last week:—

Chicacole	28
Narsannapet	17
Tekkali	9
Parlákimedi	Returns not received.

6. Diarrhœa prevails among the cattle in Tekkali and 152 deaths are reported; disease is reported from some villages in Chicacole division.

7. I have been at Chicacole all last week endeavouring to make way against the arrears which have accumulated owing to constant and rapid touring during the last two months.

8. I have, however, inspected some villages in Chicacole taluk where money-doles were being distributed, and have satisfied myself that no further doles need be given in the Chicacole taluk, except in a few places in the northern and western khandams. Out of the 202 doles given in villages shown in my last week's report, I have inspected 157 persons. Of these 157, only 40 will remain on or after 15th August; and I have issued orders to stop all doles from that date in the southern khandam. As mentioned in my last report, the doles in Chicacole town will also cease on the 15th.

9. Of the five kitchens in Chicacole taluk, three—Chicacole, Narsannapet, Calingapatam—will close on 15th August; provision has been made in each of these places to meet any cases of privation which may subsequently occur by placing money received from private subscription at the disposal of local authorities. The two remaining kitchens in Chicacole taluk, Munagavalsa and Jalmur, have been inspected by me after the close of the week for which this report is due; but to complete the account of the taluk, I may add that after rejecting from each kitchen as many as I was able, there still remain a sufficient number of persons in a dilapidated condition to justify the retention of these kitchens for a short time more.

10. I propose to retain Munagavalsa till 23rd August and Jalmur till 30th August.

11. I am now engaged on a tour of inspection of Parlákimedi kitchens. I have ordered one of these, Karajada, to be closed on 15th, and when my inspection is completed, I shall report upon the remaining seven.

12. In Tekkali two kitchens will be abolished on 15th August, Kottagraharam and Naupada, the rest may safely remain open till the close of the month, by which time I shall have revisited them again.

13. There is no doubt that the condition of all, even in the worst villages, is improving in spite of the high prices, and the harvest of samai, othelu and light ragi is increasing the stock of food available for the lowest classes.

14. The numbers fed at the kitchens are given below:—

Chicacole—		
Chicacole	306	
Calingapatam	117	
Munagavalsa	84	
		507
Add doles in villages	216	
In Chicacole	182	
		398
		905
Jalmur (made up of 100 fed on cooked food and 70 receiving grain doles).	170	
Narsannapet	100	
		270
Tekkali—		
Tekkali	646	
Kassibugga	171	
Kottagraharam	155	
Nandigám	463	
Naupada	120	
Thalagam	264	
Kotabommali	332	
Jarjangi	146	
Gopálpur	424	
Patatekkali	261	
		2,982
Add money doles in four villages		103
		3,085

Parlákimedi—			
Sárvakót	210		
Haddubangi	120		
Varanasi	252		
Kótúr	162		
Hiramundalum	292		
Karajada	116		
Kottapilli	218		
Parlákimedi	85		
		1,455	
Add money dole		275	
		1,730	
		5,990	

against 6,306 previous week.

Major Relief works.—Number employed on 10th August—

Anantagiri road	150	
Boppayipuram gedda	15	
	165	

Bathili road—no returns.

Minor Relief works.—In Tekkali, 215 persons were employed in completing tank work. The Palasa road was to have been begun on 10th; but no report has as yet been received.

Prices are almost stationary.

—	Rice.		Ragi.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
Chicacole	10	10	19	19
Narsannapet	12	12	21	19½ (rise)
Tekkali	9	9	17	17
Parlákimedi	10½	...	19½	...

No imports or exports are reported.

ORDER—dated 6th September 1889, No. 758, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Government is glad to learn that relief operations will soon cease in the sub-division; elsewhere there does not seem to be much improvement. The circle inspectors are evidently not to be trusted to exercise discretion in admissions to relief and the closest supervision must be exercised. Mr. Quinless is reported to have joined on the 26th August, and the requisite assistance can now be given to Mr. Carr.

2. Provision ought to have been made for shelter on the more distant works; the absence of it doubtless accounts for the reluctance of the people to resort to them and for the comparatively small number employed.

3. With reference to the Collector's remarks in para. 6, permission is accorded to calculate one-fifth of the grain portion of the wages of those employed on works at the price of rice instead of that of ragi. The fact that ragi is lighter than rice should make no difference as the Code provides for the grant of the value of a certain *weight* of grain. Mr. Carr's allusion in his report for the week ending 10th August to a "seer of 72 tolas for ragi" seems to show that the calculation of the grain allowance is made by measure and not by weight which is of course wrong. The Collector will see that any mistake of this nature is at once rectified and report what the practice is.

4. The order regarding the grant of batta to Government servants does not apply to village officers; no aid can be afforded to them, but of course they are eligible for gratuitous relief, like others, if they are starving. The scheme for the revision of village establishment should be submitted without further delay.

5. Sanction is accorded for the establishments specified in para. 18.

6. The application for a further grant of Rs. 20,000 for advances to weavers alluded to in para. 22 cannot be traced. The Collector will be directed by wire to quote the number and date of the application referred to and the total amount advanced and recovered up to date.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Collector of Ganjam.
„ the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, &c.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Editors' Table.

Endorsement No. 758-A, Revenue.

Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

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

Exd. P. L. Pereira.
120 Copies.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 6th September 1889,
Nos. 758, 758A.

no: 2677 Wdf 25 Sep: 1889.
Contd to the S.E.
I Circle.
1st/ R.R.E. D.B.
W.

SEPTEMBER.

C.E. for d
S.E. I

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Passing orders on the reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 17th August 1889.

By a mistake in counting, 135 cloths, instead of 134, were shown in last week's return opposite to Boirani. The price is the same (Rs. 177-5-0). Correction requested.

A weaver at Boirani, who was advanced Rs. 10 in July, has returned the advance, as in his estimation the valuation of his cloths was too low.

As recently instructed, all the cloths are being secured at Kallikót.

Relief works.

Name of muttah.	Drinking-water tanks.	Minor Irrigation works.	Other works.	Total.
Chatra	...	36	...	36
Kollada	...	180	..	180
Boridakhandi	90	...	200	290
Pulsara	...	250	...	250
Total ...	90	466	200	756

Coolies employed on transplantation being excluded, a great falling off in this week is visible when compared with the previous one.

Mortality.—The manager reports that 51 cholera deaths have been registered during the week, but that none of them refer to the current week. I learn that cholera is raging at Payik Jemna, about 5 miles from Boirani. I am going there to-morrow morning on my way to Pulsara. Government have ordered that all Bavuris, Dandasis and other low-caste people living within a radius of 2½ miles from a kitchen, should be drafted to it and that village relief should be discontinued if they decline to go there, unless absolutely necessary. Cholera and small-pox have changed hands in Boirani circle, the latter superseding the former. I have inspected several villages in the circle and, without exception, small-pox is raging everywhere, though very few succumbed to it. When I was inspecting Pottara lately, a female child died in my presence. Nearly half of the paupers I have examined have been attacked with it. Boirani is at present free from the epidemic. The medical subordinate here advises me not to get into the kitchen any from the villages subject to small-pox. I consider his advice is prudent. I have instructed the Boirani circle inspector to continue money-doles to low castes pending receipt of your orders.

Of course persons suffering from small-pox should not be admitted to the kitchen, but I do not consider any further restriction necessary.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

In this connection I beg to bring to notice that, on 16th instant, I went to a village called Sano Ponkalabadi. It has two streets, one for the caste people and the other for Bavuris. There are about 30 huts in the Bavuri street, arranged in two rows. They have kept their street so clean that I was surprised to hear it is a Bavuri street when I was passing through it. The members are all fairly healthy, and there is little or no small-pox. The street of the caste people is quite dirty and is about 100 yards from it, and nearly half the street is suffering from the pestilence. The advantages accruing from sanitation and the evils arising from its opposite presented themselves before me in adverse colors.

From F. E. K. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Heramundalum, 14th August 1889, No. 101 F.

I have the honor to submit my report for week ending 10th August.

2. The rain during the past week has fortunately been light:—

—	Up to 3rd.	During week.	Total.
Chicacole	17·57	·66	18·23
Narsannapet	22·16	1·04	23·20
Tekkali	19·91	2·15	22·06
Parlákimedi	26·03	Returns not received.	

3. Paddy transplantation is now far advanced over the whole of the Sub-division. Samai, othalu and light ragi are still being harvested. These crops have suffered to some extent by excess of rain, especially where they have been grown on low-lying grounds.

4. Many of the tanks are now filled to within a few inches of the top of the bunds and any further heavy rain will be disastrous. A fairly long spell of fine weather is wanted to bring on the late ragi crops which now cover almost all the cultivated high ground in the division. There is abundant water for paddy cultivation.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

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/sd/ R.R.E. D.B.
W.

C.E. for d
S.E. I

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Passing orders on the reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 17th August 1889.

13. Of the number 696 employed in Goomsur during the week, 611 are weakly persons and of 505 in Aska, 450 are persons in weak condition.

14. Cholera still continues here and there in the division; the total number of deaths reported during the week was 90.

15. The prices of food-grains during the week are as follows:—

Station.	Rice in seers.	Ragi in seers.
Russellkonda	10	16
Suradá	10	16
Aska	10	16

There is no alteration in prices during the week. Food-grains are generally procurable in markets.

Numbers on Drinking-water tanks and wells and on the Minor irrigation works.

Taluks.	On the drinking-water tanks and wells.		On the minor irrigation works.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chinna Kimedi ...	118	214	175	168
Dhárákót	459	510	...	...
Bodogodo	80	71	37	...
Sérgadá	327	658	...	...
Total ...	984	1,453	212	168

Numbers on Gratuitous relief.

Taluks.		On the last day of the week ending with 3rd Aug. 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 10th Aug. 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 17th Aug. 1889.	Percentage.
Chinna Kimedi	Money doles ...	6,035	5,996	6,333	
	Cooked food ...	718	685	625	
	Total ...	6,753	6,681	6,958	18·1
Dhárákót ...	Money doles ...	2,634	3,278	3,134	
	Cooked food ...	206	197	116	
	Total ...	2,840	3,475	3,250	9·5
Bodogodo ...	Money doles ..	1,454	1,243	646	
	Cooked food ...	...	109	98	
	Total ...	1,454	1,352	744	5
Sérgadá ...	Money doles ...	1,020	1,020	1,530	
	Cooked food ...	97	75	50	
	Total ...	1,117	1,095	1,580	13·6
	Grand Total ...	12,164	12,603	12,532	12·9

From M.R.Ry. DARBHA VENKATASASTRIGAR, General Deputy Collector, Chatrapur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Boirani, 18th August 1889.

I have the honor to submit my report on the state of the Kallikót and Atagadá taluks for the week ending 17th August 1889.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall at Kallikót is 55 cents. 3 inches less than the last week. Towards Boirani some rain fell on the 11th and 14th, and towards Pulsara 50 cents. of rain fell on the 14th. There has been a slight fall throughout the two taluks, but not so much as in last week.

Agricultural operations.—Transplantation of paddy is nearly over. I have seen several villages about Boirani. Paddy fields are growing luxuriantly. At some places they have grown a cubit high.

A sum of Rs. 870 has been advanced for taccavi during the week. The whole sum as yet advanced is Rs. 13,790-6-0. During the inspection of some villages in the Boirani muttah, I have noticed that taccavi had not been fairly distributed; some villages regularly paying rent had been refused the same, while others falling into arrears of rent successively for two or three years had been granted; excessive taccavi had also been granted in some instances. I shall make all the above the subject of a separate report.

Prices.

	Present week.					Past week.				
	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.		1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	
Kallikót	10½	12	9½	10½	18	11	12½	10	11	19
Boirani	10	11¼	9¼	10¼	16¾	10	11	9¼	10¼	16½
Pasi	10	11⅛	9¼	10	16	10	11⅛	9¼	10	16
Pulsara	10½	11½	9½	10½	14	11	12	9⅓	11	15

There has been a slight fall at Kallikót and Pulsara both in rice and in ragi, stationary at Pasi and a slight rise at Boirani in second-sort boiled rice and ragi, the other heads obtaining the same price as in last week.

Gratuitous relief.—The number on gratuitous relief remaining on the last day of the past week in Kallikót taluk was—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Struck off by the Kallikót Circle Inspector in last week	206	268	1,186	1,660
Do. during the week	...	...	2	2
Do. by Bengunaupada Inspector ...	4	5	29	38
Do. by the Manager	2	0	4	6
	...	..	2	2
Total ...	6	5	37	48
Difference ...	200	263	1,149	1,612
Added by Kallikót Inspector during past week	51	84	350	485
Do. by Manager	27	40	169	236
Do. by Kallikót Inspector during the week	6	18	41	65
Do. by Bengunaupada Inspector ...	13	32	143	188
Total ...	297	437	1,852	2,586

The number remaining as per last week's return in the Atagadá taluk was—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Struck off by Atagadá Inspector in last week	426	833	3,032	4,291
Do. by Pulsara Inspector do. ...	12	19	75	106
Do. by Pandripadu do. do. ...	15	11	70	96
Do. by Boirani Inspector in the week	12	27	56	95
	12	15	71	98

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Struck off by Kollada Inspector in the week.	13	18	242	273
Do. by Atagadá do. do. ...	12	19	75	106
Do. by myself do. do. ...	3	6	38	47
Total ...	79	115	627	821
Difference ...	347	718	2,405	3,470
Added by Pandripadu Inspector in last week	4	13	42	59
Do. by Pulsara do.	16	27	85	128
Do. by Atagadá do.	8	22	62	92
Do. by Boirani Inspector in this week.	7	14	70	91
Do. by Kollada do. do. ...	13	25	50	88
Do. by Atagadá do. do. ...	8	22	62	92
Do. by myself do. do. ...	1	6	43	50
Total ...	404	847	2,819	4,070

The numbers remaining at the end of the week are—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Kallikót	297	437	1,852	2,586
Atagadá	404	847	2,819	4,070
Total ...	701	1,284	4,671	6,656

showing an increase over the past week of—

Men	69
Women	183
Children	453
Total ...	705

The above figures show that there has been an increase of 926 paupers in the Kallikót taluk and a decrease of 221 paupers in the Atagadá taluk during the week. The increase in the former taluk is solely due not to increase of famine, but to the inspection of the villages by circle inspectors appointed at the beginning of this month. Till their entertainment, there had been no systematic inspection of villages for famine relief which had been given only to those who had presented themselves at Kallikót before the estate sheristadar, and whose fortune it had been to be admitted to relief by the revenue inspectors. I asked the manager to itinerate the whole of this month the villages in the Kallikót taluk, keeping Atagadá for myself. I shall also spend about a fortnight in that taluk, commencing from the 25th instant.

Boirani kitchen.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Balance as per last week's return ...	9	25	146	180
Deductions during the week	1	6	4	11
	8	19	142	169
Additions	...	4	4	8
Total ...	8	23	146	177

Last week's figures under men and women changed places owing to wrong information furnished by the manager. The mistake is now rectified and the figures are correctly given. I have placed 2 men and 7 women in the kitchen on cooly work in the village as they are pretty healthy.

Weavers.—During the week, 4 weavers of Gudiali, 3 of Boirani and 2 of Salya have been advanced Rs. 90 for 9 looms. This added to previous advances comes to Rs. 2,180.

Cloths returned by weavers during the week :—

Name of village.	No. of cloths.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
	114	156	15	6
Kudala	119	146	8	0
Bengunaupada	24	37	12	6
Danapuram				
Total ...	257	341	4	0

By a mistake in counting, 135 cloths, instead of 134, were shown in last week's return opposite to Boirani. The price is the same (Rs. 177-5-0). Correction requested.

A weaver at Boirani, who was advanced Rs. 10 in July, has returned the advance, as in his estimation the valuation of his cloths was too low.

As recently instructed, all the cloths are being secured at Kallikót.

Relief works.

Name of muttah.	Drinking-water tanks.	Minor Irrigation works.	Other works.	Total.
Chatra	...	36	...	36
Kollada	...	180	..	180
Boridakhandi	90	...	200	290
Pulsara	...	250	...	250
Total ...	90	466	200	756

Coolies employed on transplantation being excluded, a great falling off in this week is visible when compared with the previous one.

Mortality.—The manager reports that 51 cholera deaths have been registered during the week, but that none of them refer to the current week. I learn that cholera is raging at Payik Jemna, about 5 miles from Boirani. I am going there to-morrow morning on my way to Pulsara. Government have ordered that all Bavuris, Dandasis and other low-caste people living within a radius of 2½ miles from a kitchen, should be drafted to it and that village relief should be discontinued if they decline to go there, unless absolutely necessary. Cholera and small-pox have changed hands in Boirani circle, the latter superseding the former. I have inspected several villages in the circle and, without exception, small-pox is raging everywhere, though very few succumbed to it. When I was inspecting Pottara lately, a female child died in my presence. Nearly half of the paupers I have examined have been attacked with it. Boirani is at present free from the epidemic. The medical subordinate here advises me not to get into the kitchen any from the villages subject to small-pox. I consider his advice is prudent. I have instructed the Boirani circle inspector to continue money-doles to low castes pending receipt of your orders.

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2. The rain during the past week has fortunately been light:—

—	Up to 3rd.	During week.	Total.
Chicacole	17·57	·66	18·23
Narsannapet	22·16	1·04	23·20
Tekkali	19·91	2·15	22·06
Parlákimedi	26·03	Returns not received.	

3. Paddy transplantation is now far advanced over the whole of the Sub-division. Samai, othalu and light ragi are still being harvested. These crops have suffered to some extent by excess of rain, especially where they have been grown on low-lying grounds.

4. Many of the tanks are now filled to within a few inches of the top of the bunds and any further heavy rain will be disastrous. A fairly long spell of fine weather is wanted to bring on the late ragi crops which now cover almost all the cultivated high ground in the division. There is abundant water for paddy cultivation.

4. During the week, I inspected the villages of (1) Nimmina, (2) Kondravally, (3) Kesarapalli, (4) Munigadi, (5) Bontapilli, (6) Singipur, (7) Palakasonda and (8) Bori in Payalapada Muttah, Goomsur taluk.

5. Young crops of paddy, ragi and sugar-cane are in fair condition; samalu has been harvested. The average outturn is 6 annas. Paddy has been transplanted in irrigated lands; but it is not done so yet in some of the rainfed lands, though the plants in seed beds have grown big enough. The want of rain in this muttah for the past ten days has retarded the transplanting operations. Fodder is procurable, and the cattle are in good condition.

I think this is underestimated.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

6. I have examined the persons on gratuitous relief in the eight villages above named, with an aggregate population of 3,973. There were 542 persons on relief at the end of June last. Of these 245 were subsequently struck off, 18 died and 279 remained at the date of my inspection. Of the latter number I struck off 27 and added 5, making the total 257 or about 6½ per cent. of the population.

7. The 18 deaths referred to were attributed by the karnams to the following causes—3 men, 2 women and 3 children died of cholera, 1 man, 2 women and 5 children of fever and 1 man and 1 child from diarrhœa.

8. While I was examining the persons in the village of Kesarapalli, it came to my notice that the karnam of the village was short paying the money-doles. Some of the recipients informed me that they got only annas 8 per man, annas 5 per woman and annas 4 per child, for the current week, instead of the proper amount of annas 8-2, annas 6-5 and annas 4-1, respectively.

9. The same fact was discovered in three other villages under the charge of this karnam, but the poor ignorant people could not adduce any evidence and they say that the karnam was in the habit of sending for them to his village and paying them one by one at his house, that they did not know what they had properly to get, and that they were therefore satisfied with what the karnam paid them for each week.

10. I have, however, got evidence in eight cases of short payments in the village of Kesarapalli and at once put the karnam on his trial. The result will be reported to you shortly.

11. The following statement shows the numbers receiving money-doles in the division for the past three weeks:—

Taluk.	On the last day of the week ending with 27th July 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 3rd August 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 10th August 1889.
Goomsur	11,954	15,224	12,028
Suradá	7,588	7,385	7,681
Aska	1,975	1,921	1,497
Under Aska Circle Inspector...	21,517	24,530	21,206

The figures for the current week, or the numbers fed at the several kitchens, are not yet received from the taluk officers.

12. The following table shows the numbers employed on relief works:—

Taluk.	On drinking-water tanks.		On minor irrigation works.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Goomsur	696	517	124	46
Suradá *	not reported.			
Aska	550	432	...	...

* Always give numbers according to last report received.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

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Total ...	90	466	200	756

Coolies employed on transplantation being excluded, a great falling off in this week is visible when compared with the previous one.

Mortality.—The manager reports that 51 cholera deaths have been registered during the week, but that none of them refer to the current week. I learn that cholera is raging at Payik Jemna, about 5 miles from Boirani. I am going there to-morrow morning on my way to Pulsara. Government have ordered that all Bavuris, Dandasis and other low-caste people living within a radius of 2½ miles from a kitchen, should be drafted to it and that village relief should be discontinued if they decline to go there, unless absolutely necessary. Cholera and small-pox have changed hands in Boirani circle, the latter superseding the former. I have inspected several villages in the circle and, without exception, small-pox is raging everywhere, though very few succumbed to it. When I was inspecting Pottara lately, a female child died in my presence. Nearly half of the paupers I have examined have been attacked with it. Boirani is at present free from the epidemic. The medical subordinate here advises me not to get into the kitchen any from the villages subject to small-pox. I consider his advice is prudent. I have instructed the Boirani circle inspector to continue money-doles to low castes pending receipt of your orders.

Of course persons suffering from small-pox should not be admitted to the kitchen, but I do not consider any further restriction necessary.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

In this connection I beg to bring to notice that, on 16th instant, I went to a village called Sano Ponkalabadi. It has two streets, one for the caste people and the other for Bavuris. There are about 30 huts in the Bavuri street, arranged in two rows. They have kept their street so clean that I was surprised to hear it is a Bavuri street when I was passing through it. The members are all fairly healthy, and there is little or no small-pox. The street of the caste people is quite dirty and is about 100 yards from it, and nearly half the street is suffering from the pestilence. The advantages accruing from sanitation and the evils arising from its opposite presented themselves before me in adverse colors.

From F. E. K. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Heramundalum, 14th August 1889, No. 101 F.

I have the honor to submit my report for week ending 10th August.

2. The rain during the past week has fortunately been light:—

—	Up to 3rd.	During week.	Total.
Chicacole	17·57	·66	18·23
Narsannapet	22·16	1·04	23·20
Tekkali	19·91	2·15	22·06
Parlákimedi	26·03	Returns not received.	

3. Paddy transplantation is now far advanced over the whole of the Sub-division. Samai, othalu and light ragi are still being harvested. These crops have suffered to some extent by excess of rain, especially where they have been grown on low-lying grounds.

4. Many of the tanks are now filled to within a few inches of the top of the bunds and any further heavy rain will be disastrous. A fairly long spell of fine weather is wanted to bring on the late ragi crops which now cover almost all the cultivated high ground in the division. There is abundant water for paddy cultivation.

Diary for week ending 17th August 1889—*cont.*

Date.	Diary.	Remarks.
Friday, 15th—*cont.*....	Bilapada 6 and added 1. Ondharokot 2, added 2. These are all suburbs of Baruda. On way back inspected Kottiboradi and Kottiboradipalli 14, added 1, and Kullada 23, took off 8 and added 9; also the following suburbs of Kullada. Dhamjapur 7, added 3. Narayanapur 8, took off 3. Khoporagam 5. On Baruda tank there were 50 coolies and on Kullada 80, and I induced a few more to go. As usual there were loud complaints about the inadequacy of 3rd-class rates. In Kullada I examined 10 applicants for weavers' advances, and allowed it to 8 of them.	
Saturday, 17th ...	Mr. Lever arrived at Russellkonda and I left for Bodoborosingi where the Circle Inspector was reported with cholera and no man available. On arrival I found him pretty well, and he has evidently not had cholera at all or only a mild choleraic attack and he is fit to do his work. I inspected Bodoborosingi 47, of whom took off 3. Here Mr. Elphinstone had struck off 19 for the Kaliaguda kitchen. I found of these 2 very bad, 3 bad, 7 fair and 5 good and 2 absent. These had actually been taken by Mr. Elphinstone to the kitchen and some had eaten, but had never gone again after his departure except those in good condition. I was compelled to replace them on the list. Dadalunda 22, passed them all. Sannaborosinghi 8, whom I passed. In that village also 9 had been struck off and taken to the kitchen. Five were good, 1 bad and 1 fair; 2 were absent. I was obliged to re-admit them except the good ones. I also inspected Khariguda 13, of whom I struck off 1, and of 7 struck off by Mr. Elphinstone I admitted 4. Bawridiho 5 passed. Bahadarabhago 5 passed. Boliarasingi 8, took off 1. The last three villages are suburbs of Bodoborosingi. I inspected the Kaliaguda kitchen, only 25 there—5 Kondhs, 6 Kodalas, 1 out-caste Gondo and the rest Haddis. I then inspected Kaliaguda village which is close to the kitchen, 39 on relief, of whom I struck out 10. There were some Dondasis and Panos who had been struck out by Mr. Elphinstone for the kitchen. They were not in such a condition as to induce me to re-admit them to batta.	

Camp Kariguda,
18th August 1889.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Special Asst. Agent, Ganjam.

From R. C. C. CARR, Esq., Additional Special Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Pattupur, 17th August 1889, No. 478.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with August 17.

2. On the 11th I left Bodogodo and marched by Manikyapur to Sergada, where I arrived on the 12th and remained three days. I then came on to Pattupur.

3. The numbers on gratuitous relief are still high, but the tendency everywhere should now be to decrease. In Chinna Kimedi the number in receipt of money doles is 6,333, the number fed in kitchens 625 and the total on relief 6,958. This shows an increase of 244 over last week's figures, but in the present week the paupers from some villages in Bodogodo, which have been given to the Pratapagiri Circle Inspector are included; the percentage on the population is reduced from 18·6 to 18·1.

4. In Dhárákót also there has been a reduction made. The total now amounts to 3,250 inclusive of 116 persons fed in the Mondimorayi kitchen. The percentage is thus 9·5 as against 10 last week. The Ballisira kitchen is to be opened to-day.

5. The figure given by the Bodogodo Manager for the week ending with the 15th instant is 730, including 98 persons fed in the Bodogodo kitchen against 1,358 last week. This figure must be wrong, for although I made large reductions there during my visit, the total number on relief there must still amount to about 900. Explanation of this error will be given next week.

6. In Sérgadá the number in receipt of money doles on the 12th instant amounted to 2,333. This figure was so obviously excessive that I at once set to work to check the lists in several villages, and in the course of two days was able to strike off 803 names out of a total of 1,420, included in 13 villages. The Deputy Tahsildar of Aska has been directed to inspect the remaining 22 villages and, if possible, to make a similar reduction. The figure for Sérgadá may be taken as 1,530 for money doles, and 50 for cooked food, making 1,580 in all, or 13·6 per cent. of the total population.

7. The Sérgadá circle is unfortunately in dire confusion. The Circle Inspector was left to his own devices for two weeks in spite of orders from me to the Deputy Tahsildar, Aska, telling that officer to check his work. During this time the Inspector sent no accounts, and on pretence of touring through the villages of his circle, spent his time in giving relief to every one entered by the karnams. This was presumably done without any inspection at all, for strong men and women, able-bodied children, and well-to-do Brahmins all came in for their share of the Government money. More than half of the whole number have now been inspected, and it is most important that the remainder should be checked at once. The Inspector has of course been dismissed, and has in addition been fined Rs. 5, so that for his two weeks' so-called work he will not get much remuneration. This is the second Inspector who has been dismissed from the Sérgadá circle, and it is to be hoped that the next will prove more fit for the post. The circle only contains 35 inhabited villages with a total population of 11,562, and the work should be comparatively easy.

8. The total figures for the division are 11,643 for money-doles, and 889 for cooked food, making a total of 12,532 or 12·9 per cent. of the total population against 13 per cent. last week. This shows a slight reduction on the previous week's figures, but in these the actual total for the Sérgadá circle was not given. The falling off is chiefly caused by constant village inspection, but the figures for kitchens have also fallen greatly, viz., from 1,066 to 889. The numbers attending the Mondimorayi kitchen fell from 195 to 116; this is apparently due to some headmen of neighbouring villages having decided that no one can attend a kitchen without being excommunicated. It is almost impossible to collect any evidence against these men, or a criminal prosecution would seem to be the proper remedy.

9. The meeting of headmen of the better castes held at Mondimorayi have decided that none of the lower castes can raise valid objections to cooked food, and that provided a certain sect of Ooriya Brahmins cook, all Sudras can also be fed. This proviso is already complied with, and orders have accordingly been issued to stop money-doles to all Sudras in villages within 2½ miles of a kitchen in Dhárákót, after they have been found on inspection to be capable of walking so far daily. Similar orders have been issued in Sérgadá.

I think this is going too far. Compel all non-caste people to come in.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

10. In Chinna Kimedi the meeting decided that none but Pariahs could eat in our kitchens. From this decision the manager and one other Brahmin dissented. Separate cook-houses will, however, be constructed and endeavors made to induce more caste people to attend. At Pattupur there are already 50 Sudras being fed daily. At Bodogodo a meeting will be held shortly.

11. Village inspection in various circles during the week has convinced me that a more thorough check is required on the Relief Inspectors. Their fear has doubtless been that they would incur censure for excluding persons deserving assistance, but this fear has driven them to the other extreme, and large reductions in the lists can be effected without much hardship to the present recipients. To do this unaided is, however, impossible. The Chinna Kimedi manager has heavy office and treasury work which prevents him from touring to any great extent; the Dhárákót manager has nearly the same work; the Bodogodo manager is useless; and the Deputy Tahsildar, Aska, can only be called upon to inspect Sérgadá, when his magisterial and other duties allow him to leave his head-quarters. Mr. Quinless, who was expected here two weeks ago, has not arrived, and with my own office work, I am quite unable to devote more than 3 or 4 whole days a week to out-door inspection.

I have asked Horne to send you Powell, but this of course means robbing Peter to pay Paul.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

12. During the past week I inspected 35 villages containing 1,861 paupers: 1,012 names were struck off and only 18 entered, leaving a balance of 867 out of a total population of 10,286, or 8·4 per cent. This is approximately the percentage to which the figure for the whole division should be reduced, and in another month still further reductions will be called for. There are, however, about 450 villages under my charge with a population of more than 96,000, and I must again ask for European assistance. Chinna Kimedi with its 7,000 paupers has now to be left in charge of an already overworked manager, and a taluk relief officer is urgently required. During the next two days I intend inspecting as many villages as possible in the Pudamari circle where the percentage is very high, but after that, other important work takes me to Dhárákót. Orders on paper are practically useless in such cases and personal inspection is the only method of ensuring an efficient check.

13. There are 1,453 persons on relief works in the division, excluding the numbers on the Digupudi road; of these about 1,300 are weakly. The Sérgadá tank has proved most successful, and 658 coolies are employed on this alone. Another similar work is to be opened in the neighbourhood.

14. One death from starvation has been reported from Dhárákót and is being inquired into; four deaths from cholera are reported from Chinna Kimedi and 24 from Dhárákót. There have been no deaths in the kitchens during the week.

15. Prices have at last exhibited a decided downward tendency. At Pattupur rice is obtainable at 10·6 and ragi at 17·25 seers to the rupee, against 10·41 and 14·70 of the previous week. At Mondimorayi ragi has fallen from 14·25 to 15·60. At Bodogodo prices are stationary. Over 100 bags of rice have been brought from Berhampore for use in the Chinna Kimedi kitchens and for grain payments, the price including bandy-hire, being somewhat more than 11 seers for the rupee. This has no doubt affected the markets generally, and merchants are now importing rice of their own accord. The following statement shows the prices of this and the previous weeks:—

		Last week.		This week.	
		Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.
Chinna Kimedi ...	Pattupur	10·41	14·7	10·6	17·25
	Vismagiri	8·92	13·35	10·5	15·
	Kunkurada	9·66	14·7	9·75	16·5
	Pudamari	9·28	14·02	10·5	16·5
Dhárákót ...	Mondimorayi	10·5	14·25	10·5	15·83
	Bodogodo	9·64	17·32	9·64	17·32

16. Very little rain has fallen during the week, but there is ample water for cultivation. There was rain in the Bodogodo hills on the 13th and a heavy fresh came down the Sérgadá river. There is plenty of water in the Godáhaddo also, but so far the rain water has proved sufficient for the wet crops, which are mostly in excellent condition.

17. In Chinna Kimedi the dry crops have not yet been reaped, but all down the Manickyapur valley and round Bodogodo, chamalu has been extensively harvested, gingelly is being cut, and the early ragi will be ripe in a few days. The condition of the people in the last-named tracts, which are practically Maliahs, is on the whole good; a few children and old people here and there show signs of want of food, but the ryots themselves do not appear to have suffered much. This is probably due to their being more accustomed to subsist on jungle products, a custom that has stood them in good stead during the months of scarcity.

18. The usual statements are attached.

From M.R.Ry. A. SURYANARAYANA NAIDU Garu, General Deputy Collector, Goomsur,
to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Camp Gangapur, 18th August 1889, No. 760.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with 17th August 1889.

2. During the week under report I have completed the issue of seed-grain to the ryots from the Aska centre.

3. On the 15th instant I inspected the kitchen at Aska where 159 persons (mostly children) were fed. I also inspected the drinking-water tanks at Kalusundapur, Sunamba and Lalasanam; 505 persons were employed on these works. Of these, 450 persons were in weak condition.

4. During the week, I inspected the villages of (1) Nimmina, (2) Kondravally, (3) Kesarapalli, (4) Munigadi, (5) Bontapilli, (6) Singipur, (7) Palakasonda and (8) Bori in Payalapada Muttah, Goomsur taluk.

5. Young crops of paddy, ragi and sugar-cane are in fair condition; samalu has been harvested. The average outturn is 6 annas. Paddy has been transplanted in irrigated lands; but it is not done so yet in some of the rainfed lands, though the plants in seed beds have grown big enough. The want of rain in this muttah for the past ten days has retarded the transplanting operations. Fodder is procurable, and the cattle are in good condition.

I think this is underestimated.
(Intld.) J. G. H.

6. I have examined the persons on gratuitous relief in the eight villages above named, with an aggregate population of 3,973. There were 542 persons on relief at the end of June last. Of these 245 were subsequently struck off, 18 died and 279 remained at the date of my inspection. Of the latter number I struck off 27 and added 5, making the total 257 or about 6½ per cent. of the population.

7. The 18 deaths referred to were attributed by the karnams to the following causes—3 men, 2 women and 3 children died of cholera, 1 man, 2 women and 5 children of fever and 1 man and 1 child from diarrhœa.

8. While I was examining the persons in the village of Kesarapalli, it came to my notice that the karnam of the village was short paying the money-doles. Some of the recipients informed me that they got only annas 8 per man, annas 5 per woman and annas 4 per child, for the current week, instead of the proper amount of annas 8-2, annas 6-5 and annas 4-1, respectively.

9. The same fact was discovered in three other villages under the charge of this karnam, but the poor ignorant people could not adduce any evidence and they say that the karnam was in the habit of sending for them to his village and paying them one by one at his house, that they did not know what they had properly to get, and that they were therefore satisfied with what the karnam paid them for each week.

10. I have, however, got evidence in eight cases of short payments in the village of Kesarapalli and at once put the karnam on his trial. The result will be reported to you shortly.

11. The following statement shows the numbers receiving money-doles in the division for the past three weeks :—

Taluk.	On the last day of the week ending with 27th July 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 3rd August 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 10th August 1889.
Goomsur	11,954	15,224	12,028
Suradá	7,588	7,385	7,681
Aska	1,975	1,921	1,497
Under Aska Circle Inspector...	21,517	24,530	21,206

The figures for the current week, or the numbers fed at the several kitchens, are not yet received from the taluk officers.

12. The following table shows the numbers employed on relief works :—

Taluk.	On drinking-water tanks.		On minor irrigation works.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Goomsur	696	517	124	46
Suradá *	not reported.			
Aska	550	432	...	...

* Always give numbers according to last report received.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

Diary for week ending 17th August 1889.

Date.	Diary.	Remarks.
Sunday, 11th ...	I rode out to Kaliaguda (9 miles) where Mr. Elphinstone had started a kitchen. I found the kitchen building nearly completed, but although Mr. Elphinstone has removed the neighbouring Haddis, Panos, Kodalos and Dondasis from the batta registers, there was an attendance of only 22. Mr. Elphinstone arrived while I was there, so I left him to attend to it and rode back to Russellkonda where I got supplies and made the necessary arrangement for opening the kitchen at Mojagodo next day.	
Monday, 12th ...	Rode out to Mojagodo. Visited the Rushikulya works on the way. 1,100 coolies employed, of whom 456 are daily. More are wanted but cannot be got owing to cultivation work. Mojagodo kitchen nearly complete. I examined the people on batta in (1) Mojagodo 37, of whom I ordered 32 to come to the kitchen. Of course they refused, and as they are all in good condition, I had no hesitation in stopping their batta; also (2) Nediapalli 28, of whom I ordered all to the kitchen. These were also in good condition; (3) Kaliponka 14, (4) Jayamongolo 7, (5) Kutinikumpa 4, (6) Goyirabadi 16, (7) Nuniadi 33. These seven villages are all within easy distance of the kitchen, and I allowed batta to be continued only to those of Sudra caste and to those who from infirmity or age could not reasonably be expected to come. In the afternoon I had the 1st meal at the kitchen with an attendance of 13 people—4 Kondhs, 4 Panos and 5 Haddis. These were mostly orphan children whom I simply took there.	
Tuesday, 13th ...	I got the kitchen building and enclosure completed and 19 attended—10 Panos, 2 Kondhs and 7 Haddis. I examined the people of Kanubondho 49, whom I reduced to 30. Nobogotcha 28, struck off 12 and added 2. Dorapongia 42, reduced to 32. Sadugam 9, reduced to 5. Dengina 11, reduced to 8. Poitagam 9, reduced to 5. Dodoralunda 34, of whom I struck off 10 and added 1. In the afternoon I got 48 people to the kitchen.	
Wednesday, 14th ...	Rode to Khariguda where tank work was going on and found it stopped, allotment being exhausted; so immediately selected another tank for work and ordered an estimate. I got 59 people to the kitchen in the morning and started making separate enclosures for Kondhs, Panos and Haddis. Having decided to divide Mojagodo and Galleri circles, I procured a Circle Inspector whom I had sent for from Russellkonda, instructed him in his duties and started him. In the evening I got 60 people to the kitchen which will probably flourish now, as more people are coming at every meal.	
Thursday, 14th ...	I rode in to Russellkonda. I visited Lalasingi village, where there were I found only 4 on relief and the rest of the people in very good condition, there being crops of chamalu and Indian corn now being cut in the village. Visited also Rajakondapalli where there were 19, of whom I removed 9 and added 1; also Lalasingapalli where were 40 and not nearly in such good condition. I removed 7. Inspected the Russellkonda kitchen 172, 3 in hospital with diarrhœa and dysentery 2, pronounced almost hopeless cases. Nine caste people, wanderers originally belonging to Galleri, but who had left it 5 months ago and been to the Maliahs, were with difficulty induced to eat in the caste section.	
Friday, 15th ...	I rode out to Baruda village where there were 17 on relief. I added 2, but took off 3 for tank work which is going on there. Also examined Koraimondolo 3, Tulasapalli 3,	

4. During the week, I inspected the villages of (1) Nimmina, (2) Kondravally, (3) Kesarapalli, (4) Munigadi, (5) Bontapilli, (6) Singipur, (7) Palakasonda and (8) Bori in Payalapada Muttah, Goomsur taluk.

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(Intld.) J. G. H.

24. I give hereunder statistics of the five circles inspected during the past fortnight:—

Circle.	Population.	Number registered.	Number died.	Number disappeared.
Ballipadra	13,417	1,541	24	11
Buguda	15,000	1,090	40	10
Korcholi	5,144	1,323	17	6
Vishnuchakram	10,467	864	9	3
Bellugunta	19,793	636	43	14

The statistics for Buguda, Korcholi, Vishnuchakram and Bellugunta are complete up to the 17th, those for Ballipadra to the 10th August.

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ENCLOSURES.

From H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Ichápur, 19th August 1889.

I have the honor to submit the usual report for the week ending 17th instant.

2. The season continues very favorable. In Ganjam taluk, where last week I reported a deficiency of rain, 4 inches fell on 11th and 13th instant, and though more rain is still required, that is sufficient for the present needs, and there, as everywhere else in the division, all crops are thriving. A great deal of tsamalu is ripe and is now being reaped, and in a few days a large area of early ragi will be ready for the sickle. Though these are not, on the whole, very extensive crops and their produce is not likely to be thrown into the market so as to have a direct effect upon prices, there is no doubt that their harvest will create great improvement in the condition of the people. This will be especially the case under the hills, where these crops are both more forward and more extensively grown than in the eastern portions of the division, and I expect to be able shortly to make large reductions in the numbers on relief in Mandasa, Budarasingi and Surangi and in the western portion of Pedda Kimedi zemindaris.

3. Large numbers of the persons on the gratuitous relief rolls are ryots and their families. Following the precedent set by you in Golantra and its neighbourhood, where, as you mentioned in your report to Government for the week ending * 22nd June, you admitted to relief pattadars paying as much as Rs. 70 annually, the taluk officers brought many of this class upon their lists. The principle was of course followed by Circle Inspectors, and in one or two cases was carried to extravagant lengths. For instance, the Inspector of Kukkudakhandi circle, of which the whole census population is only 19,013, prepared lists aggregating over 10,000 persons, of whom the majority were pattadars and their children. These long lists of course attracted immediate attention, and the Inspector was checked and the lists were corrected before payments had been made in accordance with them. In a lesser degree the Jagannadhapur Circle Inspector committed a similar blunder, for I believe from my inquiries that no fraud was intended, but that the error arose simply from neglect of the instructions I had issued. But leaving aside these exceptional cases there are large numbers of pattadars on the relief lists whose condition three weeks ago was sufficiently miserable to justify the grant of relief, but who, now that there is such a fair promise of a good harvest, will be able without difficulty to raise private loans on the security of their land and standing crops. I have directed the particular attention of all inspecting officers to the cases of this class of persons, and large numbers have already been, and will continue gradually to be, struck off relief.

* Or 29th June. The Government Order in which the report was printed was sent to me in circulation and has been passed on.
Para. 27 of the report for week ending 22nd June.

4. The case of the Khonds of the Mohiri hill villages has been engaging my attention during the week. Mr. Brown, the Berhampore taluk relief officer, who has recently made some efficient inspection in those villages, finds reason to suspect that fraud has been practised in the distribution of relief to these persons, who are easy victims, for their ignorance is such that they are hardly able to reckon the value of four annas' worth of cowries. Mr. Brown expects to be able to make out one or two cases for a Magistrate and is pursuing his inquiry. I have arranged to give relief in this tract in the shape of raw grain to be distributed at two centres—Jugudi and Dungabhadra. The hill villages are so small and scattered that relief could not be efficiently given in kitchens.

5. In place of the closed kitchen at Kukkudakhandi I opened one in the week at Dengabhadra, which lies near the part of the Digupudi-Berhampore road on which work will shortly commence. Knowing that a kitchen was to be started that day, most of the Bouris and Dandasis left the village early in the morning, taking their children with them, so as to avoid being compelled to feed in the kitchen. All that remained, namely, 6 Bouri children and 2 Dandasis, I carried off to the kitchen and fed much to their delight and the honor of their mothers, but some 15 Bouris who came from the adjoining village of Nolihado expecting to get relief in money were absolutely intractable. Without actual violence I was unable to detach the children from their parents, and at last the whole body resolutely marched away. Four of the children were distinctly emaciated, and all were hungry.

6. On the Jarada-Ichápur road there were 1,080 coolies at the end of the week. For want of an overseer, the Engineer had not been able to commence work at the Jarada end, but I understand that an overseer has now gone to Jarada. Work will be commenced to-morrow also at Jayintipur, midway along the road, and I expect that the numbers will more than double this week.

7. Though work is offered to all, weak and strong, few but able-bodied coolies are now on the road. It is not an easy matter to induce the weakly persons fit for labor to go to the relief works. Even the expedient which I have occasionally adopted of taking them myself is not always successful. When told to go to a work and furnished with an admission ticket, they usually say they will go next day, which means that they will discuss the matter with their friends and caste people, and the discussion generally ends in all or none in the village going.

8. At Berhampore, owing to fresh importations of food-grain, prices have fallen and also at Ichápur, whither a Berhampore merchant has sent a large quantity of rice and ragi for sale. All the villages of Berhampore taluk west of the chief town draw their supplies thence at present, and the prices in these villages I find closely follow the fluctuations at the source of supply, which points to fair activity of local private trade.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Khariguda, 18th August 1889, No. 625.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 17th August 1889.

2. The work I have done in the week appears from the accompanying diary. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday I spent in Mojagodo opening a new kitchen and inspecting some of Circle Inspector's work. Returning to Russellkonda on Thursday and after doing some inspection in the Kullada Circle on Friday, I came out here yesterday, as Mr. Elphinstone had sent me an urgent message that the Circle Inspector was down with cholera. I do not believe the man had cholera, though he had been attacked with the symptoms. Anyhow he is fit for his work now, which is lucky, as it is almost impossible to get men who can and will do the work. I am now inspecting his circle and find that on the whole his selections are very fair and neither too severe nor too easy.

3. Mr. Elphinstone started a kitchen near here at Kaliaguda. I think he made a mistake in the selection of the place. There are only four villages which are really within reasonable reach of it, viz., Kaliaguda itself, Bodoborosingi and Sannaborosingi and Khariguda. These are within two miles or a little over, but there are no roads about here, and it is all paddy-fields; and in heavy rain it is really hard for small children to go to it. The attendance at the kitchen is between 20 and 30, and even if all who might reasonably come did so, it would not exceed 50 or 60.

4. I think the new kitchen at Mojagodo will succeed. I began it with 13 and got it up to 60 before I left, and I think it will have increased further.

That at Gangupore, which I began with about 20, has risen also to about 60.

5. Mr. Story has started kitchens at Buguda and Ballipadra and is about to do so at Korcholi. I regret that you were not pleased with your inspection of them, but as Mr. Story must have met you there, I trust the errors of system will be rectified.

I stopped the Korcholi one.
(Intld.) J. G. H.

There are now 12 kitchens in my division.

6. Having received complaints of distress from the maliah tract below ghâts comprised in Pondakhol Mutta and Korada and Ronaba estates, I sent Mr. Elphinstone there instructing him to start relief and appoint a Circle Inspector if found necessary. I have not yet heard from him, but I have little doubt he will find it necessary to start an inspector for that tract.

7. Mr. Lever arrived at Russellkonda yesterday and he will start to-morrow for Kukuluba circle, as I have had to send a new inspector there and it is necessary to see that he is doing his work. Mr. Elphinstone inspected the circle a month ago, and reported it much less

distressed than most other places. Mr. Lever knows all that country thoroughly and will see that it is put in order.

8. Mr. Powell has now four kitchens under him, viz., Russellkonda, Gangupur, Bellugunta and Kullada. I think he manages them very well and is certainly cutting down expenses. He will recommence distribution of raw grain to Russellkonda and some eight other villages to-morrow.

This system will also be carried on in future at Aska under supervision of the Deputy Tahsildar and at Suradá under either the Deputy Tahsildar or Mr. Elphinstone.

9. As soon as I can get away from here I will pay a brief visit to Suradá, where I have not been able to get since June, and will return across by Gangupur to meet you.

10. I reported last week that the Circle Inspectors were unreasonably increasing their lists. This was really the case in almost every place I inspected. I consequently issued a circular directing them to reduce the lists by striking out all who were able to earn their living, or who had relatives who could reasonably support them, or who did not appear to be suffering from want. I had found many such were wrongly included in the lists.

I regret that in consequence some of them have rushed to the other extreme and have in many cases struck out people whom they should not. I have again warned them all to use a little sense in the matter, but to rely on the discretion of the class of man we depend upon is apparently hopeless.

11. Some of them do their work very fairly well as far as visiting their villages and inspecting, but they all err in selection on one side or the other, either admitting wholesale fat children and strong coolies or rejecting many who are in urgent need of relief.

12. The Aska Deputy Tahsildar has discovered and reported another case of embezzlement by village officers, and I will manage to try it this week. The two whom I convicted have appealed to the Sessions Court.

13. I found myself obliged to divide Galeri and Mojogodo Circles and appointed an extra Inspector in anticipation of sanction. The absence of village officers made it necessary, and the Inspectors must, except in some ten villages of each circle, make distribution themselves. Only a small circle can thus be managed efficiently by one man.

14. There are fair numbers employed on some of the tank works now: 150 at Sannaborosingi near here, over that number at Gangupur, Nettanga about 50, about 500 on two large tanks near Aska, about 200 at Surada, 80 at Kullada and 50 at Baruda also over 100 at Buguda. Two very large tank works have newly been started, one at Kirapalli, convenient for both Bellugunta and Vishnuchakram, and one at Koniareddi which can employ people of Russellkonda and Peddakodanda circles. I have not been able to inspect either of the two last yet, but I sent the Tahsildar who reported that he was able to collect less than 50 coolies on each.

I saw over 100 on the Kirapalle tank, and there would be many more if any provision had been made for sheltering coolies.
(Intld.) J. G. H.

15. Transplantation is approaching an end, and for a short time that will no doubt send more people to the works, but the ragi harvest will commence not very long afterwards which I fancy will draw most of them away.

16. Last time I visited the Gai works near Russellkonda, there were only about 1,100 coolies. The Sub-Engineer said he wanted more, but I know that he is very particular as to what kind of cooly he accepts and will only take people who are not merely in no way reduced but also naturally of considerable physical strength. He certainly rejects people who are not qualified for employment on civil agency works.

17. As soon as the Kullada and the Baruda tanks are finished, I will have the earthwork of the first 1⅓ miles of the road north of Kullada commenced. I am trying to get a maistry who can do it according to plan and estimate.

18. The season continues favorable and rain is plentiful. Paddy is looking well and transplantation is more than three parts completed. Chamalu has been cut in many places. Indian corn is ripe in nearly every village. All this does something towards alleviating distress though as yet prices do not fall at all.

19. The ragi is coming into ear now in most places and I think the regular harvest of it will begin in three weeks. A few patches have been cut, but those are exceptional. Sun is wanted for it now they say.

20. Cholera has much decreased, but continues to break out occasionally. Last Thursday or Friday 18 deaths occurred almost at once in the village of Lembhai near Baruda.

Diary for week ending 17th August 1889.

Date.	Diary.	Remarks.
Sunday, 11th ...	I rode out to Kaliaguda (9 miles) where Mr. Elphinstone had started a kitchen. I found the kitchen building nearly completed, but although Mr. Elphinstone has removed the neighbouring Haddis, Panos, Kodalos and Dondasis from the batta registers, there was an attendance of only 22. Mr. Elphinstone arrived while I was there, so I left him to attend to it and rode back to Russellkonda where I got supplies and made the necessary arrangement for opening the kitchen at Mojagodo next day.	
Monday, 12th ...	Rode out to Mojagodo. Visited the Rushikulya works on the way. 1,100 coolies employed, of whom 456 are daily. More are wanted but cannot be got owing to cultivation work. Mojagodo kitchen nearly complete. I examined the people on batta in (1) Mojagodo 37, of whom I ordered 32 to come to the kitchen. Of course they refused, and as they are all in good condition, I had no hesitation in stopping their batta; also (2) Nediapalli 28, of whom I ordered all to the kitchen. These were also in good condition; (3) Kaliponka 14, (4) Jayamongolo 7, (5) Kutinikumpa 4, (6) Goyirabadi 16, (7) Nuniadi 33. These seven villages are all within easy distance of the kitchen, and I allowed batta to be continued only to those of Sudra caste and to those who from infirmity or age could not reasonably be expected to come. In the afternoon I had the 1st meal at the kitchen with an attendance of 13 people—4 Kondhs, 4 Panos and 5 Haddis. These were mostly orphan children whom I simply took there.	
Tuesday, 13th ...	I got the kitchen building and enclosure completed and 19 attended—10 Panos, 2 Kondhs and 7 Haddis. I examined the people of Kanubondho 49, whom I reduced to 30. Nobogotcha 28, struck off 12 and added 2. Dorapongia 42, reduced to 32. Sadugam 9, reduced to 5. Dengina 11, reduced to 8. Poitagam 9, reduced to 5. Dodoralunda 34, of whom I struck off 10 and added 1. In the afternoon I got 48 people to the kitchen.	
Wednesday, 14th ...	Rode to Khariguda where tank work was going on and found it stopped, allotment being exhausted; so immediately selected another tank for work and ordered an estimate. I got 59 people to the kitchen in the morning and started making separate enclosures for Kondhs, Panos and Haddis. Having decided to divide Mojagodo and Galleri circles, I procured a Circle Inspector whom I had sent for from Russellkonda, instructed him in his duties and started him. In the evening I got 60 people to the kitchen which will probably flourish now, as more people are coming at every meal.	
Thursday, 14th ...	I rode in to Russellkonda. I visited Lalasingi village, where there were I found only 4 on relief and the rest of the people in very good condition, there being crops of chamalu and Indian corn now being cut in the village. Visited also Rajakondapalli where there were 19, of whom I removed 9 and added 1; also Lalasingapalli where were 40 and not nearly in such good condition. I removed 7. Inspected the Russellkonda kitchen 172, 3 in hospital with diarrhœa and dysentery 2, pronounced almost hopeless cases. Nine caste people, wanderers originally belonging to Galleri, but who had left it 5 months ago and been to the Maliahs, were with difficulty induced to eat in the caste section.	
Friday, 15th ...	I rode out to Baruda village where there were 17 on relief. I added 2, but took off 3 for tank work which is going on there. Also examined Koraimondolo 3, Tulasapalli 3,	

18. Owing to the absence of karnams in the villages of the Gulleri division, Mr. Horne has found it impossible to work that circle with one Inspector, and has accordingly made an additional circle, Mojagodo. It has also been found necessary to appoint a Circle Inspector for the Korada and Ronaba states; these are Agency tracts but below ghâts. For these appointments I request the sanction of Government.

		RS.
1	Circle Inspector, Mojagodo	25
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2	Peons, on Rs. 6 each	12
	Contingencies, Rs. 1½ each	3
	Total ...	65

19. I have not yet received from the Local Fund Engineer the sketch-maps required by Government, but trust that they will be ready in a day or two.

20. During the week I have inspected Korcholi, Buguda, Ballipadra, Vishnuchakram and Bellugunta circles, and give below the results of my inspection. At Korcholi I decided not to open a kitchen; the village is a small one and very few would be likely to attend it. The last four miles of road to Korcholi are in an execrable condition and positively dangerous. An estimate for the reconstruction of these four miles was sanctioned so far back as 1885, but the work has never been undertaken for want of funds. Inquiries in the adjoining villages satisfied me that there were numbers of weakly persons in want of work and numbers came in some miles to me to Korcholi asking for employment. I consider it will be a most useful work, and have accordingly telegraphed to Government for sanction to commence it. It was not entered in the list of works submitted to Government, as I was under the impression funds had been provided for it in the regular budget.

21. At Buguda the present tank work will suffice for the employment of weakly persons there for some time to come. Near Ballipadra there is the large tank of Colombo upon which several villages depend which I propose to start if needed. In the Vishnuchakram circle there is the Kharipalli tank and the Gottuli tank which I ordered to be commenced at once. Near Buguda the karnam of Tonnarada has just completed a fine tank at a cost of Rs. 1,000, and other work in the vicinity will be shortly selected. All through the tract of country inspected by me ample work has, I consider, been provided for present requirements.

22. The Rs. 30,000 sanctioned by Government for advances to weavers has already been expended, and I request that the further sum of Rs. 20,000 applied for may be sanctioned at an early date. I trust that this amount will suffice.

23. In a previous report I remarked that the population appeared to be in excess of that entered in the census register, and I have since verified this by actual counting of some villages taken at haphazard; these too, villages that have suffered severely from famine, cholera and small-pox this year. The village of Gottuli was specially selected, as I found 99 out of a supposed population of 249 entered in the relief list.

Name of village.	Population according to last census.	Population now counted.
Jaiko	277	329
Bhavasoro	224	285
Panchabhuti	930	1,206
Gottuli	249	632
Total ...	1,680	2,452

I do not believe that the difference is due to increase in population, but rather to the omission at the last census to take into account the Pariahs who live not in the village itself but invariably outside it and include Khonds, Bouris, Kodalos, Panos, Dandasis, Haddis, &c. The karnams all denied that there had been any increase in the population of their villages and asserted that the reverse was the case, and from the number of deserted houses found, this seems likely to have been the case.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Russellkonda, 23rd August 1889, E. No. 365 :—

I have the honor to submit the reports of Messrs. Foster, Horne, Carr, A. Suriyanarayana and D. Venkata Sastri for the week ending with the 17th, and that of Mr. Wedderburn for the week ending with the 10th August.

2. The season continues favorable and everywhere sufficient rain has fallen for agricultural purposes. The early dry crops, chamalu, vudalu, Indian corn, some ragi, hemp and gingelli, have been harvested and will be harvested in the next few days. The yield of the first two, however, is disappointing. Constant rain and cloud have caused the grass to grow luxuriantly and choked the crop and the ears have not filled well. The grain of the first named, chamalu, is no larger than ordinary hay seed. Paddy and ragi are both flourishing as well as sugarcane, but this latter seems to have been very sparsely cultivated this year.

3. In the Chicacole taluk the necessity for relief operations has almost ceased. Some kitchens were closed on the 15th and the others will be given up on the 23rd and 30th instant, and great reductions will also be made in the Parlákimedi taluk. The total receiving relief in the whole division was 5,990, of whom 5,144 were fed in kitchens and 846 were in receipt of money doles or raw grain. This shows a decrease compared with last week's report of 316, and the decrease will be much greater next week.

4. The cases quoted by Mr. Foster as to his Circle Inspectors and the Sérgadá case noticed by Mr. Carr are examples of the utter unreliability of our native subordinates and sufficiently indicate the necessity for constant European supervision and check. Mr. Quinless has not yet joined the district, and the want of European famine officers has been much felt. The existing officers cannot, work as they will, prevent excesses and mistakes, such as those referred to, from occurring. The Circle Inspectors require constant watching. As a rule they err on the side of excess, but this is not always the case. In three circles inspected by me the error was sadly the other way.

5. Mr. Foster as well as Mr. Horne states that he finds difficulty in getting weakly persons removed from the gratuitous relief lists to go to relief works. My experience is entirely the reverse of this. Everywhere I have found them willing to come to work provided that proper arrangements are made for paying them. They naturally object and indeed cannot go to works miles away from their homes where no provision has been made for hutting them, and this appears to me to be the secret

of the failure of both Messrs. Foster and Horne. It is not likely that weakly persons can walk three miles to a work, labour all day, and return to their homes at night, sometimes, without receiving pay for that day's work. Both at Buguda and Kirapalli I found that the gumastahs in charge had no funds and that the coolies were not being paid regularly. I have arranged that this shall not occur again, and at Kirapalli, which is a comparatively big work and somewhat remote, I have ordered the erection of sheds in which the coolies can shelter during the rain and stay, if so minded, the night. That this is what was wanted was clearly shown in my examination of some Khond villages about 3 and 4 miles distant. They were one and all in a bad way, and when urged by me to go to this work pleaded that it was too far way, that they were not accustomed to earth-work, and so on, but when told that they might build huts for themselves and families and would be paid for doing so and that they might live at the work, received the announcement with acclamation and agreed to start forthwith. It turned out, however, that there was a good work close at hand, a tank upon which half a dozen villages depended for water in the hot season, and the karnam of Guttuli, who seems to have great influence with these Khonds, assured me that every man, woman and child would come to work. I am sorry to say that I saw several of these Khonds so emaciated that there is little hope of their recovery and yet they have been receiving money doles for weeks.

6. The complaint, however, is very general that the Famine Code third-class rates are insufficient. It is remarkable that one and all quote the quantity of rice their wages will enable them to purchase, not ragi, and viewed on this light they cannot get sufficient to live upon, seeing that the wage provides for a ragi diet only. As a matter of fact the difference between the price of rice and of ragi is not so great as it looks upon paper; ragi is lighter than rice and loses somewhat in the process of being converted into flour. Then again no native eats ragi pure and simple. His ragi porridge is a combination of four-fifths ragi and one-fifth rice. It has been repeatedly thrown in my teeth that ragi only is not eaten except by persons in jail. In calculating the scale of wages according to market price of ragi no allowance has been made for loss caused by conversion of ragi into flour or for the admixture of one-fifth rice in the ragi diet.

7. Mr. Carr, on returning from Bodogodo to Sérgadá, found that in the space of two weeks the Circle Inspector of Sérgadá had admitted on his list 2,333 out of a total population of 11,562. The Sérgadá division is bad, but it was manifest that the Circle Inspector had, during Mr. Carr's temporary absence, been playing the fool, and within two days Mr. Carr was able to strike off 820 of these. With 450 villages under his charge it is obvious that the work of proper supervision and check is more than any one man can do effectively. Mr. Horne in a note just received says he cannot do without Mr. Powell, and as the area of distress in the Goomsur division is now extending to Pondakol, Ronaba and Koraba maliah tracts below the ghâts, I hesitate to move Mr. Powell away, and Mr. Carr must, until Mr. Quinless arrives, do the best he can unaided.

8. There has been a slight decrease, however, in the numbers receiving relief in the division, and but for the Sérgadá fiasco the decrease would be more apparent.

9. Mr. Horne is busy in his division. His diary, which I forward, will give Government a good idea of the nature of the work which is being performed by one and all of us. In the Vishnuchakram and Bellugunta circles just inspected by me I am glad to say that I do not find that the cutting down system has been carried to the excessive extent that was the case in Mr. Story's division; the numbers are, however, being steadily and reasonably reduced.

10. The General Deputy Collector, after completing the issue of seed-grain at Aska, started on village inspection in the Suradá division and found out a case of fraud on the part of the karnam of Kesarapalli, who was keeping to himself a portion of the money doles which he had to distribute. He has since informed me that he convicted the karnam and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and this will, I trust, have a deterrent effect upon others. Upon the whole there has been a reduction in numbers on relief in the Goomsur division.

11. In the Kallikót division there has been a decided increase, the numbers having risen from 1,660 to 2,586; this increase is attributed by the General Deputy Collector to the work of the Circle Inspectors, who were but recently appointed in the Kallikót division. In the Atagadá taluk, where Circle Inspectors have been longer at work, there is on the contrary a slight decrease.

12. It may now be safely affirmed that distress was at its highest on the 3rd August and that the condition of the people began to mend from that date. The figures on the 10th are misleading; the increase was really on the 3rd, but large numbers of villages in Mr. Foster's returns were omitted on that date and consequently did not appear till the following week. In other words, the number 93,000 should have been reported on the 3rd August; on the 10th there was actually a large decrease, and this week the numbers are still further reduced.

13. The price of ragi has again fallen a little; rice continues stationary.

	Rice.	Ragi.
This week	10·1	18·0
Last week	10·1	17·6
Week ending 20th August 1889	18·63	31·56

14. The following were the numbers employed on works:—

Rushikulya	2,835	Bhabunda to Pattupur ...	48
Gopálpur canal	1,146	Kallikót and Boirani ...	526
Taptapani ghât road	159	Drinking water tanks and wells	1,844
Chokapad do.	56	Minor irrigation works ...	611
Digupudi road	651	Other works	4,933
Anantagiri road	248	Total ...	14,327
Boppayapuramgedda	16		
Battili	170		
Ichápur to Jarada road	1,084		

15. On gratuitous relief there is a large decrease which should have appeared in part in last week's returns. I give the numbers below:—

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
On gratuitous relief, money-doles and raw grains.	10,146	16,616	39,523	66,345
Fed in kitchens	1,334	2,316	7,982	11,632
Total ...	...	...	...	77,977

I have every reason to believe that the decrease will continue, and that we shall on the contrary have more employed on works.

16. Imports of food-grains continue to increase, and this week reached 19,144 cwts., or over 950 tons, the largest amount yet imported in any one week. It was as follows:—

	cwts.
By sea	9,418
From Orissa	4,425
From the Central Provinces	5,301
Total ...	19,144

17. Mr. Foster brings to notice the wretched condition in which many of the karnams and karjis are, and asks whether under the recent Government order batta cannot be paid to them on the ground that they are Government servants. I have replied in the negative, but their case is one deserving consideration; they have suffered, like others, loss of crops such of them as have service inam lands and owing to non-collection of revenue have further not received their usual russooms.

18. Owing to the absence of karnams in the villages of the Gulleri division, Mr. Horne has found it impossible to work that circle with one Inspector, and has accordingly made an additional circle, Mojagodo. It has also been found necessary to appoint a Circle Inspector for the Korada and Ronaba states ; these are Agency tracts but below ghâts. For these appointments I request the sanction of Government.

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19. I have not yet received from the Local Fund Engineer the sketch-maps required by Government, but trust that they will be ready in a day or two.

20. During the week I have inspected Korcholi, Buguda, Ballipadra, Vishnuchakram and Bellugunta circles, and give below the results of my inspection. At Korcholi I decided not to open a kitchen ; the village is a small one and very few would be likely to attend it. The last four miles of road to Korcholi are in an execrable condition and positively dangerous. An estimate for the reconstruction of these four miles was sanctioned so far back as 1885, but the work has never been undertaken for want of funds. Inquiries in the adjoining villages satisfied me that there were numbers of weakly persons in want of work and numbers came in some miles to me to Korcholi asking for employment. I consider it will be a most useful work, and have accordingly telegraphed to Government for sanction to commence it. It was not entered in the list of works submitted to Government, as I was under the impression funds had been provided for it in the regular budget.

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Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued No: 2677 W dy 25 Sep: 1889.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 6th September 1889.
Nos. 758, 758A.

Comd. to the S. E. I Circle.
/sd/ R. R. E. D. B.
H.

SEPTEMBER.

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Passing orders on the reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 17th August 1889.

C. E. for S. E. I

18. Owing to the absence of karnams in the villages of the Gulleri division, Mr. Horne has found it impossible to work that circle with one Inspector, and has accordingly made an additional circle, Mojagodo. It has also been found necessary to appoint a Circle Inspector for the Korada and Ronaba states ; these are Agency tracts but below ghâts. For these appointments I request the sanction of Government.

		Rs.
1	Circle Inspector, Mojagodo	25
1	Do. Ronaba and Korada states	25
2	Peons, on Rs. 6 each	12
	Contingencies, Rs. 1½ each	3
	Total ...	65

19. I have not yet received from the Local Fund Engineer the sketch-maps required by Government, but trust that they will be ready in a day or two.

20. During the week I have inspected Korcholi, Buguda, Ballipadra, Vishnuchakram and Bellugunta circles, and give below the results of my inspection. At Korcholi I decided not to open a kitchen ; the village is a small one and very few would be likely to attend it. The last four miles of road to Korcholi are in an execrable condition and positively dangerous. An estimate for the reconstruction of these four miles was sanctioned so far back as 1885, but the work has never been undertaken for want of funds. Inquiries in the adjoining villages satisfied me that there were numbers of weakly persons in want of work and numbers came in some miles to me to Korcholi asking for employment. I consider it will be a most useful work, and have accordingly telegraphed to Government for sanction to commence it. It was not entered in the list of works submitted to Government, as I was under the impression funds had been provided for it in the regular budget.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Russellkonda, 23rd August 1889, E. No. 365 :—

I have the honor to submit the reports of Messrs. Foster, Horne, Carr, A. Suriyanarayana and D. Venkata Sastri for the week ending with the 17th, and that of Mr. Wedderburn for the week ending with the 10th August.

2. The season continues favorable and everywhere sufficient rain has fallen for agricultural purposes. The early dry crops, chamalu, vudalu, Indian corn, some ragi, hemp and gingelli, have been harvested and will be harvested in the next few days. The yield of the first two, however, is disappointing. Constant rain and cloud have caused the grass to grow luxuriantly and choked the crop and the ears have not filled well. The grain of the first named, chamalu, is no larger than ordinary hay seed. Paddy and ragi are both flourishing as well as sugarcane, but this latter seems to have been very sparsely cultivated this year.

3. In the Chicacole taluk the necessity for relief operations has almost ceased. Some kitchens were closed on the 15th and the others will be given up on the 23rd and 30th instant, and great reductions will also be made in the Parlákimedi taluk. The total receiving relief in the whole division was 5,990, of whom 5,144 were fed in kitchens and 846 were in receipt of money doles or raw grain. This shows a decrease compared with last week's report of 316, and the decrease will be much greater next week.

4. The cases quoted by Mr. Foster as to his Circle Inspectors and the Sérgadá case noticed by Mr. Carr are examples of the utter unreliability of our native subordinates and sufficiently indicate the necessity for constant European supervision and check. Mr. Quinless has not yet joined the district, and the want of European famine officers has been much felt. The existing officers cannot, work as they will, prevent excesses and mistakes, such as those referred to, from occurring. The Circle Inspectors require constant watching. As a rule they err on the side of excess, but this is not always the case. In three circles inspected by me the error was sadly the other way.

5. Mr. Foster as well as Mr. Horne states that he finds difficulty in getting weakly persons removed from the gratuitous relief lists to go to relief works. My experience is entirely the reverse of this. Everywhere I have found them willing to come to work provided that proper arrangements are made for paying them. They naturally object and indeed cannot go to works miles away from their homes where no provision has been made for hutting them, and this appears to me to be the secret

of the failure of both Messrs. Foster and Horne. It is not likely that weakly persons can walk three miles to a work, labour all day, and return to their homes at night, sometimes, without receiving pay for that day's work. Both at Buguda and Kirapalli I found that the gumastahs in charge had no funds and that the coolies were not being paid regularly. I have arranged that this shall not occur again, and at Kirapalli, which is a comparatively big work and somewhat remote, I have ordered the erection of sheds in which the coolies can shelter during the rain and stay, if so minded, the night. That this is what was wanted was clearly shown in my examination of some Khond villages about 3 and 4 miles distant. They were one and all in a bad way, and when urged by me to go to this work pleaded that it was too far way, that they were not accustomed to earth-work, and so on, but when told that they might build huts for themselves and families and would be paid for doing so and that they might live at the work, received the announcement with acclamation and agreed to start forthwith. It turned out, however, that there was a good work close at hand, a tank upon which half a dozen villages depended for water in the hot season, and the karnam of Guttuli, who seems to have great influence with these Khonds, assured me that every man, woman and child would come to work. I am sorry to say that I saw several of these Khonds so emaciated that there is little hope of their recovery and yet they have been receiving money doles for weeks.

6. The complaint, however, is very general that the Famine Code third-class rates are insufficient. It is remarkable that one and all quote the quantity of rice their wages will enable them to purchase, not ragi, and viewed on this light they cannot get sufficient to live upon, seeing that the wage provides for a ragi diet only. As a matter of fact the difference between the price of rice and of ragi is not so great as it looks upon paper; ragi is lighter than rice and loses somewhat in the process of being converted into flour. Then again no native eats ragi pure and simple. His ragi porridge is a combination of four-fifths ragi and one-fifth rice. It has been repeatedly thrown in my teeth that ragi only is not eaten except by persons in jail. In calculating the scale of wages according to market price of ragi no allowance has been made for loss caused by conversion of ragi into flour or for the admixture of one-fifth rice in the ragi diet.

7. Mr. Carr, on returning from Bodogodo to Sérgadá, found that in the space of two weeks the Circle Inspector of Sérgadá had admitted on his list 2,333 out of a total population of 11,562. The Sérgadá division is bad, but it was manifest that the Circle Inspector had, during Mr. Carr's temporary absence, been playing the fool, and within two days Mr. Carr was able to strike off 820 of these. With 450 villages under his charge it is obvious that the work of proper supervision and check is more than any one man can do effectively. Mr. Horne in a note just received says he cannot do without Mr. Powell, and as the area of distress in the Goomsur division is now extending to Pondakol, Ronaba and Koraba maliah tracts below the ghâts, I hesitate to move Mr. Powell away, and Mr. Carr must, until Mr. Quinless arrives, do the best he can unaided.

8. There has been a slight decrease, however, in the numbers receiving relief in the division, and but for the Sérgadá fiasco the decrease would be more apparent.

9. Mr. Horne is busy in his division. His diary, which I forward, will give Government a good idea of the nature of the work which is being performed by one and all of us. In the Vishnuchakram and Bellugunta circles just inspected by me I am glad to say that I do not find that the cutting down system has been carried to the excessive extent that was the case in Mr. Story's division; the numbers are, however, being steadily and reasonably reduced.

10. The General Deputy Collector, after completing the issue of seed-grain at Aska, started on village inspection in the Suradá division and found out a case of fraud on the part of the karnam of Kesarapalli, who was keeping to himself a portion of the money doles which he had to distribute. He has since informed me that he convicted the karnam and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and this will, I trust, have a deterrent effect upon others. Upon the whole there has been a reduction in numbers on relief in the Goomsur division.

11. In the Kallikót division there has been a decided increase, the numbers having risen from 1,660 to 2,586; this increase is attributed by the General Deputy Collector to the work of the Circle Inspectors, who were but recently appointed in the Kallikót division. In the Atagadá taluk, where Circle Inspectors have been longer at work, there is on the contrary a slight decrease.

12. It may now be safely affirmed that distress was at its highest on the 3rd August and that the condition of the people began to mend from that date. The figures on the 10th are misleading; the increase was really on the 3rd, but large numbers of villages in Mr. Foster's returns were omitted on that date and consequently did not appear till the following week. In other words, the number 93,000 should have been reported on the 3rd August; on the 10th there was actually a large decrease, and this week the numbers are still further reduced.

13. The price of ragi has again fallen a little; rice continues stationary.

	Rice.	Ragi.
This week	10·1	18·0
Last week	10·1	17·6
Week ending 20th August 1889	18·63	31·56

14. The following were the numbers employed on works:—

Rushikulya	2,835	Bhabunda to Pattupur ...	48
Gopálpur canal	1,146	Kallikót and Boirani ...	526
Taptapani ghât road	159	Drinking water tanks and wells	1,844
Chokapad do.	56	Minor irrigation works ...	611
Digupudi road	651	Other works	4,933
Anantagiri road	248		
Boppayapuramgedda	16	Total ...	14,327
Battili	170		
Ichápur to Jarada road	1,084		

15. On gratuitous relief there is a large decrease which should have appeared in part in last week's returns. I give the numbers below:—

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
On gratuitous relief, money-doles and raw grains.	10,146	16,616	39,523	66,345
Fed in kitchens	1,334	2,316	7,982	11,632
Total ...	...	...	...	77,977

I have every reason to believe that the decrease will continue, and that we shall on the contrary have more employed on works.

16. Imports of food-grains continue to increase, and this week reached 19,144 cwts., or over 950 tons, the largest amount yet imported in any one week. It was as follows:—

	CWTS.
By sea	9,418
From Orissa	4,425
From the Central Provinces	5,301
Total ...	19,144

17. Mr. Foster brings to notice the wretched condition in which many of the karnams and karjis are, and asks whether under the recent Government order batta cannot be paid to them on the ground that they are Government servants. I have replied in the negative, but their case is one deserving consideration; they have suffered, like others, loss of crops such of them as have service inam lands and owing to non-collection of revenue have further not received their usual russooms.

18. Owing to the absence of karnams in the villages of the Gulleri division, Mr. Horne has found it impossible to work that circle with one Inspector, and has accordingly made an additional circle, Mojagodo. It has also been found necessary to appoint a Circle Inspector for the Korada and Ronaba states ; these are Agency tracts but below ghâts. For these appointments I request the sanction of Government.

	Rs.
1 Circle Inspector, Mojagodo	25
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19. I have not yet received from the Local Fund Engineer the sketch-maps required by Government, but trust that they will be ready in a day or two.

20. During the week I have inspected Korcholi, Buguda, Ballipadra, Vishnuchakram and Bellugunta circles, and give below the results of my inspection. At Korcholi I decided not to open a kitchen ; the village is a small one and very few would be likely to attend it. The last four miles of road to Korcholi are in an execrable condition and positively dangerous. An estimate for the reconstruction of these four miles was sanctioned so far back as 1885, but the work has never been undertaken for want of funds. Inquiries in the adjoining villages satisfied me that there were numbers of weakly persons in want of work and numbers came in some miles to me to Korcholi asking for employment. I consider it will be a most useful work, and have accordingly telegraphed to Government for sanction to commence it. It was not entered in the list of works submitted to Government, as I was under the impression funds had been provided for it in the regular budget.

21. At Buguda the present tank work will suffice for the employment of weakly persons there for some time to come. Near Ballipadra there is the large tank of Colombo upon which several villages depend which I propose to start if needed. In the Vishnuchakram circle there is the Kharipalli tank and the Gottuli tank which I ordered to be commenced at once. Near Buguda the karnam of Tonnarada has just completed a fine tank at a cost of Rs. 1,000, and other work in the vicinity will be shortly selected. All through the tract of country inspected by me ample work has, I consider, been provided for present requirements.

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24. I give hereunder statistics of the five circles inspected during the past fortnight:—

Circle.	Population.	Number registered.	Number died.	Number disappeared.
Ballipadra	13,417	1,541	24	11
Buguda	15,000	1,090	40	10
Korcholi	5,144	1,323	17	6
Vishnuchakram	10,467	864	9	3
Bellugunta	19,793	636	43	14

The statistics for Buguda, Korcholi, Vishnuchakram and Bellugunta are complete up to the 17th, those for Ballipadra to the 10th August.

Enclosures.

From H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Ichápur, 19th August 1889.

I have the honor to submit the usual report for the week ending 17th instant.

2. The season continues very favorable. In Ganjam taluk, where last week I reported a deficiency of rain, 4 inches fell on 11th and 13th instant, and though more rain is still required, that is sufficient for the present needs, and there, as everywhere else in the division, all crops are thriving. A great deal of tsamalu is ripe and is now being reaped, and in a few days a large area of early ragi will be ready for the sickle. Though these are not, on the whole, very extensive crops and their produce is not likely to be thrown into the market so as to have a direct effect upon prices, there is no doubt that their harvest will create great improvement in the condition of the people. This will be especially the case under the hills, where these crops are both more forward and more extensively grown than in the eastern portions of the division, and I expect to be able shortly to make large reductions in the numbers on relief in Mandasa, Budarasingi and Surangi and in the western portion of Pedda Kimedi zemindaris.

3. Large numbers of the persons on the gratuitous relief rolls are ryots and their families. Following the precedent set by you in Golantra and its neighbourhood, where, as you mentioned in your report to Government for the week ending * 22nd June, you admitted to relief pattadars paying as much as Rs. 70 annually, the taluk officers brought many of this class upon their lists. The principle was of course followed by Circle Inspectors, and in one or two cases was carried to extravagant lengths. For instance, the Inspector of Kukkudakhandi circle, of which the whole census population is only 19,013, prepared lists aggregating over 10,000 persons, of whom the majority were pattadars and their children. These long lists of course attracted immediate attention, and the Inspector was checked and the lists were corrected before payments had been made in accordance with them. In a lesser degree the Jagannadhapur Circle Inspector committed a similar blunder, for I believe from my inquiries that no fraud was intended, but that the error arose simply from neglect of the instructions I had issued. But leaving aside these exceptional cases there are large numbers of pattadars on the relief lists whose condition three weeks ago was sufficiently miserable to justify the grant of relief, but who, now that there is such a fair promise of a good harvest, will be able without difficulty to raise private loans on the security of their land and standing crops. I have directed the particular attention of all inspecting officers to the cases of this class of persons, and large numbers have already been, and will continue gradually to be, struck off relief.

* Or 29th June. The Government Order in which the report was printed was sent to me in circulation and has been passed on.
Para. 27 of the report for week ending 22nd June.

4. The case of the Khonds of the Mohiri hill villages has been engaging my attention during the week. Mr. Brown, the Berhampore taluk relief officer, who has recently made some efficient inspection in those villages, finds reason to suspect that fraud has been practised in the distribution of relief to these persons, who are easy victims, for their ignorance is such that they are hardly able to reckon the value of four annas' worth of cowries. Mr. Brown expects to be able to make out one or two cases for a Magistrate and is pursuing his inquiry. I have arranged to give relief in this tract in the shape of raw grain to be distributed at two centres—Jugudi and Dungabhadra. The hill villages are so small and scattered that relief could not be efficiently given in kitchens.

5. In place of the closed kitchen at Kukkudakbandi I opened one in the week at Dengabhadra, which lies near the part of the Digupudi-Berhampore road on which work will shortly commence. Knowing that a kitchen was to be started that day, most of the Bouris and Dandasis left the village early in the morning, taking their children with them, so as to avoid being compelled to feed in the kitchen. All that remained, namely, 6 Bouri children and 2 Dandasis, I carried off to the kitchen and fed much to their delight and the honor of their mothers, but some 15 Bouris who came from the adjoining village of Nolihado expecting to get relief in money were absolutely intractable. Without actual violence I was unable to detach the children from their parents, and at last the whole body resolutely marched away. Four of the children were distinctly emaciated, and all were hungry.

6. On the Jarada-Ichápur road there were 1,080 coolies at the end of the week. For want of an overseer, the Engineer had not been able to commence work at the Jarada end, but I understand that an overseer has now gone to Jarada. Work will be commenced to-morrow also at Jayintipur, midway along the road, and I expect that the numbers will more than double this week.

7. Though work is offered to all, weak and strong, few but able-bodied coolies are now on the road. It is not an easy matter to induce the weakly persons fit for labor to go to the relief works. Even the expedient which I have occasionally adopted of taking them myself is not always successful. When told to go to a work and furnished with an admission ticket, they usually say they will go next day, which means that they will discuss the matter with their friends and caste people, and the discussion generally ends in all or none in the village going.

8. At Berhampore, owing to fresh importations of food-grain, prices have fallen and also at Ichápur, whither a Berhampore merchant has sent a large quantity of rice and ragi for sale. All the villages of Berhampore taluk west of the chief town draw their supplies thence at present, and the prices in these villages I find closely follow the fluctuations at the source of supply, which points to fair activity of local private trade.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Khariguda, 18th August 1889, No. 625.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 17th August 1889.

2. The work I have done in the week appears from the accompanying diary. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday I spent in Mojagodo opening a new kitchen and inspecting some of Circle Inspector's work. Returning to Russellkonda on Thursday and after doing some inspection in the Kullada Circle on Friday, I came out here yesterday, as Mr. Elphinstone had sent me an urgent message that the Circle Inspector was down with cholera. I do not believe the man had cholera, though he had been attacked with the symptoms. Anyhow he is fit for his work now, which is lucky, as it is almost impossible to get men who can and will do the work. I am now inspecting his circle and find that on the whole his selections are very fair and neither too severe nor too easy.

3. Mr. Elphinstone started a kitchen near here at Kaliaguda. I think he made a mistake in the selection of the place. There are only four villages which are really within reasonable reach of it, viz., Kaliaguda itself, Bodoborosingi and Sannaborosingi and Khariguda. These are within two miles or a little over, but there are no roads about here, and it is all paddy-fields; and in heavy rain it is really hard for small children to go to it. The attendance at the kitchen is between 20 and 30, and even if all who might reasonably come did so, it would not exceed 50 or 60.

4. I think the new kitchen at Mojagodo will succeed. I began it with 13 and got it up to 60 before I left, and I think it will have increased further.
That at Gangupore, which I began with about 20, has risen also to about 60.

5. Mr. Story has started kitchens at Buguda and Ballipadra and is about to do so at Korcholi. I regret that you were not pleased with your inspection of them, but as Mr. Story must have met you there, I trust the errors of system will be rectified.

I stopped the Korcholi one.
(Intld.) J. G. H.

There are now 12 kitchens in my division.

6. Having received complaints of distress from the maliah tract below ghâts comprised in Pondakhol Mutta and Korada and Ronaba estates, I sent Mr. Elphinstone there instructing him to start relief and appoint a Circle Inspector if found necessary. I have not yet heard from him, but I have little doubt he will find it necessary to start an inspector for that tract.

7. Mr. Lever arrived at Russellkonda yesterday and he will start to-morrow for Kukuluba circle, as I have had to send a new inspector there and it is necessary to see that he is doing his work. Mr. Elphinstone inspected the circle a month ago, and reported it much less distressed than most other places. Mr. Lever knows all that country thoroughly and will see that it is put in order.

8. Mr. Powell has now four kitchens under him, viz., Russellkonda, Gangupur, Bellugunta and Kullada. I think he manages them very well and is certainly cutting down expenses. He will recommence distribution of raw grain to Russellkonda and some eight other villages to-morrow.

This system will also be carried on in future at Aska under supervision of the Deputy Tahsildar and at Suradá under either the Deputy Tahsildar or Mr. Elphinstone.

9. As soon as I can get away from here I will pay a brief visit to Suradá, where I have not been able to get since June, and will return across by Gangupur to meet you.

10. I reported last week that the Circle Inspectors were unreasonably increasing their lists. This was really the case in almost every place I inspected. I consequently issued a circular directing them to reduce the lists by striking out all who were able to earn their living, or who had relatives who could reasonably support them, or who did not appear to be suffering from want. I had found many such were wrongly included in the lists.

I regret that in consequence some of them have rushed to the other extreme and have in many cases struck out people whom they should not. I have again warned them all to use a little sense in the matter, but to rely on the discretion of the class of man we depend upon is apparently hopeless.

11. Some of them do their work very fairly well as far as visiting their villages and inspecting, but they all err in selection on one side or the other, either admitting wholesale fat children and strong coolies or rejecting many who are in urgent need of relief.

12. The Aska Deputy Tahsildar has discovered and reported another case of embezzlement by village officers, and I will manage to try it this week. The two whom I convicted have appealed to the Sessions Court.

13. I found myself obliged to divide Galeri and Mojogodo Circles and appointed an extra Inspector in anticipation of sanction. The absence of village officers made it necessary, and the Inspectors must, except in some ten villages of each circle, make distribution themselves. Only a small circle can thus be managed efficiently by one man.

14. There are fair numbers employed on some of the tank works now: 150 at Sannaborosingi near here, over that number at Gangupur, Nettanga about 50, about 500 on two large tanks near Aska, about 200 at Surada, 80 at Kullada and 50 at Baruda also over 100 at Buguda. Two very large tank works have newly been started, one at Kirapalli, convenient for both Bellugunta and Vishnuchakram, and one at Koniareddi which can employ people of Russellkonda and Peddakodanda circles. I have not been able to inspect either of the two last yet, but I sent the Tahsildar who reported that he was able to collect less than 50 coolies on each.

I saw over 100 on the Kirapalle tank, and there would be many more if any provision had been made for sheltering coolies.
(Intld.) J. G. H.

15. Transplantation is approaching an end, and for a short time that will no doubt send more people to the works, but the ragi harvest will commence not very long afterwards which I fancy will draw most of them away.

16. Last time I visited the Gai works near Russellkonda, there were only about 1,100 coolies. The Sub-Engineer said he wanted more, but I know that he is very particular as to what kind of cooly he accepts and will only take people who are not merely in no way reduced but also naturally of considerable physical strength. He certainly rejects people who are not qualified for employment on civil agency works.

17. As soon as the Kullada and the Baruda tanks are finished, I will have the earthwork of the first 1½ miles of the road north of Kullada commenced. I am trying to get a maistry who can do it according to plan and estimate.

18. The season continues favorable and rain is plentiful. Paddy is looking well and transplantation is more than three parts completed. Chamalu has been cut in many places. Indian corn is ripe in nearly every village. All this does something towards alleviating distress though as yet prices do not fall at all.

19. The ragi is coming into ear now in most places and I think the regular harvest of it will begin in three weeks. A few patches have been cut, but those are exceptional. Sun is wanted for it now they say.

20. Cholera has much decreased, but continues to break out occasionally. Last Thursday or Friday 18 deaths occurred almost at once in the village of Lembhai near Baruda.

Diary for week ending 17th August 1889.

Date.	Diary.	Remarks.
Sunday, 11th ...	I rode out to Kaliaguda (9 miles) where Mr. Elphinstone had started a kitchen. I found the kitchen building nearly completed, but although Mr. Elphinstone has removed the neighbouring Haddis, Panos, Kodalos and Dondasis from the batta registers, there was an attendance of only 22. Mr. Elphinstone arrived while I was there, so I left him to attend to it and rode back to Russellkonda where I got supplies and made the necessary arrangement for opening the kitchen at Mojagodo next day.	
Monday, 12th ...	Rode out to Mojagodo. Visited the Rushikulya works on the way. 1,100 coolies employed, of whom 456 are daily. More are wanted but cannot be got owing to cultivation work. Mojagodo kitchen nearly complete. I examined the people on batta in (1) Mojagodo 37, of whom I ordered 32 to come to the kitchen. Of course they refused, and as they are all in good condition, I had no hesitation in stopping their batta; also (2) Nediapalli 28, of whom I ordered all to the kitchen. These were also in good condition; (3) Kaliponka 14, (4) Jayamongolo 7, (5) Kutinikumpa 4, (6) Goyirabadi 16, (7) Nuniadi 33. These seven villages are all within easy distance of the kitchen, and I allowed batta to be continued only to those of Sudra caste and to those who from infirmity or age could not reasonably be expected to come. In the afternoon I had the 1st meal at the kitchen with an attendance of 13 people—4 Kondhs, 4 Panos and 5 Haddis. These were mostly orphan children whom I simply took there.	
Tuesday, 13th ...	I got the kitchen building and enclosure completed and 19 attended—10 Panos, 2 Kondhs and 7 Haddis. I examined the people of Kanubondho 49, whom I reduced to 30. Nobogotcha 28, struck off 12 and added 2. Dorapongia 42, reduced to 32. Sadugam 9, reduced to 5. Dengina 11, reduced to 8. Poitagam 9, reduced to 5. Dodoralunda 34, of whom I struck off 10 and added 1. In the afternoon I got 48 people to the kitchen.	
Wednesday, 14th ...	Rode to Khariguda where tank work was going on and found it stopped, allotment being exhausted; so immediately selected another tank for work and ordered an estimate. I got 59 people to the kitchen in the morning and started making separate enclosures for Kondhs, Panos and Haddis. Having decided to divide Mojagodo and Galleri circles, I procured a Circle Inspector whom I had sent for from Russellkonda, instructed him in his duties and started him. In the evening I got 60 people to the kitchen which will probably flourish now, as more people are coming at every meal.	
Thursday, 14th ...	I rode in to Russellkonda. I visited Lalasingi village, where there were I found only 4 on relief and the rest of the people in very good condition, there being crops of chamalu and Indian corn now being cut in the village. Visited also Rajakondapalli where there were 19, of whom I removed 9 and added 1; also Lalasingapalli where were 40 and not nearly in such good condition. I removed 7. Inspected the Russellkonda kitchen 172, 3 in hospital with diarrhœa and dysentery 2, pronounced almost hopeless cases. Nine caste people, wanderers originally belonging to Galleri, but who had left it 5 months ago and been to the Maliahs, were with difficulty induced to eat in the caste section.	
Friday, 15th ...	I rode out to Baruda village where there were 17 on relief. I added 2, but took off 3 for tank work which is going on there. Also examined Koraimondolo 3, Tulasapalli 3,	

Diary for week ending 17th August 1889—*cont.*

Date.	Diary.	Remarks.
Friday, 15th—*cont.*...	Bilapada 6 and added 1. Ondharokot 2, added 2. These are all suburbs of Baruda. On way back inspected Kottiboradi and Kottiboradipalli 14, added 1, and Kullada 23, took off 8 and added 9; also the following suburbs of Kullada. Dhamjapur 7, added 3. Narayanapur 8, took off 3. Khoporagam 5. On Baruda tank there were 50 coolies and on Kullada 80, and I induced a few more to go. As usual there were loud complaints about the inadequacy of 3rd-class rates. In Kullada I examined 10 applicants for weavers' advances, and allowed it to 8 of them.	
Saturday, 17th ...	Mr. Lever arrived at Russellkonda and I left for Bodoborosingi where the Circle Inspector was reported with cholera and no man available. On arrival I found him pretty well, and he has evidently not had cholera at all or only a mild choleraic attack and he is fit to do his work. I inspected Bodoborosingi 47, of whom took off 3. Here Mr. Elphinstone had struck off 19 for the Kaliaguda kitchen. I found of these 2 very bad, 3 bad, 7 fair and 5 good and 2 absent. These had actually been taken by Mr. Elphinstone to the kitchen and some had eaten, but had never gone again after his departure except those in good condition. I was compelled to replace them on the list. Dadalunda 22, passed them all. Sannaborosinghi 8, whom I passed. In that village also 9 had been struck off and taken to the kitchen. Five were good, 1 bad and 1 fair; 2 were absent. I was obliged to re-admit them except the good ones. I also inspected Khariguda 13, of whom I struck off 1, and of 7 struck off by Mr. Elphinstone I admitted 4. Bawridiho 5 passed. Bahadarabhago 5 passed. Boliarasingi 8, took off 1. The last three villages are suburbs of Bodoborosingi. I inspected the Kaliaguda kitchen, only 25 there—5 Kondhs, 6 Kodalas, 1 out-caste Gondo and the rest Haddis. I then inspected Kaliaguda village which is close to the kitchen, 39 on relief, of whom I struck out 10. There were some Dondasis and Panos who had been struck out by Mr. Elphinstone for the kitchen. They were not in such a condition as to induce me to re-admit them to batta.	

Camp Kariguda,
18th August 1889.

(Signed) W. O. HORNE,
Ag. Special Asst. Agent, Ganjam.

From R. C. C. CARR, Esq., Additional Special Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Pattupur, 17th August 1889, No. 478.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with August 17.

2. On the 11th I left Bodogodo and marched by Manikyapur to Sergada, where I arrived on the 12th and remained three days. I then came on to Pattupur.

3. The numbers on gratuitous relief are still high, but the tendency everywhere should now be to decrease. In Chinna Kimedi the number in receipt of money doles is 6,333, the number fed in kitchens 625 and the total on relief 6,958. This shows an increase of 244 over last week's figures, but in the present week the paupers from some villages in Bodogodo, which have been given to the Pratapagiri Circle Inspector are included; the percentage on the population is reduced from 18·6 to 18·1.

4. In Dhárákót also there has been a reduction made. The total now amounts to 3,250 inclusive of 116 persons fed in the Mondimorayi kitchen. The percentage is thus 9·5 as against 10 last week. The Ballisira kitchen is to be opened to-day.

5. The figure given by the Bodogodo Manager for the week ending with the 15th instant is 730, including 98 persons fed in the Bodogodo kitchen against 1,358 last week. This figure must be wrong, for although I made large reductions there during my visit, the total number on relief there must still amount to about 900. Explanation of this error will be given next week.

6. In Sérgadá the number in receipt of money doles on the 12th instant amounted to 2,333. This figure was so obviously excessive that I at once set to work to check the lists in several villages, and in the course of two days was able to strike off 803 names out of a total of 1,420, included in 13 villages. The Deputy Tahsildar of Aska has been directed to inspect the remaining 22 villages and, if possible, to make a similar reduction. The figure for Sérgadá may be taken as 1,530 for money doles, and 50 for cooked food, making 1,580 in all, or 13·6 per cent. of the total population.

7. The Sérgadá circle is unfortunately in dire confusion. The Circle Inspector was left to his own devices for two weeks in spite of orders from me to the Deputy Tahsildar, Aska, telling that officer to check his work. During this time the Inspector sent no accounts, and on pretence of touring through the villages of his circle, spent his time in giving relief to every one entered by the karnams. This was presumably done without any inspection at all, for strong men and women, able-bodied children, and well-to-do Brahmins all came in for their share of the Government money. More than half of the whole number have now been inspected, and it is most important that the remainder should be checked at once. The Inspector has of course been dismissed, and has in addition been fined Rs. 5, so that for his two weeks' so-called work he will not get much remuneration. This is the second Inspector who has been dismissed from the Sérgadá circle, and it is to be hoped that the next will prove more fit for the post. The circle only contains 35 inhabited villages with a total population of 11,562, and the work should be comparatively easy.

8. The total figures for the division are 11,643 for money-doles, and 889 for cooked food, making a total of 12,532 or 12·9 per cent. of the total population against 13 per cent. last week. This shows a slight reduction on the previous week's figures, but in these the actual total for the Sérgadá circle was not given. The falling off is chiefly caused by constant village inspection, but the figures for kitchens have also fallen greatly, viz., from 1,066 to 889. The numbers attending the Mondimorayi kitchen fell from 195 to 116; this is apparently due to some headmen of neighbouring villages having decided that no one can attend a kitchen without being excommunicated. It is almost impossible to collect any evidence against these men, or a criminal prosecution would seem to be the proper remedy.

9. The meeting of headmen of the better castes held at Mondimorayi have decided that none of the lower castes can raise valid objections to cooked food, and that provided a certain sect of Ooriya Brahmins cook, all Sudras can also be fed. This proviso is already complied with, and orders have accordingly been issued to stop money-doles to all Sudras in villages within 2½ miles of a kitchen in Dhárákót, after they have been found on inspection to be capable of walking so far daily. Similar orders have been issued in Sérgadá.

I think this is going too far. Compel all non-caste people to come in.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

10. In Chinna Kimedi the meeting decided that none but Pariahs could eat in our kitchens. From this decision the manager and one other Brahmin dissented. Separate cook-houses will, however, be constructed and endeavors made to induce more caste people to attend. At Pattupur there are already 50 Sudras being fed daily. At Bodogodo a meeting will be held shortly.

11. Village inspection in various circles during the week has convinced me that a more thorough check is required on the Relief Inspectors. Their fear has doubtless been that they would incur censure for excluding persons deserving assistance, but this fear has driven them to the other extreme, and large reductions in the lists can be effected without much hardship to the present recipients. To do this unaided is, however, impossible. The Chinna Kimedi manager has heavy office and treasury work which prevents him from touring to any great extent; the Dhárákót manager has nearly the same work; the Bodogodo manager is useless; and the Deputy Tahsildar, Aska, can only be called upon to inspect Sérgadá, when his magisterial and other duties allow him to leave his head-quarters. Mr. Quinless, who was expected here two weeks ago, has not arrived, and with my own office work, I am quite unable to devote more than 3 or 4 whole days a week to out-door inspection.

I have asked Horne to send you Powell, but this of course means robbing Peter to pay Paul.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

12. During the past week I inspected 35 villages containing 1,861 paupers: 1,012 names were struck off and only 18 entered, leaving a balance of 867 out of a total population of 10,286, or 8·4 per cent. This is approximately the percentage to which the figure for the whole division should be reduced, and in another month still further reductions will be called for. There are, however, about 450 villages under my charge with a population of more than 96,000, and I must again ask for European assistance. Chinna Kimedi with its 7,000 paupers has now to be left in charge of an already overworked manager, and a taluk relief officer is urgently required. During the next two days I intend inspecting as many villages as possible in the Pudamari circle where the percentage is very high, but after that, other important work takes me to Dhárákót. Orders on paper are practically useless in such cases and personal inspection is the only method of ensuring an efficient check.

13. There are 1,453 persons on relief works in the division, excluding the numbers on the Digupudi road; of these about 1,300 are weakly. The Sérgadá tank has proved most successful, and 658 coolies are employed on this alone. Another similar work is to be opened in the neighbourhood.

14. One death from starvation has been reported from Dhárákót and is being inquired into; four deaths from cholera are reported from Chinna Kimedi and 24 from Dhárákót. There have been no deaths in the kitchens during the week.

15. Prices have at last exhibited a decided downward tendency. At Pattupur rice is obtainable at 10·6 and ragi at 17·25 seers to the rupee, against 10·41 and 14·70 of the previous week. At Mondimorayi ragi has fallen from 14·25 to 15·60. At Bodogodo prices are stationary. Over 100 bags of rice have been brought from Berhampore for use in the Chinna Kimedi kitchens and for grain payments, the price including bandy-hire, being somewhat more than 11 seers for the rupee. This has no doubt affected the markets generally, and merchants are now importing rice of their own accord. The following statement shows the prices of this and the previous weeks:—

		LAST WEEK.		THIS WEEK.	
		Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.
Chinna Kimedi ...	Pattupur	10·41	14·7	10·6	17·25
	Vismagiri	8·92	13·35	10·5	15·
	Kunkurada	9·66	14·7	9·75	16·5
	Pudamari	9·28	14·02	10·5	16·5
Dhárákót ..	Mondimorayi	10·5	14·25	10·5	15·83
	Bodogodo	9·64	17·32	9·64	17·32

16. Very little rain has fallen during the week, but there is ample water for cultivation. There was rain in the Bodogodo hills on the 13th and a heavy fresh came down the Sérgadá river. There is plenty of water in the Godáhaddo also, but so far the rain water has proved sufficient for the wet crops, which are mostly in excellent condition.

17. In Chinna Kimedi the dry crops have not yet been reaped, but all down the Manickyapur valley and round Bodogodo, chamalu has been extensively harvested, gingelly is being cut, and the early ragi will be ripe in a few days. The condition of the people in the last-named tracts, which are practically Maliahs, is on the whole good; a few children and old people here and there show signs of want of food, but the ryots themselves do not appear to have suffered much. This is probably due to their being more accustomed to subsist on jungle products, a custom that has stood them in good stead during the months of scarcity.

18. The usual statements are attached.

From M.R.Ry. A. SURYANARAYANA NAIDU Garu, General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Camp Gangapur, 18th August 1889, No. 760.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with 17th August 1889.

2. During the week under report I have completed the issue of seed-grain to the ryots from the Aska centre.

3. On the 15th instant I inspected the kitchen at Aska where 159 persons (mostly children) were fed. I also inspected the drinking-water tanks at Kalusundapur, Sunamba and Lalasasanam; 505 persons were employed on these works. Of these, 450 persons were in weak condition.

4. During the week, I inspected the villages of (1) Nimmina, (2) Kondravally, (3) Kesarapalli, (4) Munigadi, (5) Bontapilli, (6) Singipur, (7) Palakasonda and (8) Bori in Payalapada Muttah, Goomsur taluk.

5. Young crops of paddy, ragi and sugar-cane are in fair condition; samalu has been harvested. The average outturn is 6 annas. Paddy has been transplanted in irrigated lands; but it is not done so yet in some of the rainfed lands, though the plants in seed beds have grown big enough. The want of rain in this muttah for the past ten days has retarded the transplanting operations. Fodder is procurable, and the cattle are in good condition.

I think this is underestimated.
(Intld.) J. G. H.

6. I have examined the persons on gratuitous relief in the eight villages above named, with an aggregate population of 3,973. There were 542 persons on relief at the end of June last. Of these 245 were subsequently struck off, 18 died and 279 remained at the date of my inspection. Of the latter number I struck off 27 and added 5, making the total 257 or about 6½ per cent. of the population.

7. The 18 deaths referred to were attributed by the karnams to the following causes—3 men, 2 women and 3 children died of cholera, 1 man, 2 women and 5 children of fever and 1 man and 1 child from diarrhœa.

8. While I was examining the persons in the village of Kesarapalli, it came to my notice that the karnam of the village was short paying the money-doles. Some of the recipients informed me that they got only annas 8 per man, annas 5 per woman and annas 4 per child, for the current week, instead of the proper amount of annas 8-2, annas 6-5 and annas 4-1, respectively.

9. The same fact was discovered in three other villages under the charge of this karnam, but the poor ignorant people could not adduce any evidence and they say that the karnam was in the habit of sending for them to his village and paying them one by one at his house, that they did not know what they had properly to get, and that they were therefore satisfied with what the karnam paid them for each week.

10. I have, however, got evidence in eight cases of short payments in the village of Kesarapalli and at once put the karnam on his trial. The result will be reported to you shortly.

11. The following statement shows the numbers receiving money-doles in the division for the past three weeks :—

Taluk.	On the last day of the week ending with 27th July 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 3rd August 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 10th August 1889.
Goomsur	11,954	15,224	12,028
Suradá	7,588	7,385	7,681
Aska	1,975	1,921	1,497
Under Aska Circle Inspector...	21,517	24,530	21,206

The figures for the current week, or the numbers fed at the several kitchens, are not yet received from the taluk officers.

12. The following table shows the numbers employed on relief works :—

Taluk.	On drinking-water tanks.		On minor irrigation works.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Goomsur	696	517	124	46
Suradá *	not reported.			
Aska	550	432	...	...

* Always give numbers according to last report received.
(Intld.) J. G. H.

13. Of the number 696 employed in Goomsur during the week, 611 are weakly persons and of 505 in Aska, 450 are persons in weak condition.

14. Cholera still continues here and there in the division; the total number of deaths reported during the week was 90.

15. The prices of food-grains during the week are as follows :—

Station.	Rice in seers.	Ragi in seers.
Russellkonda	10	16
Suradá	10	16
Aska	10	16

There is no alteration in prices during the week. Food-grains are generally procurable in markets.

Numbers on Drinking-water tanks and wells and on the Minor irrigation works.

Taluks.	On the drinking-water tanks and wells.		On the minor irrigation works.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chinna Kimedi ...	118	214	175	168
Dhárákót	459	510	...	...
Bodogodo	80	71	37	...
Sérgadá	327	658	...	...
Total ...	984	1,453	212	168

Numbers on Gratuitous relief.

Taluks.		On the last day of the week ending with 3rd Aug. 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 10th Aug. 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 17th Aug. 1889.	Percentage.
Chinna Kimedi	Money doles ...	6,035	5,996	6,333	
	Cooked food ...	718	685	625	
	Total ...	6,753	6,681	6,958	18·1
Dhárákót ...	Money doles ...	2,634	3,278	3,134	
	Cooked food ...	206	197	116	
	Total ...	2,840	3,475	3,250	9·5
Bodogodo ...	Money doles ..	1,454	1,243	646	
	Cooked food ...	...	109	98	
	Total ...	1,454	1,352	744	5
Sérgadá ...	Money doles ...	1,020	1,020	1,530	
	Cooked food ...	97	75	50	
	Total ...	1,117	1,095	1,580	13·6
	Grand Total ...	12,164	12,603	12,532	12·9

From M.R.Ry. DARBHA VENKATASASTRIGAR, General Deputy Collector, Chatrapur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Boirani, 18th August 1889.

I have the honor to submit my report on the state of the Kallikót and Atagadá taluks for the week ending 17th August 1889.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall at Kallikót is 55 cents. 3 inches less than the last week. Towards Boirani some rain fell on the 11th and 14th, and towards Pulsara 50 cents. of rain fell on the 14th. There has been a slight fall throughout the two taluks, but not so much as in last week.

Agricultural operations.—Transplantation of paddy is nearly over. I have seen several villages about Boirani. Paddy fields are growing luxuriantly. At some places they have grown a cubit high.

A sum of Rs. 870 has been advanced for taccavi during the week. The whole sum as yet advanced is Rs. 13,790-6-0. During the inspection of some villages in the Boirani muttah, I have noticed that taccavi had not been fairly distributed; some villages regularly paying rent had been refused the same, while others falling into arrears of rent successively for two or three years had been granted; excessive taccavi had also been granted in some instances. I shall make all the above the subject of a separate report.

Prices.

	Present week.					Past week.				
	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.		1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	
Kallikót	10½	12	9½	10½	18	11	12½	10	11	19
Boirani	10	11¼	9¼	10¼	16¾	10	11	9¼	10¼	16½
Pasi	10	11⅛	9¼	10	16	10	11½	9¼	10	16
Pulsara	10½	11½	9½	10½	14	11	12	9½	11	15

There has been a slight fall at Kallikót and Pulsara both in rice and in ragi, stationary at Pasi and a slight rise at Boirani in second-sort boiled rice and ragi, the other heads obtaining the same price as in last week.

Gratuitous relief.—The number on gratuitous relief remaining on the last day of the past week in Kallikót taluk was—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	206	268	1,186	1,660
Struck off by the Kallikót Circle Inspector in last week	...	...	2	2
Do. during the week	4	5	29	38
Do. by Bengunaupada Inspector ...	2	0	4	6
Do. by the Manager	...	...	2	2
Total ...	6	5	37	48
Difference ...	200	263	1,149	1,612
Added by Kallikót Inspector during past week	51	84	350	485
Do. by Manager	27	40	169	236
Do. by Kallikót Inspector during the week	6	18	41	65
Do. by Bengunaupada Inspector ...	13	32	143	188
Total ...	297	437	1,852	2,586

The number remaining as per last week's return in the Atagadá taluk was—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	426	833	3,032	4,291
Struck off by Atagadá Inspector in last week	12	19	75	106
Do. by Pulsara Inspector do. ...	15	11	70	96
Do. by Pandripadu do. do. ...	12	27	56	95
Do. by Boirani Inspector in the week	12	15	71	98

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Struck off by Koliada Inspector in the week.	13	18	242	273
Do. by Atagadá do. do. ...	12	19	75	106
Do. by myself do. do. ...	3	6	38	47
Total ...	79	115	627	821
Difference ...	347	718	2,405	3,470
Added by Pandripadu Inspector in last week	4	13	42	59
Do. by Pulsara do.	16	27	85	128
Do. by Atagadá do.	8	22	62	92
Do. by Boirani Inspector in this week.	7	14	70	91
Do. by Kollada do. do. ...	13	25	50	88
Do. by Atagadá do. do. ...	8	22	62	92
Do. by myself do. do. ...	1	6	43	50
Total ...	404	847	2,819	4,070

The numbers remaining at the end of the week are—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Kallikót	297	437	1,852	2,586
Atagadá	404	847	2,819	4,070
Total ...	701	1,284	4,671	6,656

showing an increase over the past week of—

Men	69
Women	183
Children	453
Total ...	705

The above figures show that there has been an increase of 926 paupers in the Kallikót taluk and a decrease of 221 paupers in the Atagadá taluk during the week. The increase in the former taluk is solely due not to increase of famine, but to the inspection of the villages by circle inspectors appointed at the beginning of this month. Till their entertainment, there had been no systematic inspection of villages for famine relief which had been given only to those who had presented themselves at Kallikót before the estate sheristadar, and whose fortune it had been to be admitted to relief by the revenue inspectors. I asked the manager to itinerate the whole of this month the villages in the Kallikót taluk, keeping Atagadá for myself. I shall also spend about a fortnight in that taluk, commencing from the 25th instant.

Boirani kitchen.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Balance as per last week's return ...	9	25	146	180
Deductions during the week	1	6	4	11
	8	19	142	169
Additions	...	4	4	8
Total ...	8	23	146	177

Last week's figures under men and women changed places owing to wrong information furnished by the manager. The mistake is now rectified and the figures are correctly given. I have placed 2 men and 7 women in the kitchen on cooly work in the village as they are pretty healthy.

Weavers.—During the week, 4 weavers of Gudiali, 3 of Boirani and 2 of Salya have been advanced Rs. 90 for 9 looms. This added to previous advances comes to Rs. 2,180.

Cloths returned by weavers during the week :—

Name of village.	No. of cloths.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
Kudala	114	156	15	6
Bengunaupada	119	146	8	0
Danapuram	24	37	12	6
Total ...	257	341	4	0

By a mistake in counting, 135 cloths, instead of 134, were shown in last week's return opposite to Boirani. The price is the same (Rs. 177-5-0). Correction requested.

A weaver at Boirani, who was advanced Rs. 10 in July, has returned the advance, as in his estimation the valuation of his cloths was too low.

As recently instructed, all the cloths are being secured at Kallikót.

Relief works.

Name of muttah.	Drinking-water tanks.	Minor Irrigation works.	Other works.	Total.
Chatra	...	36	...	36
Kollada	...	180	..	180
Boridakhandi	90	...	200	290
Pulsara	...	250	...	250
Total ...	90	466	200	756

Coolies employed on transplantation being excluded, a great falling off in this week is visible when compared with the previous one.

Mortality.—The manager reports that 51 cholera deaths have been registered during the week, but that none of them refer to the current week. I learn that cholera is raging at Payik Jemna, about 5 miles from Boirani. I am going there to-morrow morning on my way to Pulsara. Government have ordered that all Bavuris, Dandasis and other low-caste people living within a radius of 2½ miles from a kitchen, should be drafted to it and that village relief should be discontinued if they decline to go there, unless absolutely necessary. Cholera and small-pox have changed hands in Boirani circle, the latter superseding the former. I have inspected several villages in the circle and, without exception, small-pox is raging everywhere, though very few succumbed to it. When I was inspecting Pottara lately, a female child died in my presence. Nearly half of the paupers I have examined have been attacked with it. Boirani is at present free from the epidemic. The medical subordinate here advises me not to get into the kitchen any from the villages subject to small-pox. I consider his advice is prudent. I have instructed the Boirani circle inspector to continue money-doles to low castes pending receipt of your orders.

Of course persons suffering from small-pox should not be admitted to the kitchen, but I do not consider any further restriction necessary.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

In this connection I beg to bring to notice that, on 16th instant, I went to a village called Sano Ponkalabadi. It has two streets, one for the caste people and the other for Bavuris. There are about 30 huts in the Bavuri street, arranged in two rows. They have kept their street so clean that I was surprised to hear it is a Bavuri street when I was passing through it. The members are all fairly healthy, and there is little or no small-pox. The street of the caste people is quite dirty and is about 100 yards from it, and nearly half the street is suffering from the pestilence. The advantages accruing from sanitation and the evils arising from its opposite presented themselves before me in adverse colors.

From F. E. K. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Heramundalum, 14th August 1889, No. 101 F.

I have the honor to submit my report for week ending 10th August.

2. The rain during the past week has fortunately been light:—

—	Up to 3rd.	During week.	Total.
Chicacole	17·57	·66	18·23
Narsannapet	22·16	1·04	23·20
Tekkali	19·91	2·15	22·06
Parlákimedi	26·03	Returns not received.	

3. Paddy transplantation is now far advanced over the whole of the Sub-division. Samai, othalu and light ragi are still being harvested. These crops have suffered to some extent by excess of rain, especially where they have been grown on low-lying grounds.

4. Many of the tanks are now filled to within a few inches of the top of the bunds and any further heavy rain will be disastrous. A fairly long spell of fine weather is wanted to bring on the late ragi crops which now cover almost all the cultivated high ground in the division. There is abundant water for paddy cultivation.

5. The returns of cholera for this week are less than for last week:—

Chicacole	28
Narsannapet	17
Tekkali	9
Parlákimedi	Returns not received.

6. Diarrhœa prevails among the cattle in Tekkali and 152 deaths are reported; disease is reported from some villages in Chicacole division.

7. I have been at Chicacole all last week endeavouring to make way against the arrears which have accumulated owing to constant and rapid touring during the last two months.

8. I have, however, inspected some villages in Chicacole taluk where money-doles were being distributed, and have satisfied myself that no further doles need be given in the Chicacole taluk, except in a few places in the northern and western khandams. Out of the 202 doles given in villages shown in my last week's report, I have inspected 157 persons. Of these 157, only 40 will remain on or after 15th August; and I have issued orders to stop all doles from that date in the southern khandam. As mentioned in my last report, the doles in Chicacole town will also cease on the 15th.

9. Of the five kitchens in Chicacole taluk, three—Chicacole, Narsannapet, Calingapatam—will close on 15th August; provision has been made in each of these places to meet any cases of privation which may subsequently occur by placing money received from private subscription at the disposal of local authorities. The two remaining kitchens in Chicacole taluk, Munagavalsa and Jalmur, have been inspected by me after the close of the week for which this report is due; but to complete the account of the taluk, I may add that after rejecting from each kitchen as many as I was able, there still remain a sufficient number of persons in a dilapidated condition to justify the retention of these kitchens for a short time more.

10. I propose to retain Munagavalsa till 23rd August and Jalmur till 30th August.

11. I am now engaged on a tour of inspection of Parlákimedi kitchens. I have ordered one of these, Karajada, to be closed on 15th, and when my inspection is completed, I shall report upon the remaining seven.

12. In Tekkali two kitchens will be abolished on 15th August, Kottagraharam and Naupada, the rest may safely remain open till the close of the month, by which time I shall have revisited them again.

13. There is no doubt that the condition of all, even in the worst villages, is improving in spite of the high prices, and the harvest of samai, othelu and light ragi is increasing the stock of food available for the lowest classes.

14. The numbers fed at the kitchens are given below:—

Chicacole—		
Chicacole	306	
Calingapatam	117	
Munagavalsa	84	
		507
Add doles in villages	216	
In Chicacole	182	
		398
		905
Jalmur (made up of 100 fed on cooked food and 70 receiving grain doles).	170	
Narsannapet	100	
		270
Tekkali—		
Tekkali	646	
Kassibugga	171	
Kottagraharam	155	
Nandigám	463	
Naupada	120	
Thalagam	264	
Kotabommali	332	
Jarjangi	146	
Gopálpur	424	
Patatekkali	261	
		2,982
Add money doles in four villages		103
		3,085

Parlákimedi—		
Sárvakót	210	
Haddubangi	120	
Varanasi	252	
Kótúr	162	
Hiramundalum	292	
Karajada	116	
Kottapilli	218	
Parlákimedi	85	
		1,455
Add money dole		275
		1,730
		5,990

against 6,306 previous week.

Major Relief works.—Number employed on 10th August—

Anantagiri road	150	
Boppayipuram gedda	15	
		165

Bathili road—no returns.

Minor Relief works.—In Tekkali, 215 persons were employed in completing tank work. The Palasa road was to have been begun on 10th; but no report has as yet been received.

Prices are almost stationary.

	Rice.		Ragi.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
Chicacole	10	10	19	19
Narsannapet	12	12	21	19½ (rise)
Tekkali	9	9	17	17
Parlákimedi	10½	...	19½	...

No imports or exports are reported.

Order—dated 6th September 1889, No. 758, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Government is glad to learn that relief operations will soon cease in the sub-division; elsewhere there does not seem to be much improvement. The circle inspectors are evidently not to be trusted to exercise discretion in admissions to relief and the closest supervision must be exercised. Mr. Quinless is reported to have joined on the 26th August, and the requisite assistance can now be given to Mr. Carr.

2. Provision ought to have been made for shelter on the more distant works; the absence of it doubtless accounts for the reluctance of the people to resort to them and for the comparatively small number employed.

3. With reference to the Collector's remarks in para. 6, permission is accorded to calculate one-fifth of the grain portion of the wages of those employed on works at the price of rice instead of that of ragi. The fact that ragi is lighter than rice should make no difference as the Code provides for the grant of the value of a certain *weight* of grain. Mr. Carr's allusion in his report for the week ending 10th August to a "seer of 72 tolas for ragi" seems to show that the calculation of the grain allowance is made by measure and not by weight which is of course wrong. The Collector will see that any mistake of this nature is at once rectified and report what the practice is.

4. The order regarding the grant of batta to Government servants does not apply to village officers; no aid can be afforded to them, but of course they are eligible for gratuitous relief, like others, if they are starving. The scheme for the revision of village establishment should be submitted without further delay.

5. Sanction is accorded for the establishments specified in para. 18.

6. The application for a further grant of Rs. 20,000 for advances to weavers alluded to in para. 22 cannot be traced. The Collector will be directed by wire to quote the number and date of the application referred to and the total amount advanced and recovered up to date.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Collector of Ganjam.
„ the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, &c.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Editors' Table.

Endorsement No. 758-A, Revenue.

Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

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

Exd. P. L. Pereira.
120 Copies.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

No: 2677 W dy 25 Sep: 1889.

Cond. to the S.E.
I Circle.
/sd/ R.R.E.D.B.
W.

G.O., 6th September 1889,
Nos. 758, 758A.

SEPTEMBER.

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Passing orders on the reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 17th August 1889.

C.E. for I
S.E. I

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

No: 2678 W dy 25 Sep: 1889

Cond. to the S.E.
I Circle.
/sd/ R.R.E.D.B.
W.

G.O., 6th September 1889,
Nos. 757, 757A.

SEPTEMBER.

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Passing orders on the reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 10th August 1889.

S.E. I Circle
C.E. for I.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

No: 2678 W dy 25 Sep: 1889

Comd to the S.E.
I Circle.
/sd/ R.R.E. D. B.
9.

G.O., 6th September 1889,
Nos. 757, 757A.

SEPTEMBER.

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Passing orders on the reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 10th August 1889.

S/E. I Circle
C. E for S.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Ootacamund, dated Buguda, 15th August 1889, E. No. 313 :—

I have the honor to submit the reports of Messrs. Horne, Carr, A. Suryanarayana and D. Venkata Sastri for the week ending with the 10th and that of Mr. Wedderburn for the week ending with the 3rd August.

2. The season continues favorable. Constant showers have fallen, whilst there has been sufficient sun at times to enable the harvesting of chamulu, vudalu, ragi, hemp and gingelly in places where these crops are ready. In the Ganjam division it is stated more rain is wanted, but the universal wish elsewhere is for a few fine days. It is coming down in torrents as I am writing here (Buguda).

3. In Mr. Wedderburn's division the numbers on gratuitous relief continue almost stationary and amount to 6,296, of whom 703 were receiving money-doles and the rest were fed at the kitchens. The Chicacole, Calingapatam, Narsannapet, Karjada, Naupada and Kotagraharam kitchens will be closed on the 15th instant. Mr. Wedderburn is making arrangements that those who are classed as in bad condition at each place will be taken care of. This can be done from subscriptions which have been locally collected for the purpose. The Palasa road work will suffice and that of Alikam can lie over for the present. The numbers on relief in the Chicacole and Parlâkimedi taluks are less than one per cent., and the Tekkali division gives the following :—

	Per cent.
Tekkali-Raghunadhapuram	6·3
Nandigam	3·8
Naupada	2·6
Kasibugga	1·06

It seems probable that a further reduction in the number of kitchens may be shortly effected, but Mr. Wedderburn will be able to decide this after his next inspection of the remaining 17 kitchens.

4. Mr. Horne has been superintending the issue of raw grain to the villages in the neighbourhood of Russellkonda and starting a kitchen at Gangupur. Messrs. Horne, Elphinstone, Story and the General Deputy Collector have all been busy reducing the lists of recipients of gratuitous relief. I have, however, treated of this matter further on and fear that over-zeal has been displayed in the reductions made.

5. The conviction of the karnam and karji of Ambupuva for taking a commission out of the money-doles will, I trust, have a good effect. I have been surprised at the infrequency of complaints as to this. In not a single village inspected by me has any complaint been made, and I have ascertained, in each village visited, by personal inquiry, that the recipients are getting the full amount of their money-doles. We have great trouble however with our Circle Inspectors, who are too fond of shirking work. Many are breaking down and resigning and others have had to be dismissed, and there has consequently been a good deal of delay in payments.

6. In the Kallikót division the numbers on relief have risen considerably, due, no doubt, to the recent appointment of Circle Inspectors in that estate. The numbers are for Kallikót 1,660 or 3 per cent. of population and for the Atagadá taluk 4,450 or 4 per cent. of population. The Deputy Collector gives the numbers employed on minor irrigation, drinking water tanks and other works as 3,580, but there is clearly some error in his figures which I have called upon him to explain.

7. Mr. Carr has spent the week in the Bodogodo estate inspecting persons on relief, opening a kitchen and starting relief works there. There are now in his division 12,603 receiving relief, giving 13 per cent. of population; of these 12,603 persons, 1,066 are fed in kitchens and about 1,000 are in receipt of raw grain-doles. Besides these, 1,196 are employed on minor relief works other than the Digupudi road, which employs some 1,200 more. With this black list before us it is some satisfaction to record that in the Chinna Kimedi estate the turning point has been reached, the percentage having fallen from 18·8 to 18·6.

8. The difficulty about the low castes attending the kitchen can only be got over by force; they must be compelled to come in. At every kitchen recently visited by me it has been the same. Ganjam, Purushottapur, Boirani, Aska, Ballipadra and Buguda raised the same objection, and something more than persuation had to be used to induce the Bouris to come in. At Aska the Behara or head of the Bouris is in the employ of Mr. Minchin, who kindly allowed him to come to the kitchen and show by his example that there was not the slightest caste objection, and that this is a totally false assertion; it is a combination to compel Government to give money-doles and should be sternly repressed. For the Panos, the lowest of the low, who live with their pigs, the objection sounds ludicrous, and yet they have so far resisted all our efforts to induce them to come into the kitchens. In this case, there is nothing left but compulsion, and I have asked the Superintendent of Police to instruct the police to bring in all badly emaciated cases to the nearest kitchen.

9. The General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, has remained at Aska during the week superintending the issue of seed-grain to ryots. He has, however, inspected some of the surrounding villages, and has been reducing the numbers on the gratuitous relief lists. My recent inspections show that these reductions have been made without sufficient judgment, and several cases I have met have lost as much in a week or ten days as they had gained in the past month or six weeks and have had to be re-entered on the register by me. The numbers now on relief in the Goomsur division are 20,910 as compared with 24,530 last week, and of these about 800 received raw grain-doles at the Russelkondah kitchen. The number fed at the kitchens, including the last reported number for Suradá, was 898 and the number employed on drinking water tanks and minor irrigation works, exclusive of the Suradá division, was 995.

10. I have great pleasure in corroborating the Deputy Collector's statement regarding the success of the seed-grain imported from Cocanada. The ryots were loud in their praises of it and showed the field after field transplanted broadcast and still growing in seed-beds. It is the same in other villages in the neighbourhood that I have visited. One and all are delighted with it and attribute to it, native like, all and every good that may now happen to them. They appreciate, although they do not understand the reason why, the fact that since the importation of this seed-grain the upward tendency of prices has been checked and food-grains are more easily procurable. There can be no doubt that this importation forced the hands of holders of grain who were standing out for still higher prices as they felt that what had been done as regards seed-grain might very well be done as regards food-grains also. Whilst at the same time so far from interfering with trade our imports for the last few weeks have nearly doubled. In the Ichápur division, however, some of the ryots having no faith in the Cocanada seed exchanged it for native seed at the rate of 8 tooms for 7.

11. The Deputy Collector notes that in one village—Guntupada—5 deaths put down to cholera had occurred amongst the recipients of gratuitous relief during the past 5 weeks. The fact of a good many lapses in the registers was remarked upon by me in last week's report, and I give below the result of the examination of the Ballipadra Circle register for the past 4 weeks.

For week ending with	Population.	Registered on gratuitous relief list.	Died.	Left the village.	Remarks.
20th July	25,788	2,590	5	4	* On 3rd August circle was divided into two.
27th ,, ...	25,788	2,581	9	1	
3rd August *	13,417	1,541	4	1	
10th ,, ...	13,417	1,541	6	5	
Total ..	..	..	24	11	

12. Last week I was in hopes we had reached the limit of persons on gratuitous relief, but regret to say this is not the case and the totals for this week are 93,724, of whom 83,561 are on gratuitous relief and in receipt of raw grain-doles and 10,163 fed in kitchens. The increase is due to more complete registration by Circle Inspectors. Divisional and Famine officers are all busy inspecting villages and checking the Inspectors' lists, but the reductions made will probably not appear till next week's accounts are received.

13. There has been but little or no variation in prices during the past week. Rice continues the same, whilst there has been a very slight rise in ragi—

Rice	10·1
Ragi	17·6
And for the same period in 1887—	
Rice	18
Ragi	31·4

14. The imports reached the large figure of 18,740 cwts., and if to this be added the amount omitted from last week's return, 2,163 cwts., we get a total of 20,903 cwts., or considerably over 1,000 tons; more than one half ofwhich is imported by sea. Up to date the surf at Gopálpur has favored us. The registered imports of the past three weeks amount to 2,632 tons, and this without any perceptible impression upon prices. I submit that I can adduce no more cogent argument in support of my conviction that stocks of food-grain are deficient when it is borne in mind that the district is now enjoying the most favorable season that it has ever known, and that early dry crops, chamalu, vudalu and ragi, are already being harvested and consumed.

15. On works there has been a still further reduction as able-bodied persons find more lucrative employment in the fields; whilst weakly persons must have work found for them almost at their doors. There is reason to believe also that the numbers employed have not been correctly reported in regard to minor works that are going on and for the Kallikót-Boirani road where the Deputy Collector reports 500 at work. The numbers reported are given hereunder :—

Rushikulya	2,747
Gopálpur canal	1,183
Taptapani ghât road	158
Chokapad do.	56
Anantagiri do.	136
Battili do.	141
Kallikót-Boirani road	211
Digupúdi-Govindapur road	1,254
Ichápur-Jarada road	60
Boppayipuram gedda	18
Drinking water tank and wells	1,905
Minor irrigation works	397
Other works	682
Total ...	8,948

16. At Aska two fine tanks are being excavated as relief works, and close at hand is a village road to Devabhumi in case the tank works are insufficient. At Bhetnoyi, I sanctioned a small estimate for additional work to the drinking water tank there, and in the neighbourhood of Ballipadra there is the Kolombo tank on which several

hundreds can be employed. At Buguda there is a tank work going on, and if more work is wanted the people can be employed in collecting metal and gravel for the road, which is in a deplorable condition.

17. The returns of percentage of population upon relief for each circle are still imcomplete. I give them so far as I can—

	Percentage of population on gratuitous relief.
Mr. Horne's Division—	
Russellkonda circle	
Gulleri	10·42
Korcholi	12·88
Buguda	22·02
Bellugunta	11·0
Peda Kodanda	6·42
Kukuluba	27·22
Kullada	7·53
Jaganadhaprasad	10·73
Surada Osurabondho	18·86
Payalpada	16·80
Bodoborosingi	9·66
Ballipadra	16·28
Chatrapur General Deputy Collector's Division—	11·50
Kallikót (circles not specified)	
Boirani	
Pulsara	3·0
Pandrapada	6·0
Atagadá	
Kolladi	4·0
Mr. Carr's Division—	
Dhárákót	
Ballisira	
Pattupur	10·0
Pudamari	
Pratapagiri	
Sérgadá	18·6
Bodogodo	10·0
Mr. Foster's Division (returns incomplete)—	10·0
Humma	
Rambha	10·4
Bhatu Kumarada	9·7
Mantireddi	
Jyantipur	7·7
Bramarapur	
Naupada	
Chikati	7·1
Ichápur	
Mr. Wedderburu's Division—	7·01
Tekkali-Raghunadhapur	
Nandigam	6·3
Naupada	3·8
Kasibugga	2·6
	1·06

18. I am asking the Local Fund Engineer to prepare a fresh map according to the latest information, and will submit it to Government as soon as received. In the meantime I proceed at once to Korcholi to test the correctness of the returns for that circle, and hope shortly to do the same in regard to Pedakodanda, the numbers in these two circles being out of proportion to the rest of the division. Regarding Korcholi, Mr. Horne's last inspection report was somewhat favorable.

19. On Mr. Carr's recommendation, I have increased the pay of the kitchen gumastah at Pattupur from Rs. 15 to 20, as he has now the additional work of distributing raw grain-doles and allowed two grain measurers and store-room guards on Rs. 4 each. Mr. Foster finds that the Jagannadhapur Circle is far too large for one man to manage and to relieve him and other Circle Inspectors, whose divisions are also too large, has proposed an additional circle, Sathpandya. For these, I request the sanction of Government :—

	RS.
Increase of pay to Pattupur kitchen gumastah	5
Two grain measurers at Rs. 4 each	8
One Circle Inspector (Sathpandya)	35
One Peon for the same	6

20. Appended is a further list of kitchen establishments. These are liable to vary according to the attendance at the kitchens, and new kitchens are being started daily :—

Divisions.	Place of kitchen.	Gumastahs. NO.	Gumastahs. RS.	Warders or peons. NO.	Warders or peons. RS.	Cooks. NO.	Cooks. RS.	Watermen. NO.	Watermen. RS.	Scavengers. NO.	Scavengers. RS.	Total monthly cost. RS.
Principal Assistant Collector's Division.	Chicacole ..	1	7	1	3	4 at Rs. 4 each.	16	5 at Rs. 3 each.	15	2 at Rs. 2 each.	4	45
	Calingapatam ..	1	7	1	3	3 at Rs. 4 each.	12	3 at Rs. 3 each.	9	1	2	33
	Munagavalasa ..	1	7	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	2	19
Additional Special Assistant Collector's Division.	Sérgadá ..	1	12	2 at Rs. 4 each.	8	2 at Rs. 5 each.	10	2 at Rs. 4 each.	8	2 at Rs. 3 each.	6	44
	Bodogodo ..	1	12	2 at do.	8	3 at do.	15	2 at do.	8	2 at do.	6	49
	Digupudi ..	1	15	2 at do.	8	3 at do.	15	2 at do.	8	2 at do.	6	52
	Kumkurada ..	1	12	2 at Rs. 5 each.	10	2 at do.	10	2 at do.	8	1 at do.	2	42
	Total ..	7	72	11	43	18	82	17	59	11	28	284

21. Mr. Foster's report has only just been received. I am sorry to see that he has given in to the Bouris and other Malas who refused to come to the kitchens, and has closed two of the kitchens in consequence. The tactics pursued by me hitherto in regard to these Bouris have answered here (Buguda). The Behra or headman was ordered by me to come to the kitchen this morning and positively refused at first but eventually succumbed, and, of course, the rest followed his example, and some 30 from this village alone attended both morning and evening. The question is one that may be brought to a legal test by a prosecution under section 506 of the Code. A single conviction of one of the headmen of the Pariah sections of Bouris, Malas, Dandasis, Haddis, Panos would probably have a better effect than all the persuasive powers we possess.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Russellkonda, 11th August 1889, No. 583.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 10th August.

2. The first portion of the week I was detained at Russellkonda making the experiment of distributing grain, instead of money, to neighbouring villages, and took the opportunity to inspect a good portion of the Russellkónda circle. I then went to the Pailpada circle, started a kitchen at Gangupur and came back here on my way to Mojogodo where I will start a kitchen to-morrow, having got a shed and enclosure run up.

3. As I reported last week most of the Circle Inspectors have been much too easy in admissions to relief, but Messrs. Elphinstone, Story and myself have been doing our best to keep their zeal within proper bounds, and I have issued the most stringent orders. I think the returns of this week will show a substantial decrease.

Yes, but I have come across several sad instances, the result of over-zeal, in striking off names from the relief list. (Intld.) J. G. H.

4. Last week I said I thought it would be about 14,000 for the Goomsur division. It was actually 15,000 and odd. The Tahsildar sent me the figure on Sunday night as 18,000; this seemed fearfully excessive, so early next morning I went and examined the Circle Inspectors' No. VII returns, with the result that I found that one of the circle figures was given multiplied by seven (which ought to have been at once obvious from the expenditure), and in another the numbers were given 50 per cent. in excess of the real ones, as 13 villages had been paid twice within the seven days, viz., for the current week and the following one. I caused the revised figures to be telegraphed.

5. In the villages about Russellkonda I found the Circle Inspector and the Tahsildars had shrunk from carrying out in many cases my orders—issued on yours—to strike off all of the Pariah castes from batta and compel them to come to the kitchen. I did so myself in very many cases. but in a few I was compelled to exercise my discretion. This has now been done round all the other kitchens. As a fact I find it makes very little difference. Except the Haddis, they will resist in most cases to the point of death. It is a mistake to suppose that it is the company they object to; that is not so. The reproach lies in eating in a "chattram" at all.

Make the "Behera" or head man come to the kitchen and taste the food, and their scruples vanish.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

6. I purified the lists in the big villages near Gangupur, and directed the Circle Inspector (of Payalpada) to do it in all within reach of the kitchen. The Circle Inspector there is one of the best, and, except for kitchen purposes, I was not able to reduce his lists much. The condition of the people in the circle has distinctly improved since I last inspected it at the end of June. There are two relief tanks in the circle, and I have ordered estimates for two more, as these are nearly done.

7. The lists in the other circles are all being decreased by the precept and example of Messrs. Elphinstone, Story, and myself, and we are making every endeavour to transfer people to kitchens and works. There is tank work within reach of everywhere, but unless it is in his own village the famine cooly rather than go to it will calmly wait till he becomes such a skeleton that he has to be put on the gratuitous list. I have seen many cases of this myself.

8. Three new kitchens have been started in the week, viz., at Kaliaguda, Gangupur and Buguda. At Buguda Mr. Story reports about 70 daily attendance. At Kaliaguda Mr. Elphinstone started a kitchen and struck the surrounding low castes off the batta list. He said he ought to have had over 80 if they would come, but 30 was the most he got. As at Surada, the Panos utterly refused to allow their children to come. Mr. Elphinstone brought many of them to the place, but, of course, he could not make them eat. He is going back there this week, and I suppose will have to use his discretion. Otherwise, it is almost certain, deaths will occur among them. I rode out there this morning and found the attendance was only 22. If we cannot increase it soon, it is not worth the establishment cost.

9. At Gangupur, at the first meal at the kitchen, I got 30 people, mostly children; I think the number will increase when the people, who have been struck off money relief, see we are in earnest. The obstinacy of Panos and Kodalos in this matter is astounding. All respectable natives tell me there is no real caste objection to their eating. They have simply created it for themselves, but as their castes have certainly made it a caste matter it comes to very much the same thing.

10. At least two more kitchens will be started this week, viz., Mojogodo, where I shall start one to-morrow, and Ballipadra, where Mr. Story reports he will also get one started to-morrow.

11. Mr. Powell is managing the Russellkonda, Bellugunta and Kullada kitchens, and will have charge of Gangupur too. Mr. Lever I expect in a few days, and shall be very glad of his assistance, as the present three of us are not enough to effectually keep the division in hand.

12. I convicted this week the Curnam and Carji of Ambapuva, a village in Bellugunta circle, for taking a russoom of half an anna from each pauper. They have appealed, so I will say no more about it. The example will, no doubt, be beneficial.

13. This week I have put in hand two large tank works—one at Kommareddi, six miles from Russellkonda, and one at Kirapalli, at the 9th mile on the Ballipadra road. I have not yet heard how many coolies have been employed. I have ordered the surrounding Circle Inspectors to send people there, but I cannot inspect them myself till I get back from Mojogodo.

14. I have made advances to weavers now to the extent altogether of Rs. 3,195, and have received in cloths Rs. 877-12-9. I suppose it is doubtful whether we can ever sell the cloths for their estimated value. But I think after the middle of September I would not make any more advances. I have committees at Gangupur, Russellkonda, Surada, Kullada, Bellugunta, Buguda and Jagannadhaprasad.

15. The season continues to improve. Ragi transplantation for first crop is practically over. A few fields of early ragi about the villages are now being cut, and some are in ear. Chamalu has been and is being cut. Indian corn is mostly ripe. Paddy is being transplanted and looks well every where. The transplantation will last to about the end of this month, so that field work is very plentiful. I think the prospects are excellent and improving daily. Distress also is undoubtedly decreasing, and my efforts are now largely directed to confining relief within proper limits.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From R. C. C. CARR, Esq., Additional Special Assistant Collector of Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Bodogodo, 10th August 1889, No. 453.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with August 10th.

2. I have been engaged during the whole week in the Bodogodo estate in inspecting persons on gratuitous relief, in opening a kitchen, and in starting a relief work.

3. There has at last been a check in the rise in numbers on gratuitous relief in Chinna Kimedi—a rise that has been steadily continuing since the beginning of the distress. The latest figures available show 5,996 persons in receipt of money doles, and 685 in kitchens, making a total of 6,681, as against 6,753 last week; the percentage has thus been reduced from 18·8 of the total population to 18·6. The decrease is small, but it is of great importance as showing that the limit has at last been reached. Work in the fields is now widely procurable, and all those, who are capable of taking it, are being struck off the lists. People are naturally more willing to labor in their own villages on work to which they are accustomed, than to go to a relief work at some little distance. Many weakly persons are in this way finding employment of their own accord, and the Circle Inspectors are thus enabled to reduce their lists to some extent.

4. The Dhárákót figures continue to rise, but village inspection in this estate has only recently been started, and a still further increase is to be expected. There are now 3,278 persons in receipt of money doles, and 197 being fed in the kitchen at Mondimorayi, making a total of 3,475, or nearly 10 per cent. of the population. Another kitchen is to be opened at Ballisira in the northern khandam of this estate in the course of a few days.

5. In Bodogodo the figure for money doles has been reduced from 1,454 to 1,243. A kitchen was opened on 4th instant, and from the beginning attracted a fair number of people. On the first day 185 children and adults were fed, but on the day after, 62 of these were sent to work on some tank repairs close by, and the attendance has now fallen to 109. With one exception all these persons belong to the lowest castes. The total number on gratuitous relief thus amounts to 1,352, or to about 10 per cent. of the population.

6. As in other places where kitchens have been opened, money doles have been stopped to all persons of low castes residing within 2½ miles of the Bodogodo kitchen, and this fact partly accounts for the decrease recorded above. The Circle Inspector and myself have also been busy checking the relief lists in a good number of villages, and have reduced them considerably. Out of 329 paupers belonging to 19 villages inspected, I was able to strike off 98, while 21 new names were added; the balance 252 gives a percentage of 9·5 on the population of the villages in question.

7. The better castes have absolutely refused to attend the kitchen, and even the Dandasis and Bouris are making a firm stand; a fair number of Bouri children have come from the village of Bodogodo itself, but hardly any Dandasis. It is a matter of extreme difficulty dealing with these obstinate people, and any relaxtion in individual cases weakens our position. Parents, themselves in fair condition, frequently will not allow their children, even although they are much reduced through want of food, to come to the kitchen and be fed, and the grant of money doles is practically useless, for the parents usurp the larger share. Nothing can therefore be done, and the children have to be left to their fate. This difficulty is beginning to manifest itself here as it has done already at Sergada and Mondimorayi; there is considerable opposition in Chinna Kimedi too, but not so much among the lowest castes. Money doles are, of course, continued to those who are too weak to come daily to the kitchen.

Dandasis or Bouris must be compelled to come to the kitchens.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

8. The Sergada zemindar has informed me that one reason, why such strong objections to accepting cooked food in kitchens are evinced by the better castes, is that the food is all cooked in the same place, though distributed in separate enclosures. Additional cook-houses are therefore being erected at Sergada and Bodogodo, and it is hoped that this will overcome the

Quite right.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

scruples of a few. At a meeting of influential persons held in Sergada it was decided that none of the lower castes, such as Bouris, Dandasis, Panos, and Haddis, could raise any objections to food cooked by Brahmins, and that if a second cook-house was erected, the Washerman, Barber and a few other castes might attend the kitchen. Similar meetings are being held in other places, but the decisions arrived at have not yet been communicated to me. When the principal men of various castes decide that there is no objection to their fellow caste-men eating food cooked in our kitchens, we shall, I think, be quite justified in stopping money relief to all such persons residing within 2½ miles of a kitchen.

9. The numbers attending the Sergada kitchen have fallen to 75, although the kitchen register shows nearly 150 names. Many of these have been drafted to the tank work close by, but this does not fully account for the small attendance. The numbers on gratuitous relief in the Sergada circle have not yet been reported in spite of urgent reminders.

10. Taking 1,020 as the number in receipt of money doles in Sergada, the total for the division comes to 12,603 inclusive of 1,066 persons fed in kitchens. The percentage is thus 13 on the total population as against 12·5 last week. No assistance has yet been granted to me.

11. No deaths from starvation are reported, but cholera still prevails. Three persons, who were being fed in the kitchen at Mondimorayi, died during the week from this disease, and 11 persons on the village relief lists. From Chinna Kimedi 10 deaths from the same cause are reported. In Bodogodo small-pox is very prevalent, but only one death from this disease has come to light.

12. The total number on works in this division amounts to 1,196, of whom about 1,100 are weak persons; a small proportion of able-bodied coolies are allowed in order to do the harder work. The above figures do not include the Digupudi-Pudamari road, to which Circle Inspectors in Chinna Kimedi have been ordered to send all able to work. The tank work started at Sergada has attracted 327 laborers, and another similar work is in contemplation. The tank at Bodogodo has at present only 80 laborers, but this number will probably rise.

13. Prices have remained stationary during the week. The figures given last week, as obtained on actual measurement, were wrong, as the measure used was heaped and not struck. I find now, after careful weighing, that with the seer of 80 tolas for rice and of 72 tolas for ragi the prices here are, respectively, $9\frac{1}{16}$ and $17\frac{5}{16}$ seers to the rupee. Money doles will be revised accordingly. The managers of Dhárákót and Chinna Kimedi have been directed to test their prices in the same way.

14. A fortnight's supply has been obtained for all kitchens in this division. It is reported that trade in Chinna Kimedi has of late become more active, supplies of grain having come from Berhampore and elsewhere, and the manager does not now anticipate any difficulties in this direction. It is too early, however, to feel certain that all danger is past. Rice is being brought from Rambha to Dhárákót, but prices have not yet fallen. In Bodogodo and Sergada considerable stocks exist.

15. Much rain has fallen during the week. At Pattupur only 1·17″ were registered, but in Bodogodo at least 4″ must have fallen. Dry crops, such as chamalu and gingelly are being harvested whenever the weather permits, and paddy transplantation is in active progress. At the beginning of the week a few ryots in these parts complained of want of water for cultivation, but the recent rains should have satisfied all of them. The season so far gives promise of an excellent harvest.

16. I leave this place to-morrow for Sergada and Pattupur.

17. The usual statements are attached.

NUMBERS on Drinking-water Tanks and Wells, and on the Minor Irrigation Works.

Taluks.	On the Drinking-water Tanks and Wells.		On the Minor Irrigation works.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chinna Kimedi	199	118	..	175
Dhárákót	434	459	..	..
Bodogodo	..	80	252	37
Sergada	185	327	..	..
Total ..	818	984	252	212

NUMBERS on gratuitous relief.

Taluks.		On the last day of the week ending with 25th July 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 3rd August 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 10th August 1889.	Percentage.
Chinna Kimedi	Money doles	5,401	6,035	5,996	..
	Cooked food	620	718	685	..
	Total ..	6,021	6,753	6,681	18·6
Dhárákót	Money doles	2,410	2,634	3,278	..
	Cooked food	181	206	197	..
	Total ..	2,591	2,840	3,475	10·
Bodogodo	Money doles	700	1,454	1,243	..
	Cooked food	..	..	109	..
	Total ..	700	1,454	1,352	10·
Sergada	Money doles	1,020	1,020	1,020	..
	Cooked food	97	97	75	..
	Total ..	1,117	1,117	1,095	10·
	Grand Total ..	10,429	12,164	12,603	13·

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From M.R.Ry. A. SURYANARAYANA NAIDU GARU, General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Aska, 11th August 1889, No. 731:—

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with 10th August 1889.

2. I am still engaged in superintending the issue of seed-grain to the ryots from the Aska centre.

3. The consignment of 2,275 bags sent from the first instalment of 400 tons having been exhausted, a further supply of 500 bags has been ordered, and the bags are now being received from Gopálpur. They will be distributed to the ryots as soon as they arrive, as messages have been sent to them, and the accounts will be closed shortly.

4. During the week under report the fall of rain at Russellkonda amounted to inches 1·82 and at Aska inches 2·32. There was also rain in other parts of the division.

5. On the 6th instant I proceeded to Batenoyi, one of the largest villages in Ballipadra kandam, Goomsur taluk.

6. Young crops of paddy, ragi, as well as sugar-cane, are thriving. The seed-grain supplied is growing well and the ryots like it.

i.e., Cocanada seed-grain.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

7. A drinking-water tank has been recently repaired at a cost of about Rs. 500. It now contains water about 4 cubits deep in the centre. It still requires some additional repairs. There is another drinking-water tank which also wants repairs. Estimates will be submitted for them shortly.

8. I have examined the persons on gratuitous relief in Batenoyi, and six other adjacent villages, viz., (1) Santrapore, (2) Bodokholi, (3) Bejjiputti, (4) Pandiapadra, (5) Sunnapalli, and (6) Vazracotah, with an aggregate population of 3,359. There were 492 persons, or 14½ per cent. of the population. I struck off 169 and added 1, making total 324.

9. On the 9th and 10th instant I inspected the villages of (1) Puttaliguda, (2) Nolabenta and (3) Guntupada in the Dhárákót estate with an aggregate population of 2,004, and found 197, or 9¾ per cent. of the population, on the relief. I struck off 30 and added 5, total 172.

10. In Guntupada I found an Orya man, Joggajenna, aged 55 years living with his wife and a minor son and daughter. He is emaciated and incapable of work, though the other members are in fair condition. I am told that they are badly off. I intended taking the old man on the relief list, but to my great surprise he begged me not to do so, and stated that he is quite content with what his wife and two minor children earn by cooly work, and that he does not wish to be fed gratis by others in his declining days.

11. In these villages also agricultural operations are favorable. Paddy, ragi, gingelly and sugar-cane are growing.

12. Cattle are in fair condition in all the villages above mentioned, as pasture is procurable.

13. I attended the Aska kitchen on the morning of the 9th instant and tested the food supplied. The children here are properly fed and the improvement in their appearance is very satisfactory.

14. There is a perceptible difference in the case of the children receiving money doles in villages. Several of them are found in a wretched condition. Such cases are generally met with among Bowries, Haddies and other low castes, the reason being that the doles for the children are shared by their parents.

15. Guntupada register shows five deaths among the persons receiving money-doles, viz., two children on 2nd July, a woman on 5th idem, and one child on 4th August. The Karnam attributes all of them to cholera.

16. The Tahsildar of Goomsur gives an encouraging account of his taluk. The state of country, he says, is improving. Paddy, ragi, sugar-cane, cotton, gingelly and red gram are in good condition; chamalu is being reaped in some places; the average yield is 12 annas. Ragi has to come ripe in some places. Fodder is abundantly procurable; cattle are in good condition. Tanks are mostly filled up with water. The Mahánadi and Loharakandy, which are the principal rivers in the taluk, received heavy freshes during the week.

17. The reports received from the taluk officers show that the numbers on gratuitous relief in villages have considerably fallen during the week. The number registered by the Tahsildar for the 10th instant was 12,028 or 12 per cent. of the population of his taluk. The number registered in Aska Circle for the 10th instant was 1,497 or 6 per cent. of the population were 7,385 or about 12 per cent. of the population. The information for the current week is not yet received.

Mr. Horne gives 7·96—probably the Deputy Collector omitted the people fed at the kitchen.

(Intld.) J.G.H.

The figures in Suradá for the 3rd August

18. The following statement shows the figures for the last three weeks:—

Taluk.	On the last day of the week ending with 27th July.	On the last day of the week ending with 3rd August.	On the last day of the week ending with 10th August.
Goomsur ..	11,954	15,224	12,028
Suradá	7,588	7,385	Not reported.
Aska, under Aska Circle Inspector	1,975	1,921	1,497

The reduction is probably due in a great measure to striking off low castes residing within 2½ miles of a kitchen.

(Intld.) J.G.H.

The Deputy Collector forgets that the great cause of decrease is striking off the lists all low caste people who reside within 2½ miles of a kitchen. The kitchens should show a considerable increase.

(Intld.) J.G.H.

19. This decrease is due to the distribution of money-doles being brought under strict check of the Inspecting officers and to the commencement of paddy transplantation.

20. The following statement shows the numbers fed at the several kitchens:—

Kitchens.	On the last day of the week ending with 27th July.	On the last day of the week ending with 3rd August.	On the last day of the week ending with 10th August.
Russellkonda	305	148	192
Bellugunta	150	108	108
Kullada	72	38	71
Suradá	303	Not reported.	
Buguda	..	..	80
Aska	112	108	144

A new kitchen has been opened at Buguda during the week.

21. The following table shows the numbers employed on relief works:—

Taluk.	On drinking water tanks and wells.		On minor irrigation works.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Goomsur	517	432	46	184
Suradá	Not reported.			
Aska	432	416	..	..

22. The number 517 employed in Goomsur during the week represents the weakly persons and of 432 in Aska, 383 are persons in weak condition.

23. Cholera still prevails in many villages in the division. The total number of deaths reported during the week was 131.

24. The prices of food-grains during the week are as follows:—

Name of place.	Rice in seers.	Ragi in seers.
Russellkonda	10	16
Aska	10	16
Suradá	Not reported.	

25. The prices are stationary except that of ragi at Russellkonda which has slightly risen. Food-grains are generally procurable in markets.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

From M.R.Ry. D. VENKATA SASTRI GARU, General Deputy Collector of Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Boirani, 11th August 1889.

I have the honor to submit my report on the state of the Kallikót and Atagadá estates for the week ending the 10th August 1889.

Rainfall.—The total fall at Kallikót is 3·55 inches, at Boirani about 1·1½ inches on the 4th and 5th, respectively; at Pulasara about 2 inches on the whole.

From the reports received from the five Revenue Inspectors in the estate, it will be seen that there has been good rain throughout the estate. The rainfall is heavier in this week than in the past one.

Agricultural operations.—Transplantation of paddy and ragi is still going on in many places. The buda mandiya, which is generally known as the summer ragi, is being harvested, and gingelly and chamalu are about to be done. The total amount of taccavi granted to the end of the week is Rs. 12,720-6-0, the sum distributed during the week being Rs. 290. The manager reports that, in spite of his repeated orders, the old applicants for the advance have failed to come in to receive it and that when necessary it is being paid to the new applicants.

Prices.—

	Past week.					Present week.				
	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.
	First.	Second.	First.	Second.		First.	Second.	First.	Second.	
Kallikót	10½	12	9½	10½	18	10½	12	9½	10½	18
Boirani	10	11½	9¼	10	16½	10	11¼	9¼	10¼	16¼
Pasi	10	12⅜	9¼	10	17⅜	10	11⅜	9¼	10	16
Pulasara	10½	11½	9½	10½	13	10½	11½	9½	10½	14

At Kallikót the prices are stationary. At Boirani there is a slight fall in second-sort raw rice and ragi. At Pasi second-sort boiled rice and ragi have risen and at Pulasara the price of ragi has slightly fallen. Early ragi being beaten out, the price of ragi has fallen slightly in Boirani and Pulasara mutahs.

Gratuitous relief.—The numbers remaining on the last day of week are—

	Men	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Kallikót taluk	127	157	713	997	
Number admitted by the Boragam Revenue Inspector during past week	27	46	162	235	
Number admitted by the Manager	35	26	177	238	
Do. by the Chatra Mutah Revenue Inspector	14	26	91	131	
Number admitted by the Bengu Naupada Circle Inspector.	7	17	48	72	
	210	272	1,191	1,673	
	4	4	5	13	
Struck off by Bengu Naupada Circle Inspector ..	206	268	1,186	1,660	= 3 per cent. (Intld.) J.G.H.
	469	867	3,331	4,667	
Atagadá taluk	9	18	49	76	
Number admitted by the Atagadá Circle Inspector during last week	26	30	97	153	
Number admitted by the Pulasara Circle Inspector during last week	2	2	11	15	
Number admitted by the Boirani Circle Inspector ..	10	19	96	125	
Do. by the Kolladi Circle do. ..					
Total ..	516	936	3,584	5,036	

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	—
Struck off by the Atagadá Circle Inspector during last week	12	40	111	163	
Struck off by the Pulasara Circle Inspector during last week	24	12	90	126	
Struck off by the Pandripada Circle Inspector during last week	1	7	8	16	
Struck off by the Kolladi Circle Inspector during this week	4	8	33	45	
Struck off by the Boirani Circle Inspector during this week	12	27	197	236	
Total ..	53	94	439	586	
Balance ..	463	842	3,145	4,450	=4 per cent.
In this number are included...	37	9	113	159	(Intld.) J.G.H.

belonging to the Boirani kitchen as per last week's supplemental report received from the Manager. The actual number on gratuitous relief at the end of the week in the—

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	—
Atagadá taluk	426	833	3,032	4,291	
Kallikót do.	206	268	1,186	1,660	
Total ..	632	1,101	4,218	5,951	
Thus showing an increase of over the past week.	36	77	174	287	

Boirani Kitchen.

Balance on the 2nd August 1889	19	5	99	123
Number struck off during the week	7	..	21	28
Number admitted by the Collector and the Circle Inspector.	12	5	78	95
	13	4	68	85
	25	9	146	180

The Circle Inspectors of Kallikót, Atagadá, Pulasara and Pandripada have not sent in their reports as yet though repeatedly warned and are therefore fined each a rupee. You have recently issued instructions that each street and house in a village should be visited by Circle Inspectors in their weekly inspection and I have been enforcing them not only in their case but in the case of myself and the Manager also, as by doing so I clearly see that no emaciated poor can escape our sight and the paupers can with great facility be traced. The results of your inspection of Boirani and Gudiyali having been just communicated to me, I shall carry them out in the next week.

In my last report I brought to notice that for two days about 600 coolies had worked on the Boirani road and then struck work by reason of low rates of cooly. The overseer having now allowed the coolies to work piece-meal and get cooly daily according to the quantity of work they turn out, about 500 are again on it.

Advances to weavers.—A sum of Rs. 1,510 had been advanced up to the end of last week. During the week under report, Rs. 580 have been advanced by me at Boirani to 56 families for 58 looms at Rs. 10 a loom. There are some more still at Boirani and the surrounding villages whose cases I will go into shortly. The 34 weavers who had been advanced Rs. 340 in the past week yesterday produced before me 135 pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 177-5-0 by the Mahajams of Boirani. The Manager reports that the following have also been received during the week :—

	Number of cloths.	Value. RS.	A.	P.
Bengu Naupada	171	233	2	9
Pulasara	127	148	4	0
Kodala	93	159	10	6
Total ...	391	541	1	3
By self at Boirani	135	177	5	0
Past week—Pulasara	142	151	14	6
Grand Total ...	668	870	4	9

There was thus 668 pieces on our hands. I beg that early orders may be passed for their disposal. I have no proper accommodation for their safe custody nor can ready purchasers be found for them.

Relief works.—

—	Chatra mutah.	Baragam mutah.	Kolladi mutah.	Borida khandi mutah.	Pulasara.
Drinking water tanks	..	..	14	104	..
Minor irrigation works	36	..	16	..	180
Other works	720	..	876	1,634	..
Total ..	756	..	906	1,738	180

The total number of coolies is 3,580 against 2,713 in the past week, showing an increase of 867. The attention of the Manager has been invited to Baragam and Pulasara mutahs where little or no work is shown under this head.

Mortality.—Only four cases of cholera have occurred during the week. An Hospital Assistant, by name K. M. Srinivasa Naidu, ordered for the kitchen at Boirani, reported himself to me on the morning of the 9th instant. His medicine chest has just arrived He has visited the kitchen at Boirani and brought to my notice some defects that should be remedied. I shall see to them along with him.

The Hospital Assistant requests me to construct a hospital for the kitchen as the number relieved there is nearly 200. But as I find hardly any sick paupers in the kitchen, and as the summer ragi crop is being harvested in these parts which may tend to diminish the number on relief, I humbly beg to add that I wish to wait for a while before incurring about Rs. 150 which will be the lowest estimate for the construction of a temporary hospital according to the plan shown me by the Hospital Assistant. I think a rented house will serve our purpose for the present. I have besides another matter to bring forward in this connection. Most of the inmates in the kitchen are the natives of Boirani. They have their native quacks attending on their families for years. We can hardly expect them to take a pill, unless it is for cholera, from the hands of our medical subordinate which, in their opinion, is worse than useless. So saying I abide by your instructions.

Miscellaneous.—During the week I inspected some villages in the Bengu Naupada Circle, struck off some old paupers and added about 50 famine-stricken persons, especially at Kharigam and Bodo Madupur. This number is included in the Bengu Naupada Circle Inspector's figure.

I met the District Collector on the morning of the 8th instant and received clear instructions regarding famine relief which I shall endeavour, to the best of my power, to act up to.

—

ENCLOSURE NO. 5.

From F. E. K. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Collector, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Chicacole, 7th August 1889, No. 86-F.

I have the honor to submit my report for week ending 3rd August.

2. There has been rain throughout the week with a very heavy downpour on night of 30th. At Calingapatam, where it was heaviest, nearly six inches fell in 24 hours :—

Chicacole—			
Rainfall up to 27th		15·59	
Do. 28th	·11		
Do. 29th	...		
Do. 30th	1·35		
Do. 31st	·23		
Do. 1st	...		
Do. 2nd	·15		
Do. 3rd	·14		
		1·98	
Total ...		17·57	

Narasannapet—			
Rainfall up to 27th			16·63
Do. 28th			
Do. 31st		·05	
Do. 1st		4·40	
Do. 3rd		·38	
		·70	
			5·53
	Total		22·16
Tekkali—			
Rainfall up to 27th			15·18
Do. 28th			
Do. 30th		·20	
Do. 31st		3·60	
Do. 1st		·10	
Do. 2nd			
Do. 3rd		·18	
		·65	
			4·73
	Total		19·91
Parlákimedi—			
Rainfall up to 27th			24·17
Do. 28th			
Do. 30th		·44	
Do. 31st		·92	
Do. 1st		·13	
Do. 2nd		·47	
Do. 3rd		·22	
		·18	
	Total		26·03

3. Breaches are reported to have occurred in tanks in Tekkali division.

4. Cultivation is going on well. Transplantation of ragi is finished. Paddy transplantation is going on universally. Samai, othalu, light ragi are being reaped. In Chicacole light paddy is ready to be harvested in a few places. Complaints are made in parts that the rain is damaging the prospects of the ragi harvest. A break is much wanted.

5. Cholera is on the increase again—

	Deaths.
Tekkali	55
Chicacole	18
Narsannapet	19
Parlákimedi	104

6. There is cattle-disease in Chicacole taluk and in Tekkali; a few cattle are said to be suffering from diarrhœa.

7. During the past week I have inspected the kitchens at Narsannapet, Calingapatam and Chicacole. I am of opinion that these three kitchens may be closed on 15th August, and have given orders to this effect. The number of bad and poor at these kitchens, respectively, are now only—

Narsannapet	15
Calingapatam	12
Chicacole	21

The remaining adults are merely the usual beggars the lame, blind, maimed, diseased, leprous, insane and the children who have now become fat and healthy, while the kitchens are opened there is no alternative but to feed these people. They have no means of subsistence except begging, and it is impossible to reject some while feeding others.

The rejected complain with justice that no one will give them anything while the Government choultry is open. Provision will be made at each of these places for relief of the few that still require it and of any that may hereafter be suffering from emaciation.

8. I have now inspected within the last month all my kitchens with one exception. I am of opinion that the following kitchens also may be closed from the 15th August and have issued orders.

Parlakimedi Estate.

Karajada.

Tekkali—

Naupada—Such as still require food being sent to Talagam.

Kotagraharam—The remnant going to Kasibugga or Nandigam.

This will reduce the number of kitchens to 17 in place of 23.

By the end of the month I shall no doubt be able to close others, but will satisfy myself by making another tour in the middle of the month.

9. I have found it necessary to restrict the money doles in Chicacole taluk. The return for the present week is 540, of which 338 belong to Chicacole town and 202 to villages. I have removed 155 persons from the number in Chicacole town and propose to abolish doles altogether in the town from Government money from 15th of this month.

10. The returns from the kitchens are subjoined:—

Chicacole—			307
Chicacole			115
Calingapatam			63
Munagavalasa			485
Add money doles—			202
Villages			338
Town			540
Narsannapet—			112
Narsannapet			180
Jalumur			292
Tekkali—		463	
Tekkali		167	
Kasibugga		200	
Kotagraharam		586	
Nandigam		119	
Naupada		242	
Talagam		345	
Kotabommali		118	
Jargangi		474	
Gopálpur		252	
			2,966
Pata Tekkali			142
Add money doles			3,108
Parlákimedi—		225	
Sárvakót		141	
Haddubangi		144	
Varanasi		162	
Kottur		434	
Hiramandalem		259	
Kottapalle		119	
Karajada		168	
			1,652
Parlákimedi			229
Add money doles			1,881
	Grand Total		6,296

The numbers employed on 3rd August on major works are—

Anantagherry road	121	The heavy rain has stopped the work.
Boppayagedda	22	
Battili road	Not received.	

The numbers employed on Tekkali minor works (tanks) were 381. All the work that can be done is almost complete. Orders have been given to put in hand the Palasa road. I do not think it necessary to commence the Alikam road in Chicacole taluk. There is now abundant work in Chicacole taluk for all that are able to do any work at all.

12. Prices are practically stationary—

—	Rice.		Ragi.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chicacole	10	10	18	19*
Narsannapet	12	12	21	21
Tekkali	9½	9	17	17
Parlákimedi	10½	10½	19½	19½

* Ragi has fallen again after rise last week.

There has been importation of paddy, ragi at Pundi—

	cwt.
Paddy	375
Ragi	900

and at Calingapatam—

Rice	366
Cholum	52

with a small amount of grains. There has been a slight export of paddy by road into Vizagapatam.

From H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Collector of Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Berhampore, 13th August 1889, No. 263.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending with 10th instant.

2. In Ganjam taluk there has been a deficiency of rain in the week for the cultivation of rainfed lands and for transplantation. There is a great extent of land still left unploughed, and in parts of the taluk the want of rain has reduced the standing crops of ragi and paddy to a critical condition. The supply of rain in this region is, however, notoriously precarious, and elsewhere throughout the division the prospects of the harvest continue very good. Light ragi and tsamalu are rapidly ripening and in some places are now being harvested. In Ichápur the average yield of tsamalu is 7 annas. In Sómpet both crops are expected to yield 12 annas. One more heavy rain will suffice for the completion of paddy transplantation in all parts of the division except Ganjam taluk, and the growing paddy crops are all flourishing.

3. At Purushottapur the price of ragi has fallen from 17 to 18 seers per rupee, which is attributed to the effect of the promise of a good and early harvest. At Ichápur, on the other hand, the same grain has risen from 18 to 17 seers. At Ganjam there is a slight fall in the price of rice.

4. These fluctuations are probably due to the varying amounts of imports, but if this is so it would seem that the market to be supplied by this imported grain is a very small one, that is to say, that the majority of the population draw upon private stores for consumption.

5. There is a decided improvement noticeable generally in the condition of those persons who have been for some time in receipt of gratuitous village relief, and the numbers on the lists are being steadily reduced by drafting off to works all who have recovered strength to labor. Still, however, every village yields its quota of persons in a painful state of emaciation, notwithstanding that batta has been regularly paid to them for six weeks or more. Most of these persons are young children in large families. Mr. Forbes mentions a case he came across in Talatampara village of two children who, though money doles had been paid to them regularly for six weeks, were very emaciated and obviously were not getting sufficient food, while their mother and one other child were perfectly robust and well. I have met with many such cases and the question how to relieve the starving children is a very difficult one. Caste parents absolutely refuse to allow their children to attend the kitchens, and short of kidnapping there is no means of bringing the children within reach of this only satisfactory system of relief. The only resource is to give money doles for the whole family.

6. I have closed two of the kitchens I had established, viz., those at Kukudakhandi and Jagannadhapur, as it was found after patient trial that the objection to take cooked food was insurmountable. At Jagannadhapur I did my best to induce the Bavuries, Dandasies and other low castes to partake of the charity offered in the kitchens. I represented that there would be no harm in their children's taking cooked food, but all to no avail. They openly scoffed at the idea and even a body of Malas (Pariahs) including several emaciated children whom I was particularly anxious to take to the kitchens would

To open and compel the Behera to come to the kitchen, I think section 509 of the Penal Code is applicable.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

not hear of the proposal, but marched off in a body as soon as they understood my intention. There are two or three other kitchens where the attendance is small and not increasing, which I propose to abolish shortly. In the south of the division the kitchens are much more successful. In one opened this week by Mr. Forbes at Kesapur in Mandasa taluk there are 224 persons.

7. I earnestly hope that the immediate commencement of the incompleted portion of the Digupudi-Berhampore road, as recommended by you to Government, may be sanctioned. I am unable to provide any work in that neighbourhood except the cleaning of small drinking-water tanks, and the termination of paddy transplantation will throw a large number of coolies temporarily out of employment.

ORDER—dated 6th September 1889, No. 757, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Report has already been called for regarding the real causes of the reluctance on the part of the low caste Uriyas to resort to the Government kitchens. A little more firmness on the part of the Government officers at the outset would probably have had the desired effect.

2. Arrangements should be made for collecting and storing at some central place the cloths made by the weavers, when they cannot be stored at the places at which they were made.

3. It is satisfactory to learn that the Godávari seed-grain is thriving and is appreciated. The Government is unable, however, to concur in the Collector's view that the arrest of the rise of prices was due to the importation of this grain. The merchants were assured that Government had no intention of interfering with private trade, and, indeed, prices continued to rise until the week ending 6th July, whereas the seed-grain was ordered early in June. The improvement in the season and prospect of a good harvest must have had a much greater influence on prices than the importation of 1,000 tons of seed-grain. Nor does Mr. Horsfall's theory account for the increase in imports, for, if the importation of the seed-grain had forced the hands of the holders of stocks and made them lower their prices, this would have operated as a check on, not as a stimulus to, imports. The increase must have been due partly to deficient stocks, as Mr. Horsfall himself argues in paragraph 14, and partly to an increased demand for grain resulting from the expenditure of Government in wages and doles.

4. Sanction is accorded for the establishments enumerated in paragraphs 19 and 20.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Collector of Ganjam.
„ Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
„ Financial Department.
„ Accountant-General.
„ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
„ Public Works Department.
„ Editors' table.

No. 757-A.

Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

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

Exd. J. Henricus.
120 Copies.

Gobt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 6th September 1889,
Nos. 757, 757A.

SEPTEMBER.

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Passing orders on the reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 10th August 1889.

No: 2678 W dy 25 Sep: 1889

Comd to the S.E.
I Circle.

/sd/ R.R.E. D.B.
W.

S.E. I Circle
C.E. for I.

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S.G. I Circle

C. E for S.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Ootacamund, dated Buguda, 15th August 1889, E. No. 313 :—

I have the honor to submit the reports of Messrs. Horne, Carr, A. Suryanarayana and D. Venkata Sastri for the week ending with the 10th and that of Mr. Wedderburn for the week ending with the 3rd August.

2. The season continues favorable. Constant showers have fallen, whilst there has been sufficient sun at times to enable the harvesting of chamulu, vudalu, ragi, hemp and gingelly in places where these crops are ready. In the Ganjam division it is stated more rain is wanted, but the universal wish elsewhere is for a few fine days. It is coming down in torrents as I am writing here (Buguda).

3. In Mr. Wedderburn's division the numbers on gratuitous relief continue almost stationary and amount to 6,296, of whom 703 were receiving money-doles and the rest were fed at the kitchens. The Chicacole, Calingapatam, Narsannapet, Karjada, Naupada and Kotagraharam kitchens will be closed on the 15th instant. Mr. Wedderburn is making arrangements that those who are classed as in bad condition at each place will be taken care of. This can be done from subscriptions which have been locally collected for the purpose. The Palasa road work will suffice and that of Alikam can lie over for the present. The numbers on relief in the Chicacole and Parlâkimedi taluks are less than one per cent., and the Tekkali division gives the following :—

	Per cent.
Tekkali-Raghunadhapuram	6·3
Nandigam	3·8
Naupada	2·6
Kasibugga	1·06

It seems probable that a further reduction in the number of kitchens may be shortly effected, but Mr. Wedderburn will be able to decide this after his next inspection of the remaining 17 kitchens.

4. Mr. Horne has been superintending the issue of raw grain to the villages in the neighbourhood of Russellkonda and starting a kitchen at Gangupur. Messrs. Horne, Elphinstone, Story and the General Deputy Collector have all been busy reducing the lists of recipients of gratuitous relief. I have, however, treated of this matter further on and fear that over-zeal has been displayed in the reductions made.

5. The conviction of the karnam and karji of Ambupuva for taking a commission out of the money-doles will, I trust, have a good effect. I have been surprised at the infrequency of complaints as to this. In not a single village inspected by me has any complaint been made, and I have ascertained, in each village visited, by personal inquiry, that the recipients are getting the full amount of their money-doles. We have great trouble however with our Circle Inspectors, who are too fond of shirking work. Many are breaking down and resigning and others have had to be dismissed, and there has consequently been a good deal of delay in payments.

6. In the Kallikót division the numbers on relief have risen considerably, due, no doubt, to the recent appointment of Circle Inspectors in that estate. The numbers are for Kallikót 1,660 or 3 per cent. of population and for the Atagadá taluk 4,450 or 4 per cent. of population. The Deputy Collector gives the numbers employed on minor irrigation, drinking water tanks and other works as 3,580, but there is clearly some error in his figures which I have called upon him to explain.

7. Mr. Carr has spent the week in the Bodogodo estate inspecting persons on relief, opening a kitchen and starting relief works there. There are now in his division 12,603 receiving relief, giving 13 per cent. of population; of these 12,603 persons, 1,066 are fed in kitchens and about 1,000 are in receipt of raw grain-doles. Besides these, 1,196 are employed on minor relief works other than the Digupudi road, which employs some 1,200 more. With this black list before us it is some satisfaction to record that in the Chinna Kimedi estate the turning point has been reached, the percentage having fallen from 18·8 to 18·6.

8. The difficulty about the low castes attending the kitchen can only be got over by force; they must be compelled to come in. At every kitchen recently visited by me it has been the same. Ganjam, Purushottapur, Boirani, Aska, Ballipadra and Buguda raised the same objection, and something more than persuation had to be used to induce the Bouris to come in. At Aska the Behara or head of the Bouris is in the employ of Mr. Minchin, who kindly allowed him to come to the kitchen and show by his example that there was not the slightest caste objection, and that this is a totally false assertion; it is a combination to compel Government to give money-doles and should be sternly repressed. For the Panos, the lowest of the low, who live with their pigs, the objection sounds ludicrous, and yet they have so far resisted all our efforts to induce them to come into the kitchens. In this case, there is nothing left but compulsion, and I have asked the Superintendent of Police to instruct the police to bring in all badly emaciated cases to the nearest kitchen.

9. The General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, has remained at Aska during the week superintending the issue of seed-grain to ryots. He has, however, inspected some of the surrounding villages, and has been reducing the numbers on the gratuitous relief lists. My recent inspections show that these reductions have been made without sufficient judgment, and several cases I have met have lost as much in a week or ten days as they had gained in the past month or six weeks and have had to be re-entered on the register by me. The numbers now on relief in the Goomsur division are 20,910 as compared with 24,530 last week, and of these about 800 received raw grain-doles at the Russelkondah kitchen. The number fed at the kitchens, including the last reported number for Suradá, was 898 and the number employed on drinking water tanks and minor irrigation works, exclusive of the Suradá division, was 995.

10. I have great pleasure in corroborating the Deputy Collector's statement regarding the success of the seed-grain imported from Cocanada. The ryots were loud in their praises of it and showed the field after field transplanted broadcast and still growing in seed-beds. It is the same in other villages in the neighbourhood that I have visited. One and all are delighted with it and attribute to it, native like, all and every good that may now happen to them. They appreciate, although they do not understand the reason why, the fact that since the importation of this seed-grain the upward tendency of prices has been checked and food-grains are more easily procurable. There can be no doubt that this importation forced the hands of holders of grain who were standing out for still higher prices as they felt that what had been done as regards seed-grain might very well be done as regards food-grains also. Whilst at the same time so far from interfering with trade our imports for the last few weeks have nearly doubled. In the Ichápur division, however, some of the ryots having no faith in the Cocanada seed exchanged it for native seed at the rate of 8 tooms for 7.

11. The Deputy Collector notes that in one village—Guntupada—5 deaths put down to cholera had occurred amongst the recipients of gratuitous relief during the past 5 weeks. The fact of a good many lapses in the registers was remarked upon by me in last week's report, and I give below the result of the examination of the Ballipadra Circle register for the past 4 weeks.

For week ending with	Population.	Registered on gratuitous relief list.	Died.	Left the village.	Remarks.
20th July	25,788	2,590	5	4	* On 3rd August circle was divided into two.
27th ,, ...	25,788	2,581	9	1	
3rd August *	13,417	1,541	4	1	
10th ,, ...	13,417	1,541	6	5	
Total ..	..	..	24	11	

12. Last week I was in hopes we had reached the limit of persons on gratuitous relief, but regret to say this is not the case and the totals for this week are 93,724, of whom 83,561 are on gratuitous relief and in receipt of raw grain-doles and 10,163 fed in kitchens. The increase is due to more complete registration by Circle Inspectors. Divisional and Famine officers are all busy inspecting villages and checking the Inspectors' lists, but the reductions made will probably not appear till next week's accounts are received.

13. There has been but little or no variation in prices during the past week. Rice continues the same, whilst there has been a very slight rise in ragi—

Rice	10·1
Ragi	17·6
And for the same period in 1887—	
Rice	18
Ragi	31·4

14. The imports reached the large figure of 18,740 cwts., and if to this be added the amount omitted from last week's return, 2,163 cwts., we get a total of 20,903 cwts., or considerably over 1,000 tons; more than one half ofwhich is imported by sea. Up to date the surf at Gopálpur has favored us. The registered imports of the past three weeks amount to 2,632 tons, and this without any perceptible impression upon prices. I submit that I can adduce no more cogent argument in support of my conviction that stocks of food-grain are deficient when it is borne in mind that the district is now enjoying the most favorable season that it has ever known, and that early dry crops, chamalu, vudalu and ragi, are already being harvested and consumed.

15. On works there has been a still further reduction as able-bodied persons find more lucrative employment in the fields; whilst weakly persons must have work found for them almost at their doors. There is reason to believe also that the numbers employed have not been correctly reported in regard to minor works that are going on and for the Kallikót-Boirani road where the Deputy Collector reports 500 at work. The numbers reported are given hereunder :—

Rushikulya	2,747
Gopálpur canal	1,183
Taptapani ghât road	158
Chokapad do.	56
Anantagiri do.	136
Battili do.	141
Kallikót-Boirani road	211
Digupúdi-Govindapur road	1,254
Ichápur-Jarada road	60
Boppayipuram gedda	18
Drinking water tank and wells	1,905
Minor irrigation works	397
Other works	682
Total ...	8,948

16. At Aska two fine tanks are being excavated as relief works, and close at hand is a village road to Devabhumi in case the tank works are insufficient. At Bhetnoyi, I sanctioned a small estimate for additional work to the drinking water tank there, and in the neighbourhood of Ballipadra there is the Kolombo tank on which several

hundreds can be employed. At Buguda there is a tank work going on, and if more work is wanted the people can be employed in collecting metal and gravel for the road, which is in a deplorable condition.

17. The returns of percentage of population upon relief for each circle are still imcomplete. I give them so far as I can—

	Percentage of population on gratuitous relief.
Mr. Horne's Division—	
Russellkonda circle	10·42
Gulleri	12·88
Korcholi	22·02
Buguda	11·0
Bellugunta	6·42
Peda Kodanda	27·22
Kukuluba	7·53
Kullada	10·73
Jaganadhaprasad	18·86
Surada Osurabondho	16·80
Payalpada	9·66
Bodoborosingi	16·28
Ballipadra	11·50
Chatrapur General Deputy Collector's Division—	
Kallikót (circles not specified)	3·0
Boirani	6·0
Pulsara, Pandrapada, Atagadá, Kolladi	4·0
Mr. Carr's Division—	
Dhárákót, Ballisira	10·0
Pattupur, Pudamari, Pratapagiri	18·6
Sérgadá	10·0
Bodogodo	10·0
Mr. Foster's Division (returns incomplete)—	
Humma	10·4
Rambha	9·7
Bhatu Kumarada	7·7
Mantireddi, Jyantipur, Bramarapur, Naupada, Chikati	7·1
Ichápur	7·01
Mr. Wedderburu's Division—	
Tekkali-Raghunadhapur	6·3
Nandigam	3·8
Naupada	2·6
Kasibugga	1·06

18. I am asking the Local Fund Engineer to prepare a fresh map according to the latest information, and will submit it to Government as soon as received. In the meantime I proceed at once to Korcholi to test the correctness of the returns for that circle, and hope shortly to do the same in regard to Pedakodanda, the numbers in these two circles being out of proportion to the rest of the division. Regarding Korcholi, Mr. Horne's last inspection report was somewhat favorable.

19. On Mr. Carr's recommendation, I have increased the pay of the kitchen gumastah at Pattupur from Rs. 15 to 20, as he has now the additional work of distributing raw grain-doles and allowed two grain measurers and store-room guards on Rs. 4 each. Mr. Foster finds that the Jagannadhapur Circle is far too large for one man to manage and to relieve him and other Circle Inspectors, whose divisions are also too large, has proposed an additional circle, Sathpandya. For these, I request the sanction of Government :—

	RS.
Increase of pay to Pattupur kitchen gumastah	5
Two grain measurers at Rs. 4 each	8
One Circle Inspector (Sathpandya)	35
One Peon for the same	6

20. Appended is a further list of kitchen establishments. These are liable to vary according to the attendance at the kitchens, and new kitchens are being started daily :—

Divisions.	Place of kitchen.	Gumastahs. NO.	Gumastahs. RS.	Warders or peons. NO.	Warders or peons. RS.	Cooks. NO.	Cooks. RS.	Watermen. NO.	Watermen. RS.	Scavengers. NO.	Scavengers. RS.	Total monthly cost. RS.
Principal Assistant Collector's Division.	Chicacole ..	1	7	1	3	4 at Rs. 4 each.	16	5 at Rs. 3 each.	15	2 at Rs. 2 each.	4	45
	Calingapatam ..	1	7	1	3	3 at Rs. 4 each.	12	3 at Rs. 3 each.	9	1	2	33
	Munagavalasa ..	1	7	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	2	19
Additional Special Assistant Collector's Division.	Sérgadá ..	1	12	2 at Rs. 4 each.	8	2 at Rs. 5 each.	10	2 at Rs. 4 each.	8	2 at Rs. 3 each.	6	44
	Bodogodo ..	1	12	2 at do.	8	3 at do.	15	2 at do.	8	2 at do.	6	49
	Digupudi ..	1	15	2 at do.	8	3 at do.	15	2 at do.	8	2 at do.	6	52
	Kumkurada ..	1	12	2 at Rs. 5 each.	10	2 at do.	10	2 at do.	8	1 at do.	2	42
	Total ..	7	72	11	43	18	82	17	59	11	28	284

21. Mr. Foster's report has only just been received. I am sorry to see that he has given in to the Bouris and other Malas who refused to come to the kitchens, and has closed two of the kitchens in consequence. The tactics pursued by me hitherto in regard to these Bouris have answered here (Buguda). The Behra or headman was ordered by me to come to the kitchen this morning and positively refused at first but eventually succumbed, and, of course, the rest followed his example, and some 30 from this village alone attended both morning and evening. The question is one that may be brought to a legal test by a prosecution under section 506 of the Code. A single conviction of one of the headmen of the Pariah sections of Bouris, Malas, Dandasis, Haddis, Panos would probably have a better effect than all the persuasive powers we possess.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Russellkonda, 11th August 1889, No. 583.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 10th August.

2. The first portion of the week I was detained at Russellkonda making the experiment of distributing grain, instead of money, to neighbouring villages, and took the opportunity to inspect a good portion of the Russellkónda circle. I then went to the Pailpada circle, started a kitchen at Gangupur and came back here on my way to Mojogodo where I will start a kitchen to-morrow, having got a shed and enclosure run up.

3. As I reported last week most of the Circle Inspectors have been much too easy in admissions to relief, but Messrs. Elphinstone, Story and myself have been doing our best to keep their zeal within proper bounds, and I have issued the most stringent orders. I think the returns of this week will show a substantial decrease.

Yes, but I have come across several sad instances, the result of over-zeal, in striking off names from the relief list. (Intld.) J. G. H.

4. Last week I said I thought it would be about 14,000 for the Goomsur division. It was actually 15,000 and odd. The Tahsildar sent me the figure on Sunday night as 18,000; this seemed fearfully excessive, so early next morning I went and examined the Circle Inspectors' No. VII returns, with the result that I found that one of the circle figures was given multiplied by seven (which ought to have been at once obvious from the expenditure), and in another the numbers were given 50 per cent. in excess of the real ones, as 13 villages had been paid twice within the seven days, viz., for the current week and the following one. I caused the revised figures to be telegraphed.

5. In the villages about Russellkonda I found the Circle Inspector and the Tahsildars had shrunk from carrying out in many cases my orders—issued on yours—to strike off all of the Pariah castes from batta and compel them to come to the kitchen. I did so myself in very many cases, but in a few I was compelled to exercise my discretion. This has now been done round all the other kitchens. As a fact I find it makes very little difference. Except the Haddis, they will resist in most cases to the point of death. It is a mistake to suppose that it is the company they object to; that is not so. The reproach lies in eating in a "chattram" at all.

Make the "Behera" or head man come to the kitchen and taste the food, and their scruples vanish.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

6. I purified the lists in the big villages near Gangupur, and directed the Circle Inspector (of Payalpada) to do it in all within reach of the kitchen. The Circle Inspector there is one of the best, and, except for kitchen purposes, I was not able to reduce his lists much. The condition of the people in the circle has distinctly improved since I last inspected it at the end of June. There are two relief tanks in the circle, and I have ordered estimates for two more, as these are nearly done.

7. The lists in the other circles are all being decreased by the precept and example of Messrs. Elphinstone, Story, and myself, and we are making every endeavour to transfer people to kitchens and works. There is tank work within reach of everywhere, but unless it is in his own village the famine cooly rather than go to it will calmly wait till he becomes such a skeleton that he has to be put on the gratuitous list. I have seen many cases of this myself.

8. Three new kitchens have been started in the week, viz., at Kaliaguda, Gangupur and Buguda. At Buguda Mr. Story reports about 70 daily attendance. At Kaliaguda Mr. Elphinstone started a kitchen and struck the surrounding low castes off the batta list. He said he ought to have had over 80 if they would come, but 30 was the most he got. As at Surada, the Panos utterly refused to allow their children to come. Mr. Elphinstone brought many of them to the place, but, of course, he could not make them eat. He is going back there this week, and I suppose will have to use his discretion. Otherwise, it is almost certain, deaths will occur among them. I rode out there this morning and found the attendance was only 22. If we cannot increase it soon, it is not worth the establishment cost.

9. At Gangupur, at the first meal at the kitchen, I got 30 people, mostly children; I think the number will increase when the people, who have been struck off money relief, see we are in earnest. The obstinacy of Panos and Kodalos in this matter is astounding. All respectable natives tell me there is no real caste objection to their eating. They have simply created it for themselves, but as their castes have certainly made it a caste matter it comes to very much the same thing.

10. At least two more kitchens will be started this week, viz., Mojogodo, where I shall start one to-morrow, and Ballipadra, where Mr. Story reports he will also get one started to-morrow.

11. Mr. Powell is managing the Russellkonda, Bellugunta and Kullada kitchens, and will have charge of Gangupur too. Mr. Lever I expect in a few days, and shall be very glad of his assistance, as the present three of us are not enough to effectually keep the division in hand.

12. I convicted this week the Curnam and Carji of Ambapuva, a village in Bellugunta circle, for taking a russoom of half an anna from each pauper. They have appealed, so I will say no more about it. The example will, no doubt, be beneficial.

13. This week I have put in hand two large tank works—one at Kommareddi, six miles from Russellkonda, and one at Kirapalli, at the 9th mile on the Ballipadra road. I have not yet heard how many coolies have been employed. I have ordered the surrounding Circle Inspectors to send people there, but I cannot inspect them myself till I get back from Mojogodo.

14. I have made advances to weavers now to the extent altogether of Rs. 3,195, and have received in cloths Rs. 877-12-9. I suppose it is doubtful whether we can ever sell the cloths for their estimated value. But I think after the middle of September I would not make any more advances. I have committees at Gangupur, Russellkonda, Surada, Kullada, Bellugunta, Buguda and Jagannadhaprasad.

15. The season continues to improve. Ragi transplantation for first crop is practically over. A few fields of early ragi about the villages are now being cut, and some are in ear. Chamalu has been and is being cut. Indian corn is mostly ripe. Paddy is being transplanted and looks well every where. The transplantation will last to about the end of this month, so that field work is very plentiful. I think the prospects are excellent and improving daily. Distress also is undoubtedly decreasing, and my efforts are now largely directed to confining relief within proper limits.

ENCLOSURE NO. 2.

From R. C. C. CARR, Esq., Additional Special Assistant Collector of Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Bodogodo, 10th August 1889, No. 453.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with August 10th.

2. I have been engaged during the whole week in the Bodogodo estate in inspecting persons on gratuitous relief, in opening a kitchen, and in starting a relief work.

3. There has at last been a check in the rise in numbers on gratuitous relief in Chinna Kimedi—a rise that has been steadily continuing since the beginning of the distress. The latest figures available show 5,996 persons in receipt of money doles, and 685 in kitchens, making a total of 6,681, as against 6,753 last week; the percentage has thus been reduced from 18·8 of the total population to 18·6. The decrease is small, but it is of great importance as showing that the limit has at last been reached. Work in the fields is now widely procurable, and all those, who are capable of taking it, are being struck off the lists. People are naturally more willing to labor in their own villages on work to which they are accustomed, than to go to a relief work at some little distance. Many weakly persons are in this way finding employment of their own accord, and the Circle Inspectors are thus enabled to reduce their lists to some extent.

4. The Dhárákót figures continue to rise, but village inspection in this estate has only recently been started, and a still further increase is to be expected. There are now 3,278 persons in receipt of money doles, and 197 being fed in the kitchen at Mondimorayi, making a total of 3,475, or nearly 10 per cent. of the population. Another kitchen is to be opened at Ballisira in the northern khandam of this estate in the course of a few days.

5. In Bodogodo the figure for money doles has been reduced from 1,454 to 1,243. A kitchen was opened on 4th instant, and from the beginning attracted a fair number of people. On the first day 185 children and adults were fed, but on the day after, 62 of these were sent to work on some tank repairs close by, and the attendance has now fallen to 109. With one exception all these persons belong to the lowest castes. The total number on gratuitous relief thus amounts to 1,352, or to about 10 per cent. of the population.

6. As in other places where kitchens have been opened, money doles have been stopped to all persons of low castes residing within 2½ miles of the Bodogodo kitchen, and this fact partly accounts for the decrease recorded above. The Circle Inspector and myself have also been busy checking the relief lists in a good number of villages, and have reduced them considerably. Out of 329 paupers belonging to 19 villages inspected, I was able to strike off 98, while 21 new names were added; the balance 252 gives a percentage of 9·5 on the population of the villages in question.

7. The better castes have absolutely refused to attend the kitchen, and even the Dandasis and Bouris are making a firm stand; a fair number of Bouri children have come from the village of Bodogodo itself, but hardly any Dandasis. It is a matter of extreme difficulty dealing with these obstinate people, and any relaxtion in individual cases weakens our position. Parents, themselves in fair condition, frequently will not allow their children, even although they are much reduced through want of food, to come to the kitchen and be fed, and the grant of money doles is practically useless, for the parents usurp the larger share. Nothing can therefore be done, and the children have to be left to their fate. This difficulty is beginning to manifest itself here as it has done already at Sergada and Mondimorayi; there is considerable opposition in Chinna Kimedi too, but not so much among the lowest castes. Money doles are, of course, continued to those who are too weak to come daily to the kitchen.

Dandasis or Bouris must be compelled to come to the kitchens.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

8. The Sergada zemindar has informed me that one reason, why such strong objections to accepting cooked food in kitchens are evinced by the better castes, is that the food is all cooked in the same place, though distributed in separate enclosures. Additional cook-houses are therefore being erected at Sergada and Bodogodo, and it is hoped that this will overcome the

Quite right.

(Intld.) J. G. H.

scruples of a few. At a meeting of influential persons held in Sergada it was decided that none of the lower castes, such as Bouris, Dandasis, Panos, and Haddis, could raise any objections to food cooked by Brahmins, and that if a second cook-house was erected, the Washerman, Barber and a few other castes might attend the kitchen. Similar meetings are being held in other places, but the decisions arrived at have not yet been communicated to me. When the principal men of various castes decide that there is no objection to their fellow caste-men eating food cooked in our kitchens, we shall, I think, be quite justified in stopping money relief to all such persons residing within 2½ miles of a kitchen.

9. The numbers attending the Sergada kitchen have fallen to 75, although the kitchen register shows nearly 150 names. Many of these have been drafted to the tank work close by, but this does not fully account for the small attendance. The numbers on gratuitous relief in the Sergada circle have not yet been reported in spite of urgent reminders.

10. Taking 1,020 as the number in receipt of money doles in Sergada, the total for the division comes to 12,603 inclusive of 1,066 persons fed in kitchens. The percentage is thus 13 on the total population as against 12·5 last week. No assistance has yet been granted to me.

11. No deaths from starvation are reported, but cholera still prevails. Three persons, who were being fed in the kitchen at Mondimorayi, died during the week from this disease, and 11 persons on the village relief lists. From Chinna Kimedi 10 deaths from the same cause are reported. In Bodogodo small-pox is very prevalent, but only one death from this disease has come to light.

12. The total number on works in this division amounts to 1,196, of whom about 1,100 are weak persons; a small proportion of able-bodied coolies are allowed in order to do the harder work. The above figures do not include the Digupudi-Pudamari road, to which Circle Inspectors in Chinna Kimedi have been ordered to send all able to work. The tank work started at Sergada has attracted 327 laborers, and another similar work is in contemplation. The tank at Bodogodo has at present only 80 laborers, but this number will probably rise.

13. Prices have remained stationary during the week. The figures given last week, as obtained on actual measurement, were wrong, as the measure used was heaped and not struck. I find now, after careful weighing, that with the seer of 80 tolas for rice and of 72 tolas for ragi the prices here are, respectively, $9\frac{1}{16}$ and $17\frac{5}{16}$ seers to the rupee. Money doles will be revised accordingly. The managers of Dhárákót and Chinna Kimedi have been directed to test their prices in the same way.

14. A fortnight's supply has been obtained for all kitchens in this division. It is reported that trade in Chinna Kimedi has of late become more active, supplies of grain having come from Berhampore and elsewhere, and the manager does not now anticipate any difficulties in this direction. It is too early, however, to feel certain that all danger is past. Rice is being brought from Rambha to Dhárákót, but prices have not yet fallen. In Bodogodo and Sergada considerable stocks exist.

15. Much rain has fallen during the week. At Pattupur only 1·17″ were registered, but in Bodogodo at least 4″ must have fallen. Dry crops, such as chamalu and gingelly are being harvested whenever the weather permits, and paddy transplantation is in active progress. At the beginning of the week a few ryots in these parts complained of want of water for cultivation, but the recent rains should have satisfied all of them. The season so far gives promise of an excellent harvest.

16. I leave this place to-morrow for Sergada and Pattupur.

17. The usual statements are attached.

NUMBERS on Drinking-water Tanks and Wells, and on the Minor Irrigation Works.

Taluks.	On the Drinking-water Tanks and Wells.		On the Minor Irrigation works.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chinna Kimedi	199	118	..	175
Dhárákót	434	459	..	..
Bodogodo	..	80	252	37
Sergada	185	327	..	..
Total ..	818	984	252	212

NUMBERS on gratuitous relief.

Taluks.		On the last day of the week ending with 25th July 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 3rd August 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 10th August 1889.	Percentage.
Chinna Kimedi	Money doles	5,401	6,035	5,996	..
	Cooked food	620	718	685	..
	Total ..	6,021	6,753	6,681	18·6
Dhárákót	Money doles	2,410	2,634	3,278	..
	Cooked food	181	206	197	..
	Total ..	2,591	2,840	3,475	10·
Bodogodo	Money doles	700	1,454	1,243	..
	Cooked food	..	..	109	..
	Total ..	700	1,454	1,352	10·
Sergada	Money doles	1,020	1,020	1,020	..
	Cooked food	97	97	75	..
	Total ..	1,117	1,117	1,095	10·
	Grand Total ..	10,429	12,164	12,603	13·

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From M.R.Ry. A. SURYANARAYANA NAIDU GARU, General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Aska, 11th August 1889, No. 731:—

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with 10th August 1889.

2. I am still engaged in superintending the issue of seed-grain to the ryots from the Aska centre.

3. The consignment of 2,275 bags sent from the first instalment of 400 tons having been exhausted, a further supply of 500 bags has been ordered, and the bags are now being received from Gopálpur. They will be distributed to the ryots as soon as they arrive, as messages have been sent to them, and the accounts will be closed shortly.

4. During the week under report the fall of rain at Russellkonda amounted to inches 1·82 and at Aska inches 2·32. There was also rain in other parts of the division.

5. On the 6th instant I proceeded to Batenoyi, one of the largest villages in Ballipadra kandam, Goomsur taluk.

6. Young crops of paddy, ragi, as well as sugar-cane, are thriving. The seed-grain supplied is growing well and the ryots like it.

i.e., Cocanada seed-grain.
(Intld.) J.G.H.

7. A drinking-water tank has been recently repaired at a cost of about Rs. 500. It now contains water about 4 cubits deep in the centre. It still requires some additional repairs. There is another drinking-water tank which also wants repairs. Estimates will be submitted for them shortly.

8. I have examined the persons on gratuitous relief in Batenoyi, and six other adjacent villages, viz., (1) Santrapore, (2) Bodokholi, (3) Bejjiputti, (4) Pandiapadra, (5) Sunnapalli, and (6) Vazracotah, with an aggregate population of 3,359. There were 492 persons, or 14¾ per cent. of the population. I struck off 169 and added 1, making total 324.

9. On the 9th and 10th instant I inspected the villages of (1) Puttaliguda, (2) Nolabenta and (3) Guntupada in the Dhárákót estate with an aggregate population of 2,004, and found 197, or 9¾ per cent. of the population, on the relief. I struck off 30 and added 5, total 172.

10. In Guntupada I found an Orya man, Joggajenna, aged 55 years living with his wife and a minor son and daughter. He is emaciated and incapable of work, though the other members are in fair condition. I am told that they are badly off. I intended taking the old man on the relief list, but to my great surprise he begged me not to do so, and stated that he is quite content with what his wife and two minor children earn by cooly work, and that he does not wish to be fed gratis by others in his declining days.

11. In these villages also agricultural operations are favorable. Paddy, ragi, gingelly and sugar-cane are growing.

12. Cattle are in fair condition in all the villages above mentioned, as pasture is procurable.

13. I attended the Aska kitchen on the morning of the 9th instant and tested the food supplied. The children here are properly fed and the improvement in their appearance is very satisfactory.

14. There is a perceptible difference in the case of the children receiving money doles in villages. Several of them are found in a wretched condition. Such cases are generally met with among Bowries, Haddies and other low castes, the reason being that the doles for the children are shared by their parents.

15. Guntupada register shows five deaths among the persons receiving money-doles, viz., two children on 2nd July, a woman on 5th idem, and one child on 4th August. The Karnam attributes all of them to cholera.

16. The Tahsildar of Goomsur gives an encouraging account of his taluk. The state of country, he says, is improving. Paddy, ragi, sugar-cane, cotton, gingelly and red gram are in good condition; chamalu is being reaped in some places; the average yield is 12 annas. Ragi has to come ripe in some places. Fodder is abundantly procurable; cattle are in good condition. Tanks are mostly filled up with water. The Mahánadi and Loharakandy, which are the principal rivers in the taluk, received heavy freshes during the week.

17. The reports received from the taluk officers show that the numbers on gratuitous relief in villages have considerably fallen during the week. The number registered by the Tahsildar for the 10th instant was 12,028 or 12 per cent. of the population of his taluk. The number registered in Aska Circle for the 10th instant was 1,497 or 6 per cent. of the population were 7,385 or about 12 per cent. of the population. The information for the current week is not yet received.

Mr. Horne gives 7·96—probably the Deputy Collector omitted the people fed at the kitchen.

(Intld.) J.G.H.

The figures in Suradá for the 3rd August yet received.

18. The following statement shows the figures for the last three weeks:—

Taluk.	On the last day of the week ending with 27th July.	On the last day of the week ending with 3rd August.	On the last day of the week ending with 10th August.
Goomsur ..	11,954	15,224	12,028
Suradá	7,588	7,385	Not reported.
Aska, under Aska Circle Inspector	1,975	1,921	1,497

The reduction is probably due in a great measure to striking off low castes residing within 2½ miles of a kitchen.

(Intld.) J.G.H.

The Deputy Collector forgets that the great cause of decrease is striking off the lists all low caste people who reside within 2½ miles of a kitchen. The kitchens should show a considerable increase.

(Intld.) J.G.H.

19. This decrease is due to the distribution of money-doles being brought under strict check of the Inspecting officers and to the commencement of paddy transplantation.

20. The following statement shows the numbers fed at the several kitchens:—

Kitchens.	On the last day of the week ending with 27th July.	On the last day of the week ending with 3rd August.	On the last day of the week ending with 10th August.
Russellkonda	305	148	192
Bellugunta	150	108	108
Kullada	72	38	71
Suradá	303	Not reported.	
Buguda	..	..	80
Aska	112	108	144

A new kitchen has been opened at Buguda during the week.

21. The following table shows the numbers employed on relief works:—

Taluk.	On drinking water tanks and wells.		On minor irrigation works.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Goomsur	517	432	46	184
Suradá	Not reported.			
Aska	432	416	..	..

22. The number 517 employed in Goomsur during the week represents the weakly persons and of 432 in Aska, 383 are persons in weak condition.

23. Cholera still prevails in many villages in the division. The total number of deaths reported during the week was 131.

24. The prices of food-grains during the week are as follows:—

Name of place.	Rice in seers.	Ragi in seers.
Russellkonda	10	16
Aska	10	16
Suradá	Not reported.	

25. The prices are stationary except that of ragi at Russellkonda which has slightly risen. Food-grains are generally procurable in markets.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

From M.R.Ry. D. VENKATA SASTRI GARU, General Deputy Collector of Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Boirani, 11th August 1889.

I have the honor to submit my report on the state of the Kallikót and Atagadá estates for the week ending the 10th August 1889.

Rainfall.—The total fall at Kallikót is 3·55 inches, at Boirani about 1·1½ inches on the 4th and 5th, respectively; at Pulasara about 2 inches on the whole.

From the reports received from the five Revenue Inspectors in the estate, it will be seen that there has been good rain throughout the estate. The rainfall is heavier in this week than in the past one.

Agricultural operations.—Transplantation of paddy and ragi is still going on in many places. The buda mandiya, which is generally known as the summer ragi, is being harvested, and gingelly and chamalu are about to be done. The total amount of taccavi granted to the end of the week is Rs. 12,720-6-0, the sum distributed during the week being Rs. 290. The manager reports that, in spite of his repeated orders, the old applicants for the advance have failed to come in to receive it and that when necessary it is being paid to the new applicants.

Prices.—

	Past week.					Present week.				
	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.
	First.	Second.	First.	Second.		First.	Second.	First.	Second.	
Kallikót	10½	12	9½	10½	18	10½	12	9½	10½	18
Boirani	10	11½	9¼	10	16½	10	11¼	9¼	10¼	16¼
Pasi	10	12⅛	9¼	10	17⅛	10	11¼	9¼	10	16
Pulasara	10½	11½	9½	10½	13	10½	11½	9½	10½	14

At Kallikót the prices are stationary. At Boirani there is a slight fall in second-sort raw rice and ragi. At Pasi second-sort boiled rice and ragi have risen and at Pulasara the price of ragi has slightly fallen. Early ragi being beaten out, the price of ragi has fallen slightly in Boirani and Pulasara mutahs.

Gratuitous relief.—The numbers remaining on the last day of week are—

	Men	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Kallikót taluk	127	157	713	997	
Number admitted by the Boragam Revenue Inspector during past week	27	46	162	235	
Number admitted by the Manager	35	26	177	238	
Do. by the Chatra Mutah Revenue Inspector	14	26	91	131	
Number admitted by the Bengu Naupada Circle Inspector.	7	17	48	72	
	210	272	1,191	1,673	
Struck off by Bengu Naupada Circle Inspector ..	4	4	5	13	
	206	268	1,186	1,660	= 3 per cent. (Intld.) J.G.H.
Atagadá taluk	469	867	3,331	4,667	
Number admitted by the Atagadá Circle Inspector during last week	9	18	49	76	
Number admitted by the Pulasara Circle Inspector during last week	26	30	97	153	
Number admitted by the Boirani Circle Inspector ..	2	2	11	15	
Do. by the Kolladi Circle do. ..	10	19	96	125	
Total ..	516	936	3,584	5,036	

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	—
Struck off by the Atagadá Circle Inspector during last week	12	40	111	163	
Struck off by the Pulasara Circle Inspector during last week	24	12	90	126	
Struck off by the Pandripada Circle Inspector during last week	1	7	8	16	
Struck off by the Kolladi Circle Inspector during this week	4	8	33	45	
Struck off by the Boirani Circle Inspector during this week	12	27	197	236	
Total ..	53	94	439	586	
Balance ..	463	842	3,145	4,450	=4 per cent. (Intld) J.G.H.
In this number are included...	37	9	113	159	

belonging to the Boirani kitchen as per last week's supplemental report received from the Manager. The actual number on gratuitous relief at the end of the week in the—

—	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	—
Atagadá taluk	426	833	3,032	4,291	
Kallikót do.	206	268	1,186	1,660	
Total ..	632	1,101	4,218	5,951	
Thus showing an increase of ... ... over the past week.	36	77	174	287	
Boirani Kitchen.					
Balance on the 2nd August 1889	19	5	99	123	
Number struck off during the week	7	..	21	28	
	12	5	78	95	
Number admitted by the Collector and the Circle Inspector.	13	4	68	85	
	25	9	146	180	

The Circle Inspectors of Kallikót, Atagadá, Pulasara and Pandripada have not sent in their reports as yet though repeatedly warned and are therefore fined each a rupee. You have recently issued instructions that each street and house in a village should be visited by Circle Inspectors in their weekly inspection and I have been enforcing them not only in their case but in the case of myself and the Manager also, as by doing so I clearly see that no emaciated poor can escape our sight and the paupers can with great facility be traced. The results of your inspection of Boirani and Gudiyali having been just communicated to me, I shall carry them out in the next week.

In my last report I brought to notice that for two days about 600 coolies had worked on the Boirani road and then struck work by reason of low rates of cooly. The overseer having now allowed the coolies to work piece-meal and get cooly daily according to the quantity of work they turn out, about 500 are again on it.

Advances to weavers.—A sum of Rs. 1,510 had been advanced up to the end of last week. During the week under report, Rs. 580 have been advanced by me at Boirani to 56 families for 58 looms at Rs. 10 a loom. There are some more still at Boirani and the surrounding villages whose cases I will go into shortly. The 34 weavers who had been advanced Rs. 340 in the past week yesterday produced before me 135 pieces of cloth valued at Rs. 177-5-0 by the Mahajams of Boirani. The Manager reports that the following have also been received during the week :—

	Number of cloths.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
Bengu Naupada	171	233	2	9
Pulasara	127	148	4	0
Kodala	93	159	10	6
Total ...	391	541	1	3
By self at Boirani	135	177	5	0
Past week—Pulasara	142	151	14	6
Grand Total ...	668	870	4	9

There was thus 668 pieces on our hands. I beg that early orders may be passed for their disposal. I have no proper accommodation for their safe custody nor can ready purchasers be found for them.

Relief works.—

—	Chatra mutah.	Baragam mutah.	Kolladi mutah.	Borida khandi mutah.	Pulasara.
Drinking water tanks	..	..	14	104	..
Minor irrigation works	36	..	16	..	180
Other works	720	..	876	1,634	..
Total ..	756	..	906	1,738	180

The total number of coolies is 3,580 against 2,713 in the past week, showing an increase of 867. The attention of the Manager has been invited to Baragam and Pulasara mutahs where little or no work is shown under this head.

Mortality.—Only four cases of cholera have occurred during the week. An Hospital Assistant, by name K. M. Srinivasa Naidu, ordered for the kitchen at Boirani, reported himself to me on the morning of the 9th instant. His medicine chest has just arrived He has visited the kitchen at Boirani and brought to my notice some defects that should be remedied. I shall see to them along with him.

The Hospital Assistant requests me to construct a hospital for the kitchen as the number relieved there is nearly 200. But as I find hardly any sick paupers in the kitchen, and as the summer ragi crop is being harvested in these parts which may tend to diminish the number on relief, I humbly beg to add that I wish to wait for a while before incurring about Rs. 150 which will be the lowest estimate for the construction of a temporary hospital according to the plan shown me by the Hospital Assistant. I think a rented house will serve our purpose for the present. I have besides another matter to bring forward in this connection. Most of the inmates in the kitchen are the natives of Boirani. They have their native quacks attending on their families for years. We can hardly expect them to take a pill, unless it is for cholera, from the hands of our medical subordinate which, in their opinion, is worse than useless. So saying I abide by your instructions.

Miscellaneous.—During the week I inspected some villages in the Bengu Naupada Circle, struck off some old paupers and added about 50 famine-stricken persons, especially at Kharigam and Bodo Madupur. This number is included in the Bengu Naupada Circle Inspector's figure.

I met the District Collector on the morning of the 8th instant and received clear instructions regarding famine relief which I shall endeavour, to the best of my power, to act up to.

—

ENCLOSURE NO. 5.

From F. E. K. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Collector, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Chicacole, 7th August 1889, No. 86-F.

I have the honor to submit my report for week ending 3rd August.

2. There has been rain throughout the week with a very heavy downpour on night of 30th. At Calingapatam, where it was heaviest, nearly six inches fell in 24 hours :—

Chicacole—			
Rainfall up to 27th			15·59
Do. 28th	·11		
Do. 29th	...		
Do. 30th	1·35		
Do. 31st	·23		
Do. 1st	...		
Do. 2nd	·15		
Do. 3rd	·14		
			1·98
Total ...			17·57

Narasannapet—			
Rainfall up to 27th	... ...		16·63
Do. 28th	... ...	·05	
Do. 31st	... ...	4·40	
Do. 1st	... ...	·38	
Do. 3rd	... ...	·70	
			5·53
	Total ...		22·16
Tekkali—			
Rainfall up to 27th	... ...		15·18
Do. 28th	... ...	·20	
Do. 30th	... ...	3·60	
Do. 31st	... ...	·10	
Do. 1st	... ...	...	
Do. 2nd	... ...	·18	
Do. 3rd	... ...	·65	
			4·73
	Total ...		19·91
Parlákimedi—			
Rainfall up to 27th	... ...		24·17
Do. 28th	... ...	·44	
Do. 30th	... ...	·92	
Do. 31st	... ...	·13	
Do. 1st	... ...	·47	
Do. 2nd	... ...	·22	
Do. 3rd	... ...	·18	
	Total		26·03

3. Breaches are reported to have occurred in tanks in Tekkali division.

4. Cultivation is going on well. Transplantation of ragi is finished. Paddy transplantation is going on universally. Samai, othalu, light ragi are being reaped. In Chicacole light paddy is ready to be harvested in a few places. Complaints are made in parts that the rain is damaging the prospects of the ragi harvest. A break is much wanted.

5. Cholera is on the increase again—

	Deaths.
Tekkali	55
Chicacole	18
Narsannapet	19
Parlákimedi	104

6. There is cattle-disease in Chicacole taluk and in Tekkali; a few cattle are said to be suffering from diarrhœa.

7. During the past week I have inspected the kitchens at Narsannapet, Calingapatam and Chicacole. I am of opinion that these three kitchens may be closed on 15th August, and have given orders to this effect. The number of bad and poor at these kitchens, respectively, are now only—

Narsannapet	15
Calingapatam	12
Chicacole	21

The remaining adults are merely the usual beggars the lame, blind, maimed, diseased, leprous, insane and the children who have now become fat and healthy, while the kitchens are opened there is no alternative but to feed these people. They have no means of subsistence except begging, and it is impossible to reject some while feeding others.

The rejected complain with justice that no one will give them anything while the Government choultry is open. Provision will be made at each of these places for relief of the few that still require it and of any that may hereafter be suffering from emaciation.

8. I have now inspected within the last month all my kitchens with one exception. I am of opinion that the following kitchens also may be closed from the 15th August and have issued orders.

Parlakimedi Estate.

Karajada.

Tekkali—

Naupada—Such as still require food being sent to Talagam.
Kotagraharam—The remnant going to Kasibugga or Nandigam.

This will reduce the number of kitchens to 17 in place of 23.

By the end of the month I shall no doubt be able to close others, but will satisfy myself by making another tour in the middle of the month.

9. I have found it necessary to restrict the money doles in Chicacole taluk. The return for the present week is 540, of which 338 belong to Chicacole town and 202 to villages. I have removed 155 persons from the number in Chicacole town and propose to abolish doles altogether in the town from Government money from 15th of this month.

10. The returns from the kitchens are subjoined:—

Chicacole—			
Chicacole	307		
Calingapatam	115		
Munagavalasa	63		
		485	
Add money doles—			
Villages	202		
Town	338		
		540	
Narsannapet—			
Narsannapet	112		
Jalumur	180		
		292	
Tekkali—			
Tekkali	463		
Kasibugga	167		
Kotagraharam	200		
Nandigam	586		
Naupada	119		
Talagam	242		
Kotabommali	345		
Jargangi	118		
Gopálpur	474		
Pata Tekkali	252		
		2,966	
Add money doles	142		
		3,108	
Parlákimedi—			
Sárvakót	225		
Haddubangi	141		
Varanasi	144		
Kottur	162		
Hiramandalem	434		
Kottapalle	259		
Karajada	119		
Parlákimedi	168		
		1,652	
Add money doles	229		
		1,881	
	Grand Total ...	6,296	

The numbers employed on 3rd August on major works are—

Anantagherry road	121	The heavy rain has stopped the work.
Boppayagedda	22	
Battili road	Not received.	

The numbers employed on Tekkali minor works (tanks) were 381. All the work that can be done is almost complete. Orders have been given to put in hand the Palasa road. I do not think it necessary to commence the Alikam road in Chicacole taluk. There is now abundant work in Chicacole taluk for all that are able to do any work at all.

12. Prices are practically stationary—

—	Rice.		Ragi.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chicacole	10	10	18	19 *
Narsannapet	12	12	21	21
Tekkali	9½	9	17	17
Parlákimedi	10½	10½	19½	19½

* Ragi has fallen again after rise last week.

There has been importation of paddy, ragi at Pundi—

	CWT.
Paddy	375
Ragi	900

and at Calingapatam—

Rice	366
Cholum	52

with a small amount of grains. There has been a slight export of paddy by road into Vizagapatam.

From H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Collector of Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Berhampore, 13th August 1889, No. 263.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending with 10th instant.

2. In Ganjam taluk there has been a deficiency of rain in the week for the cultivation of rainfed lands and for transplantation. There is a great extent of land still left unploughed, and in parts of the taluk the want of rain has reduced the standing crops of ragi and paddy to a critical condition. The supply of rain in this region is, however, notoriously precarious, and elsewhere throughout the division the prospects of the harvest continue very good. Light ragi and tsamalu are rapidly ripening and in some places are now being harvested. In Ichápur the average yield of tsamalu is 7 annas. In Sómpet both crops are expected to yield 12 annas. One more heavy rain will suffice for the completion of paddy transplantation in all parts of the division except Ganjam taluk, and the growing paddy crops are all flourishing.

3. At Purushottapur the price of ragi has fallen from 17 to 18 seers per rupee, which is attributed to the effect of the promise of a good and early harvest. At Ichápur, on the other hand, the same grain has risen from 18 to 17 seers. At Ganjam there is a slight fall in the price of rice.

4. These fluctuations are probably due to the varying amounts of imports, but if this is so it would seem that the market to be supplied by this imported grain is a very small one, that is to say, that the majority of the population draw upon private stores for consumption.

5. There is a decided improvement noticeable generally in the condition of those persons who have been for some time in receipt of gratuitous village relief, and the numbers on the lists are being steadily reduced by drafting off to works all who have recovered strength to labor. Still, however, every village yields its quota of persons in a painful state of emaciation, notwithstanding that batta has been regularly paid to them for six weeks or more. Most of these persons are young children in large families. Mr. Forbes mentions a case he came across in Talatampara village of two children who, though money doles had been paid to them regularly for six weeks, were very emaciated and obviously were not getting sufficient food, while their mother and one other child were perfectly robust and well. I have met with many such cases and the question how to relieve the starving children is a very difficult one. Caste parents absolutely refuse to allow their children to attend the kitchens, and short of kidnapping there is no means of bringing the children within reach of this only satisfactory system of relief. The only resource is to give money doles for the whole family.

6. I have closed two of the kitchens I had established, viz., those at Kukudakhandi and Jagannadhapur, as it was found after patient trial that the objection to take cooked food was insurmountable. At Jagannadhapur I did my best to induce the Bavuries, Dandasies and other low castes to partake of the charity offered in the kitchens. I represented that there would be no harm in their children's taking cooked food, but all to no avail. They openly scoffed at the idea and even a body of Malas (Pariahs) including several emaciated children whom I was particularly anxious to take to the kitchens would not hear of the proposal, but marched off in a body as soon as they understood my intention. There are two or three other kitchens where the attendance is small and not increasing, which I propose to abolish shortly. In the south of the division the kitchens are much more successful. In one opened this week by Mr. Forbes at Kesapur in Mandasa taluk there are 224 persons.

To open and compel the Behera to come to the kitchen, I think section 509 of the Penal Code is applicable.

(Intld.) J.G.H.

7. I earnestly hope that the immediate commencement of the incompleted portion of the Digupudi-Berhampore road, as recommended by you to Government, may be sanctioned. I am unable to provide any work in that neighbourhood except the cleaning of small drinking-water tanks, and the termination of paddy transplantation will throw a large number of coolies temporarily out of employment.

ORDER—dated 6th September 1889, No. 757, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Report has already been called for regarding the real causes of the reluctance on the part of the low caste Uriyas to resort to the Government kitchens. A little more firmness on the part of the Government officers at the outset would probably have had the desired effect.

2. Arrangements should be made for collecting and storing at some central place the cloths made by the weavers, when they cannot be stored at the places at which they were made.

3. It is satisfactory to learn that the Godávari seed-grain is thriving and is appreciated. The Government is unable, however, to concur in the Collector's view that the arrest of the rise of prices was due to the importation of this grain. The merchants were assured that Government had no intention of interfering with private trade, and, indeed, prices continued to rise until the week ending 6th July, whereas the seed-grain was ordered early in June. The improvement in the season and prospect of a good harvest must have had a much greater influence on prices than the importation of 1,000 tons of seed-grain. Nor does Mr. Horsfall's theory account for the increase in imports, for, if the importation of the seed-grain had forced the hands of the holders of stocks and made them lower their prices, this would have operated as a check on, not as a stimulus to, imports. The increase must have been due partly to deficient stocks, as Mr. Horsfall himself argues in paragraph 14, and partly to an increased demand for grain resulting from the expenditure of Government in wages and doles.

4. Sanction is accorded for the establishments enumerated in paragraphs 19 and 20.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Collector of Ganjam.
" Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
" Financial Department.
" Accountant-General.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Public Works Department.
" Editors' table.

No. 757-A.

Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

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

Exd. J. Henricus.
120 Copies.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 6th September 1889,
Nos. 757, 757A.

SEPTEMBER.

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Passing orders on the reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 10th August 1889.

No: 2678 W dy 25 Sep: 1889.

Comd to the S.E.
I Circle.

/sd/ R.R.E. D.B.
W.

S.E. I Circle
C.E. for I.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated September, 25th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 25th Sept. 1889, No. 2674 W.

SEPTEMBER.

Type designs of riveted girders for bridges

Despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the preparation of —, recorded.

25TH SEPTEMBER 1889, No. 2674 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following paper:—

Despatch from the Right Honorable Lord CROSS, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 29th August 1889, No. 2, Public Works (Stores).

I have considered in council the letter from your Excellency's Government in the Public Works Department, No. 14/1718 W., dated 28th June 1889, suggesting that a series of type designs of riveted girders be prepared.

2. In reply, I have to refer your Excellency to my Public Works (Stores) despatch No. 1 of 20th June 1889, in which you were informed that such a series of designs for girders of 40, 50, 60, 70 and 80 feet spans would be prepared. The suggestion of your Government that the new series should include girders of from 5 to 150 feet in span will be considered when replies are received from the Governments of India and Bombay, who have also been communicated with on the subject.

ORDER—dated 25th September 1889, No. 2674 W., Public Works.

Recorded, with reference to despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 15-2069 W., dated 1st August 1889.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. R. E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Ag. Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

Exd. J. Moses.
Spare Copies

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Miscellaneous.)

G.O., 1st August 1889, No. 482.

Famine Batta.—Recording Revenue Department Proceedings directing that its order regarding the grant of— to Government servants on Civil establishments in Ganjam district, shall not be held applicable to the rates of money wages and rations payable under sections 185 and 186 of the Famine Code, &c.

No 2657 W/89 23rd Sept/889
Communicated to
the Subtg. Engineer I Circle,
in continuation of Lg. O. No 2656 W
d/ 23rd September 1889.
Sd/ R. R. E. D. B.
19.9.89.

To
The Subtg. Engineer I Circle
" Examiner P.W. Accts.

1st August 1889, No. 482, Financial.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers :—

G.O., dated 25th July 1889, No. 638, Revenue.

G.O., dated 26th July 1889, No. 640, Revenue.

Order—dated 26th July 1889, No. 640, Revenue.

His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to direct that the foregoing order shall not be held applicable to the rates of money wages and rations payable under sections 185 and 186 of the Famine Code, which will be calculated according to the retail price of ragi not with reference to that of rice.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To the Collector of Ganjam.
„ Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.
„ Financial Department.
„ Accountant-General.
Copy to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

Order—dated 1st August 1889, No. 482, Financial.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To all Heads of Departments.

Exd. W. H. French.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Miscellaneous.)

Bb 2657 W & 23.9.89

Communicated to the Supty Engineer I Circle, in continuation of Gy. C. No: 2657 W & dt/23rd September 1889

Dd/R.R.E.D.B.
19.9.89

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Chief Secretary.

To all Heads of Departments.

Exd. W. H. French.

Date taken out.	For what purpose.			Initials of Referencer.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department.	C. No.	Year.			

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