(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 48

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 14 3 90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P.W.D துறை

24

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 3114

அச்சகம்
பலவகை

நாள் : 2-11-1889 19

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

24 Sheets

ஆவண. கா-1—18,006—15-6-87.

3114

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 Camp, Parlákimedi, 27th September 1889, No. E-547.

I have the honor to submit the reports of Messrs. Wedderburn, Foster, Horne, Carr, A. Suryanarayana and D. Venkata Sastri for the week ending with the 21st September.

2. I am glad to report that in consequence of the favorable progress of the season and the commencement of the ragi harvest, relief operations are being rapidly curtailed. In Mr. Wedderburn's division, there is now only one kitchen open—the one at Tekkali Raghunadhapur, to which bad cases from other kitchens closed have been drafted. In Mr. Foster's division, it has been found possible to close 16 out of 30 circles.

3. The total number on relief in Mr. Wedderburn's division at the end of the week was 542, and this has since then been still further reduced. There are, however, a considerable number of bad cases in the Tekkali kitchen, and it will be necessary to keep that kitchen open a little time longer.

4. Mr. Foster has, with my concurrence, been closing relief circles and kitchens in the southern portion of his division. A few kitchens will be temporarily maintained at the principal places, and money doles continue to be given to the comparatively few persons who are emaciated.

5. In Mr. Horne's division, I consider it is now practicable to abolish the circle inspectors of the two circles of Gulleri and Pondakhol, where the numbers at present are 152 and 218 only. In other circles the numbers are being gradually reduced. Mr. Horne has, I regret to say, been unwell for the past week.

6. The Goomsur General Deputy Collector's inspection of the Buguda circle has resulted in a very slight increase in the numbers on relief in that circle.

7. In Mr. Carr's division, the week has resulted in a decrease of nearly 2,000 on relief, and Mr. Carr anticipates that it will be possible to stop gratuitous relief about the middle of October altogether. Now that the attention of all circle inspectors has been called to the importance of recording casualties in the relief lists, we find that there were 89 deaths in the past four weeks in three of the estates.

8. Mr. Carr draws attention to the reluctance of the people to come to our famine relief works at famine rates of wage. The rates are at present annas 1-4 for a man, anna 1 for a woman, and 8 pies for a child, and I have little doubt that all works will be deserted if rates are reduced below this limit. The people do not understand our method of calculating wages according to the price of ragi, and resent any decrease. The danger is that, weak as many of them are, they will refuse to work for what they consider insufficient wages, and will after a time have to be brought again upon our relief lists.

9. In the Kallikót and Atagadá division, there has been a slight fall in numbers on relief, and I am surprised to find that the Deputy Collector takes a somewhat gloomy view of the prospects. With falling prices it should, I think, be possible to reduce the numbers still further, especially in the Kallikót estate and the portion of the Atagadá estate bordering on it.

10. In sixteen villages grasshoppers are reported to have done immense damage to the growing paddy crop. It is to be hoped that the recent heavy rain will have removed the pest.

11. Prices continue to fall steadily and are as follows :—

Date.	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.
21st September 1889	11·15	24·73	17·83	28·5
14th „ „	10·91	22·72	16·62	27·
24th „ 1887	18·63	32·2	24·06	34·8

12. Imports during the week were as follows :—

	cwts.
By sea	2,563
From Orissa	7,009
From Central Provinces	2,515
Total ..	12,027

13. The number on gratuitous relief has fallen considerably during the week, and I anticipate that next week's return will give much better results. They are as follows :—

Gratuitous relief.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Money doles and raw grains ..	5,945	10,924	25,649	42,518
Fed in kitchens	1,201	1,947	8,010	11,158
Total ..				53,676

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

Rushikulya	3,604
Gopálpur canal	1,099
Chokkapad ghât road (closed)	26
Taptapani ghât road (closed)	..
Tekkali-Anantagiri road	1,675
Battili road	638
Boppayapuram gedda	291
Palasa road	421
Kallikót-Boirani (last week)	397
Berhampore-Digupudi	32
Digupudi-Govindapur (last week)	730
Babanda-Pattupur	188
Ichápur-Jarada	732
Drinking-water tanks	3,858
Minor irrigation works	1,869
Other works, village roads, &c.	2,938
Total ..	18,498

15. I have, since last report, visited Kasibugga, Pata Tekkali, Tekkali, Raghunadhapur and Parlákimedi.

16. At Kasibugga, I inspected the new road to Palasa. Very good progress has been made, and the whole road including the tunnels may, I think, be completed before the end of November, by which time all relief works may be safely closed. The Boppayapuram gedda cutting is now rapidly approaching completion. Unfortunately the bridge, which had only just been completed, was partly carried away by the heavy floods in the beginning of July. I also examined 9 miles of the Tekkali-Anantagiri road. Earth-work is nearly completed for the whole distance, and turfing was being done. The road is crossed by numerous water-courses, and unless bridged throughout will be perfectly useless. It will be an expensive work. The line runs through one continuous sheet of paddy, and will when completed be most useful in enabling the ryots to bring their produce to market. At present, everything has to be carried by coolies. It will be fully 2 months before the paddy is ready for harvest, and the numbers now coming to the work are strong evidence of the necessity there is for giving employment to the people in the locality of the road.

17. The caste difficulty as regards the kitchens is constantly recurring. The District Surgeon noticed at Suradá the children of some Panos very much emaciated, whilst the parents were strong and robust, and recommended that the parents be punished, as they, no doubt, consumed the money doles and left their children to starve. Mr. Foster asks whether steps may be taken to confine to the kitchens Bouris and others who desert after having been forcibly brought there. My own opinion is that the legislature must step in and make it a punishable offence for parents to allow their children to starve when food is to be had with every regard to caste prejudices at the Government kitchens; nothing less than this will get over the difficulty; as it is, force has to be used to bring them into the kitchens, and this is not always successful. The Government appear—*vide* G.O, 6th September 1889, No. 757—to be under the impression that there has been a want of firmness on the part of the Government officers in this respect, but I beg to assure them that such is not the case. Threats and persuasion alike failed, and it was only by compulsion that the Bouris at Purushottapur and elsewhere were brought into the kitchens. The same tactics had to be pursued at every kitchen I visited, and the consequence was that in some instances, notably at Suradá, the villages were deserted on hearing of my approach. It is not a pleasant task bringing forcibly to the kitchens, and could any other method have succeeded, I, for one, would certainly not have adopted it. I cannot but repeat what I have already stated that the people would have died rather than have voluntarily come to the kitchens; not until it is made a penal offence for a man to threaten loss of caste for feeding at a Government kitchen, or for a parent to allow his children to starve when within reasonable reach of such kitchen, will the difficulty be got over. When some inhuman parent has suffered the extreme penalty of the law for killing his child by starvation in lieu of taking him to the kitchen, we shall hear no more of the so-termed caste objections on the part of Bouris, Panos, Dandasis and so on.

ENCLOSURES.

From F. E. K. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Camp, Narsannapet, 25th September 1889, No. A.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 21st September.

2. The spell of fine weather was broken by a burst of rain on Tuesday, followed by showers during the rest of the week. The rain has somewhat retarded the harvesting of the ragi, but in the south of the division and in Parlákimedi, the crop is about half cut. In Tekkali the harvest has hardly begun.

3. Three kitchens were open in the Tekkali Estate during the week, and the following numbers fed :—

Tekkali	223
Nandigam	114
Gopálpur	138
	475
Add money doles to	67 persons.
	542 compared with 884, the previous week.

4. The kitchens at Nandigam and Gopálpur were closed at the end of the week.

5. The numbers employed on the Tekkali-Anantagiri road on 21st were 1,862; on the Boppayapuram Gedda 304. On minor irrigation works; 431 were employed upon Palasa road and 35 on two tanks.

6. *Prices.*—The price of ragi is still falling, rice is stationary :—

	Rice.		Ragi.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chicacole	11½	11½	28	28
Narsannapet	12	12	27	27
Tekkali	11	11	22	27
Parlákimedi	12	12	24	33

Imports of 450 cwts. of paddy and 39 cwts. of ragi at Pundi are reported.

From H. W. FOSTER Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Digupudi, 23rd September 1889, No. 613-89.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 21st instant.

Sómpet Taluk.

1. Sómpet circle.
2. Barwah ,,
3. Kollur ,,
4. Haripur circle.
5. Mandasa ,,
6. Budarasingi ,,

Ichápur Taluk.

7. Kairte Circle.
8. Jayantipur ,,
9. Ichápur circle.

Purushottapur.

10. Purushottapur circle.
11. Bhatkumarada ,,
12. Injili circle.

2. I last week announced to you my opinion that gratuitous relief operations might safely be discontinued at the end of the current month in the Mandasa, Budarasingi and Jarada circles, and as your personal inspection led you to the same conclusion with regard to other portions of the Sómpet and Ichápur taluks, and as Mr. McMurray had already communicated his opinion that it was unnecessary to prolong the distribution of money doles after 24th instant, orders were issued by you for the cessation of payments of money doles after 21st instant in the marginally-noted circles.

3. In the Jarada, Surangi and Bramarapur circles, where I have inspected over 40 villages in the week, I found the same condition to prevail as in the circles above referred to, viz., a prodigious amelioration of the condition of the people generally, a marked improvement in the health and decrease in the numbers of persons receiving gratuitous relief, a gradually increasing supply of food grains with the progressive reaping of the early dry crops and a heavy ragi harvest close at hand. I accordingly directed the cessation of money dole payments in these three circles and in Nimmakhandi which is similarly circumstanced. In each case arrangements have been made for registering and continuing relief to those not now very numerous persons who are particularly emaciated.

4. In the Naupada circle, which marches with those of Bramarapur and Surangi, I examined a number of villages, and find that the improvement there is by no means so forward as in the neighbouring circles. This may be attributable to the fact that the proportion of dry crops is not so large. But though I do not think it desirable to put a stop to gratuitous relief in this circle immediately, such a step may safely be taken at the end of the current month, by which time the commencement of the harvest of the main ragi crop will produce a further fall in prices and abundance of food supplies, and will undoubtedly stimulate the revival of charity, which is now becoming apparent.

Sómpet Taluk.

1. Barwah circle.
2. Talatampara ,,
3. Besi ,,
4. Haripur ,,
5. Kollur circle.
6. Budarasingi ,,
7. Kesapur ,,
8. Dabarasingi ,,

Ichápur Taluk.

1. Mantridi circle.
2. Sonnapur ,,
3. Kavite ,,
4. Idipuram ,,
5. Jayintipur ,,
6. Patrapur circle.
7. Jarada ,,
8. Surangi ,,
9. Naugada ,,
10. Bramarapur ,,

Purushottapur.

1. Konchuru circle.
2. Bhatkumarada ,,
3. Pratapuram circle.

5. I observed also that the average condition of the inmates of the Naupada kitchen is distinctly far below that in other kitchens I have visited in the last ten days, and I think this kitchen should be kept open till the end of the month. All other kitchens in the Sómpet, Ichápur, and Purushottapur taluks, with the exception of six, viz., Sómpet and Mandasa in Sómpet taluk, Ichápur and Chikati in Ichápur taluk, and Purushottapur and Injili in Purushottapur taluk, have been ordered to be closed, provision being made in each case for drafting to the nearest remaining kitchen such of the inmates of those abolished as are specially in need of further attention. A list of the kitchens closed is given in the margin.

6. In rural places new ragi is now selling at 24 and 25 seers per rupee, and in some places even at cheaper rates. The fall in price has not yet, however, affected the Berhampur market, where the bazaar rate is still 20 seers per rupee, which shows that in the quantity of grain harvested there is not much surplus over the local needs of the place of growth, but as soon as there is an appreciable fall in prices in this great market, I am of opinion that the distribution of money doles may safely be discontinued in all circles of the Berhampur taluk except Digupudi and perhaps Satpandya. I propose to visit these circles in the coming week.

7. Throughout the division there was during the week two days of heavy rain, which was of great benefit to all standing crops. This was all that was wanting to make the ragi crop a particularly good one, and it will also hasten the ripening. By the end of the month, harvesting operations will be in progress throughout the division.

8. I append the usual statements.

STATEMENT of the numbers of persons on money doles, in kitchens and on works in the Senior Assistant Collector's division for the week ending 21st September 1889.

Taluk.	Names of circles.	Population.	Number on gratuitous relief.	PERCENTAGE. Names of kitchens.	Number fed.	Total of gratuitous relief and number fed	Percentage.	WORKS. Names of works.	Number employed.
Ganjam	Rambha	13,538	1,257	.... ..	..	1,257	9·2	Ganjam village ..	55
	Humma	15,396	983	.... ..	..	983	6·3	Rambha road ..	73
								Konamana road ..	360
								Minor works at and near Chatrapur	132
	Chatrapur	27,465	1,394	1. Nowgam	43	1,600	5·8	Patavura road	48
				2. Konamana	40			Binchavapalli road ..	10
				3. Chatrapur	47				
				4. Ganjam	76				
Purushottapur ..	Purushottapur	21,757	162	1. Purushottapur ..	202	407	1·8	Biridi Gopálpur tank ..	46
				2. Pratapur	43			Purushottapur road ..	119
	Injili	15,036	174	Injili	189	363	2·4	Babunda road	199
								Konchuru road	67
Berhampore ..	Bhatukumarada	21,604	158	1. Bhatukumarada ..	121	396	1·8	Pratapur road	43
				2 Konchuru	117				
	Jagannadhapur	20,756	720	1. Gopálpur	102	873	4·2	Lati road	307
				2. Sindripur	51				
	Berhampore	43,724	888	Berhampore	699	1,487	3·4	Gopálpur road	130
	Kukkudakhandi	17,142	527	Kukkudakhandi	109	636	3·7	Gopálpur quarry	
	Golantra	17,034	835	1. Golantra	96	1,149	6·7	Ambapuva quarry ..	65
				2. Jagudi	218	62	7·1	Ambapuva quarry ..	289
	Khond villages in Golantra Mutta	732	62		..	277	20·1	Pankalapalli quarry ..	150
	Khond villages in Kukkudakhandi Mutta	1,376	277	1. Digupádi	166	1,673	9·4	Holidiyabhadra quarry ..	298
	Digupádi	16,614	1,192	2. Bododumala	215			Kaliyapalli quarry ..	
				Koitakhandi	153	496	6·2	Audimaghumadhapur tank.	42
	Nimmakhandi	7,927	343	Dengabhadra	93	492	3·5	Tangunapalli road ..	184
	Satpandiya	14,226	399	1. Mantridi	175	490	3·9	Digupudi road	..
	Mantridi	12,286	286	2. Sonnapur	29	758	5·3	Chekatinowgam quarry.	66
				Chikatipeta	407	654	3·8	Jarada { Ichápur side ..	843
Ichápur	Chikati	14,696	381			425	4·05	road { Jarada side ..	162
	Jayantipur	17,183	479	Patrapore	175	676	2·8	Syed Khan tank ..	661
	Jarada	10,484	309	Jarada	116	1,050	8·9		
	Ichápur	23,669	672	Ichápur	104	149	13·2		
	Surangi	11,692	686	1. Surangi	215	1,164	4·2		
				2. Navagada	149	507	3·7		
	Naupada	8,717	883	Naupada	271	1,124			
	Bramarapur	11,883	336	Bramarapur	171				
	Kantti	30,168	1,011	Kantti	34	79			185
					79	423		Chedambaram tank ..	
Sómpet	Sómpet	17,503	274	1. Sómpet	125	822	4·6		
				2. Talatampara	100	210	2·7		
	Kollur	8,817	140	Kollur	224	618	2·6	Buragam tank	91
	Barwa	19,198	191	1. Besi	103	335	6·7		
				2. Barwa	155	468	4·5	Ambapuram quarry ..	30
	Budarsingi	5,648	180	Budarsingi	262	717	4·8	Other works	40
	Haripore	10,399	206	Haripur	258	62			
	Mandasa	14,937	367	1. Mandasa	62	6,347	4·6		4,103
				2. Kesapur		22,009	4·6		
	Total ..	471,891	15,662						

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From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Russellkonda, 22nd September 1889, No. 837.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 21st September.

2. For reasons, which I wrote you demi-officially, I have been all the week at Russellkonda and my inspection has been confined to the works and kitchens close to head-quarters. I hope, however, to leave here in two days and shall go through Suradá to the circles at the foot of the hills, where I hope to close relief as distress is rapidly subsiding there.

3. The numbers on relief in all circles are being gradually reduced, though in a few the percentage still remains high. The ragi harvest is now general and that grain is exceedingly cheap and likely to become still more so. There is a tendency in the price of rice to fall in sympathy, though I suppose no definite fall is likely to take place till the next monsoon is assured. The steadiness of the price, combined with the continued large imports, indicates that stocks must have been dangerously low. Had large stocks existed, the price must have fallen before this in view of the exceptionally favorable prospects of the season. Now, however, that the dry crop is assured and the light paddy in ear and ripening, I believe all danger of a failure of supplies is past, supposing the coming monsoon to be reasonably sufficient.

4. There is now no distress at all among the ryot classes, and the condition of the weavers, whose prosperity depends upon that of the former, is mending, so that I do not now purpose making any further advances to that class.

5. Mr. Lever is now out in the Peddakodanda circle along the foot of the hills. Owing to the excellent dry crop, he finds considerable reduction possible.

He reported last week that the tahsildar, who had been in the circle, had apparently been admitting people to relief in a manner which was simply promiscuous. When this is the sort of work one gets from the principal native official in the taluk, the vagaries of the ordinary circle inspector cease to cause surprise. Mr. Lever reports that the tahsildar did the same in Mojogodo. The tahsildar has explained that he admitted only those that required it and that the apparent excess is due to difference between his view of what requires relief and Mr. Lever's. There is no question whose discretion is most to be relied on.

6. Mr Elphinstone has been busy during the week in the Suradá division and has inspected some 35 villages, reducing the lists a good deal in some places which the dry crop harvest has favorably affected. In other parts, notably in Bodoborsingi circle, where ragi harvest had not begun, he found no reduction to speak of was practicable. The harvest there has now commenced, however, and I am going through that circle immediately.

7. Mr. Story has been in Korcholi and Buguda circles. The percentage in the former remains very high and Mr. Story says he did not find any appreciable reduction possible.

Some of the jungle villages there are very poor indeed and the population is understated.

8. Kitchens are going on well. The District Surgeon has in the last fortnight inspected nearly all those in this division. I have received his reports thereon and noted contents and suggestions.

9. There were considerable numbers on some of the minor relief works. The Peddakodanda road here employs from 200 to 300 daily. This morning I went to Kullada and started the road there, having stopped the tank works; 150 coolies are now working on it.

10. Mr. Story reports that the repairs of the Korcholi road have been begun. I know nothing of it and have received no intimation, so I suppose it is being done as an ordinary Local Fund work.

He reports that coolies get As. 1-9 daily, which is 5 pies more than third-class rates (As. 1-4), and that in consequence nearly all the Buguda tank coolies have left and gone to the road.

11. There were 97 people on relief in the Maliahs this week. I have ordered the relief there to be stopped at the end of the week now beginning. The road works are already stopped Cholera has also ceased both in Chokapad and in the Bodogodo maliahs.

12. The state of affairs and condition of people in this division are now rapidly improving and prospects are exceedingly favorable.

13. Since writing the above I have received your instructions as to closing the Pondakhol and Galeri circles. Mr. Lever will do Galeri and I will do Pondakhol. Of course, as you order, those who are still considerably emaciated must continue to receive relief, but I do not see what is to become of these people. There are a fair number everywhere who have been relieved from the beginning and are now much emaciated. In these cases starvation is generally complicated by disease, and not having improved up to date I do not think they are ever likely to, on money doles.

14. I append latest information as to numbers on relief in circles and kitchens. The Suradá division figures are late as always, and I give those of last week. I will correct them to-morrow.

STATEMENT showing percentage of relief persons to population in each circle in the Goomsur division during the week ending 21st September 1889.

Name of circle.	Population.	Number on relief list.	Percentage.
1. Russellkonda	15,407	555	3·60
2. Peddakodanda	9,039	*1,076	11·90
3. Bellugunta	19,893	650	3·26
4. Buguda	14,159	1,065	7·51
5. Korcholi	5,536	834	15·06
6. Jagannathprasad	12,163	1,264	10·39
7. Kullada	12,639	480	3·78
8. Kukuluba	5,533	365	6·59
9. Galeri	5,618	152	2·70
10. Mojogodo	2,864	361	12·60
11. Suradá	11,166	935	8·28
12. Osurobondho, including Ronoba .	4,407	† 839	19·03
13. Pondakhol, including Koroda ..	7,098	218	3·07
14. Ballipadra	13,396	1,367	10·27
15. Vishnuchakram	8,726	971	11·12
16. Bodoborosingi	4,839	631	13·02
17. Payalpada	16,892	1,238	7·32
18. Aska	24,122	1,113	4·6

* Since reduced to 791.

† Since largely reduced.

Kitchens.

	Attendance.
1. Suradá	221
2. Ballipadra	106
3. Russellkonda	344
4. Kullada	146
5. Bellugunta	113
6. Mojogodo	88
7. Buguda	163
8. Gangapur	60
9. Aska	179

Relief works.

Suradá taluk	190
Aska do.	594
Goomsur do.	2,846

From R. C. C. CARR, Esq., Additional Special Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Pattupur, 21st September 1889, No. 653.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with September, 21st.

2. During the early part of the week, I was engaged in cutting down the relief lists in the Pratapagiri circle. On the 18th, I came into Pattupur, intending to return at once to Sergada, but since the night of the 18th the Godahado river has been impassable, and I have consequently been detained at Pattupur.

3. The week has been marked by considerable reductions in the gratuitous relief figures. The fall has been most rapid in the three Chinna Kimedi circles, in which Mr. Quinless, the manager, and myself have been busy in clearing off all who were able to sustain life without State assistance. As will be seen from the accompanying statement No. I, the figure for the Pratapagiri circle has fallen from 1,621 to 785 and the percentage from 15·48 to 7·5. This figure may be brought still lower in another ten days, for the condition of the people is rapidly improving, and relief may shortly be confined to those persons who at the best of times are dependent upon public charity for support. In a few places children and others are found who still show signs of great suffering, but these cases are more rare in the Pratapagiri circle than in either of the other two Chinna Kimedi circles.

4. Mr. Quinless has been chiefly employed in the Pudamari circle, and he reports that large reductions are practicable there. The figure has already been reduced by nearly 300 and doubtless the coming week will show a further decrease. The total figure for this circle includes 477 persons, or 25 per cent. who were fed in kitchens.

5. The Chinna Kimedi estate shows 3,982 persons in receipt of relief, or 10·35 per cent. of the population; last week's figures were 5,458 and 14·19 respectively.

6. In Dhárákót the fall has been general, though not so rapid as in Chinna Kimedi. The most noticeable drop is shown in the Mondimorayi circle, where the percentage is now under 5; two weeks ago it was nearly 9. The whole estate has 1,867 persons on relief, or 4·94 per cent. of the population, against 2,062 and 5·46, respectively, in the previous week.

7. In Bodogodo the percentage has fallen from 6·21 last week to 5·42 this week. Some of the villages north of Bodogodo and west of Surada are reported to be still in a bad state, and relief can hardly be brought to an end just yet. I return next week to the Sergada and Dhárákót estates and hope to reach Bodogodo by the beginning of October, by which time it may be possible to close that circle.

8. As predicted last week, the Sergada circle has been reduced to 7 per cent. Many persons, who were formerly on gratuitous relief, are now employed on the relief works, and the daily expenditure on the latter is almost equal to that on the former. Excluding persons fed in the kitchen, there are just over 800 names on the money dole lists, while the tank works have drawn more than 500 coolies.

9. The total figure for the division is 7,370 or 7·34 per cent. of the population against 9,303 and 9·27, respectively, in the previous week. The reduction of nearly 2,000 is wholly due to restriction of money doles, for the number fed in kitchens remains at over 1,200. As the season progresses the above figure will naturally become smaller, but each successive reduction renders the following one more difficult, and it will be impossible to bring relief to so low a figure that it can be abolished altogether before about the middle of October. The Bodogodo and Dhárákót circles may possibly be closed before then but not Chinna Kimedi and Sergada.

10. No deaths from starvation are reported by taluk officers, but a death occurred in a village near here this morning (21st), which seems to have been due to want of food. I found the deceased, a Dandasi man, of about 50, lying in his house in a very weak state and at once sent the Pattupur Hospital Assistant to attend to him; the man died, however, before medical aid arrived. The deceased had been in receipt of grain doles for a short period and the *post-mortem* examination, which is now being held, will possibly tend to prove that want of food was not the primary cause of death. Full inquiries are being made, and the result will be reported next week.

11. Cholera is still hanging about the division, but no deaths are reported. The mortality on the relief lists has been rather heavy of late. Since the week ending August 24th the reported deaths in Chinna Kimedi number 23, in Dhárákót 53, and in Bodogodo 13. Taking the number on relief in these three estates as 10,000, the rate of mortality for one year comes to nearly 90 per mille. This is more than double the normal rate, but it must in addition be remembered that all deaths are not correctly entered in our returns, so that the actual rate is probably well over 100 per mille. So heavy a mortality is fair proof that relief has not been given with too lavish a hand.

12. The numbers on relief works and minor irrigation works in this division, exclusive of the Digupudi-Pudamari road, amount to 1,273 against 1,206 last week. The number on the Sergada tank was 521 yesterday, and another similar work is to be started in a day or two. The Pattupur village road is progressing fairly; there are 123 coolies employed on it, of whom about 110 are weakly. The coolies on the Dhárákót tank have been brought to Mondimorayi in order that the latter work may be finished expeditiously. The Bodogodo manager reports that the coolies on the tank there have refused to work for the small wage offered, and that he is unable to continue with the women and children who still ask for employment. I have directed him to engage not more than 10 per cent. of strong men on second-class rates, and trust that in this way the difficulty may be got over.

13. The overseer on the road work at Pudamari complains that coolies refuse to come to the work at the present rates. I accordingly asked Mr. Quinless, who is there now, to send to the work as many strong or weakly persons as he could muster, but he reports that they refuse to go. A little persuasion is probably all that is necessary, and I am asking Mr. Quinless to do his best to send them and to arrange with the overseer for their daily payment, at any rate for the first week. There are some 800 coolies employed at Digupudi on the road work there. Many are very weak, but the number of in-patients admitted to the hospital has not been large. The supervisor in charge informs me that fresh coolies are coming daily and a rise may therefore be looked for.

14. Prices have fallen slightly in nearly all markets, but nowhere has the fall been rapid. The importation of rice and paddy this week has been considerable; 100 bandy-loads of rice are reported to have been brought into Chinna Kimedi and 20 of paddy into Mondimorayi. Taking each bandy as containing 6 bags of 80 seers each and reducing the paddy to rice at the rate of 5 to 12, the total importation of rice comes to 52,000 seers or 952 cwts. For Mondimorayi the price of new ragi only is quoted, as last year's grain is said not to be obtainable. This appears

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to be the case also at Sergada, for I was unable to purchase from the merchants there even one rupee's worth of old ragi grown in this district. Cocanada ragi was selling freely at 20 seers to the rupee, but old country ragi was not quoted. Now that prices are falling holders of stocks are bringing supplies to the various markets and in several villages I have found grain pits recently emptied of their contents. The large importations from outside prove however that these stocks cannot be very large. Some still remain untouched, but if prices continue to fall, these also will be brought out for sale and will so tend to accentuate the fall. The prices of this and the previous weeks are given below:—

Stations.		Last week.		This week.	
		Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.
Chinna Kimedi	Pattupur	11·6	21	11·62	24
	Bismagiri	11·25	18	11·25	18
	Pudamari	11·25	18	11·25	18
	Kunkurada	11·25	18	11·25	18
Dhárákót ..	Mondimorayi	9·75	16·5	9·75	16·5
Bodogodo ..	.. ..	11·55	19·79	11·72	23·54
		12·6	24·88	12·6	24·88

15. More rain has fallen during the week. It began on Tuesday evening and rained pretty steadily until Thursday midday. This was most timely for both wet and dry crops and has ensured the growth of much ragi that had recently been transplanted. At Pattupur 2·70" were registered, but the fall seemed to be heavier towards Pudamari and Bismagiri. Gingelly has all been cut and the ground is now being used again for ragi. Paddy, as a rule, is in excellent condition. A good deal of the early ragi has already been cut, and this fact accounts for the large fall in prices during the past three weeks.

16. The usual statements are attached.

—

No. I.—Numbers on gratuitous relief.

Name of circle.	Population.	Number on relief including kitchens for the week ending with September 14.	Percentage.	Number on relief including kitchens for the week ending with September 21.	Percentage.	Number in column 5 receiving cooked food.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Pattupur	13,452	1,653	12·28	1,301	9·67	169
II. Pudamari	14,525	2,184	15·03	1,896	13·05	477
III. Pratapagiri	10,466	1,621	15·48	785	7·5	161
IV. Sergada	12,056	1,033	8·56	862	7·15	44
V. Dowgam	9,726	612	6·29	585	6·01	102
VI. Dhárákót	13,045	748	5·73	624	4·89	99
VII. Ballisira	15,015	702	4·66	658	4·38	135
VIII. Bodogodo	12,071	750	6·21	659	5·42	87
Total ..	100,356	9,303	9·27	7,370	7·34	1,274

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No. II.—Numbers fed in various kitchens.

Kitchen name.	Circle in which situated.	Date of opening.	Attendance on September 13.	Attendance on September 20.
1. Pattupur	Pattupur			
2. Pudamari	Pudamari	11th June 1889 ..	151	169
3. Nuvagada	Do.	29th " " ..	188	155
4. Bismagiri	Do.	11th " " ..	142	142
5. Kunkurada	Pratapagiri	29th August 1889 ..	183	180
6. Sergada	Sergada	25th July ..	159	161
7. Pakkidi	Dowgam	25th " " ..	48	44
8. Mondimorayi	Dhárákót	13th Sept. " ..	102	102
9. Ballisira	Ballisira	6th July " ..	105	99
10. Bodogodo	Bodogodo	17th August " ..	117	135
		4th " " ..	90	87
		Total ..	1,285	1,274

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No. III.—Numbers on drinking water tanks and wells and on the minor irrigation works.

Taluks.	On drinking water tanks and wells.		On the minor irrigation works.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chinna Kimedi	98	123	200	200
Dhárákót	405	411	..	18
Bodogodo	57	..	..	..
Sergada	446	521	..	..
Total ..	1,006	1,055	200	218

From M.R.Ry. A. SURYANARAYANA NAIDU GARU, General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Russellkonda, 22nd September 1889, No. 872.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with 21st September 1889.

2. During the week, the amount of rainfall was inches 1·60 at Russellkonda, 2·90 at Suradá and 1·17 at Aska.

3. There were good rains in other parts of Goomsur taluk. Paddy crops are thriving well. Ragi is being harvested; the price of this grain in Russellkonda has in consequence fallen by 12½ seers and is now 30 seers for a rupee. Big paddy (called Buda Mundia in Ooriya) is being transplanted. Red-gram, black-gram, cotton and sugar-cane are in good condition; green-gram is being sown in dry lands in Suradá range. Coolies find employment in villages in harvesting ragi crop.

4. During the week under report, I inspected the villages of (1) Buguda, (2) Tuckarada, (3) Koradabadi, (4) Tobapalli, (5) Berhampore, (6) Virinchipore, (7) Andipore, (8) Juggatapattana, (9) Bamsalia, (10) Kuvanala, (11) Golia, (12) Satrosollo, (13) Baduva, and (14) Chodiapalli with the aggregate population of 6,330 in Buguda circle.

5. There were 311 persons on gratuitous relief. I struck off 16 and added 28, making total 323, or 5·1 per cent. of the population.

6. There were 25 deaths of persons on money dole register, viz., 14 from cholera, 8 from diarrhœa and 3 from fever.

7. The inspector of Russellkonda circle brought to my notice on the 20th instant a case of fraud on the part of the Karji of Jillundi, the particulars of which are as follows:—

8. On the 17th instant while Mr. Powell, the relief officer, was distributing ragi and money to the poor people of Jillundi and other neighbouring villages at the Russellkonda kitchen, this karji received 2½ annas from 10 persons of this village at three pies from each as his rusum (fee) in the tope near the kitchen, telling them that their names will be struck off the list if they refuse to pay. The inspector got this information from the village karnam and the jogali and reported to me. I at once put the karji on his trial, and the offence having been brought home to him, I sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment on the 21st instant.

9. The number of persons receiving money doles in Goomsur for the 21st instant was 7,169 or 6·3 per cent. of the population.

The number in Suradá for the 14th instant was 6,373 or 8·7 per cent., while the figures in Aska for the same date were 1,309 or 5·4 per cent.

10. The following statement compares the figures for the last 3 weeks.

Taluk.	On the last day of the week ending with 7th September 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 14th September 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 21st September 1889.
Goomsur	7,585	7,561	7,169
Suradá	6,629	6,373	6,373
Aska	1,252	1,309	1,309
Total ..	15,466	15,243	14,851

The figures for Suradá and Aska for the last week are adopted for the current week in the absence of information.

11. There was a slight increase in Aska; but, upon the whole, there was a decrease of 223 persons last week, and a further decrease of 392 in the current week in the division.

12. The following statement gives details for each circle:—

Name of circle.	Population.	Number on relief.				Percentage to population.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
In the Goomsur Tahsildar's range.							
1. Russellkonda	14,777	77	142	336	555	3·7	
2. Bodokodanda	9,041	195	241	640	1,076	11·9	
3. Buguda	20,738	98	190	777	1,065	5·1	
4. Jagannadhaprasad	12,991	168	374	715	1,257	9·6	
5. Mojjogoda	2,864	64	111	186	361	12·6	
6. Gulleri	5,712	32	27	93	152	2·6	
7. Kullada	14,650	83	83	314	480	3·2	
8. Bellugunta	20,273	107	178	511	796	3·9	
9. Korchelli	5,536	140	197	632	969	17·5	
10. Kuckuluba	5,544	66	85	307	458	8·2	
Total ..	112,126	1,030	1,628	4,511	7,169	6·3	
In the Suradá Deputy Tahsildar's range.							
11. Ballipadra	14,613	220	351	675	1,246	8·5	These figures were for the 14th September 1889.
12. Vishnuchakram	10,409	121	207	634	962	9·2	
13. Payalapada	16,892	126	286	824	1,236	7·3	
14. Bodoborosingi	4,839	72	149	410	631	13·03	
15. Suradá	11,776	180	284	779	1,243	10·5	
16. Asurubontho	6,902	94	175	568	837	12·1	
17. Pandakholl	7,082	23	47	148	218	3·07	
Total ..	72,513	836	1,499	4,038	6,373	8·7	
18. Aska	24,122	181	278	850	1,309	5·4	These figures were for the 14th September 1889.
Grand Total ..	208,761	2,047	3,405	9,399	14,851	7·1	

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

Kitchens.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Russellkonda	28	66	251	345
2. Bellugunta	7	17	89	113
3. Kullada	26	40	80	146
4. Buguda	21	32	110	163
5. Gangupur	9	14	37	60
6. Mojjogoda	5	26	57	88
7. Ballipadra	7	26	73	106
8. Suradá	17	31	185	233
9. Aska	24	33	125	182
Total ..	144	285	1,007	1,436

14. The following statement shows the numbers employed on relief works:—

Taluk.	On drinking water works and wells.	On minor irrigation works.	On othe works.	Total.	Number of weakly persons.
Goomsur	1,181	1,351	314	2,846	1,495
Suradá	190	75	43	308	233
Aska	594	..	..	594	496
Total ..	1,965	1,426	357	3,748	2,224

15. Small-pox exists here and there, while fever is generally prevalent. No cases of cholera have been reported during the week.

16. The prices of food-grains are as follows:—

Stations.	Rice.		Raggi.	
	This week. Seers.	Last week. Seers.	This week. Seers.	Last week. Seers.
Russellkonda	11	10½	30	17½
Suradá	11	11	26	28
Aska	10	10	22	19·2

17. The price of raggi in Suradá has risen by 2 seers during the week. The Deputy Tahsildar attributes this rise to the non-import of the grain from other villages, apparently owing to heavy rains.

The price of raggi must still fall at all the stations when the harvest of the crop is over.

From M.R.Ry. D. VENKATA SASTRI GARU, General Deputy Collector, Chatrapur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Camp, Kodola, 22nd September 1889, No. 1275.

I have the honor to report on the state of the Kallikót estate for the week ending 21st September 1889.

2. *Rainfall.*—The total fall of rain at Kallikót, from 16th to 19th, is 1 inch 58 cents; at Boirani on 17th and 18th, about 2 inches; at Pulsara moderate fall on 18th, 19th and 20th, and at Kalladi heavy rain, of about 3 inches, fell on 17th and 18th. I spent the whole of this week in the last muttah. Heavy showers fell on the 18th and 19th, the remaining days in the week being clear.

3. *Agricultural Operations.*—Weeding is nearly over. The laboring classes have at present hardly any work in these parts. About 2 or 3 hundred coolies can be easily collected in and about Kodola. This muttah is not close to any of the famine relief works. The Boirani-Kallikót road passes by Kodola. I beg to propose that the road may be started here too as at Boirani, so that coolies may have daily work till the reaping season arrives. The numbers on our relief lists are decreasing for the present, but I am afraid they will rapidly swell in these parts, unless we create some work for them. The road in question is the only suitable work that I can at present conceive for a large number of coolies. For a mile and a half from Kodola to Chochina the road, I learn, passes through waste land. This may give work for 200 coolies for a month. I beg to observe that October is the month in which we should take special care of the poor classes, as in that month they can get no work whatever from private agency. Bodo mundia (raggi) will not be ripe till the end of October I shall feel obliged if you will address the Executive Engineer to take up the road from Kodola too *at once.*

4. The standing crops are in a flourishing state. The manager reports that recent rains have done much good to raggi crop. The outturn of jute is estimated at from 10 to 12 annas.

5. In may last report I promised a full report regarding the grasshoppers in the Kulladi muttah. The whole week I devoted my special attention to this pest. Their chief centres are Sukula and Somma, extending over the following villages:—1. Ranigam, 2. Boragam, 3. Arkapur, 4. Kudala, 5. Pasi, 6. Nuvapally, 7. Medinipuram, 8. Bethrapally, 9. Duvapally, 10. Chingadighayi, 11. Kandasaro, 12. Santrapore, 13. Digapada Jagannathpur and 14. Burupada, Dhanunjayapur; 16 villages in all. The damage the insect has been causing to the crop is immense at Somma and Sukula where I saw it in myriads. It lives upon paddy juice. It cuts the stalk and drinks the juice. The insect is from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 2 inches long. I send herewith some samples for inspection.* The pest is not peculiar to this year. The villagers told me that for five or six years it has been destructive to their crops, and that each village spends yearly Rs. 50 or 60 for a bhojee (giving food to Brahmins after some religious ceremony) to minimise the extent of damage done by it. There is thus no reason to fear that our crop specially fails this year in consequence of grasshoppers.

* They seem to be ordinary grasshoppers. I will put them into arrack and send them to the Collector if required.
23rd Sept. 1889. (Intld.) A.W.B.H.

6. *Prices*—

Station.	Past week.					Present week.				
	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Raggi.	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Raggi.
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.		1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	
Kallikót	12	14	11	12	21 old.	12	14	11	12	21 old.
Boirani	10½	11¾	9½	11	18 old. / 23½ new.	10¾	12	9¾	11¼	19 old. / 23½ new.
Palsara	11	12	9½	11	15 old. / 19 new.	11	12	9½	11	15 old. / 19 new.
Pasi	11	12⅝	9¼	10	19½ old. / 27 new.	11½	12¼	10⅛	11¼	22⅝ old. / 27⅛ new.

At Kallikót and Palsara prices are stationary, and at Boirani and Pasi they have slightly fallen in all sorts. The mahajans at Kallikót say that new raggi has not been brought to the market for sale. The yield of sano mundia is small when compared with that of bodo mundia, the outturn lasting for six weeks' consumption. The paupers here fall back on us both for want of raggi and labor.

7. *Gratuitous Relief*—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
(*a*) Kallikót taluk—				
Last week's balance	228	384	1,584	2,196
Deductions	11	20	105	136
Balance ..	217	364	1,479	2,060
Additions	3	5	7	15
Total ..	220	369	1,486	2,075
(*b*) Atagadá taluk—				
Last week's balance	464	808	2,665	3,937
Deductions	21	36	110	167
Balance ..	443	772	2,555	3,770
Additions	10	14	41	65
Total ..	453	786	2,596	3,835

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

	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
In Kallikót	220	369	1,486	2,075
In Atagadá	453	786	2,596	3,835
Total ..	673	1,155	4,082	5,910

showing a decrease of 121 in the former and 102 in the latter, making a total of 223 in both taluks. I have, during the week, inspected 35 villages of which—

Name of Village.	Population.
Sikula	2,013
Arkapur	762
Somma	759
Pasi	1,833
Kudala	1,508
Chingudighayi	973
Mardameku	1,887

are big villages; removed 120 from the list and added 35 to it. These numbers will appear in the next week's report. Most of the paupers I have taken on are wretched, old and wornout women, above 60 years of age. At Sikula, I found 2 children (who have been on our list from the beginning) quite famine-stricken, and on inquiries learnt that their parents do not take care of them, and eat away their doles. I ordered the curnam to be present daily at their meals and see that they are properly fed. In the same village I came across a young girl of 16 years also on our list for two months. She has a nasty mother-in-law and a ganja-smoking husband to obey. It may not be out of place here to mention that in India an unscrupulous 1st-class Magistrate cannot exercise so much sway over his men as a (so-called) good mother-in-law would over the household, and particularly daughters-in-law (sons' wives). Slavery, in its crude state, is to be found in India in the case of 90 per cent. of daughters-in-law. Acts, whether practicable or impracticable, must be done by these unhappy wretches when ordered by their mothers-in-law. Even those men that stand high in public estimation by wealth or position are nonentities at home. So much said, I revert to my tale. The mother-in-law of the poor girl mortgaged the only cloth she (the girl) had and left her naked, the husband taking her dole. She thus left to the mercy of the Providence for all necessaries. When I went to see the girl, I feel ashamed and aggrieved to report that I found her a naked living skeleton. Moreover, the mother-in-law began to abuse me mercilessly for asking her to show me the girl as she belongs to Oriya Brahmin caste. I had actually to order the station-house officer of Panditagam, who was then with me, to charge her criminally, as she did not allow me ingress into the house. When the station-house officer asked her to follow him, she yielded. This inhuman woman had no business whatever to interfere with her daughter-in-law, as she turned her and her husband out two years ago. I immediately told the circle inspector to give her a cloth, which he did. In order to save the life of this ghastly creature, I brought her husband's name also on to the list. I do not know whether you approve my action.

9. I am not happy for the steady decrease of paupers in the estate. We have yet a hard month before us. The sano mundia (early raggi) has been almost consumed. Weeding is at an end. Able-bodied paupers have no relief work in these parts. Unless we open the road work at once at Kodola, I am afraid the relief lists will multiply. Bodo mundia will be ready for harvest,

early in November, and then we shall have no fear. The above remarks equally apply to Palsara which is an out-of-the-way muttah in the estate, 12 miles from Buguda. There is not a single relief work in the muttah to give work to many. I learn Buguda-Atagadá road is in contemplation. It must be taken up at once I should think. I cannot visit the muttah till the beginning of next month, and in consequence submit the above for consideration. As for other muttahs I have no anxiety, as each has a relief work in the neighbourhood.

10. *Boirani kitchen*—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Last week's balance	7	23	157	187
Deductions	..	4	14	18
Balance ..	7	19	143	169
Additions	..	1	..	1
Total ..	7	20	143	170

11. The gumasta in charge of the kitchen reported to me that the Hospital Assistant attached to the same went into the cook-room on the 18th instant and examined some articles of food, and that in consequence some "caste" inmates went away without taking food. The Hospital Assistant and the Circle Inspector have also brought the matter to my notice, but in different versions. The Hospital Assistant is a very good and quiet man. I explained to him clearly at Boirani what he has to do at the kitchen. He admits that he went into the kitchen, but states that he did not touch anything. He is a zealous worker, and has therefore become an obstacle in the way of the gumasta, who is a bad lot. He must have set up the paupers to injure the Hospital Assistant, or they could have no means of knowing the Assistant's entering the cook-room. The Circle Inspector acquits the Hospital Assistant of all blame. When I go next to Boirani, I shall inquire into the matter and report result. No immediate notice is necessary, as both the gumasta and the circle inspector reported to me that all the inmates had returned to the kitchen as soon as fresh cooking utensils were substituted for old ones.

12. The following gives the particulars of cloths received and prices paid up to the end of the week :—

Name of village.	Cloths delivered up to the end of the week.	Amount paid up to the end of the week. Rs.	A.	P.
Pulsara	632	759	7	0
Kudala	636½	983	5	3
Bengu-Naupada	1,125	1,353	10	0
Danapore	139	235	12	0
Boirani	789	1,145	0	6
Pasi	18	21	3	6
Chikkili	97	21	5	9
Bikramapur	97	128	4	9
Patnakonaipur	48	69	9	0
Khojapally	17	20	14	6
Pothara	6	7	15	6
Total ..	3,524½	4,749	7	9

Two females at Madinipar near Pasi by name Tarini, aged 70 years, and Sunni Buniyani, aged 30 years, having only a rag on their bodies, I gave them each a cloth worth 12½ annas.

13. *Mortality.*—Cholera has become a thing of the past. It is no where in the estate, but small-pox has taken its place almost every where, prevailing greatly in Boirani and Pulsara muttahs. I beg to be excused for congratulating myself for improving the sanitation of my taluk. During the last month I had to visit a great many dirty villages, some of which, native as I am, I could not enter with ease. This month, up to date, I have been to 55 villages, all of which I find fairly clean. As soon as my proposed visit is known to the villagers, they take to spades and clean the streets and stalls filling up all stinking places with sand or new earth. Village sanitation can only be improved by frequent itineration on the part of the taluk officers. Police take little or no interest in the matter. I have been nearly three months a Magistrate, and not a single nuisance case has as yet been placed before me by any of the 7 station officers in my charge. According to Police departmental orders, one and all the villages under a station should be daily visited by the several beat constables unless prevented by special work, and I believe it is desirable to make the Police responsible for village sanitation, as it entails no additional work on them. The station officer checks his men's beats once a week; he and his men can well afford to attend to this most important work with little inconvenience and detriment to their other duties.

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14. *Relief Works.*—

Muttah	Boridakhandi (Boirani).
Drinking-water tanks	*Nil.*
Minor Irrigation works	225.
Other works	*Nil.*
Total ..	225.

The manager shows in his report 286 coolies under head "Other works" without any explanation. I do not know of any "Other works" in the Boridakhandi muttah, which the manager refers to. I shall call upon him for particulars, and report the same to you in due course.

Percentage return for the week ending 21st September 1889.

No.	Name of the circle.	Population.	Number on relief.	Percentage.	Remarks.
	Atagadá Taluk—				
1	Boirani	20,473	735	3·59	As per this week's return.
2	Kolladi	24,524	696	2·83	Do. do.
3	Atagadá	22,140	1,259	5·73	Do. do.
4	Pulsara	18,477	874	4·73	As per return for the week ending 14th September 1889.
5	Pandripada	3,094	271	9·02	Do. do.
	Total ..	..	3,835	..	
	Kallikót Taluk—				
1	Kollikót	21,836	397	1·81	As per this week's return.
2	Bengananpada	17,925	711	3·96	Do. do.
3	Mundula	14,930	967	6·47	As per return for the week ending 31st August 1889.
	Total ..	..	2,075	..	
	Grand Total ..	..	5,910	..	

Kitchen.

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	Boirani	7	20	143	170	As per this week's return.

Coolies.

		No.	
1	Minor Irrigation works	..	
2	Drinking-water tanks	..	225
3	Other works	..	Nil.
		..	Nil.

ORDER—dated 19th October 1889, No. 855, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. With reference to paragraph 8 of the Collector's letter the Government is of opinion that the wages of laborers on relief work should invariably be adjusted with reference to the ruling prices.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Ganjam.
" Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
Copy to the Financial Department.
" " Accountant-General.
" " Public Works Department.
" " Surgeon-General.
" " Editor's table.

Endorsement No. 855-A.

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

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. T. O'Connor.
120 Copies.

8

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

No. 3114 W 1/2nd Nov 1889

Issued

Recd. Encl.

Comd to the S.E. I Circle
1 cd/R.R.b.o.B.
W.

G.O., 19th Oct. 1889, Nos. 855, 855A.

OCTOBER.

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Recording reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 21st September 1889, and considering that the wages of laborers on relief work should invariably be adjusted with reference to the ruling prices of the food-grains.

S.E. I Circle

3114

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 Camp, Parlákimedi, 27th September 1889, No. E-547.

I have the honor to submit the reports of Messrs. Wedderburn, Foster, Horne, Carr, A. Suryanarayana and D. Venkata Sastri for the week ending with the 21st September.

2. I am glad to report that in consequence of the favorable progress of the season and the commencement of the ragi harvest, relief operations are being rapidly curtailed. In Mr. Wedderburn's division, there is now only one kitchen open—the one at Tekkali Raghunadhapur, to which bad cases from other kitchens closed have been drafted. In Mr. Foster's division, it has been found possible to close 16 out of 30 circles.

3. The total number on relief in Mr. Wedderburn's division at the end of the week was 542, and this has since then been still further reduced. There are, however, a considerable number of bad cases in the Tekkali kitchen, and it will be necessary to keep that kitchen open a little time longer.

4. Mr. Foster has, with my concurrence, been closing relief circles and kitchens in the southern portion of his division. A few kitchens will be temporarily maintained at the principal places, and money doles continue to be given to the comparatively few persons who are emaciated.

5. In Mr. Horne's division, I consider it is now practicable to abolish the circle inspectors of the two circles of Gulleri and Pondakhol, where the numbers at present are 152 and 218 only. In other circles the numbers are being gradually reduced. Mr. Horne has, I regret to say, been unwell for the past week.

6. The Goomsur General Deputy Collector's inspection of the Buguda circle has resulted in a very slight increase in the numbers on relief in that circle.

7. In Mr. Carr's division, the week has resulted in a decrease of nearly 2,000 on relief, and Mr. Carr anticipates that it will be possible to stop gratuitous relief about the middle of October altogether. Now that the attention of all circle inspectors has been called to the importance of recording casualties in the relief lists, we find that there were 89 deaths in the past four weeks in three of the estates.

8. Mr. Carr draws attention to the reluctance of the people to come to our famine relief works at famine rates of wage. The rates are at present annas 1-4 for a man, anna 1 for a woman, and 8 pies for a child, and I have little doubt that all works will be deserted if rates are reduced below this limit. The people do not understand our method of calculating wages according to the price of ragi, and resent any decrease. The danger is that, weak as many of them are, they will refuse to work for what they consider insufficient wages, and will after a time have to be brought again upon our relief lists.

9. In the Kallikót and Atagadá division, there has been a slight fall in numbers on relief, and I am surprised to find that the Deputy Collector takes a somewhat gloomy view of the prospects. With falling prices it should, I think, be possible to reduce the numbers still further, especially in the Kallikót estate and the portion of the Atagadá estate bordering on it.

17

10. In sixteen villages grasshoppers are reported to have done immense damage to the growing paddy crop. It is to be hoped that the recent heavy rain will have removed the pest.

11. Prices continue to fall steadily and are as follows :—

Date.	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.
21st September 1889	11·15	24·73	17·83	28·5
14th „ „	10·91	22·72	16·62	27·
24th „ 1887	18·63	32·2	24·06	34·8

12. Imports during the week were as follows :—

	CWTS.
By sea	
From Orissa	2,563
From Central Provinces	7,009
	2,515
Total ..	12,027

13. The number on gratuitous relief has fallen considerably during the week, and I anticipate that next week's return will give much better results. They are as follows :—

Gratuitous relief.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Money doles and raw grains ..	5,945	10,924	25,649	42,518
Fed in kitchens	1,201	1,947	8,010	11,158
Total ..				53,676

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

Rushikulya	3,604
Gopálpur canal	1,099
Chokkapad ghát road (closed)	26
Taptapani ghát road (closed)	..
Tekkali-Anantagiri road	1,675
Battili road	638
Boppayapuram gedda	291
Palasa road	421
Kallikót-Boirani (last week)	397
Berhampore-Digupudi	32
Digupudi-Govindapur (last week)	730
Babanda-Pattupur	188
Ichápur-Jarada	732
Drinking-water tanks	3,858
Minor irrigation works	1,869
Other works, village roads, &c.	2,938
Total ..	18,498

15. I have, since last report, visited Kasibugga, Pata Tekkali, Tekkali, Raghunadhapur and Parlákimedi.

16. At Kasibugga, I inspected the new road to Palasa. Very good progress has been made, and the whole road including the tunnels may, I think, be completed before the end of November, by which time all relief works may be safely closed. The Boppayapuram gedda cutting is now rapidly approaching completion. Unfortunately the bridge, which had only just been completed, was partly carried away by the heavy floods in the beginning of July. I also examined 9 miles of the Tekkali-Anantagiri road. Earth-work is nearly completed for the whole distance, and turfing was being done. The road is crossed by numerous water-courses, and unless bridged throughout will be perfectly useless. It will be an expensive work. The line runs through one continuous sheet of paddy, and will when completed be most useful in enabling the ryots to bring their produce to market. At present, everything has to be carried by coolies. It will be fully 2 months before the paddy is ready for harvest, and the numbers now coming to the work are strong evidence of the necessity there is for giving employment to the people in the locality of the road.

17. The caste difficulty as regards the kitchens is constantly recurring. The District Surgeon noticed at Suradá the children of some Panos very much emaciated, whilst the parents were strong and robust, and recommended that the parents be punished, as they, no doubt, consumed the money doles and left their children to starve. Mr. Foster asks whether steps may be taken to confine to the kitchens Bouris and others who desert after having been forcibly brought there. My own opinion is that the legislature must step in and make it a punishable offence for parents to allow their children to starve when food is to be had with every regard to caste prejudices at the Government kitchens; nothing less than this will get over the difficulty; as it is, force has to be used to bring them into the kitchens, and this is not always successful. The Government appear—*vide* G.O, 6th September 1889, No. 757—to be under the impression that there has been a want of firmness on the part of the Government officers in this respect, but I beg to assure them that such is not the case. Threats and persuasion alike failed, and it was only by compulsion that the Bouris at Purushottapur and elsewhere were brought into the kitchens. The same tactics had to be pursued at every kitchen I visited, and the consequence was that in some instances, notably at Suradá, the villages were deserted on hearing of my approach. It is not a pleasant task bringing forcibly to the kitchens, and could any other method have succeeded, I, for one, would certainly not have adopted it. I cannot but repeat what I have already stated that the people would have died rather than have voluntarily come to the kitchens; not until it is made a penal offence for a man to threaten loss of caste for feeding at a Government kitchen, or for a parent to allow his children to starve when within reasonable reach of such kitchen, will the difficulty be got over. When some inhuman parent has suffered the extreme penalty of the law for killing his child by starvation in lieu of taking him to the kitchen, we shall hear no more of the so-termed caste objections on the part of Bouris, Panos, Dandasis and so on.

ENCLOSURES.

From F. E. K. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Camp, Narsannapet, 25th September 1889, No. A.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 21st September.

2. The spell of fine weather was broken by a burst of rain on Tuesday, followed by showers during the rest of the week. The rain has somewhat retarded the harvesting of the ragi, but in the south of the division and in Parlákimedi, the crop is about half cut. In Tekkali the harvest has hardly begun.

3. Three kitchens were open in the Tekkali Estate during the week, and the following numbers fed :—

Tekkali	223	
Nandigam	114	
Gopálpur	138	
	475	
Add money doles to	67	persons.
	542	compared with 884, the previous week.

4. The kitchens at Nandigam and Gopálpur were closed at the end of the week.

5. The numbers employed on the Tekkali-Anantagiri road on 21st were 1,862; on the Boppayapuram Gedda 304. On minor irrigation works, 431 were employed upon Palasa road and 35 on two tanks.

6. *Prices.*—The price of ragi is still falling, rice is stationary :—

	Rice.		Ragi.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chicacole	11½	11½	28	28
Narsannapet	12	12	27	27
Tekkali	11	11	22	27
Parlákimedi	12	12	24	33

Imports of 450 cwts. of paddy and 39 cwts. of ragi at Pundi are reported.

From H. W. FOSTER Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Digupudi, 23rd September 1889, No. 613-89.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 21st instant.

Sómpet Taluk.

1. Sómpet circle.
2. Barwah ,,
3. Kollur ,,
4. Haripur circle.
5. Mandasa ,,
6. Budarasingi ,,

Ichápur Taluk.

7. Kairte Circle.
8. Jayantipur ,,
9. Ichápur circle.

Purushottapur.

10. Purushottapur circle.
11. Bhatkumarada ,,
12. Injili circle.

2. I last week announced to you my opinion that gratuitous relief operations might safely be discontinued at the end of the current month in the Mandasa, Budarasingi and Jarada circles, and as your personal inspection led you to the same conclusion with regard to other portions of the Sómpet and Ichápur taluks, and as Mr. McMurray had already communicated his opinion that it was unnecessary to prolong the distribution of money doles after 24th instant, orders were issued by you for the cessation of payments of money doles after 21st instant in the marginally-noted circles.

3. In the Jarada, Surangi and Bramarapur circles, where I have inspected over 40 villages in the week, I found the same condition to prevail as in the circles above referred to, viz., a prodigious amelioration of the condition of the people generally, a marked improvement in the health and decrease in the numbers of persons receiving gratuitous relief, a gradually increasing supply of food grains with the progressive reaping of the early dry crops and a heavy ragi harvest close at hand. I accordingly directed the cessation of money dole payments in these three circles and in Nimmakhandi which is similarly circumstanced. In each case arrangements have been made for registering and continuing relief to those not now very numerous persons who are particularly emaciated.

4. In the Naupada circle, which marches with those of Bramarapur and Surangi, I examined a number of villages, and find that the improvement there is by no means so forward as in the neighbouring circles. This may be attributable to the fact that the proportion of dry crops is not so large. But though I do not think it desirable to put a stop to gratuitous relief in this circle immediately, such a step may safely be taken at the end of the current month, by which time the commencement of the harvest of the main ragi crop will produce a further fall in prices and abundance of food supplies, and will undoubtedly stimulate the revival of charity, which is now becoming apparent.

Sómpet Taluk.

1. Barwah circle.
2. Talatampara ,,
3. Besi ,,
4. Haripur ,,
5. Kollur circle.
6. Budarasingi ,,
7. Kesapur ,,
8. Dabarasingi ,,

Ichápur Taluk.

1. Mantridi circle.
2. Sonnapur ,,
3. Kavite ,,
4. Idipuram ,,
5. Jayintipur ,,
6. Patrapur circle.
7. Jarada ,,
8. Surangi ,,
9. Naugada ,,
10. Bramarapur ,,

Purushottapur.

1. Konchuru circle.
2. Bhatkumarada ,,
3. Pratapuram circle.

5. I observed also that the average condition of the inmates of the Naupada kitchen is distinctly far below that in other kitchens I have visited in the last ten days, and I think this kitchen should be kept open till the end of the month. All other kitchens in the Sómpet, Ichápur, and Purushottapur taluks, with the exception of six, viz., Sómpet and Mandasa in Sómpet taluk, Ichápur and Chikati in Ichápur taluk, and Purushottapur and Injili in Purushottapur taluk, have been ordered to be closed, provision being made in each case for drafting to the nearest remaining kitchen such of the inmates of those abolished as are specially in need of further attention. A list of the kitchens closed is given in the margin.

6. In rural places new ragi is now selling at 24 and 25 seers per rupee, and in some places even at cheaper rates. The fall in price has not yet, however, affected the Berhampur market, where the bazaar rate is still 20 seers per rupee, which shows that in the quantity of grain harvested there is not much surplus over the local needs of the place of growth, but as soon as there is an appreciable fall in prices in this great market, I am of opinion that the distribution of money doles may safely be discontinued in all circles of the Berhampur taluk except Digupudi and perhaps Satpandya. I propose to visit these circles in the coming week.

7. Throughout the division there was during the week two days of heavy rain, which was of great benefit to all standing crops. This was all that was wanting to make the ragi crop a particularly good one, and it will also hasten the ripening. By the end of the month, harvesting operations will be in progress throughout the division.

8. I append the usual statements.

3114

STATEMENT of the numbers of persons on money doles, in kitchens and on works in the Senior Assistant Collector's division for the week ending 21st September 1889.

Taluk.	Names of circles.	Population.	Number on gratuitous relief.	Percentage.	Works. Names of works.	Number employed.
Ganjam	Rambha	13,538	1,257	9·2	Ganjam village ..	55
	Humma	15,896	983	6·3	Rambha road ..	72
					Konamana road ..	360
					Minor works at and near Chatrapur ..	132
	Chatrapur	27,465	1,394	5·8	Patavuru road ..	48
		—	—		Binchavapalli road	10
Purushottapur ..	Purushottapur	21,757	162	1·8	Birdi Gopálpur tank ..	46
					Purushottapur road ..	119
	Injili	15,036	174	2·4	Babunda road ..	199
					Konchuru road ..	67
Berhampore ..	Bhatukumarada	21,604	158	1·8	Pratapur road ..	43
	Jagannadhapur	20,756	720	4·2	Lati road ..	307
	Berhampore	43,724	888	3·4	Gopálpur road ..	130
	Kukkudakhandi	17,142	627	3·7	Gopálpur quarry ..	
	Golantra	17,034	835	6·7	Ambapuva quarry ..	65
	Khond villages in Golantra Mutta	732	52	7·1	Pamakalapalli quarry ..	289
	Khond villages in Kukkudakhandi Mutta	1,375	277	20·1	Holidiyabhadra quarry ..	150
	Digupadi	16,614	1,192	9·4	Kaliyapalli quarry ..	298
					Andhrinaghunadhapur tank.	42
	Nimmakhandi	7,927	343	6·2	Tanganapalli road ..	184
	Satyandiya	14,226	399	3·5	Digupadi road ..	..
	Mantridi	12,286	286	3·9		
Ichápur	Chikati	14,696	361	5·3	Chekatinowgam quarry.	66
	Jayantipur	17,188	479	3·8	Jarada { Ichápur side ..	813
					road. { Jayantipur ..	..
	Jarada	10,484	309	4·05	{ Jarada side ..	162
	Ichápur	23,669	672	2·8	Syed Khan tank ..	561
	Surangi	11,692	686	8·9		
	Naupada	8,717	883	13·2		
	Bramarapur	11,883	336	4·2		
	Kaniti	30,158	1,011	3·7		
Sómpet	Sómpet	17,593	274	4·6	Chodambaram tank ..	166
	Kollur	8,817	140	2·7		
	Baruva	19,198	191	2·6	Buragam tank	91
	Budarasingi	8,848	180	5·7	Ambapuram quarry ..	30
	Haripore	10,399	206	4·6	Other works	40
	Mandasa	14,937	367	4·8		4,103
	Total ..	471,891	15,662	4·6		4,103

	Total of gratuitous relief and number fed	Number fed.
	1,257	..
	983	..
	1,600	43
		40
		47
		76
	407	202
		43
	863	189
	396	121
		117
	873	102
		51
	1,487	599
	636	109
	1,149	96
	52	218
	277	..
	1,673	166
	496	215
	492	153
		93
	490	175
		29
	788	407
	654	176
	425	116
	676	104
	1,050	215
	1,164	140
	607	271
	1,124	171
		34
		79
	822	423
		126
	210	100
	518	224
		103
	335	155
	468	262
	717	288
		62
	22,009	6,347

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Russellkonda, 22nd September 1889, No. 837.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 21st September.

2. For reasons, which I wrote you demi-officially, I have been all the week at Russellkonda and my inspection has been confined to the works and kitchens close to head-quarters. I hope, however, to leave here in two days and shall go through Suradá to the circles at the foot of the hills, where I hope to close relief as distress is rapidly subsiding there.

3. The numbers on relief in all circles are being gradually reduced, though in a few the percentage still remains high. The ragi harvest is now general and that grain is exceedingly cheap and likely to become still more so. There is a tendency in the price of rice to fall in sympathy, though I suppose no definite fall is likely to take place till the next monsoon is assured. The steadiness of the price, combined with the continued large imports, indicates that stocks must have been dangerously low. Had large stocks existed, the price must have fallen before this in view of the exceptionally favorable prospects of the season. Now, however, that the dry crop is assured and the light paddy in ear and ripening, I believe all danger of a failure of supplies is past, supposing the coming monsoon to be reasonably sufficient.

4. There is now no distress at all among the ryot classes, and the condition of the weavers, whose prosperity depends upon that of the former, is mending, so that I do not now purpose making any further advances to that class.

5. Mr. Lever is now out in the Peddakodanda circle along the foot of the hills. Owing to the excellent dry crop, he finds considerable reduction possible.

He reported last week that the tahsildar, who had been in the circle, had apparently been admitting people to relief in a manner which was simply promiscuous. When this is the sort of work one gets from the principal native official in the taluk, the vagaries of the ordinary circle inspector cease to cause surprise. Mr. Lever reports that the tahsildar did the same in Mojogodo. The tahsildar has explained that he admitted only those that required it and that the apparent excess is due to difference between his view of what requires relief and Mr. Lever's. There is no question whose discretion is most to be relied on.

6. Mr Elphinstone has been busy during the week in the Suradá division and has inspected some 35 villages, reducing the lists a good deal in some places which the dry crop harvest has favorably affected. In other parts, notably in Bodoborsingi circle, where ragi harvest had not begun, he found no reduction to speak of was practicable. The harvest there has now commenced, however, and I am going through that circle immediately.

7. Mr. Story has been in Korcholi and Buguda circles. The percentage in the former remains very high and Mr. Story says he did not find any appreciable reduction possible. Some of the jungle villages there are very poor indeed and the population is understated.

8. Kitchens are going on well. The District Surgeon has in the last fortnight inspected nearly all those in this division. I have received his reports thereon and noted contents and suggestions.

9. There were considerable numbers on some of the minor relief works. The Peddakodanda road here employs from 200 to 300 daily. This morning I went to Kullada and started the road there, having stopped the tank works; 150 coolies are now working on it.

10. Mr. Story reports that the repairs of the Korcholi road have been begun. I know nothing of it and have received no intimation, so I suppose it is being done as an ordinary Local Fund work.

He reports that coolies get As. 1-9 daily, which is 5 pies more than third-class rates (As. 1-4), and that in consequence nearly all the Buguda tank coolies have left and gone to the road.

11. There were 97 people on relief in the Maliahs this week. I have ordered the relief there to be stopped at the end of the week now beginning. The road works are already stopped Cholera has also ceased both in Chokapad and in the Bodogodo maliahs.

12. The state of affairs and condition of people in this division are now rapidly improving and prospects are exceedingly favorable.

13. Since writing the above I have received your instructions as to closing the Pondakhol and Galeri circles. Mr. Lever will do Galeri and I will do Pondakhol. Of course, as you order, those who are still considerably emaciated must continue to receive relief, but I do not see what is to become of these people. There are a fair number everywhere who have been relieved from the beginning and are now much emaciated. In these cases starvation is generally complicated by disease, and not having improved up to date I do not think they are ever likely to, on money doles.

14. I append latest information as to numbers on relief in circles and kitchens. The Suradá division figures are late as always, and I give those of last week. I will correct them to-morrow.

STATEMENT showing percentage of relief persons to population in each circle in the Goomsur division during the week ending 21st September 1889.

Name of circle.	Population.	Number on relief list.	Percentage.
1. Russellkonda	15,407	555	3·60
2. Peddakodanda	9,039	*1,076	11·90
3. Bellugunta	19,893	659	3·26
4. Buguda	14,159	1,065	7·51
5. Korcholi	5,536	834	15·06
6. Jagannathprasad	12,163	1,264	10·39
7. Kullada	12,639	480	3·78
8. Kukuluba	5,533	365	6·59
9. Galeri	5,618	152	2·70
10. Mojogodo	2,864	361	12·60
11. Suradá	11,166	925	8·28
12. Osurobondho, including Ronoba	4,407	† 839	19·03
13. Pondakhol, including Koroda	7,098	218	3·07
14. Ballipadra	13,396	1,367	10·27
15. Vishnuchakram	8,726	971	11·12
16. Bodoborosingi	4,839	631	13·02
17. Payalpada	16,892	1,238	7·32
18. Aska	24,122	1,113	4·6

* Since reduced to 791. † Since largely reduced.

Kitchens.	Attendance.
1. Suradá	221
2. Ballipadra	106
3. Russellkonda	344
4. Kullada	146
5. Bellugunta	113
6. Mojogodo	88
7. Buguda	163
8. Gangapur	60
9. Aska	179
Relief works.	
Suradá taluk	190
Aska do.	594
Goomsur do.	2,846

From R. C. C. CARR, Esq., Additional Special Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Pattupur, 21st September 1889, No. 653.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with September, 21st.

2. During the early part of the week, I was engaged in cutting down the relief lists in the Pratapagiri circle. On the 18th, I came into Pattupur, intending to return at once to Sergada, but since the night of the 18th the Godahado river has been impassable, and I have consequently been detained at Pattupur.

3. The week has been marked by considerable reductions in the gratuitous relief figures. The fall has been most rapid in the three Chinna Kimedi circles, in which Mr. Quinless, the manager, and myself have been busy in clearing off all who were able to sustain life without State assistance. As will be seen from the accompanying statement No. I, the figure for the Pratapagiri circle has fallen from 1,621 to 785 and the percentage from 15·48 to 7·5. This figure may be brought still lower in another ten days, for the condition of the people is rapidly improving, and relief may shortly be confined to those persons who at the best of times are dependent upon public charity for support. In a few places children and others are found who still show signs of great suffering, but these cases are more rare in the Pratapagiri circle than in either of the other two Chinna Kimedi circles.

4. Mr. Quinless has been chiefly employed in the Pudamari circle, and he reports that large reductions are practicable there. The figure has already been reduced by nearly 300 and doubtless the coming week will show a further decrease. The total figure for this circle includes 477 persons, or 25 per cent. who were fed in kitchens.

5. The Chinna Kimedi estate shows 3,982 persons in receipt of relief, or 10·35 per cent. of the population; last week's figures were 5,458 and 14·19 respectively.

6. In Dhárákót the fall has been general, though not so rapid as in Chinna Kimedi. The most noticeable drop is shown in the Mondimorayi circle, where the percentage is now under 5; two weeks ago it was nearly 9. The whole estate has 1,867 persons on relief, or 4·94 per cent. of the population, against 2,062 and 5·46, respectively, in the previous week.

7. In Bodogodo the percentage has fallen from 6·21 last week to 5·42 this week. Some of the villages north of Bodogodo and west of Surada are reported to be still in a bad state, and relief can hardly be brought to an end just yet. I return next week to the Sergada and Dhárákót estates and hope to reach Bodogodo by the beginning of October, by which time it may be possible to close that circle.

8. As predicted last week, the Sergada circle has been reduced to 7 per cent. Many persons, who were formerly on gratuitous relief, are now employed on the relief works, and the daily expenditure on the latter is almost equal to that on the former. Excluding persons fed in the kitchen, there are just over 800 names on the money dole lists, while the tank works have drawn more than 500 coolies.

9. The total figure for the division is 7,370 or 7·34 per cent. of the population against 9,303 and 9·27, respectively, in the previous week. The reduction of nearly 2,000 is wholly due to restriction of money doles, for the number fed in kitchens remains at over 1,200. As the season progresses the above figure will naturally become smaller, but each successive reduction renders the following one more difficult, and it will be impossible to bring relief to so low a figure that it can be abolished altogether before about the middle of October. The Bodogodo and Dhárákót circles may possibly be closed before then but not Chinna Kimedi and Sergada.

10. No deaths from starvation are reported by taluk officers, but a death occurred in a village near here this morning (21st), which seems to have been due to want of food. I found the deceased, a Dandasi man, of about 50, lying in his house in a very weak state and at once sent the Pattupur Hospital Assistant to attend to him; the man died, however, before medical aid arrived. The deceased had been in receipt of grain doles for a short period and the *post-mortem* examination, which is now being held, will possibly tend to prove that want of food was not the primary cause of death. Full inquiries are being made, and the result will be reported next week.

11. Cholera is still hanging about the division, but no deaths are reported. The mortality on the relief lists has been rather heavy of late. Since the week ending August 24th the reported deaths in Chinna Kimedi number 23, in Dhárákót 53, and in Bodogodo 13. Taking the number on relief in these three estates as 10,000, the rate of mortality for one year comes to nearly 90 per mille. This is more than double the normal rate, but it must in addition be remembered that all deaths are not correctly entered in our returns, so that the actual rate is probably well over 100 per mille. So heavy a mortality is fair proof that relief has not been given with too lavish a hand.

12. The numbers on relief works and minor irrigation works in this division, exclusive of the Digupudi-Pudamari road, amount to 1,273 against 1,206 last week. The number on the Sergada tank was 521 yesterday, and another similar work is to be started in a day or two. The Pattupur village road is progressing fairly; there are 123 coolies employed on it, of whom about 110 are weakly. The coolies on the Dhárákót tank have been brought to Mondimorayi in order that the latter work may be finished expeditiously. The Bodogodo manager reports that the coolies on the tank there have refused to work for the small wage offered, and that he is unable to continue with the women and children who still ask for employment. I have directed him to engage not more than 10 per cent. of strong men on second-class rates, and trust that in this way the difficulty may be got over.

13. The overseer on the road work at Pudamari complains that coolies refuse to come to the work at the present rates. I accordingly asked Mr. Quinless, who is there now, to send to the work as many strong or weakly persons as he could muster, but he reports that they refuse to go. A little persuasion is probably all that is necessary, and I am asking Mr. Quinless to do his best to send them and to arrange with the overseer for their daily payment, at any rate for the first week. There are some 800 coolies employed at Digupudi on the road work there. Many are very weak, but the number of in-patients admitted to the hospital has not been large. The supervisor in charge informs me that fresh coolies are coming daily and a rise may therefore be looked for.

14. Prices have fallen slightly in nearly all markets, but nowhere has the fall been rapid. The importation of rice and paddy this week has been considerable; 100 bandy-loads of rice are reported to have been brought into Chinna Kimedi and 20 of paddy into Mondimorayi. Taking each bandy as containing 6 bags of 80 seers each and reducing the paddy to rice at the rate of 5 to 12, the total importation of rice comes to 52,000 seers or 952 cwts. For Mondimorayi the price of new ragi only is quoted, as last year's grain is said not to be obtainable. This appears

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to be the case also at Sergada, for I was unable to purchase from the merchants there even one rupee's worth of old ragi grown in this district. Cocanada ragi was selling freely at 20 seers to the rupee, but old country ragi was not quoted. Now that prices are falling holders of stocks are bringing supplies to the various markets and in several villages I have found grain pits recently emptied of their contents. The large importations from outside prove however that these stocks cannot be very large. Some still remain untouched, but if prices continue to fall, these also will be brought out for sale and will so tend to accentuate the fall. The prices of this and the previous weeks are given below:—

Stations.		Last week.		This week.	
		Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.
Chinna Kimedi	Pattupur	11·6	21	11·62	24
	Bismagiri	11·25	18	11·25	18
	Pudamari	11·25	18	11·25	18
	Kunkurada	11·25	18	11·25	18
Dhárákót ..	Mondimorayi	9·75	16·5	9·75	16·5
Bodogodo ..	.. ..	11·55	19·79	11·72	23·54
		12·6	24·88	12·6	24 88

15. More rain has fallen during the week. It began on Tuesday evening and rained pretty steadily until Thursday midday. This was most timely for both wet and dry crops and has ensured the growth of much ragi that had recently been transplanted. At Pattupur 2·70″ were registered, but the fall seemed to be heavier towards Pudamari and Bismagiri. Gingelly has all been cut and the ground is now being used again for ragi. Paddy, as a rule, is in excellent condition. A good deal of the early ragi has already been cut, and this fact accounts for the large fall in prices during the past three weeks.

16. The usual statements are attached.

No. I.—Numbers on gratuitous relief.

Name of circle.	Population.	Number on relief including kitchens for the week ending with September 14.	Percentage.	Number on relief including kitchens for the week ending with September 21.	Percentage.	Number in column 5 receiving cooked food.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Pattupur	13,452	1,653	12·28	1,301	9·67	169
II. Pudamari	14,525	2,184	15·03	1,896	13·05	477
III. Pratapagiri	10,466	1,621	15·48	785	7·5	161
IV. Sergada	12,056	1,033	8·56	862	7·15	44
V. Dowgam	9,726	612	6·29	585	6·01	102
VI. Dhárákót	13,045	748	5·73	624	4·89	99
VII. Ballisira	15,015	702	4·66	658	4·38	135
VIII. Bodogodo	12,071	750	6·21	659	5·42	87
Total ..	100,356	9,303	9·27	7,370	7·34	1,274

No. II.—Numbers fed in various kitchens.

Kitchen name.	Circle in which situated.	Date of opening.	Attendance on September 13.	Attendance on September 20.
1. Pattupur	Pattupur			
2. Pudamari	Pudamari	11th June 1889 ..	151	169
3. Nuvagada	Do.	29th ,, ,, ..	188	155
4. Bismagiri	Do.	11th ,, ,, ..	142	142
5. Kunkurada	Pratapagiri	29th August 1889 ..	183	180
6. Sergada	Sergada	25th July ,, ..	159	161
7. Pakkidi	Dowgam	25th ,, ,, ..	48	44
8. Mondimorayi	Dhárákót	13th Sept. ,, ..	102	102
9. Ballisira	Ballisira	6th July ,, ..	105	99
10. Bodogodo	Bodogodo	17th August ,, ..	117	135
		4th ,, ,, ..	90	87
		Total ..	1,285	1,274

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No. III.—Numbers on drinking water tanks and wells and on the minor irrigation works.

Taluks.	On drinking water tanks and wells.		On the minor irrigation works.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chinna Kimedi	98	123	200	200
Dhárákót	405	411	..	18
Bodogodo	57	..	..	..
Sergada	446	521	..	..
Total ..	1,006	1,055	200	218

From M.R.Ry. A. SURYANARAYANA NAIDU GARU, General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Russellkonda, 22nd September 1889, No. 872.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with 21st September 1889.

2. During the week, the amount of rainfall was inches 1·60 at Russellkonda, 2·90 at Suradá and 1·17 at Aska.

3. There were good rains in other parts of Goomsur taluk. Paddy crops are thriving well. Ragi is being harvested; the price of this grain in Russellkonda has in consequence fallen by 12½ seers and is now 30 seers for a rupee. Big paddy (called Buda Mundia in Ooriya) is being transplanted. Red-gram, black-gram, cotton and sugar-cane are in good condition; green-gram is being sown in dry lands in Suradá range. Coolies find employment in villages in harvesting ragi crop.

4. During the week under report, I inspected the villages of (1) Buguda, (2) Tuckarada, (3) Koradabadi, (4) Tobapalli, (5) Berhampore, (6) Virinchipore, (7) Andipore, (8) Juggatapatana, (9) Bamsalia, (10) Kuvanala, (11) Golia, (12) Satrosollo, (13) Baduva, and (14) Chodiapalli with the aggregate population of 6,330 in Buguda circle.

5. There were 311 persons on gratuitous relief. I struck off 16 and added 28, making total 323, or 5·1 per cent. of the population.

6. There were 25 deaths of persons on money dole register, viz., 14 from cholera, 8 from diarrhœa and 3 from fever.

7. The inspector of Russellkonda circle brought to my notice on the 20th instant a case of fraud on the part of the Karji of Jillundi, the particulars of which are as follows:—

8. On the 17th instant while Mr. Powell, the relief officer, was distributing ragi and money to the poor people of Jillundi and other neighbouring villages at the Russellkonda kitchen, this karji received 2½ annas from 10 persons of this village at three pies from each as his rusum (fee) in the tope near the kitchen, telling them that their names will be struck off the list if they refuse to pay. The inspector got this information from the village karnam and the jogali and reported to me. I at once put the karji on his trial, and the offence having been brought home to him, I sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment on the 21st instant.

9. The number of persons receiving money doles in Goomsur for the 21st instant was 7,169 or 6·3 per cent. of the population.

The number in Suradá for the 14th instant was 6,373 or 8·7 per cent., while the figures in Aska for the same date were 1,309 or 5·4 per cent.

10. The following statement compares the figures for the last 3 weeks.

Taluk.	On the last day of the week ending with 7th September 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 14th September 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 21st September 1889.
Goomsur	7,585	7,561	7,169
Suradá	6,629	6,373	6,373
Aska	1,252	1,309	1,309
Total ..	15,466	15,243	14,851

The figures for Suradá and Aska for the last week are adopted for the current week in the absence of information.

11. There was a slight increase in Aska; but, upon the whole, there was a decrease of 223 persons last week, and a further decrease of 392 in the current week in the division.

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12. The following statement gives details for each circle:—

Name of circle.	Population.	Number on relief. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage to population.	Remarks.
In the Goomsur Tahsildar's range.							
1. Russellkonda	14,777	77	142	336	555	3·7	
2. Bodokodanda	9,041	195	241	640	1,076	11·9	
3. Buguda	20,738	98	190	777	1,065	5·1	
4. Jagannadhaprasad	12,991	168	374	715	1,257	9·6	
5. Mojjogoda	2,864	64	111	186	361	12·6	
6. Gulleri	5,712	32	27	93	152	2·6	
7. Kullada	14,650	83	83	314	480	3·2	
8. Bellugunta	20,273	107	178	511	796	3·9	
9. Korchelli	5,536	140	197	632	969	17·5	
10. Kuckuluba	5,544	66	85	307	458	8·2	
Total ..	112,126	1,030	1,628	4,511	7,169	6·3	
In the Suradá Deputy Tahsildar's range.							
11. Ballipadra	14,613	220	351	675	1,246	8·5	These figures were for the 14th September 1889.
12. Vishnuchakram	10,409	121	207	634	962	9·2	
13. Payalapada	16,892	126	286	824	1,236	7·3	
14. Bodoborosingi	4,839	72	149	410	631	13·03	
15. Suradá	11,776	180	284	779	1,243	10·5	
16. Asurubontho	6,902	94	175	568	837	12·1	
17. Pandakholl	7,082	23	47	148	218	3·07	
Total ..	72,513	836	1,499	4,038	6,373	8·7	
18. Aska	24,122	181	278	850	1,309	5·4	These figures were for the 14th September 1889.
Grand Total ..	208,761	2,047	3,405	9,399	14,851	7·1	

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

Kitchens.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Russellkonda	28	66	251	345
2. Bellugunta	7	17	89	113
3. Kullada	26	40	80	146
4. Buguda	21	32	110	163
5. Gangupur	9	14	37	60
6. Mojjogoda	5	26	57	88
7. Ballipadra	7	26	73	106
8. Suradá	17	31	185	233
9. Aska	24	33	125	182
Total ..	144	285	1,007	1,436

14. The following statement shows the numbers employed on relief works:—

Taluk.	On drinking water works and wells.	On minor irrigation works.	On othe works.	Total.	Number of weakly persons.
Goomsur	1,181	1,351	314	2,846	1,495
Suradá	190	75	43	308	233
Aska	594	..	..	594	496
Total ..	1,965	1,426	357	3,748	2,224

15. Small-pox exists here and there, while fever is generally prevalent. No cases of cholera have been reported during the week.

16. The prices of food-grains are as follows:—

Stations.	Rice. This week. Seers.	Rice. Last week. Seers.	Raggi. This week. Seers.	Raggi. Last week. Seers.
Russellkonda	11	10½	30	17½
Suradá	11	11	26	28
Aska	10	10	22	19·2

17. The price of raggi in Suradá has risen by 2 seers during the week. The Deputy Tahsildar attributes this rise to the non-import of the grain from other villages, apparently owing to heavy rains.

The price of raggi must still fall at all the stations when the harvest of the crop is over.

From M.R.Ry. D. VENKATA SASTRI GARU, General Deputy Collector, Chatrapur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Camp, Kodola, 22nd September 1889, No. 1275.

I have the honor to report on the state of the Kallikót estate for the week ending 21st September 1889.

2. *Rainfall.*—The total fall of rain at Kallikót, from 16th to 19th, is 1 inch 58 cents; at Boirani on 17th and 18th, about 2 inches; at Pulsara moderate fall on 18th, 19th and 20th, and at Kalladi heavy rain, of about 3 inches, fell on 17th and 18th. I spent the whole of this week in the last muttah. Heavy showers fell on the 18th and 19th, the remaining days in the week being clear.

3. *Agricultural Operations.*—Weeding is nearly over. The laboring classes have at present hardly any work in these parts. About 2 or 3 hundred coolies can be easily collected in and about Kodola. This muttah is not close to any of the famine relief works. The Boirani-Kallikót road passes by Kodola. I beg to propose that the road may be started here too as at Boirani, so that coolies may have daily work till the reaping season arrives. The numbers on our relief lists are decreasing for the present, but I am afraid they will rapidly swell in these parts, unless we create some work for them. The road in question is the only suitable work that I can at present conceive for a large number of coolies. For a mile and a half from Kodola to Chochina the road, I learn, passes through waste land. This may give work for 200 coolies for a month. I beg to observe that October is the month in which we should take special care of the poor classes, as in that month they can get no work whatever from private agency. Bodo mundia (raggi) will not be ripe till the end of October. I shall feel obliged if you will address the Executive Engineer to take up the road from Kodola too *at once*.

4. The standing crops are in a flourishing state. The manager reports that recent rains have done much good to raggi crop. The outturn of jute is estimated at from 10 to 12 annas.

5. In my last report I promised a full report regarding the grasshoppers in the Kulladi muttah. The whole week I devoted my special attention to this pest. Their chief centres are Sukula and Somma, extending over the following villages:—1. Ranigam, 2. Boragam, 3. Arkapur, 4. Kudala, 5. Pasi, 6. Nuvapally, 7. Medinipuram, 8. Bethrapally, 9. Duvapally, 10. Chingadighayi, 11. Kandasaro, 12. Santrapore, 13. Digapada Jagannathpur and 14. Burupada, Dhanunjayapur; 16 villages in all. The damage the insect has been causing to the crop is immense at Somma and Sukula where I saw it in myriads. It lives upon paddy juice. It cuts the stalk and drinks the juice. The insect is from ¼ inch to 2 inches long. I send herewith some samples for inspection.* The pest is not peculiar to this year. The villagers told me that for five or six years it has been destructive to their crops, and that each village spends yearly Rs. 50 or 60 for a bhojee (giving food to Brahmins after some religious ceremony) to minimise the extent of damage done by it. There is thus no reason to fear that our crop specially fails this year in consequence of grasshoppers.

* They seem to be ordinary grasshoppers. I will put them into arrack and send them to the Collector if required.
23rd Sept. 1889. (Intld.) A.W.B.H.

6. *Prices*—

Station.	Past week.					Present week.				
	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Raggi.	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Raggi.
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.		1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	
Kallikót	12	14	11	12	21 old.	12	14	11	12	21 old.
Boirani	10½	11¾	9½	11	18 old. / 23½ new.	10¾	12	9¾	11¼	19 old. / 23½ new.
Palsara	11	12	9½	11	15 old. / 19 new.	11	12	9½	11	15 old. / 19 new.
Pasi	11	12⅛	9¼	10	19½ old. / 27 new.	11½	12¼	10⅛	11¼	22⅜ old. / 27⅛ new.

At Kallikót and Palsara prices are stationary, and at Boirani and Pasi they have slightly fallen in all sorts. The mahajans at Kallikót say that new raggi has not been brought to the market for sale. The yield of sano mundia is small when compared with that of bodo mundia, the outturn lasting for six weeks' consumption. The paupers here fall back on us both for want of raggi and labor.

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7. *Gratuitous Relief*—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
(*a*) Kallikót taluk—				
Last week's balance	228	384	1,584	2,196
Deductions	11	20	105	136
Balance ..	217	364	1,479	2,060
Additions	3	5	7	15
Total ..	220	369	1,486	2,075
(*b*) Atagadá taluk—				
Last week's balance	464	808	2,665	3,937
Deductions	21	36	110	167
Balance ..	443	772	2,555	3,770
Additions	10	14	41	65
Total ..	453	786	2,596	3,835

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

	Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
In Kallikót	220	369	1,486	2,075
In Atagadá	453	786	2,596	3,835
Total ..	673	1,155	4,082	5,910

showing a decrease of 121 in the former and 102 in the latter, making a total of 223 in both taluks. I have, during the week, inspected 35 villages of which—

Name of Village.	Population.
Sikula	2,013
Arkapur	762
Somma	759
Pasi	1,833
Kudala	1,508
Chingudighayi	973
Mardameku	1,887

are big villages; removed 120 from the list and added 35 to it. These numbers will appear in the next week's report. Most of the paupers I have taken on are wretched, old and wornout women, above 60 years of age. At Sikula, I found 2 children (who have been on our list from the beginning) quite famine-stricken, and on inquiries learnt that their parents do not take care of them, and eat away their doles. I ordered the curnam to be present daily at their meals and see that they are properly fed. In the same village I came across a young girl of 16 years also on our list for two months. She has a nasty mother-in-law and a ganja-smoking husband to obey. It may not be out of place here to mention that in India an unscrupulous 1st-class Magistrate cannot exercise so much sway over his men as a (so-called) good mother-in-law would over the household, and particularly daughters-in-law (sons' wives). Slavery, in its crude state, is to be found in India in the case of 90 per cent. of daughters-in-law. Acts, whether practicable or impracticable, must be done by these unhappy wretches when ordered by their mothers-in-law. Even those men that stand high in public estimation by wealth or position are nonentities at home. So much said, I revert to my tale. The mother-in-law of the poor girl mortgaged the only cloth she (the girl) had and left her naked, the husband taking her dole. She thus left to the mercy of the Providence for all necessaries. When I went to see the girl, I feel ashamed and aggrieved to report that I found her a naked living skeleton. Moreover, the mother-in-law began to abuse me mercilessly for asking her to show me the girl as she belongs to Oriya Brahmin caste. I had actually to order the station-house officer of Panditagam, who was then with me, to charge her criminally, as she did not allow me ingress into the house. When the station-house officer asked her to follow him, she yielded. This inhuman woman had no business whatever to interfere with her daughter-in-law, as she turned her and her husband out two years ago. I immediately told the circle inspector to give her a cloth, which he did. In order to save the life of this ghastly creature, I brought her husband's name also on to the list. I do not know whether you approve my action.

9. I am not happy for the steady decrease of paupers in the estate. We have yet a hard month before us. The sano mundia (early raggi) has been almost consumed. Weeding is at an end. Able-bodied paupers have no relief work in these parts. Unless we open the road work at once at Kodola, I am afraid the relief lists will multiply. Bodo mundia will be ready for harvest,

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early in November, and then we shall have no fear. The above remarks equally apply to Palsara which is an out-of-the-way muttah in the estate, 12 miles from Buguda. There is not a single relief work in the muttah to give work to many. I learn Buguda-Atagadá road is in contemplation. It must be taken up at once I should think. I cannot visit the muttah till the beginning of next month, and in consequence submit the above for consideration. As for other muttahs I have no anxiety, as each has a relief work in the neighbourhood.

10. *Boirani kitchen*—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Last week's balance	7	23	157	187
Deductions	..	4	14	18
Balance ..	7	19	143	169
Additions	..	1	..	1
Total ..	7	20	143	170

11. The gumasta in charge of the kitchen reported to me that the Hospital Assistant attached to the same went into the cook-room on the 18th instant and examined some articles of food, and that in consequence some "caste" inmates went away without taking food. The Hospital Assistant and the Circle Inspector have also brought the matter to my notice, but in different versions. The Hospital Assistant is a very good and quiet man. I explained to him clearly at Boirani what he has to do at the kitchen. He admits that he went into the kitchen, but states that he did not touch anything. He is a zealous worker, and has therefore become an obstacle in the way of the gumasta, who is a bad lot. He must have set up the paupers to injure the Hospital Assistant, or they could have no means of knowing the Assistant's entering the cook-room. The Circle Inspector acquits the Hospital Assistant of all blame. When I go next to Boirani, I shall inquire into the matter and report result. No immediate notice is necessary, as both the gumasta and the circle inspector reported to me that all the inmates had returned to the kitchen as soon as fresh cooking utensils were substituted for old ones.

12. The following gives the particulars of cloths received and prices paid up to the end of the week :—

Name of village.	Cloths delivered up to the end of the week.	Amount paid up to the end of the week. Rs.	A.	P.
Pulsara	632	759	7	0
Kudala	636½	983	5	3
Bengu-Naupada	1,125	1,353	10	0
Danapore	139	235	12	0
Boirani	789	1,145	0	6
Pasi	18	21	3	6
Chikkili	97	21	5	9
Bikramapur	97	128	4	9
Patnakonaipur	48	69	9	0
Khojapally	17	20	14	6
Pothara	6	7	15	6
Total ..	3,524½	4,749	7	9

Two females at Madinipar near Pasi by name Tarini, aged 70 years, and Sunni Buniyani, aged 30 years, having only a rag on their bodies, I gave them each a cloth worth 12½ annas.

13. *Mortality.*—Cholera has become a thing of the past. It is no where in the estate, but small-pox has taken its place almost every where, prevailing greatly in Boirani and Pulsara muttahs. I beg to be excused for congratulating myself for improving the sanitation of my taluk. During the last month I had to visit a great many dirty villages, some of which, native as I am, I could not enter with ease. This month, up to date, I have been to 55 villages, all of which I find fairly clean. As soon as my proposed visit is known to the villagers, they take to spades and clean the streets and stalls filling up all stinking places with sand or new earth. Village sanitation can only be improved by frequent itineration on the part of the taluk officers. Police take little or no interest in the matter. I have been nearly three months a Magistrate, and not a single nuisance case has as yet been placed before me by any of the 7 station officers in my charge. According to Police departmental orders, one and all the villages under a station should be daily visited by the several beat constables unless prevented by special work, and I believe it is desirable to make the Police responsible for village sanitation, as it entails no additional work on them. The station officer checks his men's beats once a week; he and his men can well afford to attend to this most important work with little inconvenience and detriment to their other duties.

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14. *Relief Works.*—

Muttah	Boridakhandi (Boirani).
Drinking-water tanks	*Nil.*
Minor Irrigation works	225.
Other works	*Nil.*
Total ..	225.

The manager shows in his report 286 coolies under head "Other works" without any explanation. I do not know of any "Other works" in the Boridakhandi muttah, which the manager refers to. I shall call upon him for particulars, and report the same to you in due course.

Percentage return for the week ending 21st September 1889.

No.	Name of the circle.	Population.	Number on relief.	Percentage.	Remarks.
	Atagadá Taluk—				
1	Boirani	20,473	735	3·59	As per this week's return.
2	Kolladi	24,524	696	2·83	Do. do.
3	Atagadá	22,140	1,259	5·73	Do. do.
4	Pulsara	18,477	874	4·73	As per return for the week ending 14th September 1889.
5	Pandripada	3,004	271	9·02	Do. do.
	Total ..	..	3,835	..	
	Kallikót Taluk—				
1	Kollikót	21,836	397	1·81	As per this week's return.
2	Benganapada	17,925	711	3·96	Do. do.
3	Mundula	14,930	967	6·47	As per return for the week ending 31st August 1889.
	Total ..	..	2,075	..	
	Grand Total ..	..	5,910	..	

		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	Boirani Kitchen.	7	20	143	170	As per this week's return.
	Coolies.					No.
1	Minor Irrigation works				..	225
2	Drinking-water tanks				..	Nil.
3	Other works				..	Nil.

Order—dated 19th October 1889, No. 855, Revenue.

Miscellaneous. Recorded.

2. With reference to paragraph 8 of the Collector's letter the Government is of opinion that the wages of laborers on relief work should invariably be adjusted with reference to the ruling prices.

(True Extract.)

J Grose

Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Ganjam.
" Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
Copy to the Financial Department.
" " Accountant-General.
" " Public Works Department.
" " Surgeon-General.
" " Editor's table.

Endorsement No. 855-A.

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

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. T. O'Connor.
120 Copies.

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Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

No. 3114, W. d/ 2nd Nov. 1889

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to the S. E. F. Circle

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G.O., 19th Oct. 1889, Nos. 855, 855A.

No. 3114 W. d/ 2nd Nov. 1889.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
31 OCT. 89
P.W. DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

OCTOBER.

24

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Recording reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 21st September 1889, and considering that the wages of laborers on relief work should invariably be adjusted with reference to the ruling prices of the food-grains.

S. E. F. Circle D. 1/11

2 Copies & 1 Copy. D. 8/11