

17TH OCTOBER 1889, Nos. 821, 822, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India (Home Department—Public), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 31st August 1889, No. 1578.

In forwarding a copy of a Resolution No. 1569—75 of this date, on the subject of the connection of Government officers with the Press, I am directed to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council will consider the expediency of laying down a similar rule for observance in regard to officers serving in the Government Secretariat and its connected offices in the Madras Presidency.

ORDER—dated 17th October 1889, No. 821, Public.

The following rule will accordingly be laid down for the guidance of officers attached to Secretariat Departments in this Presidency :—

No officer attached to any Secretariat of the Government of Madras, or to any of its connected offices either at Madras or Ootacamund, shall in future become the accredited correspondent of any Newspaper without the permission in writing of the Chief Secretary to Government as well as that of the head of the office in which he is serving.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Departments of the Secretariat.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 17th October 1889, No. 822, Public.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department (Public).

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. W. H. French.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.
PUBLIC.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., &c., 17th October 1889,
Nos. 821, 822.

OCTOBER.

Connection of Secretariat Officers
with the Press.

Prohibiting the —, and forwarding copy of Pro-
ceedings to the Government of India.

No. 3143 Wd/5 Nov 1889

Communicated
to the Chief Eng. for
India, the Comdg. Eng.
for Rys & to Examiners
of Accounts for
information and
guidance.

(Ld) R.R.E.A.B.

W

Ch: Eng. for India
Comdg. Eng. for Rys
Exr. P.W. Accts
Exr. Ry Accts.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.
MILITARY.

To
THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated October, 16th.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 16th October 1889, No. 7053.

OCTOBER.
Nos. 205-206.

Accommodation for Troops—
European.

Military Works. — Observations of Her
Majesty's Government on the subject of incur-
ring expenditure on — without the previous
approval of that Government, communicated by
the Government of India with the request that
their sanction be obtained before any work
costing over Rs. 2,500 is put in hand.

No. 3134 Wd/4 Nov 1889

Comd to S.E. and
the Examiners of P.W. Accts
for information.

1cd. / R.R.E.A.B.
W.

S.E.
Exr. P.W. Accts.

with a request that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained before any work costing over Rs. 2,500 is put in hand.

(By Order.)

SIMLA,
23rd September 1889.

(Signed) S. GRANT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 206. ORDER THEREON, 16th October 1889, No. 7053.

Communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Public Works Department for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. R. SHELLEY, Colonel,
for Secretary to Government.

To the Quarter Master General.
„ Public Works Department.
„ Controller of Military Accounts.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Accommodation for Troops—European.

Read the following :—

No. 205. *Extract of a Military Letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India ; dated 27th June 1889, No. 129.*

Para. 6. The intention of the 3rd para. of my Despatch No. 61 of 28th March 1889 was not only that no provision causing any excess over the ordinary grant for military works should be made without my sanction, but also that no special expenditure on Regimental Institutes beyond the scope of that contemplated in para. 3 of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 18 of 29th January 1889 should be incurred without my previous approval.

[In reply to your Military Despatch No. 80, dated 13th May 1889.]

Extract of a Despatch from the Government of India, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India ; dated 29th January 1889, No. 18.

Para. 3. It will be observed that we have not adhered strictly to the letter of the request that, before any expense is incurred, a detailed report, with approved estimates, may be submitted to you for your approval. The view we have taken of Your Lordship's directions is expressed in the letter of the Government of India in the Military Department to the Quarter Master General in India, No. 1875-MW, dated 1st October 1888, to the effect that the restriction placed upon expenditure for Regimental Institutes was intended to apply only to expenditure on new buildings, and in carrying out extensive alterations and additions to existing buildings, in order to provide accommodation in excess of what is at present authorised, and which would require a special grant of funds in addition to the budget provision. But at nearly all the old established stations, buildings are available which by petty alterations and additions can be adapted for Regimental Institutes so far as the requirements of these institutes are understood at present. The alterations are of the nature of minor works, and therefore where the existing authority is already sufficient for undertaking a work of that class, we do not place a restriction upon it, because the object is in connection with an institute. The experience gained by such adaptations will in due time enable us to draw up a typical plan and estimate for a Regimental Institute, which would be followed in the event of a complete set of buildings being hereafter required. The existing accommodation in cantonments will be compared with this, and we hope that eventually the former may, as far as possible, be brought into conformity with it, the estimates being submitted for Your Lordship's approval.

No. 1925-MW.

Accommodation for Troops—European.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

Govt. of {1889} Madras.
MILITARY.

To
THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated October, 16th.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 16th October 1889, No. 7053.

OCTOBER.
Nos. 205-206.

Accommodation for Troops—
European.

Military Works.—Observations of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of incurring expenditure on — without the previous approval of that Government, communicated by the Government of India with the request that their sanction be obtained before any work costing over Rs. 2,500 is put in hand.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, 16TH OCTOBER 1889, No. 7053.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Accommodation for Troops—European.

Read the following :—

No. 205. *Extract of a Military Letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India ; dated 27th June 1889, No. 129.*

Para. 6. The intention of the 3rd para. of my Despatch No. 61 of 28th March 1889 was not only that no provision causing any excess over the ordinary grant for military works should be made without my sanction, but also that no special expenditure on Regimental Institutes beyond the scope of that contemplated in para. 3 of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 18 of 29th January 1889 should be incurred without my previous approval.

[In reply to your Military Despatch No. 80, dated 13th May 1889.]

Extract of a Despatch from the Government of India, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India ; dated 29th January 1889, No. 18.

Para. 3. It will be observed that we have not adhered strictly to the letter of the request that, before any expense is incurred, a detailed report, with approved estimates, may be submitted to you for your approval. The view we have taken of Your Lordship's directions is expressed in the letter of the Government of India in the Military Department to the Quarter Master General in India, No. 1875-MW, dated 1st October 1888, to the effect that the restriction placed upon expenditure for Regimental Institutes was intended to apply only to expenditure on new buildings, and in carrying out extensive alterations and additions to existing buildings, in order to provide accommodation in excess of what is at present authorised, and which would require a special grant of funds in addition to the budget provision. But at nearly all the old established stations, buildings are available which by petty alterations and additions can be adapted for Regimental Institutes so far as the requirements of these institutes are understood at present. The alterations are of the nature of minor works, and therefore where the existing authority is already sufficient for undertaking a work of that class, we do not place a restriction upon it, because the object is in connection with an institute. The experience gained by such adaptations will in due time enable us to draw up a typical plan and estimate for a Regimental Institute, which would be followed in the event of a complete set of buildings being hereafter required. The existing accommodation in cantonments will be compared with this, and we hope that eventually the former may, as far as possible, be brought into conformity with it, the estimates being submitted for Your Lordship's approval.

No. 1925-MW.

Accommodation for Troops—European.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

P.W.D.
Pro: of the Madras Gov, read to fully:—

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, 16TH OCTOBER 1889, No. 7053.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Accommodation for Troops—European.

Read the following :—

No. 205. *Extract of a Military Letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India ; dated 27th June 1889, No. 129.*

Para. 6. The intention of the 3rd para. of my Despatch No. 61 of 28th March 1889 was not only that no provision causing any excess over the ordinary grant for military works should be made without my sanction, but also that no special expenditure on Regimental Institutes beyond the scope of that contemplated in para. 3 of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 18 of 29th January 1889 should be incurred without my previous approval.

[In reply to your Military Despatch No. 80, dated 13th May 1889.]

Extract of a Despatch from the Government of India, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India ; dated 29th January 1889, No. 18.

Para. 3. It will be observed that we have not adhered strictly to the letter of the request that, before any expense is incurred, a detailed report, with approved estimates, may be submitted to you for your approval. The view we have taken of Your Lordship's directions is expressed in the letter of the Government of India in the Military Department to the Quarter Master General in India, No. 1875-MW, dated 1st October 1888, to the effect that the restriction placed upon expenditure for Regimental Institutes was intended to apply only to expenditure on new buildings, and in carrying out extensive alterations and additions to existing buildings, in order to provide accommodation in excess of what is at present authorised, and which would require a special grant of funds in addition to the budget provision. But at nearly all the old established stations, buildings are available which by petty alterations and additions can be adapted for Regimental Institutes so far as the requirements of these institutes are understood at present. The alterations are of the nature of minor works, and therefore where the existing authority is already sufficient for undertaking a work of that class, we do not place a restriction upon it, because the object is in connection with an institute. The experience gained by such adaptations will in due time enable us to draw up a typical plan and estimate for a Regimental Institute, which would be followed in the event of a complete set of buildings being hereafter required. The existing accommodation in cantonments will be compared with this, and we hope that eventually the former may, as far as possible, be brought into conformity with it, the estimates being submitted for Your Lordship's approval.

No. 1925-MW.

Accommodation for Troops—European.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

with a request that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained before any work costing over Rs. 2,500 is put in hand.

(By Order.)

SIMLA,
23rd September 1889.

(Signed) S. GRANT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 206.

ORDER THEREON, 16th October 1889, No. 7053.

Communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Public Works Department for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. R. SHELLEY, Colonel,
for Secretary to Government.

To the Quarter Master General.
" Public Works Department.
" Controller of Military Accounts.

Gobt. of {1889} Madras.

MILITARY.

To
THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Date October, 16th.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 16th October 1889, No. 7053.

OCTOBER.
Nos. 205-206.

Accommodation for Troops—
European.

Military Works. — Observations of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of incurring expenditure on — without the previous approval of that Government, communicated by the Government of India with the request that their sanction be obtained before any work costing over Rs. 2,500 is put in hand.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, 16TH OCTOBER 1889, No. 7053.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Accommodation for Troops—European.

Read the following :—

No. 205. *Extract of a Military Letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India ; dated 27th June 1889, No. 129.*

Para. 6. The intention of the 3rd para. of my Despatch No. 61 of 28th March 1889 was not only that no provision causing any excess over the ordinary grant for military works should be made without my sanction, but also that no special expenditure on Regimental Institutes beyond the scope of that contemplated in para. 3 of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 18 of 29th January 1889 should be incurred without my previous approval.

[In reply to your Military Despatch No. 80, dated 13th May 1889.]

Extract of a Despatch from the Government of India, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India ; dated 29th January 1889, No. 18.

Para. 3. It will be observed that we have not adhered strictly to the letter of the request that, before any expense is incurred, a detailed report, with approved estimates, may be submitted to you for your approval. The view we have taken of Your Lordship's directions is expressed in the letter of the Government of India in the Military Department to the Quarter Master General in India, No. 1875-MW, dated 1st October 1888, to the effect that the restriction placed upon expenditure for Regimental Institutes was intended to apply only to expenditure on new buildings, and in carrying out extensive alterations and additions to existing buildings, in order to provide accommodation in excess of what is at present authorised, and which would require a special grant of funds in addition to the budget provision. But at nearly all the old established stations, buildings are available which by petty alterations and additions can be adapted for Regimental Institutes so far as the requirements of these institutes are understood at present. The alterations are of the nature of minor works, and therefore where the existing authority is already sufficient for undertaking a work of that class, we do not place a restriction upon it, because the object is in connection with an institute. The experience gained by such adaptations will in due time enable us to draw up a typical plan and estimate for a Regimental Institute, which would be followed in the event of a complete set of buildings being hereafter required. The existing accommodation in cantonments will be compared with this, and we hope that eventually the former may, as far as possible, be brought into conformity with it, the estimates being submitted for Your Lordship's approval.

No. 1925-MW.

Accommodation for Troops—European.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

with a request that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained before any work costing over Rs. 2,500 is put in hand.

(By Order.)

SIMLA,
23rd September 1889.

(Signed) S. GRANT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 206.

ORDER THEREON, 16th October 1889, No. 7053.

Communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Public Works Department for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. R. SHELLEY, Colonel,
for Secretary to Government.

To the Quarter Master General.
" Public Works Department.
" Controller of Military Accounts.

Gobt. of {1889} Madras.
MILITARY.

To THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated October, 16th.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 16th October 1889, No. 7053.

OCTOBER.

Nos. 205-206.

Accommodation for Troops—
European.

Military Works. — Observations of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of incurring expenditure on — without the previous approval of that Government, communicated by the Government of India with the request that their sanction be obtained before any work costing over Rs. 2,500 is put in hand.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, 16TH OCTOBER 1889, No. 7053.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Accommodation for Troops—European.

Read the following :—

No. 205. *Extract of a Military Letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India ; dated 27th June 1889, No. 129.*

Para. 6. The intention of the 3rd para. of my Despatch No. 61 of 28th March 1889 was not only that no provision causing any excess over the ordinary grant for military works should be made without my sanction, but also that no special expenditure on Regimental Institutes beyond the scope of that contemplated in para. 3 of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 18 of 29th January 1889 should be incurred without my previous approval.

[In reply to your Military Despatch No. 80, dated 13th May 1889.]

Extract of a Despatch from the Government of India, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India ; dated 29th January 1889, No. 18.

Para. 3. It will be observed that we have not adhered strictly to the letter of the request that, before any expense is incurred, a detailed report, with approved estimates, may be submitted to you for your approval. The view we have taken of Your Lordship's directions is expressed in the letter of the Government of India in the Military Department to the Quarter Master General in India, No. 1875-MW, dated 1st October 1888, to the effect that the restriction placed upon expenditure for Regimental Institutes was intended to apply only to expenditure on new buildings, and in carrying out extensive alterations and additions to existing buildings, in order to provide accommodation in excess of what is at present authorised, and which would require a special grant of funds in addition to the budget provision. But at nearly all the old established stations, buildings are available which by petty alterations and additions can be adapted for Regimental Institutes so far as the requirements of these institutes are understood at present. The alterations are of the nature of minor works, and therefore where the existing authority is already sufficient for undertaking a work of that class, we do not place a restriction upon it, because the object is in connection with an institute. The experience gained by such adaptations will in due time enable us to draw up a typical plan and estimate for a Regimental Institute, which would be followed in the event of a complete set of buildings being hereafter required. The existing accommodation in cantonments will be compared with this, and we hope that eventually the former may, as far as possible, be brought into conformity with it, the estimates being submitted for Your Lordship's approval.

No. 1925-MW.

Accommodation for Troops—European.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in-Council,

with a request that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained before any work costing over Rs. 2,500 is put in hand.

(By Order.)

SIMLA,
23rd September 1889.

(Signed) S. GRANT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 206.

ORDER THEREON, 16th October 1889, No. 7053.

Communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Public Works Department for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. R. SHELLEY, Colonel,
for Secretary to Government.

To the Quarter Master General.
" Public Works Department.
" Controller of Military Accounts.

Gobt. of {1889} Madras.

MILITARY.

To
THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated October, 16th.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 16th October 1889, No. 7053.

OCTOBER.

Nos. 205-206.

Accommodation for Troops—
European.

Military Works. — Observations of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of incurring expenditure on — without the previous approval of that Government, communicated by the Government of India with the request that their sanction be obtained before any work costing over Rs. 2,500 is put in hand.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, 16TH OCTOBER 1889, No. 7053.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Accommodation for Troops—European.

Read the following :—

No. 205. *Extract of a Military Letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India ; dated 27th June 1889, No. 129.*

Para. 6. The intention of the 3rd para. of my Despatch No. 61 of 28th March 1889 was not only that no provision causing any excess over the ordinary grant for military works should be made without my sanction, but also that no special expenditure on Regimental Institutes beyond the scope of that contemplated in para. 3 of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 18 of 29th January 1889 should be incurred without my previous approval.

[In reply to your Military Despatch No. 80, dated 13th May 1889.]

Extract of a Despatch from the Government of India, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India ; dated 29th January 1889, No. 18.

Para. 3. It will be observed that we have not adhered strictly to the letter of the request that, before any expense is incurred, a detailed report, with approved estimates, may be submitted to you for your approval. The view we have taken of Your Lordship's directions is expressed in the letter of the Government of India in the Military Department to the Quarter Master General in India, No. 1875-MW, dated 1st October 1888, to the effect that the restriction placed upon expenditure for Regimental Institutes was intended to apply only to expenditure on new buildings, and in carrying out extensive alterations and additions to existing buildings, in order to provide accommodation in excess of what is at present authorised, and which would require a special grant of funds in addition to the budget provision. But at nearly all the old established stations, buildings are available which by petty alterations and additions can be adapted for Regimental Institutes so far as the requirements of these institutes are understood at present. The alterations are of the nature of minor works, and therefore where the existing authority is already sufficient for undertaking a work of that class, we do not place a restriction upon it, because the object is in connection with an institute. The experience gained by such adaptations will in due time enable us to draw up a typical plan and estimate for a Regimental Institute, which would be followed in the event of a complete set of buildings being hereafter required. The existing accommodation in cantonments will be compared with this, and we hope that eventually the former may, as far as possible, be brought into conformity with it, the estimates being submitted for Your Lordship's approval.

No. 1925-MW.

Accommodation for Troops—European.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

with a request that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained before any work costing over Rs. 2,500 is put in hand.

(By Order.)

(Signed) S. GRANT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
23rd September 1889.

No. 206. ORDER THEREON, 16th October 1889, No. 7053.

Communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Public Works Department for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. R. SHELLEY, Colonel,
for Secretary to Government.

To the Quarter Master General.
" Public Works Department.
" Controller of Military Accounts.

Gobt. of {1889} Madras.
MILITARY.

To
THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated October, 16th.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 16th October 1889, No. 7053.

OCTOBER.
Nos. 205-206.

Accommodation for Troops—
European.

Military Works.—Observations of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of incurring expenditure on — without the previous approval of that Government, communicated by the Government of India with the request that their sanction be obtained before any work costing over Rs. 2,500 is put in hand.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, 16TH OCTOBER 1889, No. 7053.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Accommodation for Troops—European.

Read the following :—

No. 205. *Extract of a Military Letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India ; dated 27th June 1889, No. 129.*

Para. 6. The intention of the 3rd para. of my Despatch No. 61 of 28th March 1889 was not only that no provision causing any excess over the ordinary grant for military works should be made without my sanction, but also that no special expenditure on Regimental Institutes beyond the scope of that contemplated in para. 3 of Your Lordship's Despatch No. 18 of 29th January 1889 should be incurred without my previous approval.

[In reply to your Military Despatch No. 80, dated 13th May 1889.]

Extract of a Despatch from the Government of India, to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India ; dated 29th January 1889, No. 18.

Para. 3. It will be observed that we have not adhered strictly to the letter of the request that, before any expense is incurred, a detailed report, with approved estimates, may be submitted to you for your approval. The view we have taken of Your Lordship's directions is expressed in the letter of the Government of India in the Military Department to the Quarter Master General in India, No. 1875-MW, dated 1st October 1888, to the effect that the restriction placed upon expenditure for Regimental Institutes was intended to apply only to expenditure on new buildings, and in carrying out extensive alterations and additions to existing buildings, in order to provide accommodation in excess of what is at present authorised, and which would require a special grant of funds in addition to the budget provision. But at nearly all the old established stations, buildings are available which by petty alterations and additions can be adapted for Regimental Institutes so far as the requirements of these institutes are understood at present. The alterations are of the nature of minor works, and therefore where the existing authority is already sufficient for undertaking a work of that class, we do not place a restriction upon it, because the object is in connection with an institute. The experience gained by such adaptations will in due time enable us to draw up a typical plan and estimate for a Regimental Institute, which would be followed in the event of a complete set of buildings being hereafter required. The existing accommodation in cantonments will be compared with this, and we hope that eventually the former may, as far as possible, be brought into conformity with it, the estimates being submitted for Your Lordship's approval.

No. 1925-MW.

Accommodation for Troops—European.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Military Department, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

with a request that the sanction of the Government of India may be obtained before any work costing over Rs. 2,500 is put in hand.

(By Order.)

(Signed) S. GRANT,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
23rd September 1889.

No. 206. ORDER THEREON, 16th October 1889, No. 7053.

Communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Public Works Department for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. R. SHELLEY, Colonel,
for Secretary to Government.

To the Quarter Master General.
" Public Works Department.
" Controller of Military Accounts.

Gobt. of {1889} Madras.
MILITARY.

To
THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated October, 16th.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 16th October 1889, No. 7053.

OCTOBER.
Nos. 205-206.

Accommodation for Troops—
European.

Military Works.— Observations of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of incurring expenditure on — without the previous approval of that Government, communicated by the Government of India with the request that their sanction be obtained before any work costing over Rs. 2,500 is put in hand.

Gobt. of {1889} Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 19th October 1889,
Nos. 856, 856A.

OCTOBER.

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 28th September 1889, recorded; and the retention of the services of the Special Magistrates at Goomsur and — till the end of October, sanctioned.

N^o 3073W d/31. x 89

Comd^d to the S.E. I
Circle for information

1st/ R.R.E.D.B.

W.

S.E. I Circle

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

MILITARY.

To
THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated October, 16th.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 16th October 1889, No. 7053.

OCTOBER.
Nos. 205-206.

Accommodation for Troops—
European.

Military Works.—Observations of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of incurring expenditure on — without the previous approval of that Government, communicated by the Government of India with the request that their sanction be obtained before any work costing over Rs. 2,500 is put in hand.

19TH OCTOBER 1889, Nos. 856, 856A, REVENUE.

13.

(b) Atagadā taluk—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Last week's balance	453	786	2,596	3,835
Deductions	26	43	305	374
Balance	427	743	2,291	3,461
Additions	16	24	52	92
Total	443	767	2,343	3,553

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

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Kallikót	210	369	1,317	1,896
In Atagadā	413	767	2,343	3,553
Total	653	1,136	3,660	5,449

showing a decrease of 179 in the former and 252 in the latter, making a total decrease of 461 in both.

7. I am glad to notice here that the work of the Kallikót Circle Inspector, Dinabandhu Panda, is eminently satisfactory. His distribution of gratuitous relief is neither more nor less than what it ought to be. His itineration is systematic and punctual. In his circle there are about 20 villages claiming no relief at all.

8. I am, on the other hand, sorry to bring to notice that Pulasara has never been fortunate enough in its circle inspectors. Owing to the unhealthiness of the mutta coupled with its remoteness to any important centre in the estate, I could not secure good men for it. The work in that circle cannot be said to be satisfactory. I shall shortly proceed there and see if anything can be done to better its condition. The new inspector whom I took on about three weeks ago has not been submitting his returns like his predecessor.

9. Boirani kitchen.—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Last week's balance	7	20	143	170
Deductions	7	20	139	166
Balance	...	3	10	13
Additions	...	...	...	...
Total	7	23	149	179

10. Weavers.—The following gives the particulars of cloths received and payments made up to the end of the week:—

Number of cloths received up to the end of the week	4,360½
Amount paid up to the end of the week	Rs. 5,823 6 10

11. Relief works.—

Names of works.

No. of coolies.

Drinking-water tanks	...	...	...	...	...	116
Minor irrigation works	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other works	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	116

12. Mortality.—No cholera reports at all. Small-pox as already reported, is prevailing throughout the estate.

13. Miscellaneous.—During the week, I visited 24 villages of which Bengu-Naupada, Pothora and Vikramapur are the largest. This week I have seen villages up to the Bengal frontier. The manager has also inspected 10 villages in the Kallikót taluk, which I have not seen.

Percentage Return for the week ending 28th September 1889.

Name of Circle.	Population.	Number on relief.	Percentage.
Atagadá taluk—			
1. Boirani	20,473	635	3.106*
2. Kolladi	24,524	600	2.44*
3. Atagadá	22,140	1,236	5.58*
4. Pulasara	18,477	874	4.73†
5. Pandripada	3,004	208	6.92*
Total ...	...	3,353	...
Kallikót taluk—			
1. Kallikót	21,836	349	1.59*
2. Bengu Naupada	17,925	704	3.92*
3. Mundula	14,930	843	5.64*
Total ...	...	1,896	...
Grand Total ...	...	5,249	...

* As per this week's return.

† As per return for the week ending 14th September.

Kitchen.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Boirani	7	23	149	179
1. Minor irrigation works	...	...	...	...
2. Drinking-water tanks and wells	...	...	...	...
3. Other works	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	116

ORDER—dated 19th October 1889, No. 856, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The retention of the services of the Special Magistrates at Goomsur and Berhampore till the end of October is sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

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

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

No. 856A, Revenue.

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

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

Exd. W. H. French.

120 Copies.

3073

Gobt. of (1889) Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 19th October 1889,
Nos. 856, 856A.

OCTOBER.

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 28th September 1889, recorded; and the retention of the services of the Special Magistrates at Goomsur and — till the end of October, sanctioned.

No 3073W d/31. x 89
Comd to the S.E. I
Circle for information
sd/ R.R.E.D.B.
W.

S.E. I Circle

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

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.	
	This week	Last week	This week	Last week.
Russellkonda	11	11	32	30
Suradā	11	11	26	26
Aska	10	10	22	22

The price of ragi in Russellkonda has fallen from 30 to 32 seers during the week.

13. The grain merchants hesitate to sell their stocks freely, being doubtful whether north-east monsoon would be favorable or otherwise.

14. I could not inspect any villages during the week as I was engaged with the inquiry into criminal cases.

From M.R.Ry. DARBHA VENKATA SASTRI GARU, General Deputy Collector, Chatrapur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Rambha, the 29th September 1889, No. 1320.

I have the honor to submit my report on the Atagadā and Kallikót taluks for the week ending 28th September 1889.

2. *Rainfall.*—This week may favorably be compared with the week ending 14th instant with respect to rainfall. Hardly any rain showered on us. The heat has been distressing for the last three days. But the manager reports that 74 cents fell at Kallikót and slightly at Boirani and Kulladi.

3. *Agricultural Operations.*—Able-bodied paupers have no work at present in fields. I have spent the last 6 days of the week in the Kallikót relief circle comprising the Chatra Mutah of the Kallikót taluk. Here the standing crops are good so far; but few fields have any water in them. The irrigation sources being very limited in this taluk when compared with her sister taluk the Atagadā, the want of rain is much sooner felt here than there. The two Mutahs of the Kallikót taluk, Baragam and Chattra, are almost rain-fed and I am at a loss to know why famine is less deep there than in Atagadā, the fertilising quality of which Kallikót can never hope to rival. Ryots in this circle are beginning to feel the want of rain. There is, however, no pest of any sort in these parts. The manager reports that "crops in several high lands in the Kallikót taluk are fading away." I have seen 24 villages of this taluk during the week, but have not seen withering crops any where yet.

4. In my last report, I forgot to add that grasshoppers do not live so much in high lands called "Deppo lands" as they do in low lands. Their damage is chiefly limited to the latter and increases as the weather gets clear. During rainfall they merely cling to the paddy leaf. Grasshoppers are called jhitas (ଧୂସିକା) by the Oriyas.

5. *Prices*—

Station.	PAST WEEK.					PRESENT WEEK.				
	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.
	First.	Second.	First.	Second.		First.	Second.	First.	Second.	
Kallikót	12	14	11	12	21 old	12	14	11	12	21 old.
Boirani	10½	12	9½	11½	19 old	10½	12	9½	11½	19 do.
Palasara	11	12	9½	11	25½ new	11	12	9½	11	24½ new.
Pasi	11½	12½	10½	11½	15 old	11½	12½	10½	11½	15 old.
					19 new					21½ new.
					22½ do.					25 old.
					27½ do.					26½ new.

Prices at all stations are almost stationary showing a slight fall only in ragi.

6. *Gratuitous Relief.*—

(a) Kallikót taluk—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Last week's balance	220	369	1,486	2,075
Deductions	24	40	225	289
Balance	196	329	1,261	1,786
Additions	14	40	56	110
Total	210	369	1,317	1,896

Gobt. of (1889) Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 19th October 1889,
Nos. 856, 856A.

OCTOBER.

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 28th September 1889, recorded; and the retention of the services of the Special Magistrates at Goomsur and — till the end of October, sanctioned.

No 3073W d/31. x 87
Comd to the S.E. I
Circle for information

1st/ R.H.E.D.B.

W.

S.E. I Circle

All the important arrangements for the re-organization of the College, sanctioned in G.O., No. 328, Educational, dated 27th May 1886, were completed before the close of the calendar year. Mr. Chatterton, the Professor of Engineering, joined in July 1888 and Mr. Middlemast, the Professor of Mathematics, in August. The new buildings recently completed supply ample accommodation for theoretical work, but for practical work, other than that performed in the chemical laboratory, an additional building, provided with the necessary apparatus, is still needed. Detailed proposals have been called for.

2. As under the new rules the sessions for all the classes terminated in December, the report submitted by the Principal covers the half-year ending 31st December 1888 only. The Director has no objection to future reports covering only the calendar year, so far as matters relating to class instruction are concerned, but the report must be brought up to the 31st March as in the case of Arts Colleges as regards matters relating to attendances, finances and results of University examinations, so that it may contain full information for the official year. This course is to be followed in the preparation of the report for 1889-90.

3. During the period covered by the report, the average attendance was 102 against 117 in 1887-88. In the Engineer class alone there was an increase from 17 to 20. In the Draftsmen's and Surveyors' classes there was a serious falling off in strength. The figures given below, relating to the official year, afford a more useful comparison:—

							Strength on 31st March	
							1888.	1889.
Engineers' classes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	17
Do. Subordinates' classes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	17
Military Probationers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Draftsmen's classes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	18
Surveyors' do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13
Sub-Overseers' class ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Total ..							93	93

Leaving out the Sub-Overseers' class, which was only formed in the current year, the strength of the other classes shows a fall of 26 pupils, the decrease extending chiefly to the Engineer Subordinates' and Draftsmen's classes. In para. 4 of the report as well as in a separate communication reviewed by the Director in Proceedings No. 5738, dated 11th July 1889, which has been submitted to Government, Captain Love states fully what he considers to be the causes of decline in strength. He does not lay so much stress upon the difficulties experienced by successful candidates in securing employment as on the extended duration of the courses and the stringency of the examinations conducted under the new rules, which he considers to have been introduced rather abruptly before adequate provision was made for instruction being given to the students up to the standard required. In the case of the Engineers' and Engineer Subordinates' classes, it is stated that the students were examined in the full curriculum before they had completed one-fourth the course. The Director admits that the delay in the appointment of the two Professors resulted in the students of the several classes not receiving an adequate training, but this circumstance would not have justified the Board in applying a modified test. The Board had a definite standard to go by, and, judged by that standard, the results have been lamentably poor. Moreover, the Director does not agree with the Principal regarding the disastrous results of the examinations as the chief cause of the decline in strength. The poor prospects of employment and the heavy cost of education at the college seems to him to have had as much to do in determining the number of admissions as the poor success in examinations. No doubt the inefficient training with which students were sent out under the old system has stood a great deal in the way of passed candidates readily securing suitable employment, and this has in turn reacted prejudicially on the strength of the college, but the recent re-organization and the changes in the constitution of the examining authority will certainly result in a superior class of men being turned out who will be more readily absorbed in the labor market. While therefore deploring the unsatisfactory results of the last two years which may be looked upon as inevitable concomitants of the new development through which the college is passing, the Director feels sanguine that the ultimate results of the changes will be the extension of sound engineering education and increased demand for men educated in the college. The full effects of the changes, however, cannot be accurately gauged for some time to come.

4. The particulars relating to the classes of the population to which the pupils belonged demand a passing notice. The figures for the last two years are given below.

All the important arrangements for the re-organization of the College, sanctioned in G.O., No. 328, Educational, dated 27th May 1886, were completed before the close of the calendar year. Mr. Chatterton, the Professor of Engineering, joined in July 1888 and Mr. Middlemast, the Professor of Mathematics, in August. The new buildings recently completed supply ample accommodation for theoretical work, but for practical work, other than that performed in the chemical laboratory, an additional building, provided with the necessary apparatus, is still needed. Detailed proposals have been called for.

2. As under the new rules the sessions for all the classes terminated in December, the report submitted by the Principal covers the half-year ending 31st December 1888 only. The Director has no objection to future reports covering only the calendar year, so far as matters relating to class instruction are concerned, but the report must be brought up to the 31st March as in the case of Arts Colleges as regards matters relating to attendances, finances and results of University examinations, so that it may contain full information for the official year. This course is to be followed in the preparation of the report for 1889-90.

3. During the period covered by the report, the average attendance was 102 against 117 in 1887-88. In the Engineer class alone there was an increase from 17 to 20. In the Draftsmen's and Surveyors' classes there was a serious falling off in strength. The figures given below, relating to the official year, afford a more useful comparison:—

	Strength on 31st March	
	1888.	1889.
Engineers' classes	20	17
Do. Subordinates' classes	32	17
Military Probationers	..	2
Draftsmen's classes	27	18
Surveyors' do.	14	13
Sub-Overseers' class	..	26
Total	93	93

Leaving out the Sub-Overseers' class, which was only formed in the current year, the strength of the other classes shows a fall of 26 pupils, the decrease extending chiefly to the Engineer Subordinates' and Draftsmen's classes. In para. 4 of the report as well as in a separate communication reviewed by the Director in Proceedings No. 5738, dated 11th July 1889, which has been submitted to Government, Captain Love states fully what he considers to be the causes of decline in strength. He does not lay so much stress upon the difficulties experienced by successful candidates in securing employment as on the extended duration of the courses and the stringency of the examinations conducted under the new rules, which he considers to have been introduced rather abruptly before adequate provision was made for instruction being given to the students up to the standard required. In the case of the Engineers' and Engineer Subordinates' classes, it is stated that the students were examined in the full curriculum before they had completed one-fourth the course. The Director admits that the delay in the appointment of the two Professors resulted in the students of the several classes not receiving an adequate training, but this circumstance would not have justified the Board in applying a modified test. The Board had a definite standard to go by, and, judged by that standard, the results have been lamentably poor. Moreover, the Director does not agree with the Principal regarding the disastrous results of the examinations as the chief cause of the decline in strength. The poor prospects of employment and the heavy cost of education at the college seems to him to have had as much to do in determining the number of admissions as the poor success in examinations. No doubt the inefficient training with which students were sent out under the old system has stood a great deal in the way of passed candidates readily securing suitable employment, and this has in turn acted prejudicially on the strength of the college, but the recent re-organization and the changes in the constitution of the examining authority will certainly result in a superior class of men being turned out who will be more readily absorbed in the labor market. While therefore deploring the unsatisfactory results of the last two years which may be looked upon as inevitable concomitants of the new development through which the college is passing, the Director feels sanguine that the ultimate results of the changes will be the extension of sound engineering education and increased demand for men educated in the college. The full effects of the changes, however, cannot be accurately gauged for some time to come.

4. The particulars relating to the classes of the population to which the pupils belonged demand a passing notice. The figures for the last two years are given below.

Finally.—In the whole set of answers, I find that there is too much labor spent in elaborate finish, such as labored lettering, scales, and lining out plans, and not enough care devoted to technical knowledge and construction. The former produces a mere copyist, the latter a useful and expert assistant. Neatness and good drawing is useless without technical knowledge of construction.

(Signed) W. N. POGSON,
MADRAS,
18th January 1889.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS.

SURVEYORS' CLASS, FIRST DIVISION.

Results of the Examination held in December 1888.

Number.	Names.	Surveying with Chain, Com- pass and Plane Table.	Levelling.	Theodolite surveying.	Topographical Drawing.	Total.	Remarks.
		275	225	200	300	1,000	
1	E. A. Ramaswami Aiyar	184	133	155	145	617	Third-class certificate.
2	G. Gopalakrishna Aiyar	226	85	115	190	616	Do. do.
3	K. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar	195	94	133	156	578	Do. do.
4	G. Nageswara Rau	113	110	140	137	500	Do. do.
5	P. Rama Rau	154	90	130	126	500	Do. do.
6	Samuel Lazarus	128	85	121	113	447	Failed in total.
7	E. P. Duraiswami Aiyar	102	76	85	100	363	Do. in II, IV and total.

DRAFTSMEN'S CLASS, FIRST DIVISION.

Results of the Examination held in December 1888.

Number.	Names.	Practical and Des- criptive Geome- try.	Free-hand Perspec- tive and Model Drawing.	Architectural and Topographical Drawing.	Machine Drawing.	Estimating.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
		150	150	240	200	260	1,000	
1	H. Narayanayya	103	88	127	190	246	754	Second-class certificate.
2	A. S. Visvanatha Aiyar	90	103	143	176	242	754	Do. do.
3	A. K. Subrahmanya Surma	115	55	99	170	245	684	Third-class certificate.
4	T. A. Sandanam Pillai	90	78	91	170	245	674	Do. do.
5	T. Narasinga Rau	95	70	88	115	247	615	Do. do.
6	A. Ramayya	79	81	69	150	245	624	Failed in III.
7	O. Suriyanarayanawami Naidu	98	33	75	165	241	612	Do. in II and III.
8	V. Nagalinga Achari	75	42	79	165	145	506	Do. do. do.
9	V. Damodara Mudali	110	33	97	85	165	490	Do. in II and total.
10	T. K. Gopala Chari	85	35	44	126	180	470	Do. in II, III and total.
11	V. Ponaranga Mudali	60	31	42	73	241	447	Do. do. do.
12	V. Kameswara Rau	60	25	58	58	240	441	Do. II, III, IV and total.
13	P. Amartalinga Mudali	105	55	66	185	10	421	Do. in III, V and total.
14	A. K. Subharaya Pillai	70	25	72	110	140	417	Do. in II, III and total.
15	R. Bhujanga Rau	65	31	50	100	152	398	Do. do. do.

Number.	Mathematics, 370 marks.				Engineering, 600 marks.							Surveying, 350 marks.						Drawing, 400 marks.				Language, 180 marks.		Remarks.						
	Arithmetic and Geometry.	Algebra.	Plane Trigonometry.	Mensuration.	Elementary Statics.	Total.	Building Materials.	Strength of Materials.	Building and Bridge Construction.	Earthwork and Roads.	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary applied Mechanics.	Mechanism and Steam Engines.	Total.	Chain Surveying.	Compass and Plane Table.	Levelling.	Theodolite Surveying.	Topographical Drawing.	Total.	Geometrical Drawing.	Free-hand Drawing.	Mechanical Drawing.		Estimating.	Total.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Physique, 100 marks.	Grand total.
1	U. Venkata Rau ..	55	53	53	259	44	1	104	40	60	33	31	313	57	65	55	40	35	236	37	50	97	85	269	..	..	127	60	1,264	Passed.
2	G. Narayana Rau ..	55	53	53	263	46	1	87	57	54	34	30	309	55	45	40	49	45	238	37	50	97	85	269	..	..	127	80	1,238	Do.
3	G. Srinivasa Aiyangar ..	57	54	55	234	64	16	80	42	60	12	13	288	47	32	63	53	26	221	32	28	70	90	227	..	..	121	80	1,238	Do.
4	A. Arulandam Pillai ..	57	54	55	234	64	16	80	42	60	12	13	288	47	32	63	53	26	221	32	28	70	90	227	..	..	121	80	1,238	Do.
5	Sergeant E. Price ..	52	51	44	183	52	1	98	49	46	12	27	220	61	44	48	48	214	35	45	76	84	240	..	..	83	75	1,113	Do.	
6	L. S. Panchapakasa Surma ..	53	52	44	157	50	1	94	38	73	17	20	288	56	28	57	40	33	247	36	81	77	52	246	..	..	87	90	1,082	Do.
7	M. R. Subrahmanya Aiyar ..	52	51	44	157	50	1	94	38	73	17	20	288	56	28	57	40	33	247	36	81	77	52	246	..	..	87	90	1,082	Do.
8	P. V. Ramaswami Aiyar ..	52	51	44	157	50	1	94	38	73	17	20	288	56	28	57	40	33	247	36	81	77	52	246	..	..	87	90	1,082	Do.
9	C. J. Plummer ..	56	54	31	250	41	6	57	36	75	16	25	262	52	26	22	32	24	161	33	63	72	89	257	..	..	103	75	1,066	Do.
10	P. M. Swaminatha Aiyar ..	52	52	48	198	47	6	57	36	75	16	25	262	52	26	22	32	24	161	33	63	72	89	257	..	..	103	75	1,066	Do.
11	P. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar ..	53	52	48	259	49	..	84	18	61	14	12	225	59	30	36	36	36	185	30	29	79	52	190	..	..	97	63	1,057	Do.
12	T. Venkatarana Aiyar ..	44	21	48	172	46	..	60	27	54	39	8	234	46	37	62	38	35	218	34	60	106	65	265	..	..	107	58	1,048	Do.
13	R. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar.	55	20	46	236	33	..	61	36	66	34	16	246	61	40	26	44	58	229	25	28	88	45	186	..	..	98	44	1,045	Do.
14	P. Sivasubrahmanya Pillai ..	47	26	43	191	29	..	66	27	59	31	13	225	45	39	41	43	50	218	26	57	77	84	244	..	..	91	44	1,013	Do.
15	K. C. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar.	40	29	49	189	38	4	72	5	55	13	13	200	45	37	43	32	32	189	29	85	82	82	234	..	..	111	65	988	Failed in total.
16	P. Kanari ..	50	19	34	158	38	1	63	27	43	17	19	208	47	29	38	42	45	201	30	83	72	64	249	..	108	..	46	970	Do.
17	S. Kallasa Pillai ..	47	8	12	117	64	1	104	39	64	20	23	315	55	31	21	35	33	175	27	64	93	62	246	..	..	72	32	957	Failed in I and total.
18	P. Subrahmanya Aiyar ..	57	24	51	32	37	..	65	39	41	19	18	244	45	21	36	30	29	161	27	20	62	43	152	..	..	95	50	903	Failed in total.
19	O. Sankararana Aiyar ..	49	21	37	38	49	194	50	12	53	44	5	197	60	27	46	22	20	175	30	12	57	92	191	..	..	72	40	869	Failed in II and total.
20	V. Rajagopala Aiyangar ..	55	28	38	16	6	143	35	..	67	50	39	18	7	216	49	29	46	87	35	196	25	13	77	45	..	110	30	855	Failed in total.
21	D. Duraiswami Pillai ..	40	29	22	34	19	144	41	1	93	18	33	19	224	49	26	31	36	172	32	57	55	26	170	..	..	84	60	854	Do.
22	A. K. Subramanya Aiyar ..	44	20	31	10	44	149	42	..	29	15	38	21	14	159	50	27	20	35	26	158	25	32	54	85	..	92	35	792	Failed in II and total.

Architectural Drawing.—Moderate. I would suggest the adoption of a thicker line so as to obtain more effect. There is also a great want of more careful drawing in the ornamental details; many parts that could have been drawn with bow compasses have been put in by hand in a rather careless manner.

ENGINEER SUBORDINATES' CLASS, FIRST DIVISION.

Free-hand Drawing.—Moderate. None of the students were entitled to full marks, as the subjects given were very easy, and I consider the best submitted shows an inability to draw reverse sides of the same object alike.

Estimating.—Very good. In this subject, as before in Engineers' class, second division, there is a great want of neatness, especially in the measurement sheets. This fault causes considerable inconvenience when it becomes necessary to refer back from the abstract to the dimensions.

ENGINEER SUBORDINATES' CLASS, SECOND DIVISION.

Architectural Drawing.—Only one of the students is entitled to full marks. I notice a considerable want of knowledge of carpentry, many of the students having adopted an iron-work construction instead of one of timber-work. A better knowledge of the various joints used in wood-work and their functions in different positions is much needed. Considering the very excellent details of construction set them during the session, I am surprised that they have profited so little. It is evident that many of them merely copy their studies without inquiring into, or studying, the method of construction.

ENGINEER SUBORDINATES' CLASS, THIRD DIVISION.

Geometrical Drawing.—Very good, three students having obtained full marks, and with the exception of one, all the papers were answered fairly and neatly drawn.

DRAFTSMEN'S CLASS, FIRST DIVISION.

Free-hand, Model and Perspective.—In free-hand model drawing the results are very bad. The model given was extremely simple and for the most part contained only rectangular lines, but the results are nothing but distortion. Here also, as in the Engineers' class, first division, the students seem to have ignored all rules of perspective. It is surprising that students with such a good knowledge of the rules of perspective should not know how to apply them to sketching ordinary objects.

The deficiency in marks for free-hand and model drawing is made up by their marks in perspective, which latter in most cases is excellently answered.

Machine-drawing.—Very good and neatly prepared.

Estimating.—The students' papers show great accuracy and care in taking out and cubing dimension. It is to be regretted that greater neatness is not practised in preparing their estimates. A better and more careful spacing out of the various items in the dimension sheets would facilitate the constant necessity of referring back from abstract to measurements.

Architectural Drawing.—The results produced are exceedingly poor. Their knowledge of elementary bricklaying and of the details of building construction is far below what ought to be expected. None of them have successfully been able to draw the plan of two courses of brickwork in ordinary bond. In the commonest details of ordinary buildings they show a great lack of constructional knowledge.

Less time and labor spent in producing neatly drawn and elaborately finished plans, and more in carefully studying constructional details, so as to understand what they do draw, would better fit them for useful men in the Public Works Departments.

DRAFTSMEN'S CLASS, SECOND DIVISION.

Free-hand Model and Perspective.—Perspective in general has been fairly answered.

Free-hand drawing is very bad. Here again the students seem to think that perspective rules are never to be applied to sketching natural objects. Had they sought out their vanishing points and other auxiliary guides before putting pencil to paper, they would not have produced the distortions they all present. They very evidently require to be taught how to analyse an object by the rules of perspective, or, in other words, "*how to see*" before they draw. It is surprising that students with such a good knowledge of perspective do not apply it to free-hand drawing.

Practical Geometry.—Fairly good and very neatly prepared.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

The previous remarks contained in the items under practical geometry, free-hand, architectural and machine drawing and estimating apply also to these students.

ENGINEER SUBORDINATES' CLASS.

Final Statement of Results of Examination held in December 1888.

Number.	Names.	Mathematics, 370 marks.					Engineering, 600 marks.										Surveying, 350 marks.					Drawing, 400 marks.					Language, 180 marks.		Remarks.	
		Arithmetic and Geometry.	Algebra.	Plane Trigonometry.	Mensuration.	Elementary Statics.	Total.	Building Materials.	Strength of Materials.	Building and Bridge Construction.	Earthwork and Roads.	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works.	Elementary applied Mechanics.	Mechanism and Steam Engines.	Total.	Chain Surveying.	Compass and Plane Table.	Levelling.	Theodolite Surveying.	Topographical Drawing.	Total.	Geometrical Drawing.	Free-hand Drawing.	Mechanical Drawing.	Estimating.	Total.	Tamil.	Telugu.		Physique, 100 marks.
1	U. Venkata Rao	65	31	57	53	53	259	44	1	104	40	60	33	31	313	57	50	49	45	35	236	37	50	97	85	269	127	60	1,264	Passed.
2	G. Narayana Rao	55	28	52	45	45	263	46	16	87	57	54	34	30	309	55	45	40	37	61	238	40	27	70	90	227	121	80	1,238	Do.
3	G. Srinivasa Aiyangar	64	29	44	45	42	234	42	1	98	49	46	12	13	288	47	32	63	53	26	221	32	28	81	80	221	113	73	1,150	Do.
4	A. Arundham Pillai	57	25	12	44	45	183	52	1	94	38	73	17	20	285	61	44	46	48	48	247	36	45	76	84	240	83	75	1,113	Do.
5	Sergeant E. Price	43	21	45	5	43	157	50	1	77	27	79	19	17	268	66	28	57	46	55	214	36	81	77	82	246	87	90	1,082	Do.
6	L. S. Panchapakesa Sarma	52	27	64	36	23	202	40	1	77	27	79	19	17	268	60	47	56	46	55	234	36	71	83	79	219	95	60	1,078	Do.
7	M. R. Subrahmanya Aiyar	60	34	45	26	50	197	60	1	60	15	68	26	10	220	52	46	55	45	57	226	28	67	71	83	249	71	44	1,070	Do.
8	P. V. Ramaswami Aiyar	60	34	45	26	50	197	60	1	60	15	68	26	10	220	52	46	55	45	57	226	28	67	71	83	249	71	44	1,070	Do.
9	C. J. Plummer	56	26	38	18	60	198	47	6	57	36	75	16	25	262	53	22	24	62	47	208	35	70	68	58	231	103	75	1,066	Do.
10	P. M. Swaminatha Aiyar	52	25	52	48	82	259	49	1	93	52	57	8	4	263	43	43	27	36	36	185	30	29	79	52	190	97	63	1,059	Do.
11	P. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar	53	28	48	29	87	193	36	1	84	18	61	14	12	225	59	36	56	34	43	228	35	47	61	92	235	107	58	1,048	Do.
12	T. Venkatarama Aiyar	44	21	44	28	35	172	46	1	60	27	54	39	8	234	46	37	62	38	35	218	34	60	106	65	265	86	70	1,045	Do.
13	R. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar.	55	20	46	30	85	236	33	1	61	36	66	34	16	246	61	40	26	44	58	229	25	28	88	45	186	98	44	1,039	Do.
14	P. Sivasubrahmanya Pillai	47	26	43	28	47	191	29	1	66	27	59	31	13	225	45	39	41	43	50	218	26	57	77	84	244	91	44	1,013	Do.
15	K. C. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar.	40	29	49	21	50	189	38	1	63	27	43	17	19	208	47	29	38	42	45	201	30	83	72	64	249	111	65	988	Failed in total.
16	P. Kanari	50	19	34	39	16	158	38	1	63	27	43	17	19	208	47	29	38	42	45	201	30	83	72	64	249	108	72	970	Do.
17	S. Kailasam Pillai	47	8	12	37	13	117	64	1	104	39	64	20	23	315	55	31	21	35	33	175	27	64	93	62	246	72	32	967	Failed in I and total.
18	P. Subrahmanya Aiyar	57	24	51	32	37	201	62	1	65	39	41	19	18	244	45	21	36	30	29	161	27	20	62	43	162	95	50	903	Failed in total.
19	O. Sankararama Aiyar	49	21	37	38	49	194	50	1	65	39	41	29	4	197	60	27	46	22	20	175	30	12	57	92	191	72	40	869	Failed in II and total.
20	V. Rajagopala Aiyangar	55	28	38	16	6	143	35	1	67	50	39	18	7	216	49	29	46	37	35	196	25	13	77	45	160	110	30	855	Do.
21	D. Duraiswami Pillai	40	29	22	34	19	144	41	1	93	18	39	13	19	224	49	26	31	36	30	172	32	57	55	26	170	84	60	854	Failed in II and total.
22	A. K. Subrahmanya Aiyar	44	20	31	10	44	149	42	1	67	29	15	38	21	159	50	27	20	38	26	158	25	25	64	85	199	92	35	792	Do.

13. *Apparatus.*—On the arrival of the Professor of Engineering, a supply of laboratory apparatus was obtained from the Medical Stores; and a special requisition for a further quantity, costing about £40, was made on England through a local firm. The last-mentioned stores are expected early in 1889.

A number of drawing boards and of T and set squares were made for the college at the Public Works Workshops.

14. *Conduct.*—The conduct of the students was quite satisfactory.

From the President of the Board of Examiners, College of Engineering, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Chepak, 12th March 1889.

I have the honor to forward a report containing the views of the Board on the results of the examinations conducted by them in the College of Engineering during December 1888.

2. The Board was composed as follows:—

Captain W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E., *President.*

Mr. G. H. Stuart, M.A.,

„ E. W. Stoney, M.E., M. INST. C.E., } *Members.*

„ W. N. Pogson, F.S.A.,

3. Dr. VanGeyzel and Mr. P. Viziaranga Mudaliar also assisted in the examinations; the former examined the Engineer class, first division, in Physics and Geology, and the latter examined the Engineer class, first division, and the Engineer Subordinates' class, first division, in Tamil and Telugu.

4. The results of the examinations are of more than usual interest, as four classes of students completed their final course of study in the college under the new rules which came into effect from 1st January 1886.

5. The classes referred to in the preceding paragraph, the numbers in each class, and the number who passed and failed are detailed below:—

	No. in class.	Passed.	Failed.
(1) Engineer class, first division	8	4	4
(2) Do. Subordinates' class, first division	22	14	8
(3) Draftsmen's class, first division	15	5	10
(4) Surveyors' class, first division	7	5	2

6. In addition to these classes, four batches of independent candidates (men unconnected with the college at the time the examination was held) were examined with the following results:—

	Number.	Passed.	Failed.
Independent candidates for Draftsmen's certificates under the old rules	4	..	4
Independent candidates for Surveyors' certificates under the old rules	2	..	2
Independent candidates for Draftsmen's certificates under the new rules	4	..	4
Independent candidates for Surveyors' certificates under the new rules	2	..	2

7. The term examinations for six classes were also conducted by the Board, but as these results (except in the cases of men who have disqualified in an entire subject) will be modified by succeeding examinations, it is not necessary to give the results in detail.

8. It will be seen that the Board had to arrange for the examination of 14 classes or batches of students, necessitating a total of 76 question papers, of which only 5 could be set by the Assistant Examiners. In the opinion of the Board, the very large number of examination papers required is out of all proportion to the total number of students, and they consider that the rules should be carefully revised to enable the examinations to be conducted by means of a moderate number of question papers.

9. With regard to the general conclusions to be drawn from the results of the examinations, Mr. Stuart remarks: "On the whole, as far as concerns the purely mathematical subjects in which I have examined, I think the work done in the college classes may be considered satisfactory."

Mr. Viziaranga Mudaliar is of opinion that the results of the Vernacular examination are good.

The reports by Mr. Stoney and Mr. Pogson on the examinations conducted by them, respectively, in Engineering and Drawing are attached *in extenso*, because they relate to the most important portions of the course of technical instruction of the students, and I feel that it

would be impossible for me, by means of extracts, to place their opinions clearly before Government. I may add that the results of the final examinations in Surveying are not satisfactory, as very few papers contained really good work; the majority were slovenly and inaccurate and showed a want of knowledge of general principles.

10. In consideration of the fact that the four students in the Engineer class, who have failed to qualify, have obtained the qualifying minimum in each subject and within a small number of the qualifying total, the Board would recommend that they be allowed to go through the practical course laid down for the Upper Subordinates' class, and, on the satisfactory completion of this course, they be granted certificates as overseers.

11. The Board are also of opinion that the scales of pay for draftsmen in the Public Works Department should be raised, as the present rates are not sufficient to attract men of intelligence and general education to join the college. The course of instruction laid down for this class is very comprehensive and none but intelligent men can satisfactorily go through it. The importance to the Public Works Department of good draftsmen cannot be over-estimated; but as matters now stand, it cannot be expected that able men will join the drawing class.

REPORT ON EXAMINATIONS, COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS, 1888-89.

ENGINEER CLASS, FIRST DIVISION.

1. J. M. Lacey is far ahead of all others in this class in every respect, his papers being first-rate, well and concisely expressed, neatly written and his arithmetical results accurate; if there is any fault it is that he has in some cases cut his work rather too short; it is a pleasure to read his papers, and he evidently quite understands what he is writing about. Ramchandra Iyer is next, and after him Daivasikamani Pillai, both of whose papers are neatly written.

2. In contrast to these is Sundram Iyer, a most confused, careless and slovenly worker, his arithmetical work being almost always incorrect and his results consequently wrong.

ENGINEER CLASS, SECOND DIVISION.

3. In this class Rungasawmy Iyer and Everard are far the best.

4. The last man Vencatasooba Aiyar's paper is extremely bad in every way.

5. In question 2, Hydraulics, some men did not send in the map given with the catchment area marked by them, and simply guessed at its area; in other cases they determined this, but, instead of taking the data as to rainfall given in the question, used Captain Ryves' empirical formula; in question 2, Buildings and Bridges, no one thought of specifying for the mortar to be used in the bridge masonry—a very important omission.

6. The sketches and working drawings were, as a rule, distinctly bad, and in many cases no attention was paid to the instructions given in the questions to draw to scale, and in very few instances was the scale used stated in the sketch.

Pencil-drawings and sketches were specially asked for to test the accuracy of the knowledge of the candidates.

ENGINEER SUBORDINATES, FIRST DIVISION.

7. On the whole a bad class, some of the papers on the steam engine being particularly bad; several of the papers in this class were most carelessly written; they could hardly be worse, Nos. 19 and 12 being worst.

8. Plummer and Price answered the most intelligently of the class what they knew.

The answers of this class to the paper on the steam engine were worst. Some of these showed complete confusion of ideas.

ENGINEER SUBORDINATES, SECOND DIVISION.

9. Also a bad class with the exception of Nos. 3, 6, 8; No. 6, C. J. Mani, being far the best of this class in every way. The papers sent in by No. 7 were very slovenly.

GENERAL REMARKS.

10. The chief faults, I notice, which are more marked in the lower class, are—

1st.—The questions asked are not carefully read and answered, the result being that

2nd.—Imaginary questions not asked are answered and pages of totally irrelevant matter (often nonsense) written, thus wasting both the candidate's and examiner's time.

3rd.—Where questions are divided up into two or more parts, no attention is paid to this division, and the answers, instead of being given in the order of the question, are mixed up anyhow.

4th.—No attention is often paid to the directions given to draw to scale, any sort of rough sketch being given instead of a scale one, and when a scale is used, what it is not stated.

5th.—The writing, &c., is often most slovenly and careless, and no pains are taken to do arithmetical work correctly; it would seem as if the candidates thought, if the method adopted be correct, the result obtained is of no consequence.

6th.—Arithmetical work is often cut so short as to render it difficult to follow the various steps, and labor is thus entailed on the examiner working out the results.

7th.—The meaning of the symbols used in formulæ is, as a rule, never stated, as they should be. In conclusion, I would suggest that the students be taught to observe method, order, and neatness in their answering and to—

(1) Read the questions asked carefully.

(2) Answer only what is asked and not waste their own and the examiner's time by writing irrelevant matter on the chance of its somehow containing a partial answer.

(3) When questions are divided, to answer these in the order they are put.

(4) To arrange the sheets of each reply in order, and not leave them scattered anyhow, and before handing up papers to arrange all answers in their numerical order, and so save the examiner time and trouble.

(5) Each candidate to put his name and number on his papers.

(6) To make neat, clean and accurate sketches and pencil-drawings, and when these are drawn to scale, to state what this is.

(7) To write briefly and to the point, to answer a few questions well, instead of trying to cover pages with mere guesses at many.

(8) Sketches and pencil-drawings are specially asked for to test the accuracy of the candidate's knowledge, so that sending up bad sketches to conceal ignorance is mere waste of time.

(9) For each answer, to write the data and formula used, with the meaning of symbols in it, and to show clearly each step in the arithmetical works, to take care that this is correctly done, so as to obtain the proper result.

It cannot be too much impressed on Engineer students that method, neatness and accuracy are of all things essential to success in engineering.

KONDAPURAM,
13th January 1889.

(Signed) E. W. STONEY, M.E., M. INST. C. E.

REPORT ON EXAMINATIONS, COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS, 1888-89.

ENGINEERS' CLASS, FIRST DIVISION.

Free-hand Model and Perspective.—The questions set in perspective have been very fairly answered, showing a good knowledge of the subject. In the model-drawing, I notice a great want of decision as to the position of retiring lines. The students seem to have laid aside their rules of perspective entirely and sketched the model as a novice unacquainted with perspective would do. I consider that they all lack the knowledge of applying the rules of perspective to sketching natural objects. Had they studied the model perspectively before they commenced to put pencil to paper, the result would have been far more satisfactory.

Machine-drawing.—The question set in the examination papers has been most creditably answered. Five of the students are fully entitled to the maximum marks.

ENGINEERS' CLASS, SECOND DIVISION.

Estimating.—The results of this paper are all creditably prepared as far as accuracy is concerned, the worst being only 2 per cent. below the correct price. There is a want of neatness in all the papers submitted; this fault in a large estimate is of considerable importance.

Designing and Specification.—In designing, the results are for the most part poor, and especially so, considering that the general style of the building was so clearly set forth in the question paper and plan. Many of the students have failed to produce anything in harmony with the subject given. The specifications in all cases are good, clear and concise; hence the high value of the marks allotted.

ENGINEERS' CLASS, THIRD DIVISION.

Geometrical Drawing.—Only three students submit papers in this division, one of which answers very creditably, the remaining two not having grasped the nature of the question.

Architectural Drawing.—Moderate. I would suggest the adoption of a thicker line so as to obtain more effect. There is also a great want of more careful drawing in the ornamental details; many parts that could have been drawn with bow compasses have been put in by hand in a rather careless manner.

ENGINEER SUBORDINATES' CLASS, FIRST DIVISION.

Free-hand Drawing.—Moderate. None of the students were entitled to full marks, as the subjects given were very easy, and I consider the best submitted shows an inability to draw reverse sides of the same object alike.

Estimating.—Very good. In this subject, as before in Engineers' class, second division, there is a great want of neatness, especially in the measurement sheets. This fault causes considerable inconvenience when it becomes necessary to refer back from the abstract to the dimensions.

ENGINEER SUBORDINATES' CLASS, SECOND DIVISION.

Architectural Drawing.—Only one of the students is entitled to full marks. I notice a considerable want of knowledge of carpentry, many of the students having adopted an iron-work construction instead of one of timber-work. A better knowledge of the various joints used in wood-work and their functions in different positions is much needed. Considering the very excellent details of construction set them during the session, I am surprised that they have profited so little. It is evident that many of them merely copy their studies without inquiring into, or studying, the method of construction.

ENGINEER SUBORDINATES' CLASS, THIRD DIVISION.

Geometrical Drawing.—Very good, three students having obtained full marks, and with the exception of one, all the papers were answered fairly and neatly drawn.

DRAFTSMEN'S CLASS, FIRST DIVISION.

Free-hand, Model and Perspective.—In free-hand model drawing the results are very bad. The model given was extremely simple and for the most part contained only rectangular lines, but the results are nothing but distortion. Here also, as in the Engineers' class, first division, the students seem to have ignored all rules of perspective. It is surprising that students with such a good knowledge of the rules of perspective should not know how to apply them to sketching ordinary objects.

The deficiency in marks for free-hand and model drawing is made up by their marks in perspective, which latter in most cases is excellently answered.

Machine-drawing.—Very good and neatly prepared.

Estimating.—The students' papers show great accuracy and care in taking out and cubing dimension. It is to be regretted that greater neatness is not practised in preparing their estimates. A better and more careful spacing out of the various items in the dimension sheets would facilitate the constant necessity of referring back from abstract to measurements.

Architectural Drawing.—The results produced are exceedingly poor. Their knowledge of elementary bricklaying and of the details of building construction is far below what ought to be expected. None of them have successfully been able to draw the plan of two courses of brickwork in ordinary bond. In the commonest details of ordinary buildings they show a great lack of constructional knowledge.

Less time and labor spent in producing neatly drawn and elaborately finished plans, and more in carefully studying constructional details, so as to understand what they do draw, would better fit them for useful men in the Public Works Departments.

DRAFTSMEN'S CLASS, SECOND DIVISION.

Free-hand Model and Perspective.—Perspective in general has been fairly answered.

Free-hand drawing is very bad. Here again the students seem to think that perspective rules are never to be applied to sketching natural objects. Had they sought out their vanishing points and other auxiliary guides before putting pencil to paper, they would not have produced the distortions they all present. They very evidently require to be taught how to analyse an object by the rules of perspective, or, in other words, "how to see" before they draw. It is surprising that students with such a good knowledge of perspective do not apply it to free-hand drawing.

Practical Geometry.—Fairly good and very neatly prepared.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

The previous remarks contained in the items under practical geometry, free-hand, architectural and machine drawing and estimating apply also to these students.

(h) *Surveyors' class—Final Examination.*—Out of seven students, five were successful in gaining third-class certificates, viz :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) E. A. Ramaswami Aiyar. | (4) G. Nageswara Rau. |
| (2) G. Gopalakrishna Aiyar. | (5) P. Rama Rau. |
| (3) K. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar. | |

The first on the list received the silver medal awarded to this class. The average marks of these candidates were 56 per cent.

The average for the whole class was 52 per cent. Two independent candidates appeared for this examination, but both were unsuccessful.

(i) *Surveyors' class—Term Examination.*—The second division of four students obtained 57 per cent. of the marks assigned.

(j) *Special examination under old rules.*—Two independent candidates appeared for the Draftsmen's examination and two for the Surveyors' under the old rules, but all were unsuccessful.

9. *Examination Results.*—The general results of the examination cannot be regarded as satisfactory, the percentage of failures being far higher than it should be. The direct cause of the want of success was the condition of the staff. The Professors of Engineering and Mathematics did not commence work until August, the Instructor in Engineering was on furlough and the Instructor in Surveying, who resigned in November, had not been thoroughly efficient for a considerable period. Under these circumstances it is needless to say that the attempted instruction of the classes, prior to the period under review, in a variety of new subjects, could not have been efficient, and the consequence is seen in the results of the December examinations. I consider that the Acting Principal must have been well supported by Mr. Scott and the junior members of the staff to achieve the results he has. The staff has since been made up to full, or nearly full, strength, and I hope to see a marked improvement in the proportion of passes in the Engineers', Draftsmen's and Surveyors' classes at the next final examination. The present first division of the Engineer Subordinates' class contains little good material, and I do not anticipate a high rate of success from it. Careful attention has been given towards remedying the special faults pointed out by the different members of the Board of Examiners.

10. *General Remarks.*—Although the number of passes is small, there is ground for satisfaction in the fact that the successful students have higher attainments than the average of those who obtained certificates under the old rules. The successful Engineers and Engineer subordinates are now working steadily in the Public Works shops from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily. After a year's course they will be employed on works for an equal period, and will then be sent forth fully equipped to become useful members of any Engineering establishment. Formerly they were launched out in the world after a two years' theoretical course at the college with no practical knowledge whatever save in Surveying, and employers of labor naturally found that at the outset they were almost useless. The first batches of students under the new rules will not receive their diplomas until the beginning of 1891, and it will be some years later before the effect of the revised system can be appreciably felt by the country. The successful Draftsmen and Surveyors will be found capable of intelligent work. By increasing the class hours and by assigning the work to be done and plans to be drawn during the course, the outturn of these classes has been made double what it was under the old scheme. Instruction has been given to the Draftsmen in Mechanical drawing, Topographical drawing, Free-hand and Perspective, in addition to the Building drawing and Estimating originally taught. The Surveyors have been taught Triangulation, Contouring, and the use of the Plane Table in addition to the Surveying and Levelling of the old course. For field work the classes have been broken up into small squads which worked independently.

11. *Employment.*—Very little is known regarding the employment of passed men. Students are encouraged to correspond with the college after they leave, but when, as is usual, they obtain employment through their own exertions, they rarely communicate. The absence of information may be taken to indicate that little difficulty is experienced in securing employment. With regard to the students who passed out in 1887, it is known that eight Engineer Subordinates, three Draftsmen and seven Surveyors received appointments in the Public Works Department, in Local Fund Boards and in Native States. With reference to the desirableness of obliging Local and Municipal bodies to employ no engineering subordinates, but such as are technically qualified, it is stated in the Secretary of State's despatch on the college report for 1887-88, that before any such regulation is made, the sufficiency of the technical education given at the college should be assured. I would observe on this point that the Public Works Department binds itself to appoint only men who are certificate holders, and I submit that a system which satisfies the department might be advantageously adopted by Local Boards.

12. *Library.*—During the period under review 72 books were added to the library, which now contains 2,506 volumes. The sum of Rs. 81 was spent on binding. The number of books taken out by masters and students during the half-year was 1,067.

8. *Examinations.*—The marks awarded by the Board at the December examinations form an appendix to this report, and it is requested that these detailed statements may, as on previous occasions, be printed with the report. The general results of the examinations may be summarised as follows:—

(a) *Engineer class—Final Examination.*—Out of eight candidates, four, viz.—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., | (3) C. Kanakasuriyan Pillai, |
| (2) J. M. Lacey, | (4) V. Daivasikhamani Pillai, |

qualified as Assistant Engineers pending the completion of their practical course. The first three candidates joined the Public Works Workshops, Madras, early in 1889, and the fourth the Public Works Workshops at Dowlaisweram. R. Srinivasa Aiyangar, B.A., and J. M. Lacey will receive the appointments to the Engineer establishment of the Public Works Department guaranteed by Government in their Proceedings, No. 89, Educational Department, dated 3rd February 1888. The former student is awarded the gold medal for the Engineers' class. The average marks obtained by these students were 58 per cent. The remaining four passed in all subjects, but failed in the total, averaging 47 per cent. of the marks. The Board have accordingly recommended them for certificates as Engineer Subordinates, provided they undergo the practical training laid down for the class so designated.

The average marks secured by the whole class were 53 per cent.

(b) *Engineer class—Term Examinations.*—The second division of nine students, and the third division of three students, obtained average percentages of 48 and 64, respectively, of the total marks.

(c) *Engineer class—Entrance Examination.*—Nine candidates appeared for this examination, all of whom qualified. Six joined the college early in the following year, but one of these subsequently resigned.

(d) *Engineer Subordinates' class—Final Examination.*—Out of twenty-two students who appeared for the final examination, fourteen satisfied the examiners and will receive certificates on the completion of their practical course. They are—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) U. Venkata Rau. | (8) P. V. Ramaswami Aiyar |
| (2) G. Narayana Rau. | (9) C. J. Plummer. |
| (3) G. Srinivasa Aiyangar. | (10) P. M. Swaminatha Aiyar. |
| (4) A. Arulanandam Pillai. | (11) P. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar. |
| (5) Sergeant E. Price. | (12) T. Venkatarama Aiyar. |
| (6) L. S. Panchapakesa Sarma. | (13) R. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar. |
| (7) M. R. Subrahmanya Aiyar. | (14) P. Sivasubrahmanya Pillai. |

All these, with the exception of No. 11, have since joined the Public Works Workshops, Nos. 7, 10 and 13 volunteering for Dowlaisweram, while the remainder proceeded to the Madras shops. The first man on the list, U. Venkata Rau, received the college gold medal for this class. The average marks obtained by the successful students were 55 per cent.

Of the eight unsuccessful candidates, all failed in total marks, and in addition one in Mathematics and two in Engineering.

The average marks of the whole class were 51 per cent.

(e) *Engineer Subordinates' class—Term Examinations.*—The second division of nine students averaged only 45 per cent. of the total marks, while the third division, also of nine students, obtained the high average of 68 per cent.

(f) *Draftsmen's class—Final Examination.*—Out of fifteen students who appeared for this examination only five were successful, viz.—

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) H. Narayanayya. | (4) T. A. Sandanam Pillai. |
| (2) A. S. Visvanatha Aiyar. | (5) T. Narasinga Rau. |
| (3) A. K. Subrahmanya Sarma. | |

The first two on the list obtained equal marks and second-class certificates. The silver medal for the Draftsmen's class was issued to each. The other three men secured third-class certificates. The average marks of these candidates were 70 per cent.

Of the ten unsuccessful candidates, the majority failed in total marks and in the two subjects—*Free-hand, Model and Perspective Drawing* and *Architectural and Topographical Drawing*. The average marks of the whole class were 55 per cent.

Four independent candidates appeared for the examination, and all were unsuccessful.

(g) *Draftsmen's class—Term Examination.*—The second division of ten students obtained an average of 58 per cent. of the total marks assigned to their examination.

time, owing partly to the want of space, but mainly to the delay in the appointment of the professorial staff, the working of the college was conducted at great and gradually increased disadvantage. The college is now well provided as regards establishment and accommodation, but it must be remembered that the full effect of a proper equipment cannot be made apparent until two and-a-half or three years from the date on which full instruction was commenced.

4. *Numbers.*—The average numbers on the rolls during the period were—

Engineer class	20
Do. Subordinates' class	42
Draftsmen's class	27
Surveyors' class	13
Total	102

The numbers arranged by classes of the community were—

Europeans and Eurasians	13
Brahmans	55
Hindus other than Brahmans	28
Native Christians	6
Mussulmans	..
Total	102

The average number on the rolls in 1887-88 was 117, so that the total number of students has diminished by 15. To understand the progress of the diminution in numbers, which has been observed since the introduction of the new rules, the class numbers for the last three years should be compared. They are—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Period under review.
Engineer class	18	16	17	20
Do. Subordinates' class	62	63	43	42
Draftsmen's class	55	50	36	27
Surveyors' class	40	37	21	13
Total	175	166	117	102

The decrease has taken place in the Engineer Subordinates' class and in the Draftsmen's and Surveyors' classes. I attribute it partly to the higher fees and the extended duration of the courses required by the new scheme, but mainly to the rigorous manner in which the certificate examinations have recently been conducted. The change in the standard of examinations involved by the new rules was effected suddenly instead of gradually, and no allowance was made for the imperfect instruction in the new subjects which resulted from the delay in the appointment of the Professors of Engineering and Mathematics. These gentlemen commenced work in August 1888, and full instruction may be said to have been imparted only from that date. Prior to their arrival, the Acting Principal exerted himself to the utmost in the instruction of the classes, but he was naturally unable to do the work of two professors besides his own. He did not, however, represent the desirableness of temporarily modified standards of examination, and the result was that the number of failures in December 1887 and December 1888 was unprecedently high. This re-acted on candidates for admission, and the check sustained is likely to be felt for some time to come.

5. *Attendance.*—The average daily attendance was 92 per cent. of the number on the rolls for the College department and 89 per cent. for the School department.

6. *Military Students.*—The total number of military students was six, viz., one in the first division, one in the second division and two in the third division of the Engineer Subordinates' class, besides two probationers.

7. *Board of Examiners.*—Major Coaker, R.E., Mr. F. B. Hanna, M.A., and Mr. J. A. Jones, having served three years, retired and were succeeded by Captain Baddeley, R.E., Mr. E. W. Stoney, and Mr. G. H. Stuart, M.A. These gentlemen conducted the final and term examinations of December 1888 under the new rules, as well as examinations of independent candidates for certificates as Draftsman and Surveyor under both old and new rules. They were assisted by Mr. W. N. Pogson, Dr. J. L. VanGeyzel (for Science), and Mr. P. Viziaranga Mudaliar (for Vernacular language).

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 19th August 1889, No. 6962.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, copy of my Proceedings, No. 6690, dated 10th August 1889, reviewing report on the College of Engineering, Madras, for the year 1888-89. Since reviewing the report I have received a communication from the Principal showing the strength of the different classes as it stands at present. This I submit for the information of Government. It will be observed that the strength of the college has increased appreciably, and I have reason to think that this increase will be continued during the year.

ENCLOSURES.

PROCEEDINGS of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 10th August 1889, No. 6690.

Read the following letter from the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 20th May 1889, No. 152-C :—

I have the honor to submit the following report on the working of the college during the second-half of 1888, and on the results of the examinations which were held in December of that year. The annual report hitherto submitted has covered the twelve months terminating 31st May, that date having been the end of the session for the majority of the classes under the old rules. Under the new rules, the session terminates in December for all the classes, and the annual report will, in future, cover the calendar year. The present interim report is required to connect the two systems.

2. *Changes in Establishment.*—The new Professors of Engineering and Mathematics, Messrs. A. Chatterton, B.Sc., and E. W. Middlemast, B.A., reported their arrival from England on 26th July and 29th August, respectively. Consequent on Mr. Middlemast's assumption of duties, Mr. T. R. Scott, B.A., First Assistant Master, sub. *pro tem.*, was transferred to the Government College, Mangalore.

Mr. H. W. Hyde, Instructor in Surveying and Drawing, resigned with effect from 6th November 1888. Consequent on his resignation, the following promotions were provisionally made :—

Mr. J. Hamilton, Instructor in Surveying and Drawing, sub. *pro tem.*

Sergeant W. H. Goddard, Assistant Instructor in Surveying and Drawing, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. A. W. J. Tims, Assistant Instructor in Surveying, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. J. R. Sivasubrahmanya Aiyar was appointed Acting Assistant Instructor in Surveying on 21st August, but resigned on 28th September to take up the duties of Local Fund Overseer, Salem.

Mr. S. Gopala Chari, B.C.E., was nominated Second Assistant in Surveying from 25th August 1888.

Mr. A. Krishnama Chari was confirmed as Vernacular Assistant from 31st January vice Mr. H. Narasinga Rau, B.A., appointed to the Revenue Department, Cuddapah.

3. *Re-organization of the College.*—The new buildings were completed and handed over in August, and they form a very handsome and much-needed addition to the college. They comprise three lecture rooms, a small chemical laboratory, a museum and a large drawing office which will serve also as an examination hall. The two new Professors having joined early in the half-year, it became possible then to afford complete instruction in the new courses. The new rules were first introduced under the orders of Government in January 1886, and since that

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 Kanchili, 3rd October 1889, E. No. 592 :—

I have the honor to submit, herewith, the reports of Messrs. Foster, Horne, Carr, A. Suryanarayana and D. Venkata Sastri for the week ending with the 28th September.

2. Mr. Wedderburn has submitted no report, and, with the exception of the kitchen at Tekkali, Raghunadhapur, relief operations have ceased throughout the sub-division. On the date of my inspection of this kitchen, there were 157 present. Many of them were in such an emaciated condition and I did not consider it advisable to close the kitchen immediately and directed its retention up to the 10th instant, when any bad cases remaining will be transferred to the Parlakimedi hospital and a grant made on their account from the subscription fund.

3. Mr. Foster's report shows that the necessity for gratuitous relief is rapidly ceasing in his division. From the end of September there remained only 7 circles and 17 kitchens. The inspectors of the abolished circles are, however, still employed in preparing complete returns for their several circles and are apparently in no hurry to finish their work. As I found that the circle inspectors of Mandasa and Sompét just visited by me, who were supposed to have ceased relief work, are still retained on the plea that they have not yet completed final inspection of their villages, I have stopped their pay from the 30th ultimo and this step will no doubt expedite matters.

4. The following circles have been ordered to be closed since the date of my last report :—Mantreddi, Sathpandia, Berhampore, Kukkudakhandi, Golantra and Jagannadhapur as well as the kitchens at Naupada, Dengabhadra, Jogudi, Pedda Domolo and Kukkudakhandi.

5. Considering the small percentage of people receiving gratuitous relief and the condition of the country, I am also ordering that gratuitous relief in the shape of money doles must cease altogether in the following circles and the recipients be left to depend upon private charity :—(1) Sompét, (2) Kolluru, (3) Baruva, (4) Budarsingi, (5) Haripur, (6) Mandasa, (7) Ichápur, (8) Jarada, (9) Purushottapur, (10) Injilli, (11) Rhatukumarada.

6. Mr. Horne has been out in the Bodoborosingi, Osurobondho, Suradá and Pondakhol circles and is so favorably impressed with the condition of the people that he has ordered the closing of the Osurobondho circle in addition to that of Pondakhol previously ordered. He recommends that all circles in the division may be closed from the 19th current and I am sanctioning his proposal. It is useless waiting for circle inspectors to remove from the lists. They will not do it and it becomes necessary therefore to fix some date from which their functions will cease. Lists of bad cases will be prepared and it may be necessary to continue some little time longer distribution of money doles in emaciated cases through the revenue authorities.

7. The General Deputy Collector did no inspection work during the week owing to pressure of magisterial work.

8. Mr. Carr has been in the Sergada, Pratapagiri and Dowgam circles and Mr. Quinless in the Pudamari and Pattapur circles, both busily engaged in reducing the gratuitous relief lists. I consider that circle inspectors in the Dhárakót and Bodogodo estates may be stopped at once and am writing to Mr. Carr accordingly.

5. I append a list of circles and kitchens still remaining open in the division, with the usual statement of relief measures, the figures of which relate to the week ending 21st instant.

Kitchens.

1. Mandasa.
2. Sômpet.
3. Ichâpur.
4. Chikâti.
5. Naupada.
6. Digupudi.
7. Berhampore.
8. Kukkudakhândi.
9. Golantra.
10. Jogudi.
11. Gopâlpur.
12. Ganjam.
13. Konamona.
14. Naugâm.
15. Rambha.
16. Purushottapur.
17. Injilli.

5

+ These figures relate to the week ending 7th September 1989. The total number on money doles as reported by the Ganjam.

* These figures relate to the week ending 14th September 1839.
 † These figures relate to the week ending 14th September 1839.
 Deputy Tahsildar in his season report is 2,811 in the three circles of his division, the number is reduced on account of late rain.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Camp Gazilabadi, 29th September 1889, No. 875.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 28th September.

2. I left Russellkonda on Tuesday, and having inspected a portion of Bodoborosinghi, Suradā and Osurobondho circles, I have now come to that of Pondakhoh.

This circle is to be closed as already ordered by you, and will cease from the end of this week, a very few people only receiving doles this week. Meanwhile the inspector is engaged in finally inspecting all the villages and preparing the return of deaths and desertions ordered by you. I shall inspect some of the villages and see if there are still any bad cases to whom it will be necessary to arrange to pay doles for a short time longer. Such cases will, I expect, be very few, so great is the improvement in these parts.

3. In Osurobondho circle, I inspected 12 villages and Mr. Elphinstone 8, and there much the same condition of things prevails, so that I have, without hesitation, ordered the closing of that circle also from the end of this week. There also there will be very few cases indeed to whom it is necessary to continue doles any longer. All the villages are full of ragi, and light paddy is being cut in places.

4. After leaving this, I shall inspect a good many villages in Suradā circle, and from what I have seen of it already, expect to be able to close it from 12th October, also Bodoborosinghi in which the condition of the people is improving in a most marked manner with the dry crop harvest.

5. In both Suradā and Osurobondho far too many people have been on relief the last few weeks, as the circle inspectors have altogether neglected to reduce their lists in proportion to the improved state of affairs, and the same remark applies to the Deputy Tahsildar. In Hukuma, there were 70 people on relief; Mr. Elphinstone had struck off 24 three weeks before and since then only 8 had been removed by the circle inspector. I had no hesitation in striking out 47 on the spot, and among the 23 remaining to whom it was advisable to allow relief for a short time longer, there were only 2 really bad cases.

6. From the markedly rapid improvement which has taken place everywhere since the ragi began to be cut, I venture to suggest the closing of all the circles in this division from the 19th October. That allows three weeks from now, and I judge that by that time distress will have practically disappeared, though the traces thereof will no doubt remain for a time in the shape of a few emaciated people who have gone too far to recover, at any rate rapidly, and in those cases want is generally complicated by disease.

Some of the circles, namely, Galeri, Pondakhoh and Osurobondho, will close on the 5th, and I expect, as stated, to close Suradā and Bodoborosinghi, also Mujjagodo and probably Kukkūlubā from the 12th. I have written to Mr. Lever to make arrangements about the two latter.

7. It is only in Mr. Story's circles that the numbers are now large, and I am inclined to think they must be larger than they should be. However any circle, in which it is found necessary, might be kept open for another week, namely, to the 26th.

8. The kitchens should, I think, remain open to the 26th or the end of the month, and the tank and road works might go on as long as demand for labor exists.

9. As I am in such an inaccessible part of the division, I am not able to send the circle and kitchen figures with this report without unnecessarily delaying it, but they will follow as soon as received.

10. Mr. Lever is in either Galeri or Mujjagodo circles engaged in winding them up. Mr. Elphinstone is with me, and Mr. Story was at Bugudā when I last heard from him.

11. There has been no rain except showers during the week, but I do not think it is yet wanted. There is plenty of water in most of the paddy fields.

12. Ragi was selling at 12 tooms or 36 seers at Bodoborosinghi last week, and it is about that price in all the out villages. The price is higher in the bazaars where the komaties keep it up by some process of combination which I do not understand.

Diary for week ending 28th September 1889.

Sunday September 22nd.—I rode to Kullada, marked a portion of the road and started the work, 150 coolies being present. Inspected the Kullada kitchen, 136 present. Turned off six stout women for road work.

Monday 23rd.—Inspected the Bamosoludi-Peddakodanda road. Two hundred and eighty coolies working and work progressing well.

Tuesday 24th.—Inspected the following villages of Bodoborosingi circle: Dudalunda 18 on relief, struck off 9 and ordered relief to cease for the others from 5th October; Khariguda 9, struck off 5 and ordered the other 4 to be stopped from 5th October; Kaliaguda 37, one

died yesterday from general weakness, struck off 6; five children and one old man were rather bad. Camped at Khariguda.

Wednesday 25th.—Polasapalli 26, struck off 10, only 2 rather bad; relief to stop from 5th October.

Polasapalli-Kondhapalli 2, struck off both.

Dumudumi 5, struck off 3.

Gudibondho 17, struck off 3.

Kurlangi 51, struck off 23 and ordered all except 7 to stop from 5th October.

Thursday 26th.—Mokarapalli 16, struck off 11, rest to stop from 5th October. Menjakhua 4, struck off all; Sabuliapalli 2, struck off one; Latipada 70, struck off 37, only 2 bad; Kanchia 5, struck off 3. Camped at Suradā.

Friday 27th.—Boradi 44, struck off 25; only one child still rather bad.

Balliapada 11, struck off 5; one child bad.

Hukuma 70, struck off 47; 1 bad and 2 very bad—one of the latter must die in a day or two, as he has lockjaw and cannot eat.

Govindpur 6, struck off 4. Balliapada tank-work 21 coolies working. Camped at Osurobondho.

Saturday 28th.—Rumapalli 1, struck her off; Banpur 11, struck off 2—one bad case, a man who was actually in articulo mortis, principally from fever; Ganjono 1, passed him; Peruju 12, struck off 8; Sanokoranjayi 2, struck them off; Genjano 8, struck off 3; Baharapalli 3, struck them off; Gundribadi 8, struck off 2; Maniakati 8, struck off 7; and Muragapalli 5, passed them. As in these 11 villages there was not one bad case, except the dying man, and as Mr. Elphinstone inspected 8 other villages in which there were only 2 bad cases, I ordered the closing of the circle from the 5th October. All the villages are full of ragi and that grain and light paddy are being cut everywhere.

From R. C. C. CARR, Esq., Additional Special Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Pitāla, 29th September 1889, No. 697.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with September 28.

2. I have visited portions of the Sérgadā, Pratapagiri and Dowgam circles during the week, and have been able to still further reduce the numbers on relief. Mr. Quinless has been doing similar work in the Pattupur and Pudamari circles.

3. The decrease has consequently been considerable in all the Chinna Kimedi circles. The lowest percentage (6.51) is shown in the Pratapagiri circle, and in some villages relief has been practically abolished. Round Kunkurāda in the east of Pratapagiri, dry crops have been harvested and distress is gradually disappearing. In the town of Kunkurāda itself which contains 2,048 inhabitants, there are now only 34 persons in receipt of money-doles, while about 100 children are being fed in the kitchen there. The work of clearing the town of undergrowth and rubbish and of draining its streets is now being started, and one-third of the children in the kitchen will be drafted to this; gratuitous relief will thus be confined to about 4 per cent. of the population.

4. Mr. Quinless has reduced the Pudamari circle to 9.79 per cent., and no circle in the division now reaches double figures. He observes that the worst cases of emaciation are to be seen among children of under 5 years of age, and occasionally among the men, while the women are almost always in fair condition. My own observation corroborates this view, which seems to be accounted for by the fact that the women, as the cooks of the family, are able to usurp more than their fair share of the food. Mr. Quinless visited 29 Pudamari villages, with a population of over 6,000, during the week, and reduced the relief figures to about 5 per cent. This is exclusive of the numbers fed in the three kitchens of this circle, but it shows that a still further reduction can be safely made in the general list. The Pattupur and Pudamari circles may, I think, be well reduced to 5 per cent., inclusive of kitchens, during the next 10 days, and the Pratapagiri circle to 3 per cent. The present figure for the whole estate is 3,390 and the percentage 8.81, against 3,982 and 10.85, respectively, in the previous week. If my surmise be correct, the total should be reduced to 1,700 and the percentage to 4.40 in the coming fortnight.

5. In the Dhārākót estate the manager and his inspectors have brought all the circles down to about 4 per cent., and there is no room for any great reduction until it is decided to stop relief altogether. Seeing that nearly all classes are attending the kitchens, and that ragi is now selling freely at 26 seers to the rupee, I think that relief in the form of money might be safely stopped on the 12th proximo, a few special cases being retained and the inspectors employed in working up their statistics. The kitchens might be kept open until the end of October. A separate communication is being addressed to you on this subject.

6. There were 113 persons fed in this kitchen (the Pakkidi or Pitala kitchen) this morning, and their condition is demonstrated by the following analysis.

	Fair.	Bad.	Very bad.
Men	3	9	1
Women	6	10	0
Children	51	32	1
Total	60	51	2

This shows that it would be inadvisable to close the kitchen at present, but the numbers on money-doles in the neighboring villages are very small, and it follows that nearly all in need of relief are eating at the kitchen. The ten villages alluded to have a population of nearly 3,000, and the total number on village relief is only 49, or about 1½ per cent.

7. The Bodogodo report has not yet come, so the figures given in last week's No. XII statement are quoted. These show a total of 527 or 4·36 per cent. I will endeavor to visit this estate during the coming week.

8. In Sérgadá the total on relief is now 738, including 38 persons fed in the kitchen. The percentage is thus 6·12, against 7·15 last week. In a few villages distress is practically at an end on account of the magnificent dry crops now being harvested. In a village visited by me yesterday, ragi had been largely cut and the dry paddy, called kondo dbanyam, was ripe; a small amount had been already brought into the village and I was informed that it would be consumed immediately. Fields of red-gram, varagu, and dry paddy, all in splendid condition, were to be seen on all sides, and the only person retained on the relief list was an old Bouri woman who had apparently no relatives. Unfortunately the condition of this one village does not at all represent the general state of affairs in the circle, and in many villages relief must be continued for some weeks longer.

9. The gratuitous relief figure for the whole division is 6,143, inclusive of 1,196 persons fed in kitchens, and the percentage 6·12; the corresponding figures for the previous week were 7,370 and 7·34, respectively. The hope expressed in my report for the week ending with September 7, that the figures would be reduced by about one-half during the month, has thus been almost realized; the total on August 31 was 11,562 and now it is 6,143.

10. The ten kitchens in my division are going on satisfactorily, but as in the case of circle inspectors great difficulty has been experienced in getting suitable kitchen gumastahs. Some time ago the District Surgeon informed me of a report having reached him that short rations were being issued at Ballisira; inquiries were instituted, and I have just heard that the gumastah has resigned his post under plea of sickness. Circumstances go to show that fraud has been committed and it may be possible to file a case against him; in any case he has a lien on a permanent estate appointment and can be punished by dismissal. I am proceeding at once to Ballisira to inquire about this matter.

11. During the week another tank work was started in the Sérgadá estate, and the total number of coolies employed on the two works on the 25th instant was 568; on the 27th it fell again to 453, the remaining coolies having found employment in the fields. The Sérgadá zemindar is employing daily some 500 persons on field labor at one damidy less than the Government rates; the work is, however, congenial and attracts many. The Pattupur road is progressing well, and with the exception of metalling, is complete for the first two furlongs. The total number of coolies employed on relief and minor irrigation works in the division is 1,225 against 1,273 last week. Bodogodo is necessarily omitted from this calculation.

12. The death alluded to in my last report proved on inquiry to have been undoubtedly caused by starvation. The village officers naturally denied this, and induced the panchayet to return a verdict of "fever and long-standing illness." The manager too supports this view. But the evidence of the Hospital Assistant, who held a *post-mortem* examination of the body and the inquiries made by me in the village on the day following the death, prove beyond doubt that starvation was the primary cause. The deceased and his family had been receiving money-doles for some little time, so starvation was not the immediate cause, but it came out that for many months the family had been in miserable circumstances, dependent on Sowcars for the very means of subsistence, and want of food had gradually reduced the deceased so far that recovery was impossible. The children attended the Ambagam kitchen for about a month and afterwards came to Pattupur, and the women of the family, as usual, managed to subsist on very little. Mr. Quinless, who put deceased on money-doles on September 3, agrees with me that death was due to starvation.

13. The question of whether or not to continue advances to weavers has now become difficult to solve. I have during the week examined the houses and general condition of a large number of this class both here and at Kunkurada. The result shows that while advances may certainly be stopped to about 20 per cent. of those now receiving them, the remainder are

still in such poor circumstances that it is doubtful whether they can get on unaided. In some cases there is no room for doubt as to the necessity for relief, and to these advances must be continued. The remainder, though not emaciated, do not appear to have the means to buy thread, and it is said that Sowcars refuse advances for cloths. The general improvement in the condition of the people has hardly had time to percolate to the weavers, and I am inclined to think that State assistance is still necessary. The subjoined statement shows the classification of families made by me at Kunkurada and Pitala; the inspection of the latter town has not yet been completed:—

Town.	Number of looms for which advances are not required.	Doubtful.	Number for which advances are required.
Kunkurada	5	39	18
Pitala	14	9	15

At Kunkurada I have directed advances of Rs. 5 each to be given to all doubtful cases, and have warned the recipients that after this they must manage without assistance. The weavers' committees declare that advances must be continued for another month, but their opinion is not of much weight.

14. Prices still show a tendency to fall. The importation of rice into Chinna Kimeri this week is reported to have been 60 bandy-loads or 528 cwts.; and into Mondimorayi, 10 bandy-loads or 88 cwts. The ragi harvest is naturally causing the price of that grain to fall. The annexed statement shows the prices of this and the previous weeks.

		Last week.		This week.	
		Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.
Chinna Kimeri ...	Pattupur ...	11·62	24	11·62	24
	Bismagiri ...	11·25	18	11·25	18
	Pudamari ...	11·25	18	11·25	18
	Kunkurada ...	9·75	16·5	11·25	18
Dhárakót-Mondimorayi ...	...	11·72	23·54	11·72	26·66
Bodogoda	...	12·6	24·88	12·6	24·88

15. Hardly any rain has fallen during the week, but all crops are thriving.

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 20th.	Percentage.	Number on relief including kitchens for the week ending with September 27th.	Percentage.	Number in column 5 receiving cooked food.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Pattupur	13,452	1,301	9·67	1,274	9·47	142
2. Pudamari	14,525	1,896	13·05	1,422	9·79	454
3. Pratapagiri	10,466	785	7·5	694	6·63	160
4. Sérgadá	12,056	862	7·15	738	6·12	38
5. Dowgam	9,726	585	6·01	354	3·61	113
6. Dhárakót	13,045	624	4·89	551	4·22	91
7. Ballisira	15,015	658	4·38	583	3·88	96
8. Bodogoda	12,071	659	5·42	527	4·36	102
Total	100,356	7,370	7·34	6,143	6·12	1,196

No. II.—Numbers in various Kitchens.

Kitchen name.	Circle in which situated.	Date of opening.	Attendance on September, 20th.	Attendance on September, 27th.
1. Pattapur	Pattapur	11th June 1889	169	142
2. Pudamari	Pudamari	29th " " " "	155	157
3. Nunagam	Do.	11th " " " "	142	143
4. Bishmagiri	Do.	29th August 1889	180	154
5. Kunkuradi	Pratapagiri	25th July " " " "	161	160
6. Sérgadá	Sérgadá	25th " " " "	44	38
7. Pakkidi	Dowgam	13th September 1889	102	113
8. Mondimorayi	Dhárakót	6th July " " " "	99	91
9. Ballisira	Ballisira	17th August " " " "	135	96
10. Bodogoda	Bodogoda	4th " " " "	87	102
Total ..			1,274	1,196

No. III.—Numbers on Drinking-water Tanks and Wells and on the Minor Irrigation Works.

Taluka.	ON DRINKING-WATER TANKS AND WELLS.		ON THE MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chinna Kimedi	123	159	200	200
Dhárakót	411	396	18	17
Bodogoda	...	...	...	...
Sérgadá	521	453	...	...
Total ...	1,055	1,008	218	217

From M.R.Ry. A. SURYANARAYANA NAIDU GARU, General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Russellkonda, 29th September 1889, No. 899.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with 28th September 1889.

2. During the week there was only one inch of rain at Russellkonda. The rainfall at Suradá and Aska has not been reported.

3. Want of water-supply for irrigated lands is not however felt. Tanks are mostly filled in and streams and channels are flowing. Mahánadi and Rushikulya rivers have received slight freshes.

4. Paddy, red-gram, black-gram and cotton are good. Ragi is still being harvested; rain is much wanted now for rain-fed paddy crops. Big ragi (Buda Mundia) recently transplanted, is withering in some villages owing to the scorching sun.

Pasture is plentiful and cattle are in good condition.

5. The number of persons receiving money-doles in Goomsur for the 28th instant was 6,529, or 5·8 per cent. of the population; the number in Suradá for the 21st instant was 5,719, or 7·8 per cent.; and the figures in Aska for the same date were 1,113, or 4·5 per cent.

6. The following statement compares the figures for the last three weeks.

Taluk.	On the last day of the week ending with 14th September 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 21st September 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 28th September 1889.
Goomsur	7,561	7,169	6,529
Suradá	6,373	5,719	5,719
Aska	1,309	1,113	1,113
Total ...	15,243	14,001	13,361

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

7. There was a decrease of 1,242 persons last week, and a further decrease of 640 in the current week in the division.

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

Name of circle.	Popula- tion.	NUMBER ON RELIEF.				Percentage to Popula- tion.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
In Goomsur Tahsildar's range.							
1. Russellkonda	14,777	68	140	321	529	3·6	These figures were for the 21st Sep- tember 1889.
2. Bodokodanda	9,041	195	241	640	1,076	11·9	
3. Bugudá	20,738	98	189	755	1,042	5·02	
4. Jagannathprasad	12,991	177	384	703	1,264	9·7	
5. Mujjagada	2,864	63	111	181	355	12·4	
6. Gullery	5,712	24	24	80	128	2·2	
7. Kullada	14,650	79	80	296	455	3·1	
8. Bellugunta	20,273	72	136	302	510	2·4	
9. Korchelli	5,536	142	172	520	834	11·4	
10. Kukkúlubá	5,544	52	63	221	336	6·06	
Total ..	112,126	970	1,540	4,019	6,529	5·8	
11. Ballipadra	14,613	209	332	628	1,169	7·9	
12. Vishnuchakram	10,409	117	211	628	956	9·1	
13. Payalpada	16,892	109	231	698	1,038	15·1	
14. Bodoborosingi	4,839	64	143	379	586	12·1	
15. Suradá	11,776	159	267	750	1,176	9·9	
16. Osurobondho	6,902	55	125	397	577	8·3	
17. Pandakholl	7,082	23	46	148	217	3·06	
Total ..	72,513	736	1,355	3,628	5,719	7·8	
18. Aska	24,122	151	241	721	1,113	4·5	Do.
Grand Total ..	208,761	1,857	3,136	8,368	13,361	6·4	

These figures were for the 21st September 1889.

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

Kitchens.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Russellkonda	27	67	235	329
2. Bellugunta	7	18	89	114
3. Kullada	26	46	91	163
4. Bugudá	23	32	111	166
5. Gungupur	9	13	36	58
6. Mujjagada	7	30	58	95
7. Ballipadra	9	27	68	104
8. Suradá	17	31	186	234
9. Aska	22	31	123	176
Total ...	147	295	997	1,439

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

Taluk.	On drinking-water tanks and wells.	On minor irrigation works.	On other works.	Total.	Number of weakly persons.
Goomsur	701	1,040	507	2,248	1,208
Suradá	200	78	...	278	200
Aska	605	...	...	605	502
Total ...	1,506	1,118	507	3,131	1,910

11. Fever is generally prevalent in the division and small-pox exists here and there. No cases of cholera have been reported during the week.

3073

6

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

Stations.	RICE.		RAGI.	
	This week	Last week	This week	Last week.
Russellkonda	11	11	32	30
Suradā	11	11	26	26
Aska	10	10	22	22

The price of ragi in Russellkonda has fallen from 30 to 32 seers during the week.

13. The grain merchants hesitate to sell their stocks freely, being doubtful whether north-east monsoon would be favorable or otherwise.

14. I could not inspect any villages during the week as I was engaged with the inquiry into criminal cases.

From M.R.Ry. DARBHA VENKATA SASTRI GARU, General Deputy Collector, Chatrapur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Rambha, the 29th September 1889, No. 1320.

I have the honor to submit my report on the Atagadā and Kallikót taluks for the week ending 28th September 1889.

2. *Rainfall.*—This week may favorably be compared with the week ending 14th instant with respect to rainfall. Hardly any rain showered on us. The heat has been distressing for the last three days. But the manager reports that 74 cents fell at Kallikót and slightly at Boirani and Kulladi.

3. *Agricultural Operations.*—Able-bodied paupers have no work at present in fields. I have spent the last 6 days of the week in the Kallikót relief circle comprising the Chattra Mutah of the Kallikót taluk. Here the standing crops are good so far; but few fields have any water in them. The irrigation sources being very limited in this taluk when compared with her sister taluk the Atagadā, the want of rain is much sooner felt here than there. The two Mutahs of the Kallikót taluk, Baragam and Chattra, are almost rain-fed and I am at a loss to know why famine is less deep there than in Atagadā, the fertilising quality of which Kallikót can never hope to rival. Ryots in this circle are beginning to feel the want of rain. There is, however, no pest of any sort in these parts. The manager reports that "crops in several high lands in the Kallikót taluk are fading away." I have seen 24 villages of this taluk during the week, but have not seen withering crops any where yet.

4. In my last report, I forgot to add that grasshoppers do not live so much in high lands called "Deppo lands" as they do in low lands. Their damage is chiefly limited to the latter and increases as the weather gets clear. During rainfall they merely cling to the paddy leaf. Grasshoppers are called jhitas (ଜିହିତା) by the Oriyas.

5. Prices—

S. 27,000										
Station.	PAST WEEK.					PRESENT WEEK.				
	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.
	First.	Second.	First.	Second.		First.	Second.	First.	Second.	
Kallikót	12	14	11	12	21 old	12	14	11	12	21 old.
Boirani	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 old	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 do.
Palasara	11	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ new	11	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ new.
Pasi	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 old	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 old.
					19 new					21 $\frac{1}{2}$ new.
					22 $\frac{3}{8}$ do.					25 old.
					27 $\frac{1}{8}$ do.					26 $\frac{1}{2}$ new.

Prices at all stations are almost stationary showing a slight fall only in ragi.

6. *Gratuitous Relief.*—

(a) Kallikót taluk—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Last week's balance	220	369	1,486	2,075
Deductions	24	40	225	289
Balance	196	329	1,261	1,786
Additions	14	40	56	110
Total	210	369	1,317	1,896

(b) Atagadā taluk—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Last week's balance	453	786	2,596	3,835
Deductions	26	43	305	374
Balance	427	743	2,291	3,461
Additions	16	24	52	92
Total	443	767	2,343	3,553

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

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Kallikót	210	369	1,317	1,896
In Atagadā	443	767	2,343	3,553
Total	653	1,136	3,660	5,449

showing a decrease of 179 in the former and 252 in the latter, making a total decrease of 461 in both.

7. I am glad to notice here that the work of the Kallikót Circle Inspector, Dinabandhu Panda, is eminently satisfactory. His distribution of gratuitous relief is neither more nor less than what it ought to be. His itineration is systematic and punctual. In his circle there are about 20 villages claiming no relief at all.

8. I am, on the other hand, sorry to bring to notice that Pulasara has never been fortunate enough in its circle inspectors. Owing to the unhealthiness of the mutta coupled with its remoteness to any important centre in the estate, I could not secure good men for it. The work in that circle cannot be said to be satisfactory. I shall shortly proceed there and see if anything can be done to better its condition. The new inspector whom I took on about three weeks ago has not been submitting his returns like his predecessor.

9. *Boirani kitchen.*—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Last week's balance	7	20	143	170
Deductions	...	...	4	4
Balance	7	20	139	166
Additions	...	...	3	13
Total	7	23	149	179

10. *Weavers.*—The following gives the particulars of cloths received and payments made up to the end of the week:—

Number of cloths received up to the end of the week	4,360½
Amount paid up to the end of the week	Rs. 5,823 6 10

11. *Relief works.*—

Names of works.	No. of coolies.
Drinking-water tanks	116
Minor irrigation works	...
Other works	...
Total	116

12. *Mortality.*—No cholera reports at all. Small-pox as already reported, is prevailing throughout the estate.

13. *Miscellaneous.*—During the week, I visited 24 villages of which Bengu-Naupada, Pothora and Vikramapur are the largest. This week I have seen villages up to the Bengal frontier. The manager has also inspected 10 villages in the Kallikót taluk, which I have not seen.

Percentage Return for the week ending 28th September 1889.

Name of Circle.	Population.	Number on relief.	Percentage.
Atagadá taluk—			
1. Boirani	20,473	635	3.106*
2. Kolladi	24,524	600	2.44*
3. Atagadá	22,140	1,236	5.58*
4. Pulasara	18,477	874	4.73†
5. Pandripada	3,004	208	6.92*
Total	...	3,353	...
Kallikót taluk—			
1. Kallikót	21,836	349	1.59*
2. Bengu Naupada	17,925	704	3.92*
3. Mundula	14,930	843	5.64*
Total	...	1,896	...
Grand Total	...	5,249	...

* As per this week's return.

† As per return for the week ending 14th September.

Kitchen.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Boirani	7	23	149	179

	Number of coolies.
1. Minor irrigation works	...
2. Drinking-water tanks and wells	...
3. Other works	...
Total	116

ORDER—dated 19th October 1889, No. 856, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The retention of the services of the Special Magistrates at Goomsur and Berhampore till the end of October is sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

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

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

No. 856A, Revenue.

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

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

Exd. W. H. French.

120 Copies.

3073

8

Govt. of (1889) Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 19th October 1889,
Nos. 856, 856A.

OCTOBER.

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 28th September 1889, recorded; and the retention of the services of the Special Magistrates at Goomsur and Berhampore till the end of October, sanctioned.

19TH OCTOBER 1889, Nos. 856, 856A, REVENUE.

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 Kanchili, 3rd October 1889, E. No. 592:—

I have the honor to submit, herewith, the reports of Messrs. Foster, Horne, Carr, A. Suryanarayana and D. Venkata Sastri for the week ending with the 28th September.

2. Mr. Wedderburn has submitted no report, and, with the exception of the kitchen at Tekkáli, Raghunadhapur, relief operations have ceased throughout the sub-division. On the date of my inspection of this kitchen, there were 157 present. Many of them were in such an emaciated condition and I did not consider it advisable to close the kitchen immediately and directed its retention up to the 10th instant, when any bad cases remaining will be transferred to the Parlákimedi hospital and a grant made on their account from the subscription fund.

3. Mr. Foster's report shows that the necessity for gratuitous relief is rapidly ceasing in his division. From the end of September there remained only 7 circles and 17 kitchens. The inspectors of the abolished circles are, however, still employed in preparing complete returns for their several circles and are apparently in no hurry to finish their work. As I found that the circle inspectors of Mandasa and Sompét just visited by me, who were supposed to have ceased relief work, are still retained on the plea that they have not yet completed final inspection of their villages, I have stopped their pay from the 30th ultimo and this step will no doubt expedite matters.

4. The following circles have been ordered to be closed since the date of my last report:—Mantreddi, Sathpandia, Berhampore, Kukkudakhundi, Golantra and Jaganna-dhapur as well as the kitchens at Naupada, Dengabhadra, Jogudi, Pedda Domolo and Kukkudakhundi.

5. Considering the small percentage of people receiving gratuitous relief and the condition of the country, I am also ordering that gratuitous relief in the shape of money doles must cease altogether in the following circles and the recipients be left to depend upon private charity:—(1) Sompét, (2) Kolluru, (3) Baruva, (4) Budarsingi, (5) Haripur, (6) Mandasa, (7) Ichápur, (8) Jarada, (9) Purushottapur, (10) Injilli, (11) Rhatukumarada.

6. Mr. Horne has been out in the Bodoborosingi, Osurobondho, Suradá and Pondakhhol circles and is so favorably impressed with the condition of the people that he has ordered the closing of the Osurobondho circle in addition to that of Pondakhhol previously ordered. He recommends that all circles in the division may be closed from the 19th current and I am sanctioning his proposal. It is useless waiting for circle inspectors to remove from the lists. They will not do it and it becomes necessary therefore to fix some date from which their functions will cease. Lists of bad cases will be prepared and it may be necessary to continue some little time longer distribution of money doles in emaciated cases through the revenue authorities.

7. The General Deputy Collector did no inspection work during the week owing to pressure of magisterial work.

8. Mr. Carr has been in the Sergada, Pratapagiri and Dowgam circles and Mr. Quinless in the Pudamari and Pattupur circles, both busily engaged in reducing the gratuitous relief lists. I consider that circle inspectors in the Dhárakót and Bodogodo estates may be stopped at once and am writing to Mr. Carr accordingly.

It will be necessary to continue relief circles some little time longer in the Chinna-kimedi and Sergada estates as well as kitchens. The numbers now on gratuitous relief in his division have fallen to 5,947 and the numbers fed in kitchens to 1,196.

9. The death reported by Mr. Carr last week is stated to be due to starvation notwithstanding the verdict of panchaytdars that it was due to fever and other causes.

10. A copy of Government telegram directing that advances to weavers should cease was furnished to Mr. Carr, but does not appear to have reached him up to the time of his report. In two villages examined by him, Kunkurada and Pitala, he found 19 cases, where advances were not necessary, 48 regarded as doubtful, and 33 in actual need of advances. I have no doubt that similar difficulty will be experienced elsewhere; but in face of the prohibition of Government, I do not feel competent to sanction the grant of further advances. I may mention that, prior to the receipt of the Government telegram, I had directed that advances to weavers should cease in all cases where the families were not actually emaciated. Such cases will now be transferred to the gratuitous relief list.

11. In the Kallikót and Atagada division, the reduction in the numbers on gratuitous relief is not proceeding satisfactorily and I am urging upon the Deputy Collector the necessity for stricter supervision. I am directing him to close at once the Kallikót, Kolladi and Pandupada circles, where I consider the numbers now on relief warrant this step. The total numbers on gratuitous relief in the division amounted to 5,249 and the number fed in kitchens was 179.

12. Prices continue to fall and are as follows:—

Date.	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.
September, 28th, 1889	11.19	25.89	16.62	34.5
Do. 21st, "	11.15	24.73	17.83	28.5
October, 1st, 1887	18.79	32.92	24.19	33.51

From the above it will be seen that cumbu is cheaper now than it was at the same period in 1887, that cholum is less than one-third, ragi less than one-fourth, and rice more than one-third dearer. The ragi-crop, is now assured and as the harvest proceeds should become still cheaper. The rice-crop, though promising, depends to a great extent upon the north-east monsoon and consequently maintains a price out of all proportion to its intrinsic value compared with ragi.

13. Importation of food-grains continues steady. The imports are as follows:—

	cwts.
By sea	1,460
From Orissa	7,889
From Central Provinces	3,969
Total	13,318

14. The numbers employed on works are as follows:—

Rushikulya	3,618
Gopápur canal	744
Tekkáli-Anantagiri road	1,634
Battili	362
Berhampore-Digupudi	37
Babanda-Pattupur	172
Digupudi-Govindapur	696
Kallikót-Boirani	246
Ichápur-Jarada	123
Palasa	280
Boppayapuramgedda	421
Drinking water tanks and wells	2,080
Irrigation works	1,176
Other works	3,120
Total	14,709

15. The numbers on relief for the week ending 21st September were as follows:—

Gratuitous relief.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Money doles and raw grain	5,191	9,941	23,090	38,222
Fed in kitchens	1,146	1,337	7,645	10,628
Total				48,850

The reduction in numbers is steady, but not so rapid as I had anticipated.

16. During the week I have visited Parlákimedi, Kasibugga, Haripur, Mandasa, and Sômpet and determined upon closing the kitchens at the two latter places on the 10th and 5th, respectively.

17. I found the Raja of Mandasa extremely ill. He expressed a wish to see me and I called upon him accordingly on the evening of the 1st; he was then too weak to talk easily, but I did not expect that his end would come so soon. He died last night at 9 o'clock.

18. At Kasibugga I inspected the Palasa road again. Earthwork was almost completed and turfing the sides stopped by want of rain. Gravel had also been laid for about a mile and little more remained to be done but to build the required culverts to make the road practicable for carts. The supervisor told me he expected to complete work as far as coolies are concerned within a week. As, however, the ragi harvest is just commencing in the neighbourhood, I do not anticipate that turning coolies off the work will cause any distress.

19. The past ten days have been marked by fine weather and a scorching sun and already reports were reaching me that the late-planted ragi and rain-fed paddy were suffering in consequence. The much-wanted rain has, however, come and sufficient has fallen during the day to remove all fears for the present.

20. I consider I may safely predict that all relief circles will be closed before the end of the month. Kitchens are also being closed as fast as possible, but will be retained a little longer than the relief circles. Relief works should, I consider, be continued up to the end of November when the paddy harvest commences, but no new work will be commenced.

21. The Government sanctioned retention of three special magistrates for the taluks of Chicacole, Berhampore and Goomsur up to the end of September. It was not found necessary to retain the Chicacole magistrate so long and his services were dispensed with from the end of August. I request sanction for the retention of the Goomsur and Berhampore magistrates up to the end of October. Both the taluk tahsildars will be busily engaged with the jamabandi throughout the month, as, owing to village officers being engaged on famine work, the jamabandi could not be commenced up to the present time.

ENCLOSURES.

From H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Collector of Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Berhampore, 30th September 1889, No. 682.

I have the honor to submit the usual report for the week ending with 28th instant.

2. The ragi harvest is now in full swing everywhere. In all villages, where that crop is grown, cutting has commenced, and in every village that I have visited during the week quantities of the grain are to be seen drying in the sun or being threshed. In the Nimmakhandi circle I found the price as low as 32 seers a rupee, and in none of the villages I have visited in the week, in the Digupudi, Satpandya and Berhampore circles, is the price higher than 24 seers and in many it is 26 to 28 seers. The period of ragi harvest too extends over the next six weeks and prices may everywhere be expected steadily to fall.

3. Moreover the amelioration of the condition of people in rural tracts is not to be measured merely by the extent of the fall in prices. Harvest operations afford easy and well-paid work to the weak and the young. In more than one village I have recently inspected, children who were on the relief list and who were decidedly emaciated have appeared before me armed with

reaping knives. And again harvest time is naturally a season of liberality and the steadily growing abundance of food-grain will doubtless produce a speedy revival of private charity on its usual scale. In several houses occupied by the feeble and aged recipients of relief, who now form nearly half the number on the lists, I found a basket of ragi ears, which on inquiry turned out to have been given in alms. Mr. Brown reports very great improvement in the condition of affairs in Jagannadhapur and Kukkudakhandi circles and in Golantra circle ragi is now at 25½ seers per rupee. On the whole I am of opinion that the improvement in the circles of the Mohiri division has now reached the same stage as had been attained last week in the southern circles, and I have accordingly directed the discontinuance from 29th instant of the distribution of doles by the inspectors of all circles of the taluk except Digupudi and Kukkudakhandi Khond circles. The inspectors have been directed to prepare a register of those persons, who on account of special emaciation, need relief for a while longer and this relief will be administered by the taluk officer. Mr. Sherman reports that the ragi harvest has commenced in his (Ganjam) taluk and that it will become general during the course of the week ending with 5th October and this, I think, will be the signal for extending the same measures to the three circles of that taluk.

4. Since my last report orders have been issued for closing 5 other kitchens, in addition to those therein named, namely (1) Sindiripur, (2) Chatrapur, (3) Nimmakhandi, (4) Dengabhadra, and (5) Pedda Dumolo. In the course of next week I expect to find it possible to close four more kitchens.

5. I append a list of circles and kitchens still remaining open in the division, with the usual statement of relief measures, the figures of which relate to the week ending 21st instant.

Circles.

- Ichápur taluk—
1. Chikáti.
2. Naupada.
Berhampore taluk—
3. Digupudi.
4. Kukkudakhandi Khond.
Ganjam taluk—
5. Chatrapur.
6. Humma.
7. Biridi.

Kitchens.

1. Mandasa.
2. Sompét.
3. Ichápur.
4. Chikáti.
5. Naupada.
6. Digupudi.
7. Berhampore.
8. Kukkudakhandi.
9. Golantra.
10. Jogudi.
11. Gopálpur.
12. Ganjam.
13. Konamona.
14. Naugam.
15. Rambha.
16. Purushottapur.
17. Injilli.

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 28th September 1889.

Taluk.	Name of circle.	PERCENTAGE.				WORKS.			
		Population.	Number on gratuitous relief.	Name of kitchen.	Number fed.	Total of gratuitous relief and number fed.	Percentage.	Name of works.	Number employed.
Ganjam	Rambha	13,538	† 1,257	Rambha	70	1,327	9.7	Ganjam village	55
	Humma	15,396	983	1. Nowgan	..	983	6.3	ambha road	72
	Chatrapur	27,465	1,332	2. Konamona	..	1,433	5.2	Biridi-Gopal tank	48
				3. Chatrapur	101	417	1.9	Binchanapally do.	10
Purushottapur	Purushottapur	21,757	157	1. Purushottapur	217	282	1.9	Purushottapur road	109
	Injilli	15,036	93	2. Pratapur	43	417	1.8	Pratapur do.	145
	Bhadrakumarada	21,604	163	1. Bhadrakumarada	189	282	1.8	Babanda do.	188
				2. Konchuru	117	411	1.9	Konchuru do.	191
Berhampore	Jagannadhapur	20,755	662	1. Gopālpur	131	988	4.7	Lati road	291
	Berhampore	43,724	453	2. Sindiripur	109	907	2.07	Gopālpur road	154
	Kukkudakhandi	17,142	358	3. Berhampore	217	469	2.7	Gopālpur quarry	53
				4. Kukkudakhandi	111	1,255	7.3	Ambapava do.	312
Ichápur	Golantra	17,034	817	1. Golantra	98	62	8.4	Panakaopalli quarry	186
	Khond villages in Golantra	732	62	2. Jogudi	340	286	20.8	Holdiyabhadra quarry	298
	Khond villages in Kukkudakhandi	1,375	286	3. Digupudi	110	1,366	8.2	Andivragmudhapur tank	60
	Digupudi	16,614	1,065	1. Digupudi	191	418	5.2	Tanganapalli road	123
Sompét	Nimmakhandi	7,927	321	2. Bodo Dumala	97	481	3.3	Konisi road	14
	Satupandya	14,226	407	Koikhandi	74	554	4.5	Lubchapada road	45
	Mantreddi	12,286	379	1. Mantreddi	175	371	2.5	Chikati-Nowgan quarry	66
	Chikati	14,696	261	2. Sonmapur	110	498	2.8	Jarada side	262
Ichápur	Jayantipur	17,188	323	Chikatiapeta	175	195	1.8	Jarada side	187
	Jarada	10,484	79	Pratapur	116	509	2.1	Syed Khan tank	..
				Jarada	104	1,050	8.9	Chitambarum tank	257
	Ichápur	23,669	405	Ichápur	215	962	11.03	Ambapuram quarry	30
Sompét	Surangi	11,692	686	1. Surangi	149	271	1.5	Booragan quarry	91
	Naupada	8,717	691	2. Naugada	171	496	4.1	..	..
	Bramarapur	11,883	325	Naupada	79	1,034	3.4	..	..
	Kaviti	30,158	955	Bramarapur	113	658	3.7	Chitambarum tank	..
Sompét	Kolluru	8,817	139	1. Kaviti	192	380	1.9	Ambapuram quarry	..
	Baruva	19,198	85	2. Edupur	103	233	3.9	Booragan quarry	..
	Budarsingi	6,848	103	1. Sompeta	106	288	1.4	..	..
	Haripur	10,399	47	2. Takumpara	62	456	3.05	Other works	40
Mandasa	Mandasa	14,937	106	Kolluru	62	18,773	3.9	..	3,945
				Kasapur	5,616	..	..	..	..
Total		471,891	13,157	..	..	..	..	..	..

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Camp Gazilabadi, 29th September 1889, No. 875.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 28th September.

2. I left Russellkonda on Tuesday, and having inspected a portion of Bodoborosinghi, Suradā and Osurobondho circles, I have now come to that of Pondakhol.

This circle is to be closed as already ordered by you, and will cease from the end of this week, a very few people only receiving doles this week. Meanwhile the inspector is engaged in finally inspecting all the villages and preparing the return of deaths and desertions ordered by you. I shall inspect some of the villages and see if there are still any bad cases to whom it will be necessary to arrange to pay doles for a short time longer. Such cases will, I expect, be very few, so great is the improvement in these parts.

3. In Osurobondho circle, I inspected 12 villages and Mr. Elphinstone 8, and there much the same condition of things prevails, so that I have, without hesitation, ordered the closing of that circle also from the end of this week. There also there will be very few cases indeed to whom it is necessary to continue doles any longer. All the villages are full of ragi, and light paddy is being cut in places.

4. After leaving this, I shall inspect a good many villages in Suradā circle, and from what I have seen of it already, expect to be able to close it from 12th October, also Bodoborosinghi in which the condition of the people is improving in a most marked manner with the dry crop harvest.

5. In both Suradā and Osurobondho far too many people have been on relief the last few weeks, as the circle inspectors have altogether neglected to reduce their lists in proportion to the improved state of affairs, and the same remark applies to the Deputy Tahsildar. In Hukuma, there were 70 people on relief; Mr. Elphinstone had struck off 24 three weeks before and since then only 3 had been removed by the circle inspector. I had no hesitation in striking out 47 on the spot, and among the 23 remaining to whom it was advisable to allow relief for a short time longer, there were only 2 really bad cases.

6. From the markedly rapid improvement which has taken place everywhere since the ragi began to be cut, I venture to suggest the closing of all the circles in this division from the 19th October. That allows three weeks from now, and I judge that by that time distress will have practically disappeared, though the traces thereof will no doubt remain for a time in the shape of a few emaciated people who have gone too far to recover, at any rate rapidly, and in those cases want is generally complicated by disease.

Some of the circles, namely, Galeri, Pondakhol and Osurobondho, will close on the 5th, and I expect, as stated, to close Suradā and Bodoborosinghi, also Mujjagodo and probably Kukkulubā from the 12th. I have written to Mr. Lever to make arrangements about the two latter.

7. It is only in Mr. Story's circles that the numbers are now large, and I am inclined to think they must be larger than they should be. However any circle, in which it is found necessary, might be kept open for another week, namely, to the 26th.

8. The kitchens should, I think, remain open to the 26th or the end of the month, and the tank and road works might go on as long as demand for labor exists.

9. As I am in such an inaccessible part of the division, I am not able to send the circle and kitchen figures with this report without unnecessarily delaying it, but they will follow as soon as received.

10. Mr. Lever is in either Galeri or Mujjagodo circles engaged in winding them up. Mr. Elphinstone is with me, and Mr. Story was at Bugudā when I last heard from him.

11. There has been no rain except showers during the week, but I do not think it is yet wanted. There is plenty of water in most of the paddy fields.

12. Ragi was selling at 12 tooms or 36 seers at Bodoborosinghi last week, and it is about that price in all the out villages. The price is higher in the bazaars where the komaties keep it up by some process of combination which I do not understand.

Diary for week ending 28th September 1889.

Sunday September 22nd.—I rode to Kullada, marked a portion of the road and started the work, 150 coolies being present. Inspected the Kullada kitchen, 136 present. Turned off six stout women for road work.

Monday 23rd.—Inspected the Bamosoludi-Peddakodanda road. Two hundred and eighty coolies working and work progressing well.

Tuesday 24th.—Inspected the following villages of Bodoborosingi circle: Dudalunda 18 on relief, struck off 9 and ordered relief to cease for the others from 5th October; Khariguda 9, struck off 5 and ordered the other 4 to be stopped from 5th October; Kaliaguda 37, one

died yesterday from general weakness, struck off 6; five children and one old man were rather bad. Camped at Khariguda.

Wednesday 25th.—Polasapalli 26, struck off 10, only 2 rather bad; relief to stop from 5th October.

Polasapalli-Kondhapalli 2, struck off both.

Dumudumi 5, struck off 3.

Gudibondho 17, struck off 3.

Kurlangi 51, struck off 23 and ordered all except 7 to stop from 5th October.

Thursday 26th.—Mokarapalli 16, struck off 11, rest to stop from 5th October. Menjakhua 4, struck off all; Sabuliapalli 2, struck off one; Latipada 70, struck off 37, only 2 bad; Kanchia 5, struck off 3. Camped at Suradā.

Friday 27th.—Boradi 44, struck off 25; only one child still rather bad.

Balliapada 11, struck off 5; one child bad.

Hukuma 70, struck off 47; 1 bad and 2 very bad—one of the latter must die in a day or two, as he has lockjaw and cannot eat.

Govindpur 6, struck off 4. Balliapada tank-work 21 coolies working. Camped at Osurobondho.

Saturday 28th.—Rumapalli 1, struck her off; Banpur 11, struck off 2—one bad case, a man who was actually in *articulo mortis*, principally from fever; Ganjono 1, passed him; Pernju 12, struck off 8; Sanokoranjayi 2, struck them off; Genjano 8, struck off 3; Baharapalli 3, struck them off; Gundribadi 8, struck off 2; Maniakati 8, struck off 7; and Muragapalli 5, passed them. As in these 11 villages there was not one bad case, except the dying man, and as Mr. Elphinstone inspected 8 other villages in which there were only 2 bad cases, I ordered the closing of the circle from the 5th October. All the villages are full of ragi and that grain and light paddy are being cut everywhere.

From R. C. C. CARR, Esq., Additional Special Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Pitala, 29th September 1889, No. 697.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with September 28.

2. I have visited portions of the Sérgadā, Pratapagiri and Dowgam circles during the week, and have been able to still further reduce the numbers on relief. Mr. Quinless has been doing similar work in the Pattupur and Pudamari circles.

3. The decrease has consequently been considerable in all the Chinna Kimedi circles. The lowest percentage (6.51) is shown in the Pratapagiri circle, and in some villages relief has been practically abolished. Round Kunkurada in the east of Pratapagiri, dry crops have been harvested and distress is gradually disappearing. In the town of Kunkurada itself which contains 2,048 inhabitants, there are now only 34 persons in receipt of money-doles, while about 100 children are being fed in the kitchen there. The work of clearing the town of undergrowth and rubbish and of draining its streets is now being started, and one-third of the children in the kitchen will be drafted to this; gratuitous relief will thus be confined to about 4 per cent. of the population.

4. Mr. Quinless has reduced the Pudamari circle to 9.79 per cent., and no circle in the division now reaches double figures. He observes that the worst cases of emaciation are to be seen among children of under 5 years of age, and occasionally among the men, while the women are almost always in fair condition. My own observation corroborates this view, which seems to be accounted for by the fact that the women, as the cooks of the family, are able to usurp more than their fair share of the food. Mr. Quinless visited 29 Pudamari villages, with a population of over 6,000, during the week, and reduced the relief figures to about 5 per cent. This is exclusive of the numbers fed in the three kitchens of this circle, but it shows that a still further reduction can be safely made in the general list. The Pattupur and Pudamari circles may, I think, be well reduced to 5 per cent., inclusive of kitchens, during the next 10 days, and the Pratapagiri circle to 3 per cent. The present figure for the whole estate is 3,390 and the percentage 8.81, against 3,982 and 10.85, respectively, in the previous week. If my surmise be correct, the total should be reduced to 1,700 and the percentage to 4.40 in the coming fortnight.

5. In the Dhárakót estate the manager and his inspectors have brought all the circles down to about 4 per cent., and there is no room for any great reduction until it is decided to stop relief altogether. Seeing that nearly all classes are attending the kitchens, and that ragi is now selling freely at 26 seers to the rupee, I think that relief in the form of money might be safely stopped on the 12th proximo, a few special cases being retained and the inspectors employed in working up their statistics. The kitchens might be kept open until the end of October. A separate communication is being addressed to you on this subject.

3073

12

6. There were 113 persons fed in this kitchen (the Pakkidi or Pitala kitchen) this morning, and their condition is demonstrated by the following analysis.

	Fair.	Bad.	Very bad.
Men	3	9	1
Women	6	10	0
Children	51	32	1
Total	60	51	2

This shows that it would be inadvisable to close the kitchen at present, but the numbers on money-doles in the neighboring villages are very small, and it follows that nearly all in need of relief are eating at the kitchen. The ten villages alluded to have a population of nearly 3,000, and the total number on village relief is only 49, or about 1½ per cent.

7. The Bodogodo report has not yet come, so the figures given in last week's No. XII statement are quoted. These show a total of 527 or 4·36 per cent. I will endeavor to visit this estate during the coming week.

8. In Sérgadá the total on relief is now 738, including 38 persons fed in the kitchen. The percentage is thus 6·12, against 7·15 last week. In a few villages distress is practically at an end on account of the magnificent dry crops now being harvested. In a village visited by me yesterday, ragi had been largely cut and the dry paddy, called kondo dbanyam, was ripe; a small amount had been already brought into the village and I was informed that it would be consumed immediately. Fields of red-gram, varagu, and dry paddy, all in splendid condition, were to be seen on all sides, and the only person retained on the relief list was an old Bouri woman who had apparently no relatives. Unfortunately the condition of this one village does not at all represent the general state of affairs in the circle, and in many villages relief must be continued for some weeks longer.

9. The gratuitous relief figure for the whole division is 6,143, inclusive of 1,196 persons fed in kitchens, and the percentage 6·12; the corresponding figures for the previous week were 7,370 and 7·34, respectively. The hope expressed in my report for the week ending with September 7, that the figures would be reduced by about one-half during the month, has thus been almost realized; the total on August 31 was 11,562 and now it is 6,143.

10. The ten kitchens in my division are going on satisfactorily, but as in the case of circle inspectors great difficulty has been experienced in getting suitable kitchen gumastahs. Some time ago the District Surgeon informed me of a report having reached him that short rations were being issued at Ballisira; inquiries were instituted, and I have just heard that the gumastah has resigned his post under plea of sickness. Circumstances go to show that fraud has been committed and it may be possible to file a case against him; in any case he has a lien on a permanent estate appointment and can be punished by dismissal. I am proceeding at once to Ballisira to inquire about this matter.

11. During the week another tank work was started in the Sérgadá estate, and the total number of coolies employed on the two works on the 25th instant was 568; on the 27th it fell again to 453, the remaining coolies having found employment in the fields. The Sérgadá zemindar is employing daily some 500 persons on field labor at one damidy less than the Government rates; the work is, however, congenial and attracts many. The Pattupur road is progressing well, and with the exception of metalling, is complete for the first two furlongs. The total number of coolies employed on relief and minor irrigation works in the division is 1,225 against 1,273 last week. Bodogodo is necessarily omitted from this calculation.

12. The death alluded to in my last report proved on inquiry to have been undoubtedly caused by starvation. The village officers naturally denied this, and induced the panchayet to return a verdict of "fever and long-standing illness." The manager too supports this view. But the evidence of the Hospital Assistant, who held a *post-mortem* examination of the body and the inquiries made by me in the village on the day following the death, prove beyond doubt that starvation was the primary cause. The deceased and his family had been receiving money-doles for some little time, so starvation was not the immediate cause, but it came out that for many months the family had been in miserable circumstances, dependent on Sowcars for the very means of subsistence, and want of food had gradually reduced the deceased so far that recovery was impossible. The children attended the Ambagam kitchen for about a month and afterwards came to Pattupur, and the women of the family, as usual, managed to subsist on very little. Mr. Quinless, who put deceased on money-doles on September 3, agrees with me that death was due to starvation.

13. The question of whether or not to continue advances to weavers has now become difficult to solve. I have during the week examined the houses and general condition of a large number of this class both here and at Kunkurada. The result shows that while advances may certainly be stopped to about 20 per cent. of those now receiving them, the remainder are

still in such poor circumstances that it is doubtful whether they can get on unaided. In some cases there is no room for doubt as to the necessity for relief, and to these advances must be continued. The remainder, though not emaciated, do not appear to have the means to buy thread, and it is said that Sowcars refuse advances for cloths. The general improvement in the condition of the people has hardly had time to percolate to the weavers, and I am inclined to think that State assistance is still necessary. The subjoined statement shows the classification of families made by me at Kunkurada and Pitala; the inspection of the latter town has not yet been completed:—

Town.	Number of looms for which advances are not required.	Doubtful.	Number for which advances are required.
Kunkurada	5	39	18
Pitala	14	9	15

At Kunkurada I have directed advances of Rs. 5 each to be given to all doubtful cases, and have warned the recipients that after this they must manage without assistance. The weavers' committees declare that advances must be continued for another month, but their opinion is not of much weight.

14. Prices still show a tendency to fall. The importation of rice into Chinna Kimedi this week is reported to have been 60 bandy-loads or 528 cwts.; and into Mondimorayi, 10 bandy-loads or 88 cwts. The ragi harvest is naturally causing the price of that grain to fall. The annexed statement shows the prices of this and the previous weeks.

		Last week.		This week.	
		Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.
Chinna Kimedi ...	Pattupur ...	11·62	24	11·62	24
	Bismagiri ...	11·25	18	11·25	18
	Pudamari ...	11·25	18	11·25	18
	Kunkurada ...	9·75	16·5	11·25	18
Dhárakót-Mondimorayi ...	...	11·72	23·54	11·72	26·66
Bodogoda	...	12·6	24·88	12·6	24·88

15. Hardly any rain has fallen during the week, but all crops are thriving.

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 20th.	Percentage.	Number on relief including kitchens for the week ending with September 27th.	Percentage.	Number in column 5 receiving cooked food.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Pattupur	13,452	1,301	9·67	1,274	9·47	142
2. Pudamari	14,525	1,896	13·05	1,422	9·79	454
3. Pratapagiri	10,466	785	7·5	694	6·63	160
4. Sérgadá	12,056	862	7·15	738	6·12	38
5. Dowgam	9,726	585	6·01	354	3·64	113
6. Dhárakót	13,045	624	4·89	551	4·22	91
7. Ballisira	15,015	658	4·38	583	3·88	96
8. Bodogoda	12,071	659	5·42	527	4·36	102
Total	100,356	7,370	7·34	6,143	6·12	1,196

No. II.—Numbers in various Kitchens.

Kitchen name.	Circle in which situated.	Date of opening.	Attendance on September, 20th.	Attendance on September, 27th.
1. Pattapur	Pattapur	11th June 1889 ..	169	142
2. Pudamari	Pudamari	29th " " ..	155	157
3. Nunagam	Do.	11th " " ..	142	143
4. Bishmagiri	Do.	29th August 1889 ..	180	154
5. Kunkurada	Pratapagiri	25th July " ..	161	160
6. Sérgadá	Sérgadá	25th " " ..	44	38
7. Pakkidi	Dowgam	13th September 1889 ..	102	113
8. Mondimorayi	Dhárakót	6th July " ..	99	91
9. Ballisira	Ballisira	17th August " ..	135	96
10. Bodogoda	Bodogoda	4th " " ..	87	102
Total ..			1,274	1,196

No. III.—Numbers on Drinking-water Tanks and Wells and on the Minor Irrigation Works.

Taluka.	ON DRINKING-WATER TANKS AND WELLS.		ON THE MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chinna Kimedi	123	159	200	200
Dhárakót	411	396	18	17
Bodogoda	...	...	...	...
Sérgadá	521	453	...	...
Total ...	1,055	1,008	218	217

From M.R.Ry. A. SURYANARAYANA NAIDU GARU, General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Russellkonda, 29th September 1889, No. 899.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with 28th September 1889.

2. During the week there was only one inch of rain at Russellkonda. The rainfall at Suradá and Aska has not been reported.

3. Want of water-supply for irrigated lands is not however felt. Tanks are mostly filled in and streams and channels are flowing. Mahánadi and Rushikulya rivers have received slight freshes.

4. Paddy, red-gram, black-gram and cotton are good. Ragi is still being harvested; rain is much wanted now for rain-fed paddy crops. Big ragi (Buda Mundia) recently transplanted, is withering in some villages owing to the scorching sun.

Pasture is plentiful and cattle are in good condition.

5. The number of persons receiving money-doles in Goomsur for the 28th instant was 6,529, or 5.8 per cent. of the population; the number in Suradá for the 21st instant was 5,719, or 7.8 per cent.; and the figures in Aska for the same date were 1,113, or 4.5 per cent.

6. The following statement compares the figures for the last three weeks.

Taluk.	On the last day of the week ending with 14th September 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 21st September 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 28th September 1889.
Goomsur	7,561	7,169	6,529
Suradá	6,373	5,719	5,719
Aska	1,309	1,113	1,113
Total ...	15,243	14,001	13,361

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

7. There was a decrease of 1,242 persons last week, and a further decrease of 640 in the current week in the division.

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

Name of circle.	Popula- tion.	NUMBER ON RELIEF.				Percentage to Popula- tion.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
In Goomsur Tahsildar's range.							
1. Russellkonda	14,777	68	140	321	529	3.6	These figures were for the 21st Sep- tember 1889.
2. Bódokodanda	9,041	195	241	640	1,076	11.9	
3. Bugudá	20,738	98	189	755	1,042	5.02	
4. Jagannathprasad	12,991	177	384	703	1,264	9.7	
5. Mujjagada	2,864	63	111	181	355	12.4	
6. Gullery	5,712	24	24	80	128	2.2	
7. Kullada	14,650	79	80	296	455	3.1	
8. Bellugunta	20,273	72	136	302	510	2.4	
9. Korehelli	5,536	142	172	520	834	11.4	
10. Kukkálubá	5,544	52	63	221	336	6.06	
Total ..	112,126	970	1,540	4,019	6,529	5.8	
11. Ballipadra	14,613	209	332	628	1,169	7.9	
12. Vishnuchakram	10,409	117	211	628	956	9.1	
13. Payalapada	16,892	109	231	698	1,038	15.1	
14. Bodoborosingi	4,839	64	143	379	586	12.1	
15. Suradá	11,776	159	267	750	1,176	9.9	
16. Osurobondho	6,902	55	125	397	577	8.3	
17. Pandakholl	7,082	23	46	148	217	3.06	
Total ..	72,513	736	1,355	3,628	5,719	7.8	
18. Aska	24,122	151	241	721	1,113	4.5	Do.
Grand Total ..	208,761	1,857	3,136	8,368	13,361	6.4	

These figures were for the 21st September 1889.

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

Kitchens.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Russellkonda	27	67	235	329
2. Bellugunta	7	18	89	114
3. Kullada	26	46	91	163
4. Bugudá	23	32	111	166
5. Gungupur	9	13	36	58
6. Mujjagada	7	30	58	95
7. Ballipadra	9	27	68	104
8. Suradá	17	31	186	234
9. Aska	22	31	123	176
Total ...	147	295	997	1,439

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

Taluk.	On drinking-water tanks and wells.	On minor irrigation works.	On other works.	Total.	Number of weakly persons.
Goomsur	701	1,040	507	2,248	1,208
Suradá	200	78	...	278	200
Aska	605	...	...	605	502
Total ...	1,506	1,118	507	3,131	1,910

11. Fever is generally prevalent in the division and small-pox exists here and there. No cases of cholera have been reported during the week.

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

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Russellkonda	11	11	32	30.
Suradā	11	11	26	26
Aska	10	10	22	22

The price of ragi in Russellkonda has fallen from 30 to 32 seers during the week.

13. The grain merchants hesitate to sell their stocks freely, being doubtful whether north-east monsoon would be favorable or otherwise.

14. I could not inspect any villages during the week as I was engaged with the inquiry into criminal cases.

From M.R.Ry. DARBHA VENKATA SASTRI GARU, General Deputy Collector, Chatrapur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Rambha, the 29th September 1889, No. 1820.

I have the honor to submit my report on the Atagadā and Kallikót taluks for the week ending 28th September 1889.

2. *Rainfall.*—This week may favorably be compared with the week ending 14th instant with respect to rainfall. Hardly any rain showered on us. The heat has been distressing for the last three days. But the manager reports that 74 cents. fell at Kallikót and slightly at Boirani and Kulladi.

3. *Agricultural Operations.*—Able-bodied paupers have no work at present in fields. I have spent the last 6 days of the week in the Kallikót relief circle comprising the Chattra Mutah of the Kallikót taluk. Here the standing crops are good so far; but few fields have any water in them. The irrigation sources being very limited in this taluk when compared with her sister taluk the Atagadā, the want of rain is much sooner felt here than there. The two Mutahs of the Kallikót taluk, Baragam and Chattra, are almost rain-fed and I am at a loss to know why famine is less deep there than in Atagadā, the fertilising quality of which Kallikót can never hope to rival. Ryots in this circle are beginning to feel the want of rain. There is, however, no pest of any sort in these parts. The manager reports that "crops in several high lands in the Kallikót taluk are fading away." I have seen 24 villages of this taluk during the week, but have not seen withering crops any where yet.

4. In my last report, I forgot to add that grasshoppers do not live so much in high lands called "Deppo lands" as they do in low lands. Their damage is chiefly limited to the latter and increases as the weather gets clear. During rainfall they merely cling to the paddy leaf. Grasshoppers are called jhitas (ଜିହିତା) by the Oriyas.

5. Prices—

Station.	PAST WEEK.					PRESENT WEEK.				
	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.
	First.	Second.	First.	Second.		First.	Second.	First.	Second.	
Kallikót	12	14	11	12	21 old	12	14	11	12	21 old.
Boirani	10½	12	9½	11½	19 old 25½ new	10½	12	9½	11½	19 do. 24½ new.
Palasara	11	12	9½	11	15 old 19 new	11	12	9½	11	15 old. 21½ new.
Pasi	11½	12½	10½	11½	22½ do. 27½ do.	11½	12½	10½	11½	25 old. 26½ new.

Prices at all stations are almost stationary showing a slight fall only in ragi.

6. *Gratuitous Relief.*—

(a) Kallikót taluk—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Last week's balance	220	369	1,486	2,075
Deductions	24	40	225	289
Balance	196	329	1,261	1,786
Additions	14	40	56	110
Total	210	369	1,317	1,896

(b) Atagadā taluk—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Last week's balance	453	786	2,596	3,835
Deductions	26	43	305	374
Balance	427	743	2,291	3,461
Additions	16	24	52	92
Total	443	767	2,343	3,553

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

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Kallikót	210	369	1,317	1,896
In Atagadā	443	767	2,343	3,553
Total	653	1,136	3,660	5,449

showing a decrease of 179 in the former and 252 in the latter, making a total decrease of 461 in both.

7. I am glad to notice here that the work of the Kallikót Circle Inspector, Dinabandhu Panda, is eminently satisfactory. His distribution of gratuitous relief is neither more nor less than what it ought to be. His itineration is systematic and punctual. In his circle there are about 20 villages claiming no relief at all.

8. I am, on the other hand, sorry to bring to notice that Pulasara has never been fortunate enough in its circle inspectors. Owing to the unhealthiness of the mutta coupled with its remoteness to any important centre in the estate, I could not secure good men for it. The work in that circle cannot be said to be satisfactory. I shall shortly proceed there and see if anything can be done to better its condition. The new inspector, whom I took on about three weeks ago has not been submitting his returns like his predecessor.

9. *Boirani kitchen.*—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Last week's balance	7	20	143	170
Deductions	7	20	139	166
Balance	...	3	10	13
Additions	...	...	...	...
Total	7	23	149	179

10. *Weavers.*—The following gives the particulars of cloths received and payments made up to the end of the week:—

Number of cloths received up to the end of the week	4,360½
Amount paid up to the end of the week	Rs. 5,823 6 10

11. *Relief works.*—

Names of works.	No. of coolies.
Drinking-water tanks	116
Minor irrigation works	...
Other works	...
Total	116

12. *Mortality.*—No cholera reports at all. Small-pox as already reported, is prevailing throughout the estate.

13. *Miscellaneous.*—During the week, I visited 24 villages of which Bengu-Naupada, Pothora and Vikramapur are the largest. This week I have seen villages up to the Bengal frontier. The manager has also inspected 10 villages in the Kallikót taluk, which I have not seen.

Percentage Return for the week ending 28th September 1889.

Name of Circle.	Population.	Number on relief.	Percentage.
Atagadá taluk—			
1. Boirani	20,473	635	3.106*
2. Kolladi	24,524	600	2.44*
3. Atagadá	22,140	1,236	5.58*
4. Pulasara	18,477	874	4.73†
5. Pandripada	3,004	208	6.92*
Total	...	3,353	...
Kallikót taluk—			
1. Kallikót	21,836	349	1.59*
2. Bengu Naupada	17,925	704	3.92*
3. Mundula	14,930	843	5.64*
Total	...	1,896	...
Grand Total	...	5,249	...

* As per this week's return.

† As per return for the week ending 14th September.

Kitchen.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Boirani	7	23	149	179
1. Minor irrigation works	...	...	...	...
2. Drinking-water tanks and wells	...	...	...	...
3. Other works	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	116

ORDER—dated 19th October 1889, No. 856, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The retention of the services of the Special Magistrates at Goomsur and Berhampore till the end of October is sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

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

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

No. 856A, Revenue.

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

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

Exd. W. H. French.

120 Copies.

3073

16

Gobt. of (1889) Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 19th October 1889,
Nos. 856, 856A.

OCTOBER.

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 28th September 1889, recorded; and the retention of the services of the Special Magistrates at Goomsur and Berhampore till the end of October, sanctioned.

No 307311 a/s 1889

*Comd to the S.E.I
Circle for information*

1st / R.R.E.D.B.

W

S.E.I Circle

19TH OCTOBER 1889, Nos. 856, 856A, REVENUE.

3073

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 Kanchili, 3rd October 1889, E. No. 592:—

I have the honor to submit, herewith, the reports of Messrs. Foster, Horne, Carr, A. Suryanarayana and D. Venkata Sastri for the week ending with the 28th September.

2. Mr. Wedderburn has submitted no report, and, with the exception of the kitchen at Tekkali, Raghunadhapur, relief operations have ceased throughout the sub-division. On the date of my inspection of this kitchen, there were 157 present. Many of them were in such an emaciated condition and I did not consider it advisable to close the kitchen immediately and directed its retention up to the 10th instant, when any bad cases remaining will be transferred to the Parlakimedi hospital and a grant made on their account from the subscription fund.

3. Mr. Foster's report shows that the necessity for gratuitous relief is rapidly ceasing in his division. From the end of September there remained only 7 circles and 17 kitchens. The inspectors of the abolished circles are, however, still employed in preparing complete returns for their several circles and are apparently in no hurry to finish their work. As I found that the circle inspectors of Mandasa and Sompel just visited by me, who were supposed to have ceased relief work, are still retained on the plea that they have not yet completed final inspection of their villages, I have stopped their pay from the 30th ultimo and this step will no doubt expedite matters.

4. The following circles have been ordered to be closed since the date of my last report:—Mantreddi, Sathpandia, Berhampore, Kukkudakhandi, Golantra and Jagannadhapur as well as the kitchens at Naupada, Dengabhadra, Jogudi, Pedda Domolo and Kukkudakhandi.

5. Considering the small percentage of people receiving gratuitous relief and the condition of the country, I am also ordering that gratuitous relief in the shape of money doles must cease altogether in the following circles and the recipients be left to depend upon private charity:—(1) Sompel, (2) Kolluru, (3) Baruva, (4) Budarsingi, (5) Haripur, (6) Mandasa, (7) Ichapur, (8) Jarada, (9) Purushottapur, (10) Injilli, (11) Bhatukumarada.

6. Mr. Horne has been out in the Bodoborsingi, Osurobondho, Surada and Pondakhhol circles and is so favorably impressed with the condition of the people that he has ordered the closing of the Osurobondho circle in addition to that of Pondakhhol previously ordered. He recommends that all circles in the division may be closed from the 19th current and I am sanctioning his proposal. It is useless waiting for circle inspectors to remove from the lists. They will not do it and it becomes necessary therefore to fix some date from which their functions will cease. Lists of bad cases will be prepared and it may be necessary to continue some little time longer distribution of money doles in emaciated cases through the revenue authorities.

7. The General Deputy Collector did no inspection work during the week owing to pressure of magisterial work.

8. Mr. Carr has been in the Sergada, Pratapagiri and Dowgam circles and Mr. Quinless in the Pdamari and Pattapur circles, both busily engaged in reducing the gratuitous relief lists. I consider that circle inspectors in the Dharakot and Bodogodo estates may be stopped at once and am writing to Mr. Carr accordingly.

17

It will be necessary to continue relief circles some little time longer in the Chinna-kimedi and Sergada estates as well as kitchens. The numbers now on gratuitous relief in his division have fallen to 5,947 and the numbers fed in kitchens to 1,196.

9. The death reported by Mr. Carr last week is stated to be due to starvation notwithstanding the verdict of panchayetdars that it was due to fever and other causes.

10. A copy of Government telegram directing that advances to weavers should cease was furnished to Mr. Carr, but does not appear to have reached him up to the time of his report. In two villages examined by him, Kunkurada and Pitala, he found 19 cases, where advances were not necessary, 48 regarded as doubtful, and 33 in actual need of advances. I have no doubt that similar difficulty will be experienced elsewhere; but in face of the prohibition of Government, I do not feel competent to sanction the grant of further advances. I may mention that, prior to the receipt of the Government telegram, I had directed that advances to weavers should cease in all cases where the families were not actually emaciated. Such cases will now be transferred to the gratuitous relief list.

11. In the Kallikót and Atagada division, the reduction in the numbers on gratuitous relief is not proceeding satisfactorily and I am urging upon the Deputy Collector the necessity for stricter supervision. I am directing him to close at once the Kallikót, Kolladi and Pandupada circles, where I consider the numbers now on relief warrant this step. The total numbers on gratuitous relief in the division amounted to 5,249 and the number fed in kitchens was 179.

12. Prices continue to fall and are as follows:—

Date.	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.
September, 28th, 1889	11.19	25.89	16.62	34.5
Do. 21st, "	11.15	24.73	17.83	28.5
October, 1st, 1887	18.79	32.92	24.19	38.51

From the above it will be seen that cumbu is cheaper now than it was at the same period in 1887, that cholum is less than one-third, ragi less than one-fourth, and rice more than one-third dearer. The ragi-crop, is now assured and as the harvest proceeds should become still cheaper. The rice-crop, though promising, depends to a great extent upon the north-east monsoon and consequently maintains a price out of all proportion to its intrinsic value compared with ragi.

13. Importation of food-grains continues steady. The imports are as follows:—

	CWTS.
By sea	1,460
From Orissa	7,889
From Central Provinces	3,969
Total	13,318

14. The numbers employed on works are as follows:—

Rushikulya	3,618
Gopálpur canal	744
Tekkáli-Anantagiri road	1,634
Battili	362
Berhampore-Digupudi	37
Babanda-Pattapur	172
Digupudi-Govindapur	696
Kallikót-Boirani	246
Ichápur-Jarada	123
Palasa	280
Boppayapuramgedda	421
Drinking water tanks and wells	2,080
Irrigation works	1,176
Other works	3,120
Total	14,709

15. The numbers on relief for the week ending 21st September were as follows:—

Gratuitous relief.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Money doles and raw grain	5,191	9,941	23,090	38,222
Fed in kitchens	1,146	1,837	7,645	10,628
Total				48,850

The reduction in numbers is steady, but not so rapid as I had anticipated.

16. During the week I have visited Parlákimedi, Kasibugga, Haripur, Mandasa, and Sompét and determined upon closing the kitchens at the two latter places on the 10th and 5th, respectively.

17. I found the Raja of Mandasa extremely ill. He expressed a wish to see me and I called upon him accordingly on the evening of the 1st; he was then too weak to talk easily, but I did not expect that his end would come so soon. He died last night at 9 o'clock.

18. At Kasibugga I inspected the Palasa road again. Earthwork was almost completed and turfing the sides stopped by want of rain. Gravel had also been laid for about a mile and little more remained to be done but to build the required culverts to make the road practicable for carts. The supervisor told me he expected to complete work as far as coolies are concerned within a week. As, however, the ragi harvest is just commencing in the neighbourhood, I do not anticipate that turning coolies off the work will cause any distress.

19. The past ten days have been marked by fine weather and a scorching sun and already reports were reaching me that the late-planted ragi and rain-fed paddy were suffering in consequence. The much-wanted rain has, however, come and sufficient has fallen during the day to remove all fears for the present.

20. I consider I may safely predict that all relief circles will be closed before the end of the month. Kitchens are also being closed as fast as possible, but will be retained a little longer than the relief circles. Relief works should, I consider, be continued up to the end of November when the paddy harvest commences, but no new work will be commenced.

21. The Government sanctioned retention of three special magistrates for the taluks of Chicacole, Berhampore and Goomsur up to the end of September. It was not found necessary to retain the Chicacole magistrate so long and his services were dispensed with from the end of August. I request sanction for the retention of the Goomsur and Berhampore magistrates up to the end of October. Both the taluk tahsildars will be busily engaged with the jamabandi throughout the month, as, owing to village officers being engaged on famine work, the jamabandi could not be commenced up to the present time.

ENCLOSURES.

From H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Collector of Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Berhampore, 30th September 1889, No. 682.

I have the honor to submit the usual report for the week ending with 28th instant.

2. The ragi harvest is now in full swing everywhere. In all villages, where that crop is grown, cutting has commenced, and in every village that I have visited during the week quantities of the grain are to be seen drying in the sun or being threshed. In the Nimmakhandi circle I found the price as low as 32 seers a rupee, and in none of the villages I have visited in the week, in the Digupudi, Satpandya and Berhampore circles, is the price higher than 24 seers and in many it is 26 to 28 seers. The period of ragi harvest too extends over the next six weeks and prices may everywhere be expected steadily to fall.

3. Moreover the amelioration of the condition of people in rural tracts is not to be measured merely by the extent of the fall in prices. Harvest operations afford easy and well-paid work to the weak and the young. In more than one village I have recently inspected, children who were on the relief list and who were decidedly emaciated have appeared before me armed with

reaping knives. And again harvest time is naturally a season of liberality and the steadily growing abundance of food-grain will doubtless produce a speedy revival of private charity on its usual scale. In several houses occupied by the feeble and aged recipients of relief, who now form nearly half the number on the lists, I found a basket of ragi ears, which on inquiry turned out to have been given in alms. Mr. Brown reports very great improvement in the condition of affairs in Jagannadhapur and Kukkudakhandi circles and in Golantra circle ragi is now at 25½ seers per rupee. On the whole I am of opinion that the improvement in the circles of the Mohiri division has now reached the same stage as had been attained last week in the southern circles, and I have accordingly directed the discontinuance from 29th instant of the distribution of doles by the inspectors of all circles of the taluk except Digupudi and Kukkudakhandi Khond circles. The inspectors have been directed to prepare a register of those persons, who on account of special emaciation, need relief for a while longer and this relief will be administered by the taluk officer. Mr. Sherman reports that the ragi harvest has commenced in his (Ganjam) taluk and that it will become general during the course of the week ending with 5th October and this, I think, will be the signal for extending the same measures to the three circles of that taluk.

4. Since my last report orders have been issued for closing 5 other kitchens, in addition to those therein named, namely (1) Sindiripur, (2) Chatrapur, (3) Nimmakhandi, (4) Dengabhadra, and (5) Pedda Dumolo. In the course of next week I expect to find it possible to close four more kitchens.

5. I append a list of circles and kitchens still remaining open in the division, with the usual statement of relief measures, the figures of which relate to the week ending 21st instant.

Kitchens.

1. Mandasa.
2. Sômpet.
3. Ichâpur.
4. Chikâti.
5. Naupada.
6. Digupudi.
7. Berhampore.
8. Kukkudakhandi.
9. Golantra.
10. Jogudi.
11. Gopâlpur.
12. Ganjam.
13. Konamona.
14. Naugam.
15. Rambha.
16. Purushottapur.
17. Injilli.

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 28th September 1889.

Taluk.	Name of circle.	PERCENTAGE.				WORKS.			
		Population.	Number on gratuitous relief.	Name of kitchen.	Number fed.	Total of gratuitous relief and number fed.	Percentage.	Name of works.	Number employed.
Ganjam	Rambha ..	13,538	† 1,257	Rambha ..	70	1,327	9.7	Ganjam village	55
	Humma ..	15,396	983	1. Nowgam ..	..	983	6.3	tambha road	72
	Chatrapur ..	27,465	1,332	2. Konamana ..	..	..	..	Biridi-Gopal tank	..
				3. Chatrapur ..	..	1,433	5.2	Patanuru do.	48
Purushottapur ..	Purushottapur ..	21,757	157	4. Ganjam ..	101	..	..	Binchaspally do.	10
	Injilli ..	15,036	93	1. Furushottapur ..	217	417	1.9	Purushottapur road	109
	Bhatkumarada ..	21,604	163	2. Pratapur ..	43	282	1.8	Batapur do.	145
				Injilli ..	117	411	1.9	Babanda do.	188
Berhampore	Jagannadhapur ..	20,756	662	1. Bhatkumarada ..	131	..	..	Konchuru do.	191
	Berhampore ..	43,724	453	2. Konchuru ..	109	988	4.7	Lati road ..	291
	Kukkudakhandi ..	17,142	358	1. Golaour ..	217	907	2.07	Gopdarpur road	154
	Golantra ..	17,034	817	2. Sindripur ..	454	469	2.7	Gopdarpur quarry	53
Khand villages in Golantra ..	Khand villages in Golantra ..	732	62	Kukkudakhandi ..	111	1,255	7.3	Ambapura do.	312
				1. Golantra ..	98	62	8.4	Holidiyalbadra quarry	186
				2. Jogudi ..	340	286	20.8	Kaliyapalli quarry	298
					..	..	..	Andivirghatbadhapur tank	60
Ichápur ..	Digupadi ..	16,614	1,065	1. Digupadi ..	110	1,366	8.2	Tangampalli road	123
	Nimmakhandi ..	7,927	321	2. Bodo Dumala ..	191	418	5.2	Konisi road ..	14
	Satupandya ..	14,226	407	Koitaikhandi ..	97	481	3.3	Digupadi road ..	45
	Mantreddi ..	12,286	379	Dengabhadra ..	74	554	4.5	Lubchapada road ..	8
Sómpet ..	Chikáti ..	14,696	261	1. Mantreddi ..	175	371	2.5	Chikáti-Nowgam quarry	66
	Jayanipur ..	17,188	323	2. Sonnapur ..	110	498	2.8	Jarada (Ichápur side)	262
	Jarada ..	10,484	79	Chikátipeta ..	179	195	1.8	Jarada side ..	137
				Pratapur ..	116	509	2.1	Syed Khan tank ..	..
Sómpet ..	Ichápur ..	23,669	405	Ichápur ..	104	1,050	8.9	..	..
	Surangi ..	11,692	686	1. Surangi ..	215	982	11.03	..	..
	Nanpada ..	8,717	694	2. Nanpada ..	149	496	4.1	..	..
	Brumrapur ..	11,883	325	Nanpada ..	271	1,034	3.4	Chitambaram tank..	237
Sómpet ..	Kaviti ..	30,158	955	1. Kaviti ..	79	658	3.7	Amabapur quarry	30
	Sómpet ..	17,593	157	2. Edupur ..	388	139	1.5	Boornagam quarry ..	91
	Kolluru ..	8,817	139	1. Sómpera ..	113	380	3.9	..	..
	Baruva ..	19,198	85	2. Talatumpara ..	113	233	1.4	Other works ..	40
Sómpet ..	Budarsingi ..	5,848	103	Besl ..	192	456	3.05	..	..
	Haripur ..	10,399	47	Baruva ..	163	18,773	3.9	..	3,945
	Mandasa ..	14,937	106	Budarsingi ..	130	..	..	..	..
				Haripur ..	106	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	471,891	13,157	1. Mandasa ..	288	..	..	..	..
				2. Kasapur ..	62	..	..	..	..

• These figures relate to the week ending 14th September 1889.

Deputy Tahsildar in his season report is 2,811 in the three circles of his division.

+ The number is reduced on account of late rain.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Camp Gazilabadi, 29th September 1889, No. 875.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 28th September.

2. I left Russelkonda on Tuesday, and having inspected a portion of Bodoborosinghi, Suradā and Osurobondho circles, I have now come to that of Pondakhol.

This circle is to be closed as already ordered by you, and will cease from the end of this week, a very few people only receiving doles this week. Meanwhile the inspector is engaged in finally inspecting all the villages and preparing the return of deaths and desertions ordered by you. I shall inspect some of the villages and see if there are still any bad cases to whom it will be necessary to arrange to pay doles for a short time longer. Such cases will, I expect, be very few, so great is the improvement in these parts.

3. In Osurobondho circle, I inspected 12 villages and Mr. Elphinstone 8, and there much the same condition of things prevails, so that I have, without hesitation, ordered the closing of that circle also from the end of this week. There also there will be very few cases indeed to whom it is necessary to continue doles any longer. All the villages are full of ragi, and light paddy is being cut in places.

4. After leaving this, I shall inspect a good many villages in Suradā circle, and from what I have seen of it already, expect to be able to close it from 12th October, also Bodoborosinghi in which the condition of the people is improving in a most marked manner with the dry crop harvest.

5. In both Suradā and Osurobondho far too many people have been on relief the last few weeks, as the circle inspectors have altogether neglected to reduce their lists in proportion to the improved state of affairs, and the same remark applies to the Deputy Tahsildar. In Hukuma, there were 70 people on relief; Mr. Elphinstone had struck off 24 three weeks before and since then only 3 had been removed by the circle inspector. I had no hesitation in striking out 47 on the spot, and among the 23 remaining to whom it was advisable to allow relief for a short time longer, there were only 2 really bad cases.

6. From the markedly rapid improvement which has taken place everywhere since the ragi began to be cut, I venture to suggest the closing of all the circles in this division from the 19th October. That allows three weeks from now, and I judge that by that time distress will have practically disappeared, though the traces thereof will no doubt remain for a time in the shape of a few emaciated people who have gone too far to recover, at any rate rapidly, and in those cases want is generally complicated by disease.

Some of the circles, namely, Galeri, Pondakhol and Osurobondho, will close on the 5th, and I expect, as stated, to close Suradā and Bodoborosinghi, also Mujjagodo and probably Kukkulubā from the 12th. I have written to Mr. Lever to make arrangements about the two latter.

7. It is only in Mr. Story's circles that the numbers are now large, and I am inclined to think they must be larger than they should be. However any circle, in which it is found necessary, might be kept open for another week, namely, to the 26th.

8. The kitchens should, I think, remain open to the 26th or the end of the month, and the tank and road works might go on as long as demand for labor exists.

9. As I am in such an inaccessible part of the division, I am not able to send the circle and kitchen figures with this report without unnecessarily delaying it, but they will follow as soon as received.

10. Mr. Lever is in either Galeri or Mujjagodo circles engaged in winding them up. Mr. Elphinstone is with me, and Mr. Story was at Bugudā when I last heard from him.

11. There has been no rain except showers during the week, but I do not think it is yet wanted. There is plenty of water in most of the paddy fields.

12. Ragi was selling at 12 tooms or 36 seers at Bodoborosinghi last week, and it is about that price in all the out villages. The price is higher in the bazaars where the komaties keep it up by some process of combination which I do not understand.

Diary for week ending 28th September 1889.

Sunday September 22nd.—I rode to Kulladā, marked a portion of the road and started the work, 150 coolies being present. Inspected the Kulladā kitchen, 136 present. Turned off six stout women for road work.

Monday 23rd.—Inspected the Bamosoludi-Peddakodanda road. Two hundred and eighty coolies working and work progressing well.

Tuesday 24th.—Inspected the following villages of Bodoborosingi circle: Dudalunda 18 on relief, struck off 9 and ordered relief to cease for the others from 5th October; Khariguda 9, struck off 5 and ordered the other 4 to be stopped from 5th October; Kaliaguda 37, one

died yesterday from general weakness, struck off 6; five children and one old man were rather bad. Camped at Khariguda.

Wednesday 25th.—Polasapalli 26, struck off 10, only 2 rather bad; relief to stop from 5th October.

Polasapalli-Kondhapalli 2, struck off both.

Dumudumi 5, struck off 3.

Gudibondho 17, struck off 3.

Kurlangi 51, struck off 23 and ordered all except 7 to stop from 5th October.

Thursday 26th.—Mokarapalli 16, struck off 11, rest to stop from 5th October. Menjakhua 4, struck off all; Sabuliapalli 2, struck off one; Latipada 70, struck off 37, only 2 bad; Kanchia 5, struck off 3. Camped at Suradā.

Friday 27th.—Boradi 44, struck off 25; only one child still rather bad.

Balliapada 11, struck off 5; one child bad.

Hukuma 70, struck off 47; 1 bad and 2 very bad—one of the latter must die in a day or two, as he has lockjaw and cannot eat.

Govindpur 6, struck off 4. Balliapada tank-work 21 coolies working. Camped at Osurobondho.

Saturday 28th.—Rumapalli 1, struck her off; Banpur 11, struck off 2—one bad case, a man who was actually in articulo mortis, principally from fever; Ganjono 1, passed him; Peruju 12, struck off 8; Sanokoranjayi 2, struck them off; Genjano 8, struck off 3; Baharapalli 3, struck them off; Gundribadi 8, struck off 2; Maniakati 8, struck off 7; and Muragapalli 5, passed them. As in these 11 villages there was not one bad case, except the dying man, and as Mr. Elphinstone inspected 8 other villages in which there were only 2 bad cases, I ordered the closing of the circle from the 5th October. All the villages are full of ragi and that grain and light paddy are being cut everywhere.

From R. C. C. CARR, Esq., Additional Special Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Pitāla, 29th September 1889, No. 697.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with September 28.

2. I have visited portions of the Sérgadā, Pratapagiri and Dowgam circles during the week, and have been able to still further reduce the numbers on relief. Mr. Quinless has been doing similar work in the Pattupur and Pudamari circles.

3. The decrease has consequently been considerable in all the Chinna Kimedi circles. The lowest percentage (6.51) is shown in the Pratapagiri circle, and in some villages relief has been practically abolished. Round Kunkurada in the east of Pratapagiri, dry crops have been harvested and distress is gradually disappearing. In the town of Kunkurada itself which contains 2,048 inhabitants, there are now only 34 persons in receipt of money-doles, while about 100 children are being fed in the kitchen there. The work of clearing the town of undergrowth and rubbish and of draining its streets is now being started, and one-third of the children in the kitchen will be drafted to this; gratuitous relief will thus be confined to about 4 per cent. of the population.

4. Mr. Quinless has reduced the Pudamari circle to 9.79 per cent., and no circle in the division now reaches double figures. He observes that the worst cases of emaciation are to be seen among children of under 5 years of age, and occasionally among the men, while the women are almost always in fair condition. My own observation corroborates this view, which seems to be accounted for by the fact that the women, as the cooks of the family, are able to usurp more than their fair share of the food. Mr. Quinless visited 29 Pudamari villages, with a population of over 6,000, during the week, and reduced the relief figures to about 5 per cent. This is exclusive of the numbers fed in the three kitchens of this circle, but it shows that a still further reduction can be safely made in the general list. The Pattupur and Pudamari circles may, I think, be well reduced to 5 per cent., inclusive of kitchens, during the next 10 days, and the Pratapagiri circle to 3 per cent. The present figure for the whole estate is 3,390 and the percentage 8.81, against 3,982 and 10.85, respectively, in the previous week. If my surmise be correct, the total should be reduced to 1,700 and the percentage to 4.40 in the coming fortnight.

5. In the Dhárakót estate the manager and his inspectors have brought all the circles down to about 4 per cent., and there is no room for any great reduction until it is decided to stop relief altogether. Seeing that nearly all classes are attending the kitchens, and that ragi is now selling freely at 26 seers to the rupee, I think that relief in the form of money might be safely stopped on the 12th proximo, a few special cases being retained and the inspectors employed in working up their statistics. The kitchens might be kept open until the end of October. A separate communication is being addressed to you on this subject.

3073

20

6. There were 113 persons fed in this kitchen (the Pakkidi or Pitala kitchen) this morning, and their condition is demonstrated by the following analysis.

	Fair.	Bad.	Very bad.
Men	3	9	1
Women	6	10	0
Children	51	32	1
Total	60	51	2

This shows that it would be inadvisable to close the kitchen at present, but the numbers on money-doles in the neighboring villages are very small, and it follows that nearly all in need of relief are eating at the kitchen. The ten villages alluded to have a population of nearly 3,000, and the total number on village relief is only 49, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

7. The Bodogodo report has not yet come, so the figures given in last week's No. XII statement are quoted. These show a total of 527 or 4.36 per cent. I will endeavor to visit this estate during the coming week.

8. In Sérgadá the total on relief is now 738, including 38 persons fed in the kitchen. The percentage is thus 6.12, against 7.15 last week. In a few villages distress is practically at an end on account of the magnificent dry crops now being harvested. In a village visited by me yesterday, ragi had been largely cut and the dry paddy, called kondo dbanyam, was ripe; a small amount had been already brought into the village and I was informed that it would be consumed immediately. Fields of red-gram, varagu, and dry paddy, all in splendid condition, were to be seen on all sides, and the only person retained on the relief list was an old Bouri woman who had apparently no relatives. Unfortunately the condition of this one village does not at all represent the general state of affairs in the circle, and in many villages relief must be continued for some weeks longer.

9. The gratuitous relief figure for the whole division is 6,143, inclusive of 1,196 persons fed in kitchens, and the percentage 6.12; the corresponding figures for the previous week were 7,370 and 7.34, respectively. The hope expressed in my report for the week ending with September 7, that the figures would be reduced by about one-half during the month, has thus been almost realized; the total on August 31 was 11,562 and now it is 6,143.

10. The ten kitchens in my division are going on satisfactorily, but as in the case of circle inspectors great difficulty has been experienced in getting suitable kitchen gumastahs. Some time ago the District Surgeon informed me of a report having reached him that short rations were being issued at Ballisira; inquiries were instituted, and I have just heard that the gumastah has resigned his post under plea of sickness. Circumstances go to show that fraud has been committed and it may be possible to file a case against him; in any case he has a lien on a permanent estate appointment and can be punished by dismissal. I am proceeding at once to Ballisira to inquire about this matter.

11. During the week another tank work was started in the Sérgadá estate, and the total number of coolies employed on the two works on the 25th instant was 568; on the 27th it fell again to 453, the remaining coolies having found employment in the fields. The Sérgadá zemindar is employing daily some 500 persons on field labor at one damidy less than the Government rates; the work is, however, congenial and attracts many. The Pattupur road is progressing well, and with the exception of metalling, is complete for the first two furlongs. The total number of coolies employed on relief and minor irrigation works in the division is 1,225 against 1,273 last week. Bodogodo is necessarily omitted from this calculation.

12. The death alluded to in my last report proved on inquiry to have been undoubtedly caused by starvation. The village officers naturally denied this, and induced the panchayet to return a verdict of "fever and long-standing illness." The manager too supports this view. But the evidence of the Hospital Assistant, who held a *post-mortem* examination of the body and the inquiries made by me in the village on the day following the death, prove beyond doubt that starvation was the primary cause. The deceased and his family had been receiving money-doles for some little time, so starvation was not the immediate cause, but it came out that for many months the family had been in miserable circumstances, dependent on Sowcars for the very means of subsistence, and want of food had gradually reduced the deceased so far that recovery was impossible. The children attended the Ambagam kitchen for about a month and afterwards came to Pattupur, and the women of the family, as usual, managed to subsist on very little. Mr. Quinless, who put deceased on money-doles on September 3, agrees with me that death was due to starvation.

13. The question of whether or not to continue advances to weavers has now become difficult to solve. I have during the week examined the houses and general condition of a large number of this class both here and at Kunkurada. The result shows that while advances may certainly be stopped to about 20 per cent. of those now receiving them, the remainder are

still in such poor circumstances that it is doubtful whether they can get on unaided. In some cases there is no room for doubt as to the necessity for relief, and to these advances must be continued. The remainder, though not emaciated, do not appear to have the means to buy thread, and it is said that Sowcars refuse advances for cloths. The general improvement in the condition of the people has hardly had time to percolate to the weavers, and I am inclined to think that State assistance is still necessary. The subjoined statement shows the classification of families made by me at Kunkurada and Pitala; the inspection of the latter town has not yet been completed:—

Town.	Number of looms for which advances are not required.	Doubtful.	Number for which advances are required.
Kunkurada	5	39	18
Pitala	14	9	15

At Kunkurada I have directed advances of Rs. 5 each to be given to all doubtful cases, and have warned the recipients that after this they must manage without assistance. The weavers' committees declare that advances must be continued for another month, but their opinion is not of much weight.

14. Prices still show a tendency to fall. The importation of rice into Chinna Kimedi this week is reported to have been 60 bandy-loads or 528 cwts.; and into Mondimorayi, 10 bandy-loads or 88 cwts. The ragi harvest is naturally causing the price of that grain to fall. The annexed statement shows the prices of this and the previous weeks.

		Last week.		This week.	
		Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.
Chinna Kimedi ...	Pattupur ...	11.62	24	11.62	24
	Bismagiri ...	11.25	18	11.25	18
	Pudamari ...	11.25	18	11.25	18
	Kunkurada ...	9.75	16.5	11.25	18
Dhárakót-Mondimorayi ...	...	11.72	23.54	11.72	26.66
Bodogoda	...	12.6	24.88	12.6	24.88

15. Hardly any rain has fallen during the week, but all crops are thriving.

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 20th.	Percentage.	Number on relief including kitchens for the week ending with September 27th.	Percentage.	Number in column 5 receiving cooked food.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Pattupur	13,452	1,301	9.67	1,274	9.47	142
2. Pudamari	14,525	1,896	13.05	1,422	9.79	454
3. Pratapagiri	10,468	785	7.5	694	6.63	160
4. Sérgadá	12,056	862	7.15	738	6.12	38
5. Dowgam	9,726	585	6.01	354	3.64	113
6. Dhárakót	13,045	624	4.89	551	4.22	91
7. Ballisira	15,015	658	4.38	583	3.88	96
8. Bodogoda	12,071	659	5.42	527	4.36	102
Total	100,356	7,370	7.34	6,143	6.12	1,196

No. II.—Numbers in various Kitchens.

Kitchen name.	Circle in which situated.	Date of opening.	Attendance on September, 20th.	Attendance on September, 27th.
1. Pattapur	Pattapur	11th June 1889	169	142
2. Pudamari	Pudamari	29th " " " "	155	157
3. Nunagam	Do.	11th " " " "	142	143
4. Bishmagiri	Do.	29th August 1889	180	154
5. Kunkurada	Pratapagiri	25th July " "	161	160
6. Sérghad	Sérghad	25th " " " "	44	38
7. Pakkidi	Dowgam	13th September 1889	102	113
8. Mondimorayi	Dhárakót	6th July " "	99	91
9. Ballisira	Ballisira	17th August " "	135	96
10. Bodogoda	Bodogoda	4th " " " "	87	102
Total			1,274	1,196

No. III.—Numbers on Drinking-water Tanks and Wells and on the Minor Irrigation Works.

Taluka.	ON DRINKING-WATER TANKS AND WELLS.		ON THE MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chinna Kimedi	123	159	200	200
Dhárakót	411	396	18	17
Bodogoda	...	...	...	...
Sérghada	521	453	...	...
Total ...	1,055	1,008	218	217

From M.R.Ry. A. SURYANARAYANA NAIDU GARU, General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Russellkonda, 29th September 1889, No. 899.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with 28th September 1889.

2. During the week there was only one inch of rain at Russellkonda. The rainfall at Suradá and Aska has not been reported.

3. Want of water-supply for irrigated lands is not however felt. Tanks are mostly filled in and streams and channels are flowing. Mahánadi and Rushikulya rivers have received slight freshes.

4. Paddy, red-gram, black-gram and cotton are good. Ragi is still being harvested; rain is much wanted now for rain-fed paddy crops. Big ragi (Buda Mundia) recently transplanted, is withering in some villages owing to the scorching sun.

Pasture is plentiful and cattle are in good condition.

5. The number of persons receiving money-doles in Goomsur for the 28th instant was 6,529, or 5.8 per cent. of the population; the number in Suradá for the 21st instant was 5,719, or 7.8 per cent.; and the figures in Aska for the same date were 1,113, or 4.5 per cent.

6. The following statement compares the figures for the last three weeks.

Taluk.	On the last day of the week ending with 14th September 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 21st September 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 28th September 1889.
Goomsur	7,561	7,169	6,529
Suradá	6,373	5,719	5,719
Aska	1,309	1,113	1,113
Total ...	15,243	14,001	13,361

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

7. There was a decrease of 1,242 persons last week, and a further decrease of 640 in the current week in the division.

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

Name of circle.	Popula- tion.	NUMBER ON RELIEF.				Percentage to Popula- tion.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
In Goomsur Tahsildar's range.							
1. Russellkonda	14,777	68	140	321	529	3.6	These figures were for the 21st Sep- tember 1889.
2. Bodokodanda	9,041	195	241	640	1,076	11.9	
3. Bugudá	20,738	98	189	755	1,042	5.02	
4. Jagannathprasad	12,991	177	384	703	1,264	9.7	
5. Mujjagada	2,864	63	111	181	355	12.4	
6. Gullery	5,712	24	24	80	128	2.2	
7. Kullada	14,650	79	80	296	455	3.1	
8. Bellugunta	20,273	72	136	302	510	2.4	
9. Korchelli	5,536	142	172	520	834	11.4	
10. Kukkálubá	5,544	52	63	221	336	6.06	
Total	112,126	970	1,540	4,019	6,529	5.8	
11. Ballipadra	14,613	209	332	628	1,169	7.9	
12. Vishnuchakram	10,409	117	211	628	956	9.1	
13. Payalapada	16,892	109	231	698	1,038	15.1	
14. Bodobogosingi	4,839	64	143	379	586	12.1	
15. Suradá	11,776	159	267	750	1,176	9.9	
16. Osurobondho	6,902	55	125	397	577	8.3	
17. Pandakholl	7,082	23	46	148	217	3.06	
Total	72,513	736	1,355	3,628	5,719	7.8	
18. Aska	24,122	151	241	721	1,113	4.5	Do.
Grand Total	208,761	1,857	3,136	8,368	13,361	6.4	

These figures were for the 21st September 1889.

Do.

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

Kitchens.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Russellkonda	27	67	235	329
2. Bellugunta	7	18	89	114
3. Kullada	26	46	91	163
4. Bugudá	23	32	111	166
5. Gungupur	9	13	36	58
6. Mujjagada	7	30	58	95
7. Ballipadra	9	27	68	104
8. Suradá	17	31	186	234
9. Aska	22	31	123	176
Total ...	147	295	997	1,439

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

Taluk.	On drinking-water tanks and wells.	On minor irrigation works.	On other works.	Total.	Number of weakly persons.
Goomsur	701	1,040	507	2,248	1,208
Suradá	200	78	...	278	200
Aska	605	...	...	605	502
Total ...	1,506	1,118	507	3,131	1,910

11. Fever is generally prevalent in the division and small-pox exists here and there. No cases of cholera have been reported during the week.

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

Stations.	RICE.		RAGI.	
	This week	Last week	This week	Last week.
Russellkonda	11	11	32	30
Suradā	11	11	26	26
Aska	10	10	22	22

The price of ragi in Russellkonda has fallen from 30 to 32 seers during the week.

13. The grain merchants hesitate to sell their stocks freely, being doubtful whether north-east monsoon would be favorable or otherwise.

14. I could not inspect any villages during the week as I was engaged with the inquiry into criminal cases.

From M.R.Ry. DARBHA VENKATA SASTRI GARU, General Deputy Collector, Chatrapur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Rambha, the 29th September 1889, No. 1320.

I have the honor to submit my report on the Atagadā and Kallikót taluks for the week ending 28th September 1889.

2. *Rainfall.*—This week may favorably be compared with the week ending 14th instant with respect to rainfall. Hardly any rain showered on us. The heat has been distressing for the last three days. But the manager reports that 74 cents fell at Kallikót and slightly at Boirani and Kulladi.

3. *Agricultural Operations.*—Able-bodied paupers have no work at present in fields. I have spent the last 6 days of the week in the Kallikót relief circle comprising the Chatra Mutah of the Kallikót taluk. Here the standing crops are good so far; but few fields have any water in them. The irrigation sources being very limited in this taluk when compared with her sister taluk the Atagadā, the want of rain is much sooner felt here than there. The two Mutahs of the Kallikót taluk, Baragam and Chattra, are almost rain-fed and I am at a loss to know why famine is less deep there than in Atagadā, the fertilising quality of which Kallikót can never hope to rival. Ryots in this circle are beginning to feel the want of rain. There is, however, no pest of any sort in these parts. The manager reports that "crops in several high lands in the Kallikót taluk are fading away." I have seen 24 villages of this taluk during the week, but have not seen withering crops any where yet.

4. In my last report, I forgot to add that grasshoppers do not live so much in high lands called "Deppo lands" as they do in low lands. Their damage is chiefly limited to the latter and increases as the weather gets clear. During rainfall they merely cling to the paddy leaf. Grasshoppers are called jhitas (झिटा) by the Oriyas.

5. *Prices*—

5. Prices—													
Station.	PAST WEEK.					PRESENT WEEK.					Ragi.		
	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.		Ragi.	Boiled rice.		Raw rice.					
	First.	Second.	First.	Second.		First.	Second.	First.	Second.				
Kallikōt	..	..	12	14	11	12	21 old	12	14	11	12	21 old.	
Boirani	..	..	10½	12	9¾	11¼	19 old	10¾	12	9¾	11¼	19 do.	
							25½ new					24½ new.	
							15 old					15 old.	
Palasara	..	..	11	12	9½	11	19 new	11	12	9½	11	21½ new.	
							22½ do.					25 old.	
Pasi	..	..	11½	12¼	10⅞	11½	27½ do.	11½	12¼	10⅞	11½	26½ new.	

Prices at all stations are almost stationary, showing a slight fall only in ragi.

6. *Gratuitous Relief.*—

(a) Kallikót taluk—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Last week's balance	220	369	1,486	2,075
Deductions	24	40	225	289
Balance	196	329	1,261	1,786
Additions	14	40	56	110
Total	210	369	1,317	1,896

	1888.	1889.
Europeans and Eurasians	7	10
Native Christians	6	8
Muhammadans	1	1
Brahmans	53	29
Non-Brahman Hindus	27	42
Others	3	3
Total	93	93

The large increase under non-Brahman Hindus is, as expected, due to the opening of the Sub-Overseers' class. The number would have been larger had all the applicants (44 in all) been admitted. The appreciable decrease under Brahmans seems to have occurred in the Engineer Subordinates', Draftsmen's and Overseers' classes. Out of 29 Brahmans as many as 14 were in the Engineer classes, the Eurasian, the Native Christian and Sudra communities being represented only by one each. The small number of Muhammadans is still very unsatisfactory. It is noteworthy that there were 9 students that belonged to the artisan classes; this also is probably due to the formation of the Overseers' class and is an encouraging feature so far as it goes. So soon as the artisan classes begin to take an active part in the new technico-educational departure the industrial work of the country will be carried on under conditions calculated to lead to progressive development.

5. The results of the B.C.E. Degree examination of the University are not given in the report. From the Syndicate's report, the Director observes that out of 16 candidates that appeared only two passed, one in the second and one in the third class. It is not known how many out of the 16 that appeared were in the college immediately before appearing for the examination, but this information should be given in future reports. The result is in any case disappointing.

6. The Board of Examiners consisted of the following members appointed by Government:—

Captain W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E., *President.*

Mr. G. H. Stuart, M.A.,

" E. W. Stoney, M.E., M. INST. C.E., *Members.*

" W. N. Pogson, F.S.A.,

Dr. VanGeyzel,

Mr. P. Viziaranga Mudaliar,

Assistant Examiners.

The Board, besides the usual term examinations, conducted the final examinations of the four sections that had completed their final course under the new rules and also examined four batches of independent students. As in future the new and old rules will not operate concurrently, the work of the Board will be considerably less.

7. Out of eight candidates that appeared for the final examination of the Engineer class, first division, four succeeded and qualified as Assistant Engineers. The average marks obtained were 58 per cent. against 46 in the previous year. This improvement is satisfactory considering the scope of the examination and the stringent tests applied in the different subjects under the new rules. From the results of the term examination of the Engineer class, second division, it is evident that it consists of very poor material. The Engineer class, third division, seems to be a promising one. In Designing, Geometrical and Architectural drawing, better results might have been produced. Out of 22 that appeared for the final examination of the Engineer Subordinates' class, 14 qualified for certificates. The second division of the Engineer Subordinates' class did not acquit itself satisfactorily at the term examination. The results of the final examination of the Draftsmen's class were disappointing though they indicate an improvement compared with those of the previous year. The results are reported to have been very poor in Free-hand and Model Drawing and also in Architectural Drawing. At both the final and term examination the Surveyors' classes produced fairly satisfactory results. More than one examiner complains of the careless and slovenly manner in which the answers were sent up by the candidates. This is a matter which demands careful attention. The satisfactory way in which the papers on purely mathematical subjects were answered is creditable to the college. The appointment recently of a graduate in Engineering, who has specially qualified in Surveying, as teacher of Drawing will, it is hoped, improve the instruction in this important subject. Now that the teaching staff of the college is placed on a very satisfactory basis, it is hoped that the results of the coming year will show a considerable improvement over those of the past two years. The Director fully endorses what the Principal says in paragraph 10 of his report regarding the superior qualifications of the men turned out under the new rules.

8. Full and accurate information is not available as regards passed students. A register should be systematically maintained in the college giving the history of candidates that pass out of the college for at least five years after leaving, and ex-students should be asked to give the Principal information of their movements.

9. The recommendations made by the Board of Examiners regarding the granting of permission to unsuccessful pupils of the Engineer Subordinates' class to qualify as Overseers and the raising of the pay for draftsmen in the Public Works Department have been disposed of by Government in their Order No. 384, Educational, dated 1st July 1889. The Director was not able to support the first recommendation, for, besides being contrary to the rules of the college, the concession, if granted, would injure the working of the Engineer Subordinates' class. Government have concurred in this view. As regards the second recommendation, Government have ruled that in future Draftsmen holding second-class certificates will be eligible for promotion to the first grade under certain conditions, and that men in the service will be allowed to appear at any time as independent candidates for examinations for first-class certificates. These concessions will go a great way to improving the status and prospects of Draftsmen.

10. Government in their Order No. 297, Educational, dated 27th May 1889, have sanctioned the opening of a temporary workshop in which carpentry, smith's work, turning and other mechanical pursuits will be taught. The need for such a workshop has long been felt; and as attendance in the workshop is to be made compulsory, due provision must be made in the rules of the college as regards the practical courses to be gone through by the Engineer and Engineer Subordinate students.

11. The use made of the library was not so satisfactory as in the previous year judging from the number of books issued. Independent study should be much encouraged. It is not understood why no reference is made in the Principal's report to the physical education of the students, more especially as he believes the equipment of the gymnasium was completed during the year. The Director had occasion to remark last year on the want of systematic attention given to physical education, but he trusts that this was not the case during the period under review.

12. The Director is glad to find that the conduct of the students has been satisfactory.

13. It is believed that the question of fixing general and special educational qualifications for Local and Municipal service is now under the consideration of Government. The Principal's remark is endorsed.

14. The working of the college, though discouraging so far as immediate results are concerned, gives promise of more satisfactory results in the future.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. B. GRIGG,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Principal, College of Engineering.
" Principals of other Government Colleges.
" the Superintendent, School of Arts.
" Government with covering letter.

From Captain H. D. LOVE, R.E., Principal, College of Engineering, to the
Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 16th August 1889, No. 404-C.

I have the honor to report that of the twenty-five candidates who passed the Entrance Examination of the Engineering Subordinates' class in May last, twenty joined the college on its re-opening in August. Of these, one has since resigned. Two Military students also joined, so that the number in the class is now twenty-one.

2. As the corresponding numbers in the first and second divisions of this class (which joined in August 1887, and August 1888, respectively) are only nine and eight respectively, a great improvement is this year noticeable.

3. The numbers of students in the different classes are now as follow:—

Engineer class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
" Subordinates' class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Draftsmen's class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Surveyors' class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Military probationer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sub-overseers' and Artizan's class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111

ORDER—dated 2nd October 1889, No. 600, Educational.

The report on the working of the College of Engineering, Madras, during the half-year ending 31st December 1888, will be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State. As the period with which the report deals will in future be the calendar, instead of the official, year, it should be submitted at an earlier date than hitherto.

2. The fall in the numbers in the college, to whatever cause it may be due, is regrettable and the figures regarding the present strength supplied in Captain Love's letter of the 16th August 1889, No. 404-C., are not very re-assuring. Excluding the newly organized sub-overseers and artizan's class, the number of pupils now is only 87 against 102 in 1888, 117 in 1887-88 and 166 in 1886-87. Both the higher standard of examination and the longer course have doubtless helped to produce the reduction in numbers and it is obviously impossible to ascertain precisely which of these causes has operated most. There is, however, no evidence that the difficulty in obtaining employment has increased in such a degree as to deter students from joining the college.

3. There can be little doubt that the reorganization of the curriculum and the raising of the standard of qualification were much called for; the discreditable results in the B.C.E. Examination of the University in 1888, and in the College examinations so soon as these were entrusted to an independent board, sufficiently prove this. His Excellency the Governor in Council believes that the usefulness of the college will have been largely increased, and that, as pointed out by Captain Love in paragraph 10, the students now turned out will be found to have higher attainments and more practical knowledge than formerly. The improvement in quality is a sufficient set off against the decrease in numbers. The strength of the most important—the Engineer—class is, however, well maintained, and when the disturbance caused by the revised course of instruction has ceased, some recovery in the strength of the other branches may be hoped for.

4. The attention of the Local and Municipal department will be drawn to paragraph 2 of G.O., dated 14th August 1888, No. 479, with the request that the action taken thereon may be communicated to this department.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Public Works Department.
" Local and Municipal Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

Gobt. of (1889) Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 2nd October 1889, No. 600.

2952-10-19-89

OCTOBER.

Recorded

1201 R.R.D.B.

College of Engineering, Madras.

Reviewing the report on the — for 1888-89,
and forwarding copy of the Proceedings to the
Secretary of State.