(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 24

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 5/90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

51

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P. W. D. துறை

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 2925

அச்சகம்
பலவகை

நாள் : 17 – 10 – 1889 198 .

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

12. Sheets

ஆவண. கா-1—18,006—15-6-87.

2925

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 Suradá, 30th August 1889, E. No. 416 :—

I have the honor to forward herewith the reports of Messrs. Foster, Horne, Carr, A. Suryanarayana and D. Venkata Sastri for the week ending with the 24th instant, and that of Mr. Wedderburn for the week ending with the 17th August.

2. The week under report has been somewhat finer than its predecessors, but has not been without constant showers. In some parts more rain is said to be required for the paddy crop, and this is especially the case in the Suradá division, where I find a large extent of land left waste in consequence, it is said, of the poverty of the ryots and the deficiency of rainfall combined. The harvesting of gingelly, chamalu, vodhalu and Indian corn is almost completed and that of hemp and early ragi is commencing. I consider prospects upon the whole are very good. There will be an excellent ragi crop and should the season continue favorable a bumper paddy crop, though there will be some deficiency in the extent sown in these inland divisions.

3. In Chicacole, Mr. Wedderburn has been closing some of his kitchens and is about to close more. By the end of this month, relief operations in the Chicacole and Narsannapet divisions will be virtually closed, and in the Parlákimedi division nearly so, as it is, the numbers receiving relief have fallen from 5,990 to 3,078, and this number will be further largely reduced next week. As distress was from the beginning less severe in Mr. Wedderburn's division than in the northern portion of the district, it is only natural that relief operations should first cease there.

4. Mr. Foster takes an exuberant view of the condition of affairs in his division. I regret, however, that I cannot accept his conjectures as to stocks and prices. Had there been ample stocks, it would, I submit, scarcely have been necessary for the district to import nearly 4,000 tons of grain during the past 4 weeks. Prices have undoubtedly been acted upon by these large importations and by the favorable prospects of the season. Since writing his report Mr. Foster has applied to me for a grant of 30,000 rupees on account of advances to weavers alone—a request which seems sadly at variance with the opinion expressed in his present letter.

5. Mr. Horne's account shows that distress is gradually decreasing in his division and the coming ragi crop should give still further relief. The chamalu and vodhalu, which have been harvested, are now available for food and in every village and almost before every house you find quantities of both spread out to dry preparatory to husking and pounding.

6. At Suradá I had hoped to deal with the Panos effectually as at other places, but careful inquiries led me to suspect that it is not a question of caste but of religion. There is evidently a deeply-rooted impression that all who feed in the kitchen are to be converted *nolentes volentes* to Christianity. Of course argument with these ignorant people was worse than useless and force would have been positively mischievous. Unfortunately they had some ground for their fears in that the kitchen at Suradá was started and has ever since been under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic Mission, Fathers Decarre and Des Combes having for the past two months undertaken this work and voluntarily given their time and attention to it. To do away with any ground for the apprehension that the people are to be forcibly converted, I think it necessary first of all to put the kitchen directly under Government management and

have directed Mr. Elphinstone to take charge from the 1st proximo. At the same time I trust that Government will permit me to convey to Fathers Decarre and Des Combes some recognition of the services they have rendered.

7. I venture once more to request Government to sanction the commencement of the Kontiapalli-Suradá road as a famine relief work. The line of country has just been inspected by me in company with Dr. McNally. Large patches of paddy lands have been left waste and it is too late now to expect that they will be cultivated. The people are living at present upon the chamalu and vodhalu, but these cannot last long, and the want of employment will be seriously felt ere long, especially by the men who are not, as a rule, employed in the harvesting of ragi, this work being done by women only. Tanks are scattered here and there and owing to the impossibility of effective supervision do not answer well as relief works. The gumastah in charge virtually does pretty much as he pleases and the people employed are, I am satisfied, not properly and regularly paid. The length of the proposed road is fourteen miles and the need of it is much felt. At present carts have to go round *viâ* Aska, a distance of 47 instead of 19 miles.

8. The Goomsur Deputy Collector gives the result of his inspection of 18 villages in the Goomsur taluk—aggregate population 3,290, registered 339, struck off on inspection 22, added 16, remainder 333, number of deaths of persons on money dole register, 18, viz., 4 from cholera, 8 from diarrhœa and 6 from fever. The General Deputy Collector's report relates to the Pedakodanda circle. Mr. Lever has been inspecting the Kukubiba circle. I give below the results :—

Name of village.	Population.	Registered.	Struck off.	Added.	Died.	Deserted.
Jadadorroh	257	22	..	3	2	..
Kollunjiprodoh	202	39	5	2	4	..
Boropalli	72	52	3	2	10	..
Pallanghi	65	6	..	..	..	..
Gayakonda	257	3	..	8	3	..
Khond Gondribadi	15	4	..	..	2	..
Mopabadi	..	16	3	4	4	..
Kukubiba	171	39	..	2	6	..
Nongolo callah	156	20	1	2	3	..
Tarasinghi	224	42	1	1	12	..
Godogodopathoh	215	38	13	7	3	..
Baradandah	69	11	3	3	..	..
Gadiapaduh	99	16	..	1	2	..
Sooroomoney	24	4	..	3	1	..
Khondosarala	51	22	5	5	..	..
Thoollidy	103	23	1	2	4	4
Rompall	16	25	..	17	8	..
Novahsarp	115	29	3	3	8	..
Kossipodah	214	16	13	2	..	..
Noondipadroh	18	21	10	1	..	..
Oryea Boutha	84	23	3	4	4	4
Denkipadroh	32	20	3	..	6	..
Bilwamarish	134	..	..	8	..	..
Khelomundali	272	6	1	..	3	..
Sissoondah	293	17	3	4	1	..
Total ..	3,158	514	71	84	86	8

Mr. Lever mentions the fact that the Khonds, who live in this circle, had hitherto refused to receive gratuitous relief under the impression that all those who did so would be transported across the seas, a mischievous report started no doubt by some infamous Komati, who wished to keep them under his thumb by advancing small sums now to be repaid a hundredfold as soon as his crops ripen by the ignorant Khond. He succeeded, being able to talk Khond, in persuading them to the contrary. Mr. Elphinstone tells me that the population recorded in the census register is entirely wrong and that the percentage is really low and not excessive as it would appear. Cholera and small-pox are reported to have been prevalent.

9. In Mr. Carr's division the numbers on relief are decreasing slowly, and now that Mr. Quinless has arrived to assist him he will be able to check the inspectors'

2925

lists more effectively. Prices have fallen owing apparently to a large importation of 1,200 cwts from Berhampore. There is ample work for those who are able to work, and as might be expected with the decrease in money doles there is an increase in the number fed in kitchens. Mr. Carr has succeeded in inducing a large number of caste people to attend the kitchens newly opened, but considering the difficulty that has been met with elsewhere I am not prepared to adopt his order that all people, whether caste or not, must attend the kitchen if within 2½ miles' distance. Insuperable caste prejudices do exist and though these may be weaker in particular localities it would be unsafe to order the exclusion of all caste people from the money dole list, who happen to be within reach of a kitchen. Each locality has to be dealt with according to its own peculiar idiosyncrasy. I would make the rule rigid only in the case of low castes, such as Bouris, Dandasis, Haddis, Kodalos, Panos, &c., and leave the rest to moral persuasion and example.

10. Regarding the further inquiry ordered by Government to be made concerning the deaths attributed to famine diarrhœa in the narrative for the fortnight from 23rd June to 6th July 1889, Mr. Carr reports as to the two cases that occurred within his division that one was a Sourah who had wandered down from Barmingam in the Maliahs, named Badakusinno; he was suffering from dropsy and was hardly able to stand when brought to the kitchen. He was treated for 5 days by the Hospital Assistant and then died. The second case was a child who had been fed in the kitchen for some time; death was attributed to chronic diarrhœa induced by want of food. I have not yet received Mr. Foster's report as to the deaths reported at the Ichápur kitchen and am sending him a reminder on the subject.

11. In the Kallikót and Atagadá divisions the numbers on relief have risen to 2,257, and 4,384, respectively. The Deputy Collector is himself out inspecting in his division and I see no reason to suppose that relief is being improperly administered. His account of his experiences in inspecting villages is amusing and is alas too true. The Uriyas have no idea of sanitation and consider that dung heaps in front of their houses are quite the correct thing. The census population of the village, where the Deputy Collector reports 80 deaths, is only 581.

12. I am glad to say that prices have fallen slightly during the week and the fall has extended to rice. I give the prices hereunder :—

Date.	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.
17th August 1889	10·1	18·0	16·12	22 33
24th „ „	10·15	18·19	16·25	23·5
27th „ 1887	18·53	31·36	23·44	32·34

13. The imports for the week were by sea 3,018, from Orissa 6,816, from Central Provinces 1,356 cwts., total 11,190 cwts. This is 8,000 cwts. less than last week, the decrease being chiefly in imports by sea. The chamalu and vodhalu crops are supplying immediate necessities and are apparently being eaten by every one, though, I believe, these grains are not ordinarily exhibited in bazaars for sale. Mr. Marshall, I think, reports that he was offered it at the rate of 52 seers the rupee. The ignorance of officials as to this grain is marvellous. I have come across no one who knows anything about it, but the natives generally assure me they all eat it and seem very thankful to get it.

14. On works the following numbers were employed :—

Rushikulya	3,796	Palasa road	199
Gopálpur canal	677	Chokkapad ghât road	109
Taptapani ghât road	150	Tekkali-Anantagiri	350
Kallikót-Boirani road	728	Battili	201
Bhabanda-Pattupur	142	Boppayapuram gedda	21
Ichápur-Jarada	1,048	Drinking water tanks and wells	1,458
Digupudi-Govindapur	716	Minor irrigation works	337
Digupudi-Berhampore	24	Other works	939
		Total	10,895

2

The large decrease on the Gopálpur canal is owing to the canal having filled with water. I have adopted the figures telegraphed, but find the Divisional officers' numbers, as given in their weekly reports, are largely in excess of the telegraphed figures. The numbers, according to the reports, are on minor irrigation, drinking water tanks and other works 5,020 as against 2,734 shown in the telegram.

15. The numbers on relief were as follows :—

Gratuitous relief.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Maliahs	95	85	125	305
Rest of district	7,594	13,314	33,734	54,642
Fed in kitchens	1,404	2,001	7,093	10,498
Total ...	9,093	15,400	40,952	65,445

This shows a considerable decrease and I believe next week's return will be equally favorable and that the decrease will continue.

16. Mr. Foster submits an amended list, showing the rates of pay sanctioned by him for the circle inspectors in his division. This differs from the scheme submitted with my letter of the 25th July 1889, E. No. 216, and involves an additional expenditure of Rs. 216 per mensem. The circle inspectors have very onerous duties and Mr. Foster was unable to obtain capable men for less. I request, therefore, sanction for the difference of pay. I append a list, showing the pay stated by me and that now proposed :—

Name of circle.	Salary per mensem as sanctioned by Mr. Foster.	As reported in Collector's letter No. 216, dated 25th July 1889.
	RS.	RS.
1. Berhampore	38	30
2. Golantra	38	30
3. Jagannadhapur	38	40
4. Kukkudakhandi	38	30
5. Kukkudakhandi Mutali Khond villages. } *	5	5
6. Golantra Mutali Khond villages ... }	5	...
7. Digupudi	38	30
8. Nimmakhandipeta	43	35
9. Mantridi	38	30
10. Ichápur	38	30
11. Chikati	38	30
12. Naupada	38	30
13. Surangi	38	30
14. Jayantipuram	38	30
15. Jarada	38	30
16. Baramarapur	38	30
17. Sómpet	38	30
18. Baruva	38	30
19. Kolluru	38	30
20. Haripur	38	30
21. Mandasa	38	30
22. Budarsingi	38	30
23. Chatrapur	43	40
24. Rambha or Biridi	38	30
25. Humma	38	30
26. Purushottapur	48	30
27. Bhatukumarada	48	40
28. Jinjili	48	40
29. Kairta	38	30
Total ...	1,076	860

* Remuneration to the karnams of Khond villages in addition to their salaries.

2925

17. In my last week's letter I recommended one circle inspector for Ronobha and Korada on Rs. 25. Mr. Horne now writes that he has appointed two men on Rs. 33 per mensem and proposes also remuneration to two karnams of Pondakhal at Rs. 5 each and for a karnam to be appointed for Ronobha on Rs. 10. For this expenditure I request the sanction of Government :—

	RS.
1 inspector for Osorobondho and Ronobha	33
1 do. for Pondakhal and Korada	33
Contingencies, at Rs. 1½ each	3
2 karnams, at Rs. 5 each	10
1 karnam, at Rs. 10	10
Total ...	89

18. During the week I have inspected the Russellkonda, Mojjogodo, Pedakodanda, Kullada, Bodoborsingi and Suradá circles. I met Dr. McNally at Russellkonda on the 23rd and have had the pleasure of his company and advice during the week. As in last week I give the statistics obtained from the several circle inspectors for their circles. The numbers entered, however, as having died are very far from correct as tested by examination of particular villages. That for the Pedakodanda circle, for instance, is totally wrong, as Dr. McNally and myself found on inspecting that village that there had been thirteen lapses from death in the register of that village alone, which is more than the total number entered by the inspector for the whole circle.

Circle.	Date.	Population.	Registered.	Died.	Deserted.
Mojjogodo	24th August ..	2,864	337	35	7
Gulleri	Do.	5,618	552	31	5
Russellkonda	17th August ...	28,747	1,608	5	5
Kullada	24th August ...	12,639	936	89	67
Pedakodanda	Do.	9,039	875	4	...
Bodoborsingi	Do.	4,531	687	26	9
Suradá	Do.	14,578	1,266	66	42
	Total ...	78,016	6,261	256	135

19. I inspected the following works :—Kullada, Sonoborosingi and Bhaliyapada tanks and selected a short village road to connect Pedakodanda with the Russellkonda road and another at Suradá to connect the town with the Aska road. Tomorrow I proceed with Dr. McNally to Mr. Carr's division.

20. Appended is a list showing the establishments entertained in the several kitchens in the district. More kitchens are still being opened and a few have been closed.

21. I regret that I have been unable to submit the sketch plan called for by Government. I have telegraphed for it and will forward as soon as received.

ENCLOSURE.

From H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Berhampore, the 25th August 1889.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 24th August 1889.

2. The season continues most favorable. All standing crops are thriving. Gingelly is being cut and returns very little below a full crop on the average. A great deal of tsamalu has been cut and the harvest is still progressing. In villages, where this grain is grown, it now sells for 28 seers or more per rupee. In Budarsingi taluk the price is reported to be 32 seers. In Naupada, Pedda Kimedi taluk, Mr. Marshall reports that he could have bought considerable quantities at 42 seers, and from Surangi he says the price was still lower, namely, 52 seers per

3

rupee. Early ragi has been cut in some places and the bulk of it will be ripe in a few days. Thus there is every prospect of the early disappearance of distress and the return of prosperity.

2. Events have clearly shown that there was no deficiency in the stocks of grain in the district. There is hardly any paddy land left waste either in zemindaries or in ryotwari villages. For the last four weeks thousands of persons have had agricultural employment in ploughing and transplanting. The wages paid to them are liberal, women usually receiving grain to the value of 2 annas and men 2½ annas daily. In Mandasa indeed, Mr. Forbes reports, that in some cases women have received as much as 3 annas worth of grain and men more. From the steadiness of prices for the last two months it must certainly be inferred that the whole expenditure on wages was paid in grain and such rates of wages could certainly not be paid by a community which apprehended scarcity before the harvest.

3. Simultaneously with this expenditure in agricultural wages there has been extensive disbursement of money in gratuitous relief, but prices have resisted even the increased demand that must have resulted. Whence it must be inferred that the stocks held by merchants were much larger than was believed. The fact seems to be that the number of persons who depend for their food supplies upon the merchant and the bazaarmen is but a small fraction of the population. Berhampore is the source of supply to the bazaarmen of all villages within a distance of 20 miles or more, and in all these villages the variations of prices have exactly corresponded throughout with those in Berhampore, showing that there has been a steady and active retail trade. Yet the importation of a single consignment of food-grain into Berhampore suffices to influence prices in that town and throughout the whole area dependent upon it.

4. From these considerations it would appear that the large majority of agriculturists have never become customers of the grain merchants and komatis, and that the reason they abstained from drawing upon their own resources, which would have been ample for the current year, and so reduced themselves to the pitiable condition from which they are now only beginning to recover, was not immediate necessity but apprehension of another adverse season. The liberal wages now being paid shows the eagerness of the landholders to take full advantage of the singularly favorable conditions of the year and probably indicates by contrast the terrible distress that another failure would have caused. As for the difficulty that was experienced some time ago in parts of the district in obtaining supplies in any quantities, that was probably due first to the reluctance of merchants to sell largely in a firm or rising market and subsequently to the unwillingness of retail-dealers to purchase in a falling market more than was required for their immediate needs.

5. I have previously remarked upon the difficulty of prevailing upon weakly persons when struck off gratuitous relief to go to relief works and the difficulty still continues. The explanation probably is that as a plenteous harvest is at hand these persons, most of whom are idle and indolent by nature and habit, consider it preferable to lazily eke out their miserable subsistence for another five or six weeks on the leaves and herbs which have formed their staple food for several months and of which now there is an abundant supply to be had for the picking.

6. I append statements showing the numbers on gratuitous relief in the several circles of the division, the numbers in the various kitchens and the numbers on relief works. Now that sanction has been given to the use of compulsion in place of inducement to come to the kitchens, the numbers of Bauris and Dandasis will in all likelihood greatly increase in the next few days.

2925

Taluk.	Circle.	Population.	Number on gratuitous relief.	Name of kitchen.	Number fed.	Total on gratuitous relief and number fed.	Percentage.	Works. Name.	Employed.
						1,844	16·7	Removal of prickly-pear, &c., in Ganjam.	51
Ganjam	Rumbha	10,977	1,844	....	..				
				Ganjam ..	130				
				Nowgam ..	..	2,803	10·2	Bincharapalli road ..	47
	Chatrapur	27,465	2,673	Konamata ..	..				
				Chatrapur ..	..				
				....	..	1,544	9·3	Drinking water tanks ..	8
Purushottapur taluk ..	Humma	16,574	1,544	....	207	667	2·5	Purushottapur road ..	86
	Purushottapur	26,213	437	Purushottapur ..	23				
				Orafapur ..	154	894	5·2		
	Injili	17,144	740	Injili ..	45				
	Bhatkumarada	20,043	705	Bhatkumarada ..	55	805	4·01		
				Konchura ..	271			Minor irrigation works in Berhampore taluk	87
	Berhampore	29,496	932	Berhampore ..	215	1,418	4·8		
				Gopálpur ..	..	608	2·2		
Berhampore taluk ..				....	..	1,544	8·1	Drinking water tanks in Berhampore taluk.	528
	Jagannadhapur	27,033	608	....	98	1,810	10·8		
	Kukudakhandi	19,013	1,446	Dengabudra ..	143			Other works	439
	Golantra	16,550	1,667	Golantra ..	..	702	51·		
				....	..				
	Kukudakhandi	Mutta, Khond villages.	702	....	..	55	7·8		
	Golantra ..	do.	55	....	228	767	4·6		
	Ligupudi	16,614	639	Digupudi ..	163	1,077	13·4		
	Nimmakhandi	7,927	914	Koyila ..	..				
				Khandi ..	..	1,063	4·3		
	Sathpandya	22,401	921	....	142	485	3·2	Jarada-Ichápur road ..	1,200
Ichápur taluk ..	Ichápur	14,732	339	Ichápur ..	117	744	2·5	Syed Khan tank ..	28
	Mantridi	28,819	634	Mantridi ..	29	1,355	9·8	Sewram quarry	49
	Kavita	14,917	1,003	Somnapur ..	26	843	9·6		
	Chikati	8,717	419	Kavita ..	74	640	3·7		
	Naupada	17,138	498	Udupur ..	362	824	7·2		
	Jayantipur	11,618	695	Chikatipot ..	434	1,462	12·6		
	Bramarapur	11,692	425	Naupada ..	142	364	3·4		
	Suragi	10,484	5	Suragi ..	129	845	4·8		
	Jarada	17,333	190	Jarada ..	332	404	2·1		
Sómpet taluk ..	Sómpet	19,198	429	Sómpet ..	705	503	6·7		
	Baruva	8,817	261	Baruva ..	174	763	5·1		
	Kollura	14,937	603	....	416	241	3·8		
	Mandasa	4,497	186	Mandasa ..	143	1,271	8·9		
	Budarsingi	10,399	967	Kesapur ..	..	406	3·9		
	Haripur		406	Budarsingi ..	304				
				....	..				

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Russellkondah, 25th August 1889, No. 672.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending August 24th.

2. As appears from my accompanying diary, I have been during the week in the Bodoborsingi, Suradá and Payalpada circles, and returned here to meet you yesterday.

3. In Bodoborsingi I found a great deal to do. The inspector, though apparently willing to work, is stupider even than most, and I had to teach him his work minutely. I took him with me and with him inspected a large portion of his circle making him pay the money to the village officers and arrange to visit the same villages always on the same day of the week. I think he will now manage all right. His selections for relief were on the whole judicious, though of course not perfect.

4. Mr. Elphinstone had opened a kitchen near there at Khaliaguda, but inspection of the surrounding villages convinced me of the utter unsuitability of the place and I ordered it to be closed from yesterday and put those feeding there, who needed relief, of whom there were only a few, on the village relief list. There were practically only 3 villages in reach of the kitchen and those all a good distance off; besides there are no roads and the bandy tracks through the paddy fields were all under water, so that really small children could not reasonably be expected to attend regularly. I found the inspector, with the usual discretion of these individuals, had stopped batta to 17 low caste people of Bankineddi, a good 3 miles from the kitchen and separated by very difficult ground. I put them all on the list again on inspecting the village.

5. From Bodoborsingi I went on to Suradá. There I met Mr. Elphinstone who had just come in from Pippalaponka where he had been to ascertain the state of the Maliah tracts below ghâts, Pondakhol, Ronobha and Korada. His account induced me to constitute two more circles which I have already reported to you for sanction.

Mr. Elphinstone had got back to Suradá with great difficulty. He was just able to cross the river, but his kit remained on the other side, resulting in a night of considerable discomfort.

6. At Suradá I started distribution of raw grain doles, which I think will work satisfactorily. It has also been begun at Aska and is being done at Russellkonda too.

7. I must confess myself beaten in the matter of the kitchen by the Suradá Panos. No other Pariahs raise objections there, Bauris coming freely; but the Panos have held out so obstinately that Mr. Elphinstone was obliged to continue doles to them. They are now getting grain doles, perhaps it does not so much matter, but they are of all people the ones who seem to neglect their children. When you visit the place you may be able to get the better of them.

8. From Suradá I went round by Rogoda Mutta back to Khariguda and thence to Gangupur. At the latter place I found the usual delay in completion of the sheds. It seems in fact impossible to get people to do things unless one stands over them. I got them completed. I found the low castes from the surrounding villages had not come to the kitchen though removed by me from the relief registers some 14 days before. I raised the attendance from 40 to 103 in a day and half, including Panos, Dandasis, and Bauris. I have ordered the surrounding village officers to report to Gangupur station the names of any low caste people who are starving and refusing to come to the kitchen, and the station-house officer has orders to fetch them in.

9. I found the Payalpada circle inspector was erring on the side of severity and put him right. He is better than most inspectors. I had to add to his lists a little in most of the villages I inspected, mostly people whom he had struck off prematurely.

10. I have not got Mr. Story's diary for the week yet, but I trust that reductions in his circles are now being carried on more moderately than you found was the case.

11. Mr. Powell is busy with his kitchens and I think manages them very well. Mr. Elphinstone I have sent to Ballipadra and Vishnuchakram circles. I sent a new inspector to the former, as you found the existing one lazy and incompetent. I trust this one will not be worse.

12. Mr. Lever is still up in Kukubiba. He writes demi-officially that cases of very severe distress are not many there and emaciated adults very few, children however being in many cases badly affected. It is a difficult circle to work, want of means of communication and of village officers rendering it so. I have no doubt, however, that he will put it in proper working order.

13. As ordered by you I have ordered that on all the larger tank works, where people may fairly be sent from a distance, the coolies should be made to hut themselves and they will no doubt render them more willing to come.

On the tank at Sonoborosinghi I found they had already done so to a large extent. As to these scattered works it is the old tale—want of competent supervision and agency. It is seldom I drop in on one unexpected without finding many gross irregularities.

2925

14. Though I have checked the indiscriminate reductions which were going on, our gratuitous relief lists are decreasing and will continue to do so with the improving season. The last returns from each circle and kitchen are appended to this report.

15. The season continues favorable. Rain is sufficient, though we had a break of 6 or 7 days up to the day before yesterday. Chamalu is all cut; paddy transplantation is nearly finished; gingelly is being harvested; ragi is in ear. The harvest of the latter should begin in 15 days or so and it will be seen whether it will have the effect of lowering prices appreciably. I trust it will.

16. I. Numbers on relief in each circle of Goomsur division :—

Circle.	Population.	Number on relief.	Percentage.
1. Buguda	14,159	1,097	7·74
2. Bellugunta	19,893	637	3·19
3. Russellkonda	15,407	1,197	7·76
4. Pedakodanda	9,039	892	9·86
5. Mojjogodo	2,864	327	11·41
6. Galeri	5,618	582	10·35
7. Kukubiba	5,533	629	11·36
8. Kullada	12,639	936	7·40
9. Jagannadhaprasad	12,163	1,554	12·77
10. Suradá	11,166	1,355	12·13
11. Payalpada	16,892	1,082	6·40
12. Bodoborsingi	4,839	688	14·21
13. Ballipadra	13,396	958	7·15
14. Vishnuchakram	8,726	864	9·90
15. Aska	24,122	1,419	5·8
16. Pondakhol, including Korada	are new circles; no returns yet received.	7,098	140	·19
17. Osorobondho including Ronobha		4,407	705	15·99
18. Korcholi		5,536	860	15·53

II. Attendance at kitchens (last *meal* of the week)—

Name of kitchen.	Number attending.
1. Russellkonda	375
2. Bellugunta	118
3. Kullada	102
4. Buguda	147
5. Gangupur	91
6. Mojjogodo	43
7. Suradá	260
8. Aska	172
9. Ballipadra	130

III. Relief coolies employed on works—

Taluk.	Number.
Aska	514
Suradá	382
Goomsur	731
Total ...	1,627

5

DIARY for week ending 24th August 1889.

Date.	Diary.	Remark.
Sunday, 18th ...	Rode from Bodoborsingi to Gobara where I inspected Gobara; 84 on relief, struck off 15 and added 6; rather a bad village on the whole; one case in it which must prove fatal. He has been on batta from the first and was fed for about a week in Russellkonda kitchen but left it and came away to his village. At Gobara I also examined the people of the adjacent villages—(1) Raipada 15, whom I passed, and (2) Naupada 39, of whom I struck off 11 and added one. These villages are adjacent and under one karnam, but since receipt of your orders I have discontinued the practice of collecting people from 2 or 3 villages into one. In the afternoon I inspected Bankinedi village, where 10 were on relief, of whom I struck off 5. I re-admitted 17, who had been struck off by the circle inspector and ordered to go to Kaliaguda kitchen, as it is too far off, about 3 miles, and all paddy fields. Inspected Kaliaguda kitchen, attendance 23.	
Monday, 19th ...	Rode to Suradá. On the way inspected Latipada 108, struck off 13 and added 6; Sujarimalo 39, struck off 3; Gudibondho 14, struck off 2; general level rather bad; superintended distribution of raw grain to 203 people of Suradá village; inspected Suradá kitchen, 224 present—Kondhs, Bauris and Haddis. Shelter provided being utterly insufficient, I requested Father Decarre to put up another long feeding shed. He promised to do so.	
Tuesday, 20th ...	Inspected Gopálpur Sasanam; 29 on relief, took off 2 and added 2; general level good; only one case at all bad; Sorasapalli 4 on relief, passed them; Rotanapur 17 on relief, struck out one; no bad cases. Inspected also Joyasingi, where weavers had applied for advances, selected 9 for advances, examined the Suradá weavers and their families at their houses and allowed advances to 11 of them. Issued grain doles to Hukuma village (53) and left Mr. Elphinstone to do so to two other villages.	
Wednesday, 21st ...	Rode to Khariguda going round by Rogoda Mutta where I inspected the following villages:—Dubadi 12, took off 2; Sindhukupa 4, took of 1 and added one; Neliguda 7, took off 2; Gurandia 17, took off 3; Sigidi 6, struck off all but one. Inspected Kaliaguda kitchen, 24 attended, and I determined to close the kitchen from Saturday as the place is utterly unsuitable. Of the 24 attending it, I put only 5 on the batta list.	
Thursday, 22nd ...	Rode to Gangupur. Inspected Kabirajapuor, 4, added 5; Kohetriararapuro 14, took off 2 and added 8; Dhanupunja 35, took off one and added one; Payilapada 57, took off 2 added 4. In all these villages, I also examined the low castes who had been struck off for Gangupur kitchen and had not gone there. Those who were emaciated I ordered the village officers to bring forcibly to the evening meal. Attended to completion of feeding sheds at kitchen. At the evening meal at the kitchen the attendance was raised from 40 to 62, those ordered having been fetched from Gangupur and Bodosadara and Sannasadara. The Payilapada and Dhanupunja people did not turn up and the karnam afterwards came in and said they had all hidden.	

2925

Diary for week ending 24th August 1889—*cont.*

Date.	Diary.	Remark.
Friday, 23rd ...	Inspected Boari 14 and added 10, the circle inspector having made an unreasonable reduction; also Palokosunda 33, added 4. From Boari I took with much resistance 7 Panos and from Palokosunda 12 Kodalos to the kitchen. The Payilapada and Dhanupunja people were brought in by the police by my order and these, with those brought in yesterday, raised the attendance to 103. All took their food after a little trouble. Inspected Sanosadora 34, added 2 children; Bodosadora 25 and added 2 old men. Kitchen attendance evening—31 Kodalos, 7 Panos, 8 Dandasis, and 34 Haddis, total 80—23 less than in the morning, but deficiency accounted for by torrents of rain from 4 to 6 P.M.	
Saturday, 24th ...	Rode to Russellkondah. Inspected Gangupur 17, passed them; Basudevapuram 19, took off 2, added one; Ludhulutti 9 and added 2. There is one case in this village beyond recovery; a boy of 12 or 14; has had relief since beginning of July; and his relations in fair condition also getting relief. Extreme emaciation accounted for by them as effect of fever. They would not let me take him to the kitchen hospital. Kontayipalli 4, added 1. Inspected Russellkondah kitchen with the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner; attendance 371.	

ENCLOSURE.

From R. C. C. CARR, Esq., Additional Special Assistant Collector of Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Dowgam, 24th August 1889, No. 513:—

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with August 24.

2. I have been principally engaged during the week in checking the relief lists in the Pudamari, Dowgam and Balisira circles.

3. In all quarters reductions in the grant of money doles are being made. In Chinna Kimedi there are 6,196 persons being relieved by money and 685 by cooked food in four kitchens. The total, 6,881, gives a percentage of 17·88 on the population as compared with 18·1 last week. The number of persons fed in kitchens increased by 60, so the fall in the total on relief was due entirely to restriction of the money dole system. Of the 6,196 persons shown under doles, about 600 are being paid in raw grain at Pattupur.

4. As directed in your letter No. E. 338, dated 19th August 1889, a statement showing percentages on relief in each circle is attached. This shows that the Pudamari circle with a percentage of 18·95 is the worst, closely followed by Pattupur with 18·04. During the week I inspected 18 villages in the former circle with a total population of 6,000. At the time of my inspection there were 825 persons receiving doles in these villages, and after inspection this figure was reduced to 459 or to 7·6 of the population; this does not include some 200 persons who are attending the Nuvagada and Pudamari kitchens from these villages, and, if they are added, the percentage comes to 11. With careful inspection the whole circle might probably be reduced to a similar proportion, and the Inspector has been directed to use his best endeavours to effect this. Relief has been given in this circle since April, and many of the persons who were very weak when taken on the lists are now strong enough to work. The Inspector himself struck off a fair number of names before my inspection, but his standard was too lenient, and the lists may now be expected to decrease largely.

5. The kitchen which has recently been transferred from Ambugaon to Nuvagada is doing fairly well. Many children of the better castes from neighbouring villages are attending, and money relief will be thus greatly restricted. Another kitchen is much wanted at Bismagiri, and the manager will open one there shortly. He has been unable to do so up to date on account of other work.

6. The Dhárakót manager has been working very well in his estate, and the figure for money doles has been reduced from 3,134 to 2,683. As will be seen from the enclosed

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statement No. I, the percentage is highest in the Dowgam circle, where it is 12. In the Ballisira circle, the percentage is only 6. The kitchen recently opened at Ballisira is doing fairly. The manager has induced many of the better castes to attend, and in Ballisira itself, a village of 662 inhabitants, where 66 were formerly in receipt of money, there is now only one remaining on the list. This is an old woman with a bad foot, who can hardly move from her house and cannot therefore attend the kitchen. All the rest have been told to come and be fed, and many have availed themselves of the privilege. There were yesterday, when I inspected the kitchen, 101 persons being fed, of whom 40 belong to the better castes; even weavers are attending and the children of nearly all ryots in Ballisira. These gratifying results are due to the energy of the manager, who has personally persuaded many people to send their children, and has explained to the public generally that there is no rule of Hindu law prohibiting the acceptance of cooked food. The distress round Ballisira is not very severe, and is now diminishing with falling prices, but the numbers in the kitchen there may be expected to rise. Money doles have been stopped to all persons able to walk to and from the kitchen in villages within a circle of 2½ miles radius.

7. The total number on relief in Dhárakót, including the two kitchens, is 2,923 or 8·5 of the population against 9·5 last week. The two relief inspectors, whose work I have checked during the week, viz., the Dowgam and Ballisira men, have been well supervised by the manager and their lists represent very fairly the distress actually existing. Another kitchen is wanted in this estate near Pitala in the Dowgam circle, and a fourth in the Ballisira circle near Jahada. With four kitchens the manager estimates that he can almost stop money doles altogether; and active steps will therefore be taken to select proper sites.

8. The figures given by the Bodogodo manager are 631 for village relief and 92 for cooked food, the total, 723, gives a percentage of 6 on the population against 6·1 last week. In reply to peremptory orders to explain the great reduction noted in my last week's report, the manager mainly stated that the figures had been supplied to him by the relief inspector. A proper explanation has of course been called for, but is not yet forthcoming.

9. The new Inspector for the Sergada circle has not yet arrived, and meanwhile the zemindar has kindly undertaken the duties of distributing the money. The total number in receipt of relief yesterday(23rd) was 1,474 or 12·75 per cent. of the population as compared with 13·6 last week.

10. In the whole division there are thus 10,920 persons in receipt of money doles and 1,081 being fed in kitchens: the total is 12,001 or 12·5 per cent. of the population against 12·9 last week. It will be observed from the enclosed statement No. I that while the number on doles has fallen by 723, the number receiving cooked food has risen by 192.

11. There are no signs yet of Mr. Quinless,* who was to be sent to my assistance. You have, however, informed me that Mr. Powell is being sent. Whoever comes will have plenty to do. The work of every Inspector requires constant and careful checking, and as will be seen from the results of my inspection, noted in paragraph 4, needless expenditure is often obviated thereby. During the week I inspected 34 villages, of which 18 were in the Pudamari circle, 10 in the Dowgam circle and 6 in the Ballisira circle. This represents five whole days' work, and other business has naturally suffered.

* Mr. Quinless has just arrived at Chatrapur and will proceed to Pattupur immediately.
26th Aug. 1889. (Intld.) A. W. B. H.

12. Relief works in Chinna Kimedi have all been completed or closed, and as work is now obtainable on the Berhampore-Digupudi and Digupudi-Pudamari roads, no further small works are called for. Clearing village-sites will be proposed for a few outlying villages. There is now ample labor in the fields, but this is being extensively done by the ryots themselves, and the landless classes still require to be provided with employment. I have asked the Local Fund Engineer in charge of the Digupudi-Pudamari road to start work at the Pudamari end also, as it is estimated that between 600 and 1,000 persons, strong and weak, will come to work there. Digupudi is not very far from Pudamari, but the Ooriya cooly much prefers work within reasonable distance of his home.

13. The total number on works in my division, including minor irrigation works and excluding the Digupudi road, is 1,376. About 10 per cent. of these are strong coolies, but the remainder are weakly.

14. No death from starvation are reported this week. The death in Dhárakót, alluded to in paragraph 14 of my last report, is under inquiry. There were two deaths during the week in the Pattupur kitchen, the cause of which has not yet been reported. In Chinna Kimedi five persons are said to have died of cholera and in Dhárakót 24. The Bodogodo Manager merely reports that cholera is prevalent.

15. Prices continue to fall in Chinna Kimedi, and there is no fear of supplies now failing. In Dhárakót prices are stationary. In Bodogodo ragi has fallen slightly. In many places the early ragi is being cut, and people are now anxious to get rid of last year's supply. Both rice and ragi are also being imported from Berhampore and Rambha, and trade is brisk. During

2925

the week 100 bandies of rice and 30 of ragi were brought into Pattupur, and some 10 bandy-loads of rice into Mondimorayi. Taking each bandy-load as six bags of 80 seers, this shows an importation of 120 cwt., but much grain is in addition taken direct to other villages, and the actual imports are not ascertainable. The annexed table shows the prices of this and the previous week:—

Stations.		Last week.		This week.	
		Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.
Chinna Kimedi	Pattupur	10·6	17·25	11·25	18
	Bismagiri	10·5	15	10·5	15·75
	Kunkurada	9·75	16·5	9·75	16·5
	Pudamari	10·75	16·5	10·5	16·5
Dhárakót ...	Mondimorayi	10·5	15·83	10·5	15·83
Bodogodo		9·64	17·32	9·64	17·77

16. Hardly any rain fell during the week until Friday evening; heavy rain then set in and has continued ever since. This is most timely for the wet crops and will do but little harm to dry grains. Gingelly, chamalu and ragi have already been cut in many places.

17. The usual statements, as well as those called for in your letter referred to above, are attached.

No. I.—Numbers on gratuitous relief.

Name of circle.	Population.	Number on relief including kitchens for the week ending 17th August.	Percentage.	Number on relief including kitchens for the week ending 24th August.	Percentage.	Number in column 5 receiving cooked food.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Pattupur	13,452	2,528	18·79	2,428	18·04	207
II. Pudamari	14,525	2,870	19·75	2,753	18·95	303
III. Pratapagiri	10,466	1,574	15·03	1,700	16·24	175
IV. Sergada	11,562	1,593	13·7	1,474	12·75	64
V. Dowgam	8,289	1,226	14·79	1,017	12	..
VI. Dhárakót	12,305	1,113	9·04	1,158	10	139
VII. Ballisira	13,535	911	6·73	748	6	101
VIII. Bodogodo	12,071	744	6·16	723	6	92
Total ..	96,205	12,559	12·9	12,001	12·5	1,081

No. II.—Numbers fed in various kitchens.

Kitchen name.	Circle in which situated.	Date of opening.	Attendance on 16th August.	Attendance on 23rd August.
1. Pattupuram	Pattupur	11th June 1889 ..	240	207
2. Pudamari	Pudamari	29th ,, ,, ..	213	192
3. Nuvagada (formerly Ambugoan)	Do.	11th ,, ,, ..	49	111
4. Kunkurada	Pratapagiri	26th July ,, ..	145	175
5. Sergada	Sergada	25th ,, ,, ..	50	64
6. Mondimorayi	Dhárakót	6th ,, ,, ..	116	139
7. Ballisira	Ballisira	17th August ,, ..	..	101
8. Bodogodo	Bodogodo	4th ,, ,, ..	98	92

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

Taluk.	On drinking-water tanks and wells.		On the minor irrigation works.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chinna Kimedi	214	16	168	125
Dhárakót	510	499	...	...
Bodogodo	71	83	...	...
Sergada	658	653	...	...
Total ...	1,453	1,251	168	125

From F. E. K. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Parlákimedi, 20th August 1889, No. 111-F.

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

2. There has been moderate rain during the week.

	Up to 18th.	During week.	Total.
Chicacole	18·23	1·79	20·02
Narsannapet	23·20	1·73	24·93
Tekkali	22·06	·91	22·97
Parlákimedi	27·27	1 43½	28 70½

Transplantation of paddy continues. The harvest of "samai," "oothalu" and light ragi is almost completed. In Chicacole and Narsannapet divisions, the yield is reported to be 4 annas on the average, in Kimedi 8 annas; but as far as I can judge, the estimate is absurdly low. I should have given 8 annas to 12 annas in Chicacole and 12 annas to full crop in Kimedi. The late ragi (Punasa chodi) is generally coming on well; in a few places it is beginning to show ears.

3. The returns for cholera show a further decrease; it is to be hoped that the disease is dying out.

Chicacole	15
Narsannapet	2
Tekkali	None reported.
Parlákimedi	Report not received.

4. Cattle-disease is reported in Chicacole and Tekkali where 79 deaths occurred.

* 1. Chicacole. 2. Narsannapet. 3. Calingapatam. 4. Kottagraharam. 5. Naupada. 6. Karajada.

† 1. Munagavala. 2. Kottapalli. 3. Sarvakota. 4. Parlákimedi.

5. During the past week six * kitchens have been closed, and I have made arrangements for closing four † more by the end of this week.

6. The number at the existing kitchens have been very considerably thinned by rejecting all those who are classified as "good" and who now show no signs of emaciation. The fall in numbers, from 5,990 to 3,078, is considerable, but there is now no danger. I think that those turned off will be unable to find a living in their own village.

7. I have inspected during last week five kitchens; of these Munagavalasa and Jalmur, the two remaining kitchens in the Chicacole division, will be closed, the first on 23rd, the 2nd on 31st August, as mentioned in my last report. This disposes of the question of relief in Chicacole and Narsannapet divisions.

8. I have inspected three kitchens in Kimedi estate—Hiramandalam, Sarvakota and Kottapille, and on Sunday last the kitchen at Parlákimedi town.

9. At the first two places the improvement has been very marked since I visited them on 8th and 9th of last month. There is in Hiramandalam, however, still a tattered remnant, and I propose, considering the size and position of the place, to retain the kitchen till the end of the month. I have ordered the other two kitchens to be abolished at the end of the week and have arranged to close the kitchen in Kimedi town on 22nd.

10. The remaining three kitchens in the estate will be closed either at the end of this week or during the following week.

11. In the Tekkali division two kitchens have been closed. I had hoped to close the kitchen at Kassibugga and Talagam during the week, but the Sub-Magistrate writes that Dr. McNally sent back to the kitchen at Kassibugga, as still requiring food, some who had been turned off to the Palasa road work, while there are still 100 requiring relief at Talagam.

12. The numbers at all the kitchens have, however, been largely reduced. The number fed at the kitchens on 17th, together with doles given, are shown below:—

	On 14th	On 17th.
Chicacole—		
Chicacole	318	*Nil.*
Doles town	198	*Nil.*
Villages	142	67
Calingapatam	100	*Nil.*
Memagavalam	...	64
Narsannapet—		
Narsannapet	123	*Nil.*
Jalmur	...	122
		253

2925

	On 14th	
Tekkali—		
Tekkali	195	
Kassibugga	119	
Nandigám	264	
Talagam	248	
Kotabommali	345	
Jarjangi	140	
Gopálpur	540	
Patha Tekkali	253	
	2,104	
Add money dole ...	102	
	2,206	2,206
Parlákimedi—		
Sarvakota	67	
Haddubhangi	99	
Varanasi	123	
Kottur	90	
Hiramandalam	130	
Kottapalli	91	
Parlákimedi	79	
Add money doles ...	193	
		872
Total ...	3,078	

As against 5,990 of last week.

13. *Major Relief works.*—Number employed on 15th August—Anantagiri road 248; Boppayapurumgedda 16; Battili road not received.

14. *Minor Relief works.*—The Palasa road near Kassibugga was commenced on 15th as a minor relief work. The number employed on 17th were 199. As already mentioned, Dr. MacNalley has sent some back to the kitchen. On tanks 85 were employed.

15. Prices show a tendency to fall—

	Rice. Last week.	Rice. This week.	Ragi. Last week.	Ragi. This week.
	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
Chicacole	10	10	19	20
Narsannapet	12	12	19½	19½
Tekkali	9	9	17	17
Parlákimedi	10½	11	19½	19½

The price of ragi is falling in the villages. I have generally found 21 for old ragi and 23 for new ragi given in villages I have visited. It is probable that the light ragi and "samai" harvest has not found its way into the towns to any extent as yet.

16. There was a small import of rice and ragi and grams at Calingapatam during the week.

From M.R.Ry. DARBHA VENKATA SASTRI Garu, General Deputy Collector, Chatrapur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Camp Boirani, 25th August 1889.

I have the honor to submit my report on the Atagada and Kallikót taluks for the week ending 24th instant.

RAINFALL.

Kallikot.—The total rainfall during the week is 61 cents, 6 cents more than the past week.
Boirani.—Slight drizzling on the 18th and 20th, and about 2 inches on the 23rd.
Kolladi Mutta.—Only a little rain on the 20th.
Palasara.—About an inch rain on the 23rd and 24th together.
Baragame Mutta and *Chatra Mutta* of the Kallikot taluk, slight.
In the last two muttas, want of heavy showers is felt.

8

AGRICULTURAL.

The manager reports that transplantation of paddy and ragi is still going on, and that at some places water is not enough for transplantation. The whole of the week under report I have visited several villages in the Pulasara mutta where the transplantation is over and the fields have sufficient quantity of water in them. Besides the light ragi referred to in my weekly report for the 10th instant, gingelly and chamalu are being harvested. The Revenue Inspectors have not given the average outturn of these crops, and I have ordered them to do so in their future reports. The manager reports that in the Kallikót taluk the average outturn of ragi and chamalu is 10 visams and gingelly somewhat less owing to heavy rains. During the week Rs. 340 have been distributed for taccavi. This makes the total advance under the head to be Rs. 13,930-6-0. By a slip of the pen, I showed Rs. 13,790-6-0 as the total amount of taccavi advanced up to the end of last week. It should be Rs. 13,590-6-0. The manager remarks thus in his report for the current week :—

"Taccavi is utilized for transplantation and weeding expenses as will as purchase of seed-grains, and those who have the latter but not the former are slow to come, as there is time yet for transplantation and weeding."

I beg to observe that the manager has an object in view in writing the above. As far as I learn from private inquiries and from the manager's report about taccavi advances, I understand that taccavi is only given for seed-grain and not for the other purposes above named. A few days ago I found out that a taccavi of Rs. 400 instead of Rs. 250 was given to a ryot at Boirani. The ryot himself admitted to me that Rs. 250 are enough for his entire field.. I am about to call upon the manager for explanation for granting him the excessive taccavi. He must have got a scent of my inquiry and to defend himself hereafter has, I believe, shrewdly inserted the above-quoted lines in his report.

PRICES.

Station.	Past week.					Present week.				
	Rice (boiled).		Rice (raw).		Ragi.	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.
	1st	2nd	1st	2nd		1st	2nd	1st	2nd	
Kallikót	11	12½	10	11	19	11½	13	10½	11½	19
Boirani	10	11	9½	10½	16½	10	11½	9½	10½	16¾
Pasi	10	11½	9½	10	16	10	11½	9½	10	16
Pulasara	11	12	9½	11	15	11	12	9½	11	15½

At Kallikót prices have slightly fallen in both sorts of rice, ragi remaining stationary. At Boirani both boiled and raw rice (1st sort) obtain the same price as in last week, while other grains have become cheaper. Prices at Pasi and Pulasara are the same in both weeks, the latter showing a slight fall only in ragi.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

Kallikót Taluk.—The number remaining at the end of last week is :—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
297	437	1,852	2,586

The manager in his report for the current week writes as follows :—

"On careful scrutiny of the Inspector's accounts, the correct balance appeared to be as follows :—

Circle.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bengunanpada	86	171	560	817
Kallikót	83	121	465	669
Mundula	73	80	489	642
Total ...	242	372	1,514	2,128

The mistake in the last week's balance was due to the imperfect nature of the accounts rendered by the Circle Inspectors as they did not show all the villages in which relief was given. They showed only those villages which they visited during the week and omitted those visited in previous weeks. This introduced confusion in their accounts which the famine gumastah could not clear up and by his usual carelessness entered wrong figures from week to week. Revised accounts will be submitted to the Treasury Deputy Collector for the past and current weeks."

2925

I know that the famine gumastah is very careless. I have been for some days past trying for a good man to replace him, but could not succeed owing to the unhealthiness of Kallikót and the nature of the work he is required to do. I am leaving for Kallikót and hope to put things in order soon. The correct figures in the Kallikót taluk are :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Additions	242	372	1,514	2,128
By Bengunanpada Circle Inspector ...	5	13	19	37
„ Kallikót Circle Inspector	1	9	27	37
„ Mundula do.	12	28	74	114
„ Manager	1	4	16	21
Total ...	261	426	1,650	2,337
Deductions—				
By Bengunanpada Circle Inspector ...	1	2	4	7
„ Kallikót Circle Inspector	9	12	28	49
„ Mundula do.	2	1	2	5
„ Manager	...	3	16	19
Total ...	12	18	50	80
Balance ...	249	408	1,600	2,257

Atagadá Taluk.—The numbers on hand at the end of last week :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Additions—	404	847	2,819	4,070
By Boirani Circle Inspector	4	17	53	74
„ Kolladi do.	8	25	45	78
„ Atagadá do.	32	42	214	288
„ Pandripada do. (last week).	...	7	34	41
Total ...	448	938	3,165	4,551
Deductions—				
By Boirani Circle Inspector	2	11	47	60
„ Kolladi do.	1	3	10	14
„ Atagadá do.	5	14	31	50
„ Pandripada do. (last week).	5	15	23	43
Total ...	13	43	111	167
Balance ...	435	895	3,054	4,384

I have not shown here any of the changes in the Pulasara circle. I regret to report that this Inspector has not submitted his returns from the 10th instant. The whole week I had been touring through his circle. I was told he had left Pulasara hearing of my visit to his circle. I sent him three messages but in vain. I had to send my own man to bring him to me. I thoroughly went into his work. It is extremely unsatisfactory. I have suspended him pending inquiry into his conduct and appointed one Kolachendriah to act for him during his absence. I shall shortly submit a report on his conduct. I took him to be a good man, being recommended by the Huzur Sheristadar. The manager has repeatedly written to him for returns but to no purpose. The numbers remaining at the end of the week are—

Taluk.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
At Kallikót	249	408	1,600	2,257
„ Atagadá	435	895	3,054	4,384
Total ...	684	1,303	4,654	6,641
showing an actual increase of	38	84	321	443

over the past week.

The above figures show that Kallikót increased by 129 and Atagadá by 314.

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Boirani kitchen.

	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Balance as per last week	8	23	146	177
Addition ...	2	3	11	16
Total ...	10	26	157	193
Deductions ...	2	1	6	9
Balance ...	8	25	151	184

WEAVERS.

The gumastah in charge of the weavers at Boirani having told me that in your inspection of the village you had ordered some widow weavers to be advanced money for manufacturing cotton twist instead of the gratuitous relief they had been on till then, I have advanced—

	Rs.
Seventeen widows at Rs. 2 each (total)	34
Also to Vikramapur for 10 looms	86
,, Patna for 1 loom	8
,, Patnakonnaipur for 5 looms	37
Chikili of the Kallikot taluk for 3 looms	24
Total ...	189

The total amount of advances up to date come to Rs. 2,359. An application for a further grant of Rs. 500 has been made to you in my letter No. 1056, dated 23rd instant. The following shows particulars of cloths delivered by the weavers in the two taluks :—

Name of village.	Number of cloths.	Value. Rs.	A.	P.
Bengunanpada	181	227	10	9
Danapur	25	45	6	0
Kodola	181½	165	4	6
Pulasara	169	200	15	3
Total ...	556½	639	4	6

RELIEF WORKS.

Mutta.	Drinking-water Tanks.	Minor Irrigation works.	Other works.	Total.
Chatra	...	40	...	40
Baragam	...	40	...	40
Boridakandi	90	150	...	240
Pulasara	...	100	...	100
Total ...	90	330	...	420

MORTALITY.

The Pulasara Inspector reports 1 death from cholera and 1 from small-pox.

The Kolladi Inspector reports 2 from cholera and the Boragam Inspector reports 4 from cholera.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I visited Payika Janna on the 19th instant where cholera was said to have been raging. I inspected each house. Not one healthy man was attacked. About 80 deaths occurred in the village before my visit, and they all were from the famine-stricken class. As a rule, paupers are not content with our doles; they go to fields, pick up some leaves and eat them. Diarrhœa sets in. Medical aid not being at hand, they gradually succumb to it. The villagers told me that the sufferers lingered for 2 or 3 days and then died. I stayed there from 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. and got every house and street cleaned by the villagers themselves.

I clearly explained the disadvantages attendant on uncleanliness and bad diet. The village head and some ryots promised they would keep their village clean and prevent paupers from using all sorts of leaves for food. On my way here to-day I again went to the village and to my satisfaction heard that the last (so-called) cholera death that occurred in the village was on the 19th. The village is kept clean. Village officials assured me the paupers had not been eating leaves. Whether they told me real facts or not I believed them as I saw in the village a change for the better. I must not fail to record here that all the villages I have visited in the Pulasara taluk are in the most filthy state imaginable. Native as I am I could not without

2925

great abhorence and annoyance visit each house in a small village called Kuvanundo. The village has but one street arranged in two rows with about 50 houses. The entire street is one heap of manure. Swarms of musquitoes have done their best to turn me out for disturbing them. I have no magisterial jurisdiction in Pulasara mutta. I had simply to come back biting my lips and squeezing my nose. Pray do not consider that I exaggerate things. A gentleman fresh from England will unquestionably suffer if he is confined there for an hour.

The manager visited some villages in the Kallikot taluk and I spent the whole week in the Pulasara mutta. I had to come back to Boirani as I could not proceed towards Kallikot, the river Donnai and a nala having blocked my way. During the rainy season I can only go to Kallikot *via* Purushottapur. Besides the above difficulty, I have another which I must overcome by any means. From Pulasara it is almost impossible for me to send you this report in time.

The statement called for in your letter No. 338, dated 19th August 1889, is also attached.

STATEMENT showing circles, population, number on relief and percentage and other particulars called for in Collector's letter No. 338, dated 19th August 1889.

Name of circle.	Population.	Total number of paupers.	Percentage of paupers to population.
Atagada Taluk.			
1. Boirani, exclusive of the Boirani kitchen ...	20,473	1,143	5·58 *
2. Atagada	22,140	1,390	6·27 *
3. Pulasara	18,477	780	4·22 †
4. Pandripada Maliahs...	3,004	283	9·42 ‡
5. Kolladi	24,524	788	3·21 §
		4,384	
Kollikót Taluk.			
6. Bengunowpada	17,925	858	4·78 §
7. Kallikót	21,836	648	2·96 §
8. Mundala	14,930	751	5·03 §
		2,257	

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Kitchen.				
Boirani	8	25	151	184 §
Relief Works.				Coolies.
Drinking-water tanks				90 §
Minor irrigation works				330 §
Village roads and other works				120 §

* These figures refer to the week ending 24th August 1889.
† Do. do. 10th do.
‡ Do. do. 17th do.
§ Do. do. 24th do.

From M.R.Ry. A. SURYANARAYANA NAIDU GARU, General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Russellkonda, 26th August 1889, No. 779.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with 24th August 1889.

2. During the week under report the amount of rainfall registered was 50 cents at Russellkonda, 37 cents at Suradá and, inch and 60 cents at Aska, against inches 3·13, 1·62 and 0·34, respectively, in last week. The Mahánadi, Loharákandi, and Rushikulya, which are the principal rivers, received heavy freshes during the week.

3. Paddy is being transplanted in several parts of the division; sugarcane ragi, cotton, and red gram are in good condition; chamalu and maize are being reaped; their average outturn as reported by the taluk officers is 12 annas: gingelly suffered in some places in Goomsur from constant rains, but it is thriving in other places. This crop is now being cut in some villages in Suradá taluk. Fodder is abundantly procurable and the cattle are in good condition.

4. During the week I have inspected the people in 18 villages in Vonagiri muttah, Goomsur taluk, with an aggregate population of 3,290. There were 339 persons on gratuitous relief in these villages on the date of my inspection; of these I struck off 22 and added 16, making the total 333, or 10 per cent. of the population.

5. I have noticed much improvement in the appearance of these persons, except in the case of a few Bavuri and Pano children who are still in a worst condition, because their parents, who receive money doles for them, do not properly feed them.

10

6. Of the 22 persons struck off, 21 are Bavuris and Panos of Benakunda and Pattabavula villages, which are within 1½ miles from Russellkonda kitchen, and they are ordered to go to that kitchen.

7. The village registers show 18 deaths among the persons receiving money doles, viz., 4 from cholera, 8 from diarrhœa and 6 from fever.

8. The reports of the taluk officers show that the numbers on gratuitous relief in villages have considerably fallen.

9. The number registered by the Tahsildar for the 24th instant was 8,073 or 7·1 per cent. of the population of his range. The number registered in Suradá for 17th instant was 5,544, or 8·9 per cent. The figures in Aska for 24th instant were 1,400, or 5·8 per cent.

10. The following statement compares the figures for the last three weeks :—

Taluk.	On the last day of the week ending with 10th August 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 17th August 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 24th August 1889.
Goomsur	12,028	9,319	8,073
Suradá	7,681	5,544	5,544
Aska under Aska Circle Inspector ...	1,497	1,419	1,400
Total ...	21,206	16,282	15,017

The figures for Suradá for the last week are adopted for the current week also, as the information for this week is not yet received.

11. The following statement gives details for each circle in the division :—

Name of circle.	Population in each circle.	Number on relief. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage to population.	Remarks.
In the Goomsur Tahsildar's Range.							
Russellkonda	14,777	102	174	625	901	6·09	
Bodokodanda	9,041	154	202	536	892	9·8	
Buguda	20,738	105	178	778	1,061	5·1	
Jagannathprasad	12,991	202	408	849	1,459	11·2	
Majjagada	2,864	46	92	189	327	11·4	
Gulleri	5,712	67	40	234	341	5·9	
Kullada	14,650	79	96	500	675	4·6	
Bellugunta	20,273	69	114	282	465	2·2	
Korchalli	5,536	211	287	825	1,323	23·9	
Kukkuluba	5,544	98	108	423	629	11·3	
In the Suradá Deputy Tahsildar's Range.							
Suradá	15,134	262	400	1,290	1,952	12·8	These figures were for the 17th August 1889.
Payalapada	16,892	96	221	765	1,082	6·4	
Bodoborosingi	4,839	64	156	468	688	14·2	
Ballipadra	14,613	134	270	554	958	6·5	
Vishnuchakram	10,409	114	182	568	864	8·3	
Total for Goomsur taluk including Suradá ..	174,013	1,803	2,928	8,886	13,617	7·8	
Aska circle	24,122	208	282	910	1,400	5·8	
Grand Total ..	198,135	2,011	3,210	9,896	15,017	7·5	

12. The following statement shows the numbers fed in several kitchens :—

Kitchen.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Russellkonda	46	84	245	375
2. Bellugunta	4	10	104	118
3. Kullada	5	24	45	74
4. Buguda	19	30	53	102
5. Gangupur	9	11	71	91
6. Majjagada	6	10	27	43
7. Ballipadra	10	23	60	93 *
8. Suradá	13	33	186	232 *
9. Kaliaguda	8	4	32	44 *
10. Aska	20	30	121	171
Total ...	140	259	944	1,343

* These were the figures for the 17th August 1889.

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

Taluk.	On drinking-water tanks and wells.	On minor irrigation works.	Total.	Number of weakly persons.
Goomsur	606	125	731	606
Suradá	382	98	382	350
Aska	571	...	571	510
Total ...	1,559	223	1,684	1,466

14. Fever and cholera still continue here and there in the division; the total number of deaths reported during the week from cholera amounted to 152.

15. There is no alteration in the prices of food-grains, which are generally procurable in markets.

ORDER—dated 26th September 1889, No. 800, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Government is glad to learn that the prospects of the harvest are so good. Mr. Foster's remarks regarding the state of the stocks appear to have much force. The reports which are now being received contain evidence that there is a good deal of grain in the district, and Mr. Carr states that there is now no fear of supplies failing and that the people are anxious to get rid of last year's stocks.

2. The transfer of the management of the Suradá kitchen is approved. The Collector will convey to Fathers DeCarre and Descombes the thanks of Government for the services rendered by them.

3. The Government is not prepared to sanction the commencement of the Suradá-Kontiapalli road as a civil agency work. It is clear from the Collector's account of the mismanagement of the Digupudi-Govindapur road in his report for the week ending 7th September that it is not advisable to undertake works of this magnitude except under professional supervision. Distress will be at an end shortly and it would be cheaper to give gratuitous relief to the persons who could be employed on the work for a month or two than to organise an establishment, provide tools, &c., at considerable cost in order to obtain a small outturn from weakly laborers on a road 19 miles in length.

4. The question of requiring *caste* people to attend kitchens within a distance of 2½ miles is left to the Collector's discretion.

5. The expenditure referred to in paras. 16, 17 and 20 is sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Endorsement No. 800A.

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

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

APPENDIX.

Your telegram 14th. Government considers that relief in form of advances to weavers should now be discontinued and sanctions only such sum as is required to cover advances already made. Wire additional amount required. Government also considers that the time has arrived for restricting relief in shape of money doles and expects more considerable reduction in numbers than has been effected during last two weeks.

Exd. J. Henricus.

125 Copies.

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M No 1672

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

No 2925 W of. Oct 17. 1889

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Recd. 14. 10. 89 Encl.

15.10.89

Revenue
16.10.89

G.O., 26th September 1889,
Nos. 800, 800A.

SEPTEMBER.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
14 OCT 8
P.W. DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

V

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Passing orders on the weekly reports from the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 24th August 1889.

W Master

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