(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 18

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 3/90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

(77)

P. W. D. துறை

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 2678

அச்சகம்
பலவகை

நாள் : 25 — 9 — 1889 1988.

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

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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, 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 Parlakimedi 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 Atagudá 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. Gumjam, 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 Surada, was 898 and the number employed on drinking water tanks and minor irrigation works, exclusive of the Surada 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—Gumupada—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	25,783	2,590	5	4	
27th ,, ...	25,783	2,681	9	1	*On 3rd August circle was divided into two.
3rd August *	13,417	1,541	4	1	
10th ,, ...	13,417	1,541	6	6	
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 23,724, 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 of which 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 ghát 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 Kolumbo 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 incomplete. 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
Koreholi	22·02
Buguda	11·0
Bellugunta	6·42
Peda Kodanda	27·22
Kukuluba	7·53
Kullada	10·73
Jaganadhaprasad	18·86
Surada Osumboodho	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, Atagada, Kollади	4·0
Mr. Carr's Division—	
Dhárikót, Ballisira, Pattupur	10·0
Pudamari, Pratapagiri	18·6
Sergadá	10·0
Bodogodo	10·0
Mr. Foster's Division (returns incomplete)—	
Huruma	10·4
Rambha	9·7
Bhatu Kumarada	7·7
Mantireddi, Jyantipur, Bramarapur, Nanpada, Chikati	7·1
Ichápur	7·01
Mr. Wedderburu's Division—	
Teikali-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 Koreholi to test the correctness of the returns for that circle, and hope shortly to do the same in regard to Peda Kodanda, the numbers in these two circles being out of proportion to the rest of the division. Regarding Koreholi, 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	3 at Rs. 5 each.	16	2 at Rs. 4 each.	8	2 at Rs. 3 each.	6	44
	Bodógodo ..	1	12	2 at do.	8	3 at do.	15	2 at do.	8	2 at do.	6	49
....	Digapudi ..	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	83	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. (Initd.) 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 10 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 Parian 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 [illegible] 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 "chatram" at all.

6. I gutted the lists in the big village near Gangupur, and directed the Circle Inspector (of Payalipadu) 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 coolie 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 Kallagunda, Gangupur and Bugudu. At Bugudu Mr. Story reports about 70 daily attendance. At Kallagunda Mr. Elphinstone started a kitchen and struck the surrounding five castes off the batta list. He said he ought to have had over 80 if they would come, but 20 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 Haddias 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 Ballisadra, where Mr. Story reports he will also get one started to-morrow.

11. Mr. Powell is managing the Russellkonda, Bellaguntа 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 Canji of Anisampur, a village in Bellaguntа 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 Kommareldi, 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, Bellaguntа, Bugudu and Jagannadhaprasad.

2678

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, 82 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 9·6 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 relaxation 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.
(Initd.) 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.
(Initd.) 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 Digapudi-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, 9½ and 17½ seers to the rupee. Money doles will be revised accordingly. The managers of Dhárákot 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 Dhárákot, 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	262	37
Sergada	185	327	..	..
Total ..	818	984	262	212

2678

Numbers on gratuitous relief.

Taluks.		On the last day of the week ending with 26th 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	18·8
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	13,164	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.
(Initd.) 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) Sannapalli, and (6) Vazracotah, with an aggregate population of 3,359. There were 492 persons, or 14⅔ 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 9⅘ 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 coolly 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 Mahanadi and Lohurakundy, 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. The figures in Surada for the 3rd August 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.

(Initd.) J.G.H.

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
Surada ..	7,988	7,385	Not reported.
Aska, under Aska Circle Inspector ..	1,975	1,923	1,497

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

(Initd.) 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.

(Initd.) 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	205	148	192
Ballumunda	160	108	108
Kullola	72	68	73
Sunea	302	Not reported.	
Bogoda	..	..	50
Aska	112	108	104

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

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

Taluk.	On breeding watta lands and wells.		On minor irrigation works.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Goomsur	517	422	43	184
Surada	Not reported.			
Aska	432	416	..	..

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

2678

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	1½	12	9½	10½	18	10½	12	9½	10½	18
Boirani	10	11½	9½	10	16½	10	11½	9½	10¼	16¼
Pasi	10	12½	9½	10	17½	10	11½	9½	10	16
Pulasara	10½	11½	9½	10½	18	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 Nanpada Circle Inspector.	7	17	48	72	
	210	272	1,191	1,673	
Struck off by Bengu Nanpada Circle Inspector ..	4	4	5	13	
	206	268	1,186	1,660	= 3 per cent. (Initd.) J.G.H.
Atagadá taluk	469	867	3,331	4,667	
Number admitted by the Atagadá Circle Inspector during last week	9	13	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 Atagada 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 Kelladi Circle Inspector during last week	4	6	35	45	
Struck off by the Boirani Circle Inspector during last week	12	27	197	236	
Total ..	54	92	439	586	
Balance ..	483	402	3,115	5,450	—1 per cent. (Initd.) J.G.H.
In this number are included...	57	9	113	169	

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.	—
Atagada subdiv.	423	583	3,032	4,291	
Kallikot do.	209	263	1,187	1,659	
Total ..	632	1,161	4,119	5,951	
Thus showing an increase of ... ... over the past week.	20	77	174	287	

Boirani Kitchen.

Balance on the 2nd August 1889	35	4	89	128
Number struck off during the week	2	1	25	28
	33	5	78	96
Number admitted by the Collector and the Circle Inspector.	16	4	68	88
	20	9	146	180

The Circle Inspectors of Kallikot, Atagada, 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 Gudivada 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. 377-5-0 by the Mahajams of Boirani. The Manager reports that 330 following have also been received during the week :—

	Number of cloths.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
Bengu Naupada	271	233	2	9
Pulasara	127	148	4	0
Kocala	93	159	10	6
Total ...	491	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.	Kelladi mutah.	Borida khandi mutah.	Pulasara.
Drinking water tanks	..	..	14	104	..
Minor irrigation works	36	..	16	..	180
Other works	730	..	876	1,634	..
Total ..	766	..	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	20
Tekkali	11	9	17	17
Parlakimedi	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	32

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. 265.

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 Ichapur the average yield of tsamalu is 7 annas. In Sompet 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 Ichapur, on the other hand, the same grain has risen from 13 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 pitiful state of emaciation, notwithstanding that latter 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 Talasampara 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 Mulas (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 Kosapur 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.
(Initd.) 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. Horstall'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.)

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.

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REVENUE.

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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.

(9)

Supdg Engr F Circle

Ch. Engr for I

D 25/9