(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 20

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 3/90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

(76)

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P.W.D. துறை

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 2677

அச்சகம்
பலவகை

நாள் : 25 — 9 — 1889 19 .

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

10. Sheets

ஆவண. கா-1—18,006—15-6-87.

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, vadalu, 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 sun 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 2,338 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 Kesurapalli, 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.

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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 Pattapur ...	48
Gopálpur canal	1,146	Kallikót and Bourani ...	526
Taptapani ghât road	159	Drinking water tanks and wells	1,844
Chokapad do.	56	Minor irrigation works ...	611
Digapudi 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 Ronabo 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. Ronabo 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 weekly 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 weekly 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 Tomarada 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
Bhawsoro	224	285
Panchabhuti	930	1,200
Gottuli	249	623
Total ...	1,680	2,437

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 Paraiis 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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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	1,030	40	10
Korcholi	5,144	1,328	17	6
Vishnuchakram	10,467	804	9	3
Bellugunta	19,793	686	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 those 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.

3

5. In place of the closed kitchen at Kukundakhand I opened one in the week at Dengabhadra, which lies near the part of the Digapadi-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 this remained, namely, 6 Bouri children and 2 Dandasis, I carried off to the kitchen and fed much to their delight and the horror of their mothers, but some 15 Bouris who came from the adjoining village of Nobhado 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 Jasada-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, 13th 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 man 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.
(Initd.) J. G. H.

There are now 12 kitchens in my division.

6. Having received complaints of distress from the mallah tract below ghats 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 Kukuduba 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.
(Initd.) 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 57, 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) Jayarcongolo 7, (5) Kurnikumpa 4, (6) Goviabadi 16, (7) Naviadi 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 12. Sadugam 9, reduced to 5. Dengina 11, reduced to 8. Poitagam 9, reduced to 5. Dodoraluuda 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 Russel konda. 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 Malahs, 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, Talasapalli 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 9·3 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 1,353 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 Oriya 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.

(Initd.) 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 Dhárákot 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.

(Initd.) 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 18th 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) Nimsima, (2) Kondrevally, (3) Kesarapalli, (4) Munigadi, (5) Boutapilli, (6) Singipur, (7) Pulasamoudu and (8) Bori in Payalapadu Muttah, Goomsur taluk.

5. Young crops of paddy, ragi and sugar-cane are in fair condition; cholam 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 for 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.
(Initd.) J. G. H.

6. I have examined the persons on gratuitous relief in the eight villages above named, with an aggregate population of 8,978. There were 542 persons on relief at the end of June last. Of these 245 were subsequently struck off, 13 died and 270 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—8 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 3 per man, annas 5 per woman and annas 4 per child, for the current week, instead of the proper amount of annas 3-3, annas 6-6 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.
(Initd.) 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	...	...
Bodogudo	80	71	37	...
Sórgadá	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	90	
	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, Chittrapur, 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, 8 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 talukas, 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. 13,760-6-0. 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.		Boiled rice.		Raw rice.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
Kallikót	10½	12	9½	10½	11	12½	10	11
Boirani	10	11½	9½	10½	10	11	9½	10½
Pasi	10	11½	9½	10	10	11½	9½	10
Pulsara	10½	11½	9½	10½	11	12	9½	11

	Ragi.	Ragi.
Kallikót	18	19
Boirani	16½	16½
Pasi	16	16
Pulsara	14	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	263	1,186	1,460
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 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.
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, 155 cloths, instead of 154, were shown in last week's return opposite to Beirani. The piece is the same (Rs. 177-8-0). Correction requested.

A weaver at Beirani, who was assigned Rs. 16 in July, has returned the advance, as in his estimation the valuation of the cloths was too low.

As recently instructed, all the cloths are being received at Kalliket.

Relief works.

Name of station.	Draining-water tanks	Minor irrigation works	Other works.	Total.
Chatra	...	86	...	36
Kollada	...	180	...	180
Boridekhandi	90	...	200	290
Pulsam	...	150	...	200
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 Beirani. I am going there to-morrow morning on my way to Pulsam. 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 Beirani 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. Bairani 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 all the Beirani 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 sirkars, but I do not consider any further restriction necessary. (Sgd.) J. O. H.

In this connection I beg to bring to notice that, on 15th 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 Berhampore, 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.

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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, Karnjada, 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	
		2,382
Add money doles in four villages		103
		3,085

Parlákimedi—	
Sérvakót	210
Haddubangi	320
Varanasi	352
Kótúr	132
Hiramundalum	212
Kamajada	110
Kottapilli	226
Parlákimedi	85
	1,485
Add money dole	275
	1,760
	5,930

against 6,306 previous week.

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

Anantagiri road	150
Boppayyapuram gedda	15
	165
Bathili road—no return.	

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	10	10
Narsannapet	12	12	12	12½ (rise)
Tekkali	9	9	17	17
Parlákimedi	10½		10½	

No imports or exports are reported.

ORDER—dated 6th September 1880, 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.)

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.

Communicated to the Supg Engineer

Issued

Recd. Rect.

G.O., 6th September 1889,
Nos. 758, 753A.

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.