(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 20

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் June 90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

(72)

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P. W. D துறை

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 3050

அச்சகம்
பலவகை

நாள் : 29-10-1889 198 .

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

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(1)

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 Haripur, 18th September 1889, E. No. 504:—

I have the honor to submit the reports of Messrs. Foster, Carr, A. Suryanarayana and D. Venkata Sastri for the week ending with the 14th and those of Mr. Wedderburn for the weeks ending with the 7th and 14th September.

2. The past ten days have given us a break of fine weather after a long spell of continuous wet, and already in the Ichápur and Sómpet divisions I was met with complaints that, unless rain fell again soon, the ragi would not ripen properly and the paddy would suffer. I saw no cause however for apprehension and the rain that fell last night and this morning must, if it has been pretty general, have silenced the murmerers. Up to date the season has been all that could be wished and the ragi, which has been most extensively cultivated this year, should yield an excellent crop. Not only has ragi been extensively cultivated but still earlier dry food-grains, chamalu, korralu and cumbu, to a much greater extent than usual—remarkable evidence that the ryots have duly considered the situation and done their best to provide a remedy. So little is chamalu known that I could find no one who had ever tasted it. The officials and servants said the ryots used it. The ryots told me they paid their laborers with it and also kept some for themselves. It was not till I reached Mondimorayi that I learnt from the karnam of that place that, if cooked with milk and eaten with sugar, it was very palatable, and that it was so Dr. McNally and myself satisfied ourselves by practical test. It is in flavour very similar to semolina and might well pass for it. It has the merit too of being remarkably cheap.

3. In Mr. Wedderburn's division gratuitous relief is being rapidly curtailed. Out of the 7 remaining kitchens one was closed on the 7th, three were to be closed on the 15th, and two more on the 21st, and I hope to reach Tekkáli, Raghunadhapur in time to witness the closing of that kitchen and of gratuitous relief throughout the division. The total number on relief up to the 7th was 1,429 and on the 14th 884. The circle inspectors were to be abolished on the 15th, one being retained temporarily for the Tekkáli circle.

4. Mr. Foster considers it will not be safe to close relief operations in the southern portion of his division before the end of the month. My inspection, however, satisfies me that the condition of the people warrants an earlier period, and I have directed, so far as the country south of Ichápur is concerned, the closing of all relief circles from the 21st instant or as soon after as possible. The circle inspectors have been directed to make a careful inspection of all their villages and to include in their final lists only such as are emaciated from want of food. These lists will be handed over to the Deputy Tahsildars, who will with the famine officers continue to distribute money doles for a short time longer. The same course will be pursued in the Purushottapur division. I am also closing several kitchens in these divisions; the bad cases in those closed will be transferred to the nearest kitchen maintained.

5. Mr. Foster's remark that the condition of the people varies according to the character of the predominant cultivation in each village is perfectly correct. In villages, where dry crops are grown, the people have already got food supplies and are as well off as in ordinary times. In purely wet villages the want of food continues to be felt and the marks thereof are evident in the physical appearance of the people. I do not, however, consider it necessary to keep relief circles open to meet the comparatively few villages in the southern portion of his division which are so circumstanced.

6. In Mr. Carr's division the improvement, though marked, leaves a percentage of 9·27 still on relief. The numbers, however, are, as evidenced by the results of Messrs. Carr's and Quinless' inspection of the Sergada and Pattupur circles, susceptible of still larger reductions. The circle inspectors ever ready to increase their list shrink from the responsibility of striking off where they have to discriminate between deserving and undeserving cases, and it is here especially that European supervision is eminently needed.

7. With reference to paragraph 3 of G.O., Revenue Department, dated 6th September 1889, No. 758, just received, I beg to state that all through, both for wages and gratuitous relief, my calculations have been based solely upon weight as required by the Famine Code and not upon measure, and I append, for the information of Government, the printed circular orders on this subject issued by me to all officers when relief first systematically began. Mr. Carr's mention of a seer of ragi of 72 tolahs merely indicates the weight of a seer of ragi in tolas. Both rice and ragi are purchased by measure only in this district; a seer of the former weighs 80 tolas and a seer of the latter 72 tolahs only, but ragi is itself no more an article of food than paddy; it must go through the process of grinding before it becomes edible, and in this process loses still further. A seer of ragi is found by repeated tests to be equivalent to 72 tolas and I have accordingly adopted this as the standard weight of a seer of ragi. When converted, however, into food material just as wheat is converted into flour or paddy into rice, a seer of ragi flour will weigh about 58 tolas, and now that Government have sanctioned the change proposed by me, I am taking 58 tolahs as the average weight of a seer of ragi flour and calculating accordingly. As ragi and ragi flour are sold for about the same price per seer, the calculation is simple enough.

8. Some confusion is caused by the intermixture in quotations of prices of new and old ragi. The difference in price is apparently very considerable, but I am assured that if new ragi is put out into the sun to dry, as it must be before it is ground, it loses one-fifth in the process and if this is borne in mind the difference in price between new and old ragi virtually disappears.

9. Mr. Horne does not appear to be aware of this fact. His report is favorable, but it will be some time yet before we can close relief operations in the Goomsur division. Relief works in the Maliahs, that is, the Taptapani and Chokapad ghât roads works, have been stopped as it was found that work was constantly interrupted by rain and what remains to be done can, I believe, be completed within the official year. I am asking Mr. Horne to close gratuitous relief and to dispense with the circle inspectors in the Pondakhol and Gulleri cirles as the numbers there now on relief do not warrant any further maintenance of an expensive establishment.

10. The General Deputy Collector has been inspecting the Ballipadra circle during the week. I am disappointed that the fall in numbers in the Goomsur division has not been greater, but it takes some little time for the harvest to produce its effect. The mere fall in prices does not make people, who have been suffering from starvation, well at once; a little time is required.

11. The General Deputy Collector, Kallikót and Atagada, is out in his division. The numbers now on relief in the two taluks are 6,133 or 458 less than in last week, and I consider that the number may be still greatly reduced.

12. Prices continue to fall, more especially ragi, and are as follows :—

Date.	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Cumbu.
September, 14th, 1889	10·91	22·72	16·62	27
Do. 7th „	10·66	20·46	16·75	24
Do. 17th, 1887	18·62	31·03	24·44	33·84

As already explained the great fall in ragi is due to prices of new ragi being quoted in some cases.

13. Imports continue steady and are as follows :—

	CWTS.
By sea	3,559
From Orissa	8,389
From Central Provinces	1,643
Total ...	13,581

14. On works there has been a decided increase. The numbers are as follows :—

Rushikulya	4,244
Gopálpur canal	1,436
Kallikót-Boirani (last week)	297
Taptapani ghât road	131
Bhabanda-Pattupur	197
Ichápur-Jarada	885
Berhampore-Digupudi	26
Palasa	396
Digupudi-Govindapur	730
Chokapad	42
Anantagiri-Tekkáli	1,667
Boppayapuram Gedda	451
Battili	370
Drinking-water tanks	3,997
Minor irrigation tanks	1,280
Other works	2,133
Total ...	18,282

15. The numbers on relief are as follows :—

Gratuitous relief.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Money doles and raw grain ...	6,356	11,854	28,772	46,983
Kitchens	1,234	1,938	8,015	11,187
Total ...				58,170

The figures this week show a slight increase over last week, but this is due, I think, to more correct registration. As pointed out last week circle inspectors were in the habit of showing only the numbers actually relieved by them during the week instead of the numbers on their register, and consequently the total number on relief was never correctly shown. Now that the error has been pointed out the numbers will in future be correctly shown.

16. During the week I have visited the Ichápur, Sómpet, Baruva, Mandasa and Haripur circles and the result of my inspection is that I have decided to close gratuitous relief circles in these parts from the 21st instant and several of the kitchens. Emaciated persons in the kitchens closed will be transferred to those kept open and money doles will still be distributed to those who are badly emaciated in villages through the agency of the taluk and famine officers. I have issued similar orders for the Purushottapur division and also for the Pondakhol and Gulleri circles in Mr. Horne's division.

17. I am glad to report that satisfactory progress has been made on the Ichápur-Jarada road. Three miles of earthwork have been completed and turfed and the numbers are rapidly increasing. The Syed Khan's tank at Ichápur was approaching completion and will be completed within the month. Work was going on at the Sómpet tank and I commenced clearing sand from the road as a relief work for the people of the Baruva kitchen, which I am closing.

ENCLOSURES.

Copy of a printed Circular.

The following scale shows the rates at which gratuitous relief is to be given when money-doles are paid. Each Circle Inspector will obtain weekly from the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar of his circle the price current for the previous week and pay accordingly.

When ragi is selling per rupee at seers—

—	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
1. For men including boys above 12 years and nursing mothers.	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6	1 7
2. Women including girls above 12 years.	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 11	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 4
3. Children below 12 years	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9

Copy of printed Circular.

The Collector finds that little or no regard is being paid to the provisions in section 185 of the Code as to the rates to be paid to 3rd-class laborers on Civil Agency works.

The following table is accordingly published for general information and guidance :—

When ragi is selling at seers—

—	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
1. Men including boys above 12 years and nursing mothers.	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 7	1 8	1 9	1 10
2. Women including girls above 12 years.	1 0	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 6
3. Working children below 12 years ..	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10

Copy of printed circular No. 47.

It has been brought to the Collector's notice that it is the practice at some kitchens to assume that the seer of 80 tolahs is equivalent to 2 lb. whether rice or ragi. This is wrong.

In calculating out quantities for the Famine Code scale the following rules should be strictly observed :—

In measuring rice or ragi brought to the kitchen the seer of 80 tolahs or the toom of 240 tolahs must alone be used. Of course, when necessary, the half seer of 40 tolahs and the quarter seer of 20 tolahs can also be used.

A seer of rice may be taken as equivalent to 80 tolahs or 2 lb. and 2 tolahs, not 2 lb. only.

A seer of ragi flour weighs only 58 tolahs or 1 lb. and 19 tolahs.

To avoid fractions the English pound may be taken as equivalent to 39 tolahs, it is not 40 tolahs.

It must always be remembered that a seer of ragi flour does not weigh the same as a seer of rice.

Great complaints have been made about the insufficiency of the food supplied according to the Famine Code scale, and seeing that at most kitchens ragi and rice are supplied in the ratio of 4 to 1, the error above noticed would account for the deficiency.

Copy of printed circular No. 46.

In estimating wages of coolies employed under the Famine Code scale, it is assumed that the seer equals eighty tolahs. This may be the case so far as rice is concerned, but is not applicable to ragi which Government have directed is to be adopted as the grain upon the price of which wages are to be calculated. A seer of ragi weighs 72 not 80 tolahs, the difference therefore must be allowed : 1 lb.=39 tolahs nearly ; 1½ lb.=49 tolahs nearly or 1 seer ragi less 23 tolahs only. All officers who have to make payments under the Code will note this carefully.

(Signed) J. G. HORSFALL,
Collector.

Chatrapur,
16th July 1889.

From H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Jarada, 16th September 1889, No. 561.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 14th instant.

2. The fall in the price of ragi, which was reported from Purushottapur last week, has now extended to Ichápur and Sómpet, at each of which places it is being sold at 23 seers per rupee. There is no doubt that prices will now continue to fall, for the harvest of the main ragi crop, which is every where in excellent condition, will commence within 10 days, and in the meantime all reserve stocks will be thrown upon the markets. The Sómpet market is receiving supplies from Parlákimedi, and in several villages of Mandasa taluk I learned that ragi, korra and chama had been brought from the Maliahs.

3. During the week I have inspected a considerable number of villages in the Mandasa, Budarasingi and Jarada circles and have been everywhere greatly impressed with the marvellous change in the general condition of the people since my last tour in these quarters two months ago. Then there were patent signs of distress and destitution in every village, whereas now a cursory inspection would reveal no reason to suppose that the past season had not been of average prosperity. This improvement is especially noticeable in the Tumba division of the Budarasingi circle. But though there is now no general distress, there are still a number of persons in destitute circumstances and emaciated condition, to whom the issue of gratuitous relief could not forthwith safely be stopped, and their number is such and they are so scattered

as to require the continuance of the circle inspectors for the present, but with the first putting of the sickle to the ragi, at latest on 30th instant, I consider that gratuitous relief in any shape may be withdrawn in the three circles I have named and Coloor circle. You will be personally aware of the state of affairs in Sómpet and Baruva circles and I need make no recommendation regarding them.

4. There is a marked difference as regards the general condition of the people between villages with abundance of dry land and those in which the bulk of the area is under paddy. In the former, where dry crops have been cut and where probably advances have been received on security of the crops, a much higher standard of health and welfare is displayed and naturally a smaller proportion of the people are on relief than in the other villages, which still have to look forward 2½ months to their harvest. And if the difference is observable in case of adjacent villages it will be far greater in case of extensive tracts of different descriptions of soil, with their varying crops. This question therefore must be taken into consideration in determining the date for withdrawing relief in any particular area.

5. Judging from the Budarasingi circle I am of opinion that on 30th instant all relief operations may be terminated in the Surangi and Nimmakhandi and probably in the Bramarapur circles. I am proceeding thitherwards and shall be able to determine positively this week. Regarding the Kavite and Mantreddi circles of Ichápur taluk, both of which include an extensive area of dry lands, I have asked Mr. Marshall, and regarding the three circles of Purushottapur taluk I have requested Mr. McMurray to give careful consideration to the condition of the people and report if they are of opinion that relief ought to be prolonged after the end of the month. My own opinion is that it will be unnecessary.

6. There has been no rain during the week and the agriculturists complain that the ragi crops will suffer in consequence. Most of the ragi has been in flower in this week and it is stated that just at that period a few slight showers are required to make the grain set. Otherwise it has a tendency to shrivel. It is doubtful, however, from the appearance of crops whether the want of rain will do more than just detract from their absolute perfection.

7. In paragraph 4 of your report to Government for the week ending 7th September, of which I have just received an extract, you allude to a difficulty, which, unaccountable as it may seem, proved almost unsurmountable, namely the difficulty of making the native officials comprehend the difference between the number of persons on relief and the number of money doles paid. The former figure being chiefly of statistical value and bearing no direct relation to the actual expenditure in a given period seemed to convey no meaning, and in spite of instructions from your office, from the Treasury Deputy Collector's office and from mine, even taluk officers could not be brought to see that it had any significance, much less circle inspectors. To the best of my belief, however, the figures showing percentages on relief in the several circles returned with my report for the week ending 24th August are with the marginally-noted exception correct and complete.

Digupudi	767	1,530.
Kaviti	744	1,040.
Naupada	843	1,284.

Jayantipur, Jarada, Jagannadhapur circles.

8. Your allusion in paragraph 18 of the same report to the utter incompetence of the Chikati circle inspector affords me an opportunity for a few observations on the terribly inefficient machinery through which the details of the famine arrangements have had to be administered. The standard of intelligence and ability amongst native officials in the district is far below the average. For these qualities an indifferent Rs. 15 gumasta of the Tanjore district would be deemed a paragon in a Rs. 40 appointment here, and there is no physical superiority to compensate for the inferior intellectual attainments of the ordinary officials here. There was universal reluctance amongst the more intelligent gumastas of my division to undertake what were known to be the arduous duties of circle inspector, even though I increased to Rs. 30 the pay (Rs. 25) originally proposed by you. One of my own office clerks on Rs. 20 declined an inspector's post on Rs. 40 even, and even now those circle inspectors who hold a permanent Rs. 15 appointment complain that they are insufficiently remunerated with pay of Rs. 8 including horse allowance. Of the 28 inspectors in my division only 3 can be said to have done their work with any show of ability or discretion and these are 2 sub-inspectors of the Salt and Abkári department, whom I secured with some difficulty, and one of my revenue inspectors. Not one of the others has shown either care, discretion or energy. In the seven weeks that have elapsed since the inspectors commenced work I have had to make no less than 12 changes in the 28 appointments, and as at the outset I had carefully selected the best men available, each change was a doubtful experiment, more likely to turn out ill than well. Even the three good men for whom I asked have not been sent and I should have been nearer the mark of my requirements had I asked for 23, and as for kitchen gumastas and other subordinate officials, to supply the necessities of the occasion, the very dregs of intelligence in the division have had to be drained.

9. Notwithstanding the untiring exertions of my taluk relief officers it is impossible with such a subordinate staff to prevent most perverse misinterpretations of general orders and neglect of special instructions, and the task of supervision is one of unceasing anxiety and vigilance with very meagre compensation in the shape of results achieved.

10. I append the usual statement of relief measures in the division.

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 14th September 1889.

Taluk.	Name of circle.	Population.	PERCENTAGE. Number on gratuitous relief.	PERCENTAGE. Percentage.	WORKS. Name of kitchen.	WORKS. Number fed.	WORKS. Total of gratuitous relief and number fed.	WORKS. Names of works.	WORKS. Number employed.
Ganjam ..	Rambha	13,538	1,257	9·2	....	..	1,257	Ganjam village ..	71
	Humma	16,896	1,067	6·9	....	..	1,067	Rambha road ..	44
					....	..		Patamuru ..	51
	Chatrapur	27,465	1,394	5·8	Nowgam ..	43	1,660	Binchanapalli road ..	28
					Konamanu ..	40		Birdidi Gopalpore tank ..	80
					Chatrapur ..	47			
					Ganjam ..	76			
	Purushottapur	21,767	427	1·9	Purushottapur ..	202	427	Purushottapur road ..	106
Purushottapur ..	Pratapur	16,036	478	3·1	Pratapur ..	36	478	Babunda road ..	221
	Ingili	24,604	369	1·7	Ingili ..	192	369	Konchura road ..	61
	Bhatukummarada				Bhatukummarada ..	87		Pratapuram road ..	
	Konchura				Konchura ..	124			
	Gopalpore				Gopalpore ..	105			
	Sindiripur				Sindiripur ..	51			
	Berhampore				Berhampore ..	308			
	Jagannadhapur	20,756	608	3·6	....	..	754	....	..
	Berhampore	43,724	869	2·6	....	..	1,177	Latti road ..	162
	Kukkudakhandi	17,142	490	2·3	....	..	499	Gopalpore road ..	113
					Gopalpore ..	166		Gopalpore quarry ..	111
	Golantra	17,034	1,167	9·1	Ambapuva ..	218	1,551	Ambapuva do.	67
	Khond villages in Golantra mutta.	732	47	6·4	Panasalapalli ..	..	47	Panasalapalli quarry ..	296
Berhampore ..					....	..		Holidiyabhadra quarry ..	186
	Khond villages in Kukkudakhandi mutta.	1,375	124	9·1	....	..	124	Kaliyapalli quarry ..	196
								Andivinghotnadhapur tank.	42
								Tangarapalli road ..	120
	Digupudi	16,614	1,298	10·7	Digupudi ..	258	1,782	Digupudi road ..	..
	Nimmakhandi	7,927	284	5·3	Bodo Dumala ..	226	422	....	..
	Satupandiya	14,226	565	6·2	Koitakhandi ..	138	762	....	..
					Dengabhadra ..	187		....	..
	Mantredi	12,286	286	4·1	Mantredi ..	192	505	....	..
					Somapur ..	27		....	..
	Chikati	14,696	381	5·4	Chikatipeta ..	415	796	Chikati Nowgam quarry ..	66
	Jayantipuram	17,188	*479	3·4	Patrapur ..	119	598	....	..
	Jarada	10,454	309	4·05	Jarada ..	116	425	....	..
	Ichapur	23,669	598	3·04	Ichapur ..	122	720	Syed Khan tank.. ..	475
Ichapur ..					Ichapur ..	215			
	Surangi	11,692	435	6·7	Surangi ..	145	795	....	..
	Nowpada	8,717	854	12·7	Nowpada ..	264	1,118	....	..
	Bramarapur	11,883	363	4·4	Bramarapur ..	171	524	....	..
	Kaniti	30,168	1,011	3·7	Kaniti ..	34	1,123	....	..
					Edupur ..	78			
	Sómpet	17,593	274	4·6	Sómpet ..	423	822	....	..
	Kolluru	8,817	140	2·7	Talatumpara ..	125	240	Chitamberam tank ..	186
					Kolluru ..	100		Baragam tank ..	91
	Baruvah	19,198	191	2·9	Basi ..	224	560	Ambapuram quarry ..	30
Sómpet ..					Baruvah ..	145		Other works ..	82
	Budarsingi	5,848	180	5·7	Budarsingi ..	155	335	.... ..	..
	Haripur	10,399	206	4·6	Haripur ..	263	468	.... ..	..
	Mandasa	14,937	367	4·7	Mandasa ..	278	703	.... ..	..
					Kasapur ..	58		.... ..	..
	Total ..	471,891	16,876	..	....	..	6,172	....	2,965
							22,048		

* This figure is doubtful. Should be 479; percentage 3·4.

3050

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Russellkonda, 16th September 1889, No. 801.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 14th September.

Most of the week I was at Aska, where I had not previously been for more than 2 months. I examined a good many of the largest villages of the circle and found distress rapidly subsiding in that neighbourhood, where indeed it was never so severe as in most of Goomsur. I have now come in through Kondraoli and Gangupore to Russellkonda where I arrived this morning.

2. Mr. Elphinstone has been out in the wilder parts of Suradá near the ghâts, viz., the Pondakhol mutta and Ronaba and Korada estates. He reports great improvement there, ragi being harvested and everybody cheerful, so much so that he suggested closing the Pondakhol and Korada circle. I have asked him to wait till I can get to that side, but at the same time I think the time has arrived when some of our more jungly and outlying circles might almost be closed, inasmuch as the people in them are now just as well able to live as they were before. Of course thin ones remain, but so I suppose they will for the next six months.

3. Mr. Lever has been in the Mojagodo circle and arrived here this morning. He has apparently managed to make the Khonds and Panos there attend the kitchen as the numbers have a good deal increased.

4. Mr. Story is in Korcholi and I have impressed on him the necessity of reducing without undue severity the numbers on relief in that circle which maintains the highest percentage of any. It is true that the population is known to be ridiculously understated, but even so the percentage is excessive.

5. All of the circles continue in working order and are getting on fairly well, inasmuch as there have been no actual break downs among them. The figures, however, ought to show a gradual and steady reduction, instead of which they bound up and down in the most absurd way.

6. The kitchens are doing well. The vigorous measures which I reported a fortnight ago that I had taken with the Bowries and Dondasis near Kullada have had a wonderful effect. Over 150 now come to that kitchen in place of the 70 who used formerly to attend.

7. Numbers on relief works are larger this week than they have ever been. However the commencement of the ragi harvest and the enormous decrease in wages of 3rd-class labor, owing to the fall in prices, will probably send most of them away this week.

8. The price of ragi is falling very rapidly. Yesterday Mr. Somers Eve met me at Gangupore, and showed me that the Tahsildar had sent him the price current for the week at 17½ seers. Seeing that ragi is everywhere selling at nearly double that quantity for the rupee, I went into the bazaar here this morning and asked two Komaties how much they would give me for a rupee. They said 10 gownies which is 30 seers. I have caused the Tahsildar to telegraph a correction of his price return and inform all officers to whom it is communicated. As all Mr. Eve's coolies on the Rushikulya are paid according to this as well as our own civil agency laborers, it makes a considerable difference.

9. The wages of a 3rd-class male cooly are now about 10 pies and those of a woman and child proportionately less. They certainly will not go on working at that price.

The amount of the money dole to those on gratuitous relief is now also very trifling.

10. Of course, the 17½ seers quoted by the Tahsildar referred to old ragi, but as only one man in Russellkonda, the kitchen contractor, has any, he can practically fix his own price. We are now using up the reserve supply for the kitchens, and after that I will use rice as new ragi is apt to cause purging.

11. As the ragi harvest has barely commenced and the fall in price is already so great, we may expect it to touch 40 seers or more for the rupee in a very short time. It is said to be an excellent crop.

12. The paddy crops are looking well; light paddy is in ear and will be cut for the Dassara. There has been a break in the monsoon throughout this week with very hot weather, but there is still plenty of water in the fields. The ryots are in no hurry for more rain.

13. I have ordered stoppage of relief works in the Maliahs, also the Mohana circle inspector to be dispensed with. I append the latest figures for circles and kitchens. My diary accompanies.

STATEMENT showing percentage of relief persons to population in each circle in the Goomsur division during the week ending 14th September 1889.

Serial number.	Name of circle.	Population.	Number on relief list.	Percentage.
1.	Russellkonda	15,407	553	3·58
2.	Peddakodanda	9,039	630	6·97
3.	Bellugunta	19,893	796	4·00
4.	Buguda	14,159	1,319	9·31

Serial number.	Name of circle.	Population.	Number on relief list.	Percentage.
5.	Korcholi	5,536	1,016	18·35
6.	Jagannadhaprasad	12,163	1,259	10·35
7.	Kullada	12,639	591	4·67
8.	Kukuluba	5,533	458	8·25
9.	Galleri	5,618	176	3·13
10.	Mojogodi	2,864	428	14·94
11.	Suradá	11,166	986	8·83
12.	Borobondho including Ronaba ...	4,407	832	18·87
13.	Pondakhol including Korada ...	7,098	228	3·21
14.	Ballipadra	13,396	1,367	10·20
15.	Vishnuchakram	8,726	955	10·94
16.	Bodoborosingi	4,839	702	14·50
17.	Payalapada	16,892	1,178	6·97
18.	Aska	24,722	1,403	5·8

Statement showing attendance at kitchens and number of coolies employed on relief works during the week ending 14th September 1889.

Name.	Attendance.	Name.	Attendance.
Kitchens—		Works—	
1. Russellkonda	340	Aska taluk	527
2. Bellugunta	115	Suradá taluk	257
3. Kullada	158	Goomsur taluk	2,315
4. Majogodo	82		
5. Gangupore	67		
6. Balipadra	110		
7. Buguda	155		
8. Suradá	273		
9. Aksa	199		

Diary for the week ending 14th September 1889.

Sunday, 8th September.—I inspected the village of Betnoyi. There were 141 on the list; of these, I struck off 21, mostly ghosha women. Arrived Aska 11 A.M. Examined the circle inspector's accounts and returns.

Monday, 9th.—Inspected the Kalasandapur tank work, 218 coolies. Sunamba tank work, 213 coolies. Started building the supply sluices at both tanks. Inspected the kitchen, 180 present; also distribution of raw grain to Aska village. Commenced trial of Devabhumi karnam and carji for breach of trust.

Tuesday, 10th.—I went out to Mondimorayi where I met Mr. Carr, and inspected his kitchen at that place. Again inspected Kalasandapur tank, 228 coolies. Continued trial of Devabhumi karnam and carji.

Wednesday, 11th.—Inspected the following villages of Buvanapur mutta:—Mukundapur 21, of whom 1 had died; struck off 3. Nuagam 17, 1 of them just dead; struck off 3. Borogam 103, struck off 8. In the first two villages there are no bad cases, but a few in the last. Convicted karnam and carji of Devabhumi of breach of trust.

Thursday, 12th.—Inspected Devabhumi 32. No bad cases; struck off 2. Lalasasanum 6, struck off 1. Khoporanuagam 12, struck off 6. The latter village was full of new ragi selling at 27 seers, so that I fancy I might have struck them all off; the balance can certainly come off in a week. In these three villages I examined the houses and families of the weavers to whom I had made advances. I refused further advances to all but one of them. Inspected Sunamba tank, 260 coolies; increase caused by closing of the Lalasasanum work.

Friday, 13th.—Inspected Horadabadra 69; very few bad ones; struck off 26. In this village also there was a lot of new ragi. Venkataraipur 20, struck off 1.

Saturday, 14th.—Marched to Koudrali inspecting on the way the kitchen at Balisai.

From R. C. C. CARR, Esq., Additional Special Assistant Collector of Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Sergada, 14th September 1889, No. 618.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with September 14.

2. I remained in the Dhárákót estate until the 12th instant when I came to Sergada.

3050

3. Mr. Quinless has during the week examined more than half the villages in the Pattupur circle, and the result has been a large decrease. The number on relief in this circle now amounts to 1,653 against 2,147 in the previous week; the percentage has thus been reduced from 15·96 to 12·28. There has been a decrease of about 1 per cent. in the Pudamari circle. In the Pratapagiri circle, on the other hand, there has been a slight rise. Mr. Quinless will during the coming week visit the Pudamari circle, and the work at Pratapagiri will be checked by me.

4. The total number on relief in Chinna Kimedi, including 823 persons fed in kitchens, is now 5,458 or 14·19 per cent. of the population against 6,123 and 15·92, respectively, last week.

5. In Dhárákót also the numbers on relief continue to fall. In the Mondimorayi circle, part of which I inspected during the week, the decrease has been rapid; the inspector had not been attending properly to his duties, and many who were capable of light work were still retained on the lists. The percentage in this circle is now 5·73 against 8·76 last week. A further reduction is still practicable.

6. The three Dhárákót circles contribute 2,062 to the general list; this figure includes 324 persons fed in kitchens, and gives a percentage of 5·46 on the population against 6·78 in the previous week.

7. In Bodogoda there has been a rise of 58, so that the total now reaches 750. This is evidence of slack work on the part of the inspector, for, with the present low prices, the people must be improving in condition. The manager will be directed to pay his attention to the matter and to have the lists reduced as fast as possible.

8. A competent inspector has at last been obtained for Sergada, and has already got things into better order.

There are 1,033 persons on relief including those fed in kitchens or 8·56 per cent. of the population, showing a fall of 369 on last week's figures. The condition of the people in this estate is still bad, but with careful inspection the percentage should be reduced to 6 or 7. In many villages, however, a far larger proportion require relief. In one village (Davalapuram) visited by me on the 13th, 75 names remained on the list after inspection, the nominal population being 428; the children of all classes were badly emaciated, and many of the adults showed signs of starvation. The inspector who was last dismissed from this circle had originally registered 108 persons in the above village, but after being abused for entering his well-to-do Brahmin and Comati friends in other villages had struck off 40 names out of the 108 in Davalapuram; this was apparently done without inspection, for one I found to be a man in the last stage of starvation, and many of the others were miserably thin children. This done, he had not even troubled to write the names in his register, and the only record of his villainy was a slip of paper with some scarcely legible Ooriya characters.

9. The different condition of neighbouring villages is well illustrated in the Sergada circle. In a village within one mile of Davalapuram, only one child appeared to require relief out of a total population of 71, and in another village close by, only 9 out of 219 were passed. The villages seen by you last week were bad examples of the circle, for in many places the early ragi has now been cut and hardly any one is in danger of starvation. I give below the results obtained by me in 22 villages in this circle: a few of these were inspected last month so that the final figure is somewhat above the present requirements.

Number of villages.	Total population.	Number on relief at inspection.	Struck off.	Entered	Balance.	Percentage.
22	8,765	1,334	661	39	710	8·10

10. The total figure for my division amounts to 9,303 inclusive of 1,285 persons fed in kitchens: the percentage on the population is 9·27 against 10·74 last week. The fall in the month amounts to 3,300 or 3·28 per cent.

11. The Dhárákót kitchens, with the exception of Mondimorayi, continue to draw large numbers of caste people. The largest attendance is claimed by Pudamari with 188, the Bismagiri kitchen being close behind with 183. In both these places money doles can now be largely cut down, and Mr. Quinless will shortly effect this. Strong objections to cooked food are still being made in Sergada.

12. There are 1,206 coolies employed in this division on various works. The Sergada tank work heads the list with 446, the Mondimorayi tank coming next with 216; there are 98 coolies on the Pattupur village road. The rapid fall in the price of ragi discourages labor by reducing the rate of wages; it is indeed probable that when ragi falls to 30 seers for the rupee, the coolies will refuse to work for the low pay offered. By that time, however, there should be other employment available for all.

13. Supplies of grain are coming daily into Pattupur and Mondimorayi, a fact which proves that stocks were formerly at a very low ebb. At Kunkurada rice remains at 9·75 seers, but this figure is probably nominal; raw rice is not much eaten in those parts, and the small

demand is naturally productive of a small supply. At Pattupur, the principal market of that locality, rice is at 11·6 and ragi has fallen to 21 seers. The great drop in the price of ragi reported last week from Bodogoda proved, as predicted, to be a mistake, and the correct figure is now given as 24 seers. The subjoined statement shows the prices for the past two weeks—

Taluks.		Last week.		This week.	
		Rice.	Ragi.	Rice.	Ragi.
Chinna Kimedi	Pattupur	11·25	18	11·6	21
	Bismagiri	11·25	18	11·25	18
	Pudamari	11·25	18	11·25	18
	Kunkurada	9·75	16·5	9·75	16·5
Dhárákót-Mondimorayi	... ...	11·5	19	11·55	19·79
Bodogoda	... ...	12 15	28·44	12·6	24·88

14. Some of my time this week has been occupied in trying a village head-man under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code for misappropriating the money entrusted to him for gratuitous relief. The man has been convicted, and his case will, I trust, be a warning to others. There can be little doubt that much peculation is going on, but it is generally difficult to obtain any legal proof.

15. Very little rain has fallen for the last 8 days, and it seems as though the south-west monsoon were at an end. The ryots in these parts are, however, busily engaged in transplanting ragi, and they therefore appear to be expecting more rain, for the process is one requiring a good deal of moisture.

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 7th September.	Percentage.	Number on relief including kitchens for the week ending with 14th September.	Percentage.	Number in column 5 receiving cooked food.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Pattupur	13,452	2,147	15·96	1,653	12·28	151
II. Pudamari	14,525	2,392	16·46	2,184	15·03	513
III. Pratapagiri	10,466	1,584	15·13	1,621	15·48	159
IV. Sergada	12,056	1,402	11·63	1,033	8·56	48
V. Dowgam	9,726	647	6·65	612	6·29	102
VI. Dhárákót	13,045	1,145	8·76	748	5·73	105
VII. Ballisira	15,015	770	5·13	702	4·66	117
VIII. Bodogoda	12,071	692	5·73	750	6·21	90
Total ..	100,356	10,779	10·74	9,303	9·27	1,285

No. II.—Numbers fed in various kitchens.

Kitchen name.	Circle in which situated.	Date of opening.	Attendance on 6th September.	Attendance on 13th September.
1. Pattupur	Pattupur	11th June 1889	177	151
2. Pudamari	Pudamari	29th ,, ,, ...	163	188
3. Nuagada	...	11th ,, ,, ...	118	142
4. Bismagiri	....	29th Aug. ,, ...	131	183
5. Kunkurada	Pratapagiri	25th July ,, ...	157	159
6. Sergada	Sergada	25th ,, ,, ...	68	48
7. Pakkidi	Dowgam	13th Sept. ,, ...	79	102
8. Mondimorayi	Dhárákót	6th July ,, ...	109	105
9. Ballisira	Ballisira	17th Aug. ,, ...	151	117
10. Bodogoda	Bodogoda	4th ,, ,, ...	85	90
		Total ..	1,238	1,285

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

Taluks.	On drinking-water tanks and wells.		On the minor irrigation works.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chinna Kimedi	87	98	120	200
Dhárákót	525	405	16	...
Bodogodo	72	57	...	...
Sérgadá	398	446	...	...
Total ...	1,082	1,006	136	200

From M.R.Ry. A. SURYANARAYANA NAIDU GARU, General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Buguda, 15th September 1889, No. 846.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with 14th September 1889.

2. During the week under report, I inspected the villages of (1) Antarapada, (2) Bakshipalli, (3) Manikpore, (4) Konchoor, (5) Konchoorpattana, (6) Manibontho, (7) Pratapa-Dhamerjayapore, (8) Talachakram, (9) Bellupada, (10) Kukundia, (11) Kaddupada, (12) Kolombo, (13) Ponkalabadi and (14) Tickarapada in Ballipadra circle.

3. There was no rain in these villages during the week, but the paddy crops are good and weeding operations still continue. Ragi is almost ripe. This crop, I am informed, has been already cut in some villages near Suradá and the price of ragi has in consequence fallen. It is now sold at Suradá at 28 seers per rupee, while it was 20 seers last week.

The average yield of gingelly crop in Suradá is 10 annas while its outturn in Russellkonda is 8 annas as reported by the taluk officers.

4. In the villages above named with the aggregate population of 4,379, there were 537 persons on gratuitous relief. I struck off 44 and added 12, making total 505 or 11·5 per cent. of the population.

5. There were 17 deaths of persons on money-dole register, viz., seven from fever, eight from cholera, one from diarrhœa and one from small-pox.

6. At Tickarapada, a drinking-water tank is under repairs as a relief work. Only 27 coolies were employed on the date of my visit.

7. I also inspected the drinking-water tank under repairs at Buguda; 87 persons were employed on it on the 14th instant.

8. The gumastahs in charge of these works state that coolies find employment in villages in weeding paddy fields as they get more hire there and do not therefore attend to the works.

9. Not far from Tickarapada, there is the village of Ponkalabadi on the side of the road between Ballipadra and Buguda. Here I found a suitable site for starting an useful relief work. There are two small hills called Ruckminimari and Bodochendono. Some time ago, the ryots of the village constructed a small dam near them for the storage of the water for drinking purposes for themselves and their cattle. If a strong bund be raised about 300 yards in length connecting these two hills, it would form a good reservoir and would irrigate both rainfed and dry lands of the village (say, 200 acres). The work would probably cost about Rs. 1,000. I would suggest that this might be undertaken as a relief work.

10. I attended the kitchens at Ballipadra and Buguda. Eighty-nine persons were fed at the former and 158 at the latter. All these are Bowries, Haddies and other low caste people.

11. The number on gratuitous relief in Russellkonda taluk for the 14th September 1889 was 7,561 or 6·7 per cent. of the population.

The number in Suradá taluk for the 7th September was 6,629 or 9·1 per cent., and the figures in Aska for the same date were 1,252 or 5·1 per cent.

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

Taluks.	On the last day of the week ending with 31st August 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 7th September 1889.	On the last day of the week ending with 14th September 1889.
Goomsur	7,054	7,585	7,561
Suradá	6,258	6,629	6,629
Aska	1,485	1,252	1,252
Total ...	14,797	15,466	15,442

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

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

Circle.	Population.	Number on relief. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Percentage to population.	Remarks.
In the Russellkonda Tahsildar's Range.							
1. Russellkonda	14,777	77	144	335	556	3·7	
2. Bodokodanda	9,041	101	137	392	630	6·9	
3. Buguda	20,738	117	244	958	1,319	6·3	
4. Jagannathprasad	12,991	200	425	863	1,488	11·4	
5. Mujjagada	2,864	70	112	166	348	11·8	
6. Gulleri	5,712	37	30	109	176	3·08	
7. Kullada	14,650	98	101	463	662	4·5	
8. Bellugunta	20,273	112	197	563	872	4·3	
9. Korchelli	5,536	146	212	658	1,016	18·3	
10. Kukkuluba	5,544	71	92	331	494	8·9	
Total ..	1,12,126	1,029	1,694	4,838	7,561	6·7	
In the Suradá Deputy Tahsildar's Range.							
11. Ballipadra	14,613	226	395	746	1,367	9·3	These figures were for the 7th September 1889.
12. Vishnuchakram	10,409	120	202	633	955	9·1	
13. Payalapada	16,892	118	276	784	1,178	6·9	
14. Bodoborasingi	4,839	80	168	454	702	14·5	
15. Suradá	11,776	202	317	848	1,367	11·6	
16. Osurobontho	6,962	98	167	567	832	12·05	
17. Pandakholl	7,082	26	49	153	228	3·2	
Total ..	72,513	870	1,574	4,185	6,629	9·1	
18. Aska	24,122	168	249	835	1,252	5·1	These figures were for the 7th September 1889.
Grand Total ..	2,08,761	2,067	3,517	9,858	15,442	7·3	

15. The numbers fed at the several kitchens are given below :—

Kitchens.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1. Russellkonda	28	63	249	340
2. Bellugunta	4	20	91	115
3. Kullada	22	43	93	158
4. Buguda	20	32	106	158
5. Gungupur	9	13	45	67
6. Mujjagada	4	23	55	82
7. Ballipadra	5	13	71	89
8. Suradá	17	32	198	247
9. Aska	27	37	131	195
Total ...	136	276	1,039	1,451

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

Taluks.	On drinking-water tanks and wells.	On Minor irrigation works.	On other works.	Total.	Number of weekly persons.
Goomsur	1,402	683	230	2,315	1,632
Suradá	193	79	...	272	170
Aska	527	...	...	527	430
Total ...	2,122	762	230	3,114	2,232

17. Small-pox and fever are still prevalent in the division though cholera has subsided.

18. As above reported, the price of ragi in Suradá has fallen by 8 seers and is now 28 seers for a rupee. This is due to the harvest of ragi crop in some villages. This grain is sold in Russellkonda and Aska at 17½ and 19 seers, respectively. The figures for rice remain unaltered.

3050

From M. R. Ry. DARBHA VENKATA SASTRI GARU, General Deputy Collector, Chatrapur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Purushottapur, 15th September 1889, No. 1233.

I have the honor to submit my report on the Kallikót and Atagadá taluks for the week ending 14th September 1889.

2. *Rainfall.*—There has been little or no rainfall throughout the estate during the week. In fact the heat has been as intense as in the hot season without hot winds. The intensity seems as if foreboding heavy showers.

3. *Agricultural Operations.*—Transplantation and reploughing have almost come to a close. Weeding is in progress. The Manager reports that standing crops are in good condition except ragi in a few places. I have spent 6 days in the week in the remote villages of the Boyaráni circle and one day in the villages of the Kullada circle bordering Government villages of the Purushottapur taluk. I have yet to see several big villages in the latter. So far as I have seen in these two circles, I find ragi crop as excellent as paddy. Though the weather has been quite clear these 7 days, I could not any day conveniently go to villages through dry foot-paths. Last night it took me three hours to come here through sheets of water (in the fields and elsewhere) from Belluva, a village 2 miles distant. So far the season is in our favor. The 2nd ragi crop called buda-mandia too is about to be harvested and heavy rains can do little harm to it. The harvest of gingelly, early ragi, samalu and jute is still going on. The Revenue Inspector, Kulladi (Purushottapur side), reports that grasshoppers are destroying crops in some villages yesterday. I visited 5 villages of this mutah within a radius of 3 miles from Ranigam and closely noticed the state of the crop as I have made it a part of my duty to examine it from the time I heard of locusts brought to notice in my last report; but I found no signs of any insects nor did the villagers complain to me of them. I shall spend the whole of the next week in this mutah when I will be able to report fully. Kalihamsy, a kind of early paddy, is earring. I saw some fields at Hindolo in the Boyaráni circle.

4 Taccavi advance has been altogether stopped.

5. *Prices.*—

Station.	Past week. Boiled rice. First.	Second.	Raw rice. First.	Second.	Ragi.	Present week. Boiled rice. First.	Second.	Raw rice. First.	Second.	Ragi.
Kallikót	11½	13	10½	11½	20	12	14	11	12	21
Boyaráni	10	11½	9½	11	25	10½	11½	10½	11	18
Palasara	11	12	9½	11	19	11	12	9½	11	19
Pasi	11	12⅛	9¼	10	27	11	12⅛	9¼	10	19½

In my last report, I gave the price tariff of new ragi, but as per your instructions subsequently received, I have shown under head "present week" only that of old ragi. New ragi is selling between 20 and 27 seers in the estate. At Kallikót and Boyaráni there is a slight fall in every sort, but at the remaining two stations the prices are almost stationary.

6. *Gratuitous Relief.*—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
(*a*) Kallikót Taluk.				
Balance as per last week ...	246	415	1,687	2,348
Deductions	20	32	128	180
Balance	226	383	1,559	2,168
Additions	2	1	25	28
Total ...	228	384	1,584	2,196
(*b*) Atagadá Taluk.				
Balance as per last week ...	419	891	2,933	4,243
Deductions	66	137	455	658
Balancee	353	754	2,478	3,585
Additions	111	54	187	352
Total ...	464	808	2,665	3,937

The numbers that stood on the last day of the week are—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
In Kallikót	228	384	1,584	2,196
In Atagadá	464	808	2,665	3,937
Total ...	692	1,192	4,249	6,133

showing a decrease of 152 in the former and 306 in the latter making a total of 458 in both taluks.

7. *Boyaráni Kitchen.*—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Balance as per last week	8	28	163	199
Deductions	1	6	7	14
Balance	7	22	156	185
Additions	...	1	1	2
	7	23	157	187

8. Mundula Circle Inspector Damodara Patnaik having fallen ill, I had to appoint another man. Hence his report for this week has not been received.

9. *Weavers.*—Advances to weavers have also been stopped though some still apply for them. The prospects are favorable and I feel certain that they can get on without the Government aid.

10. The following statement gives the number of cloths received and payments made for them :—

Village.	Number of cloths delivered up to the end of last week.	Number of cloths delivered during this week.	Amount paid to the end of last week.	Amount paid in this week.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Palasara	632	...	759 7 0	...
Kudala	468½	168	757 15 9	225 5 6
Bengu Naupada	902	223	1,097 6 0	256 4 0
Danapur	99	40	169 9 0	69 3 0
Pasi	9	9	11 13 0	9 6 6
Chikkili	9	...	10 14 9	...
Vikramapur	32	32	41 8 9	41 1 0
Patna Konnaipur	14	17	21 0 0	27 9 6
Khojjapalli	...	17	...	20 14 6
Pothora	3	3	3 15 0	4 0 6
Boyaráni	134	655	177 5 6	967 11 0
Total ...	2,302½	1,164	3,050 14 9	1,621 7 6

11. During the week, I have recovered advances from 2 Boyaráni weavers in addition to the 5 already reported, as I was told they can manage without our assistance. Their names are—

1. Bollo Basu.
2. Pakala Madhavoo.
3. Kuntulu Malliah.
4. Kuntulu Ramayya.
5. Bolla Papayya.
6. Kuntulu Bodolokisu.
7. Kuntulu Papayya.

12. *Relief works.*—

Mutah.	Drinking-water tanks.	Minor Irrigation works.	Other works.	Total.
Boridakhandi	16	238	35	289
Palasara	...	80	...	80
Total ...	16	318	35	369

The Manager shows 262 under other works with a remark that they belong to the new road at Boyaráni. As I did not quite understand him, I have not shown the figure above. There are 35 coolies employed by me on the village road at Boyaráni and them I have shown. If 262 do not belong to the Public Works Department, I shall show them in my next report.

13. *Mortality.*—I can assure you, sir, that cholera entirely disappeared from my division, but small-pox has been doing harm instead to a slight extent. The Boyaráni and Palasara circles are subject to it a great deal.

14. *Miscellaneous.*—During the week, I could only inspect 20 villages of which Boyaráni, Atagadá and Borida being very big villages, each occupied half a day. I devote the mornings to office work and afternoons from 12 to the inspection of villages. Housewar inspection makes my work appear a little, but I experience preponderating advantages. Some Circle Inspectors, I am sorry, have not been visiting each house in the presence of your clear instructions. The Kulladi Inspector has not obeyed orders even in the case of a single village. Due notice will be taken of his conduct on receipt of his explanation. By housewar inspection, an officer can easily trace out all paupers and remove them from or add to the relief list without difficulty.

Percentage return for the week ending 14th September 1889.

Name of the Circle.	Population.	Number on relief.	Percentage.
Atagadá Taluk.			
1. Boyaráni	20,473	806	3·93*
2. Kulladi	24,524	692	2·82*
3. Atagadá	22,140	1,294	5·84*
4. Palasara	18,477	874	4·73*
5. Pandripada	3,004	271	9·02†
Total ...		3,937	
Kallikót Taluk.			
1. Kallikót	21,836	501	2·29*
2. Bengu Naupada	17,925	728	4·06*
3. Mundula	14,930	967	6·47‡
		2,196	
Grand Total ...		6,133	

Kitchen.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Boyaráni	7	23	157	187*

Coolies.	NO.
1. Minor Irrigation works	318
2. Drinking-water tanks	16
3. Other works	35
Total ...	369

* As per this week's return.
† As per this week's return (Malias).
‡ As per return for the week ending 31st August 1889.

From F. E. K. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Camp Narsannapet, 10th September 1889, No. 143 F.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 7th September.

2. The first half of the week was showering, but since Thursday the weather has been fine with plenty of sun which is of much benefit to the ripening crop of ragi.

3. Cumbu harvest is nearly finished; the crop is not very extensive but is good; reports call it a 12-annas crop. The ragi, though weak in places from too much rain, is generally looking in excellent condition. Other crops are growing well.

4. No cholera or cattle disease is reported from Tekkali; cholera still exists in Chicacole.

5. I have during the last 10 days inspected the seven kitchens in Tekkali—the only kitchens left in my division.

6. The total numbers fed on the 7th are almost the same as on 1st, for although I ejected a large number from each kitchen on my visit, there was an increase in the numbers fed at the other kitchens, which I had not inspected by the seventh. This was due to the gumastas re-admitting persons previously ejected by the Tahsildar under the idea that as transplantation was over, no work was procurable by them. I do not, however, think that there was any necessity for this course. The signs of emaciation have almost entirely disappeared, and most of the children are now fat. I had no scruples in ejecting large numbers; the decrease will appear in next week's return. Out of the seven remaining kitchens, the kitchen at Kassibugga was closed on 7th evening, some half dozen inmates being transported to Tekkali.

7. I have issued orders to close the kitchens at Pathatekkali, Talagam, Kotabommali, on 15th.

The kitchens at Nandigám and Gopálpur will remain open till 21st, and the kitchen at Tekkali will be closed after that date according as circumstances require. As mentioned in last week's report, I dispensed with the Kassibugga relief inspector on 1st September. The remaining three relief inspectors' posts will be abolished on 15th September.

8. The numbers fed at the kitchens on 7th are given below :—

	Percentage.
Tekkali circle	4·5
Nandigám circle	2·0
Kassibugga circle	·1
Naupada circle	·9
Kotabommali circle	

Tekkali	331
Kassibugga	54
Nandigám	334
Talagam	119
Kotabommali	175
Gopálpur	259
Pathankkali	56
	1,328
Add money-doles ...	101
Total ...	1,429

compared with 1,485 on 31st.

* On 7th Ananthagiri road, 1,394. Boppayapuram Gedda, 396.

9. *Relief Works.**—The numbers on the Tekkali-Ananthagiri road have still further increased. Earthwork is being done at two places on the road at the 10th and 12th miles, and turfing at the 2nd mile near Tekkali. I inspected the latter work. There were three or four hundred coolies employed. The work is light and daily wages are paid; the coolies are much the same class as were formerly occupied on the tanks (Minor relief works) in Tekkali. The coolies working at the earthwork are reported to be ablebodied, more or less professional diggers.

10. I sincerely hope that measures will be taken to complete the metalling of the road before the work is stopped. Until it is metalled the road will be perfectly useless.

11. I also inspected the Boppayapuramgedda and found three or four hundred ablebodied coolies at work. Most had come from about 20 miles' distance, and when asked why they had not come before, some said because of fear of cholera, others because the overseer had not sent for them.

12. The fear of cholera was no doubt one of the reasons which prevented the coolies from attending these works before the paddy cultivation began.

13. The overseer now in charge of the Anantagiri road is, I understand, a man who has local knowledge of the place and long experience, while the youth who was in charge before was inexperienced and unable to talk the language of the coolies. This may partly account for the more satisfactory progress of the work.

14. On 3rd September, I inspected the Palasa road; considerable advance has been made, the earthwork should be completed within the month. The coolies employed were the ordinary coolies of the adjacent villages, and except the old men and women, they were in good condition.

The number employed on 7th was 557.

15. Prices are falling.

	RICE.		RAGI.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chicacole	10½	11	25	27 *
Narsannapet	12	12	27	30 *
Tekkali	10	10	19	19 †

* New ragi. † Old ragi.

No imports are reported.

From F. E. K. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Chicacole, 17th September 1889, No. 155.

I have the honor to submit my report for week ending 14th September.

2. We have had 10 days of unbroken fine weather. The late ragi harvest has begun and as I passed between Narsannapet and Chicacole on Friday on my return from inspecting Tekkali division, I saw several fields of ragi being cut. The change in the weather has been most beneficial to this crop.

In Parlakimedi there was heavy rain on 8th September.

3. Only eight deaths from cholera are reported this week from Chicacole Sub-division and none elsewhere. This is the lowest return for the last four months.

4. Six kitchens were open during the week in Tekkali division. The numbers have fallen considerably owing to my recent inspection. Three of these kitchens closed on 14th evening. The services of the three relief inspectors were dispensed with on the same date. I have ordered two of the three existing kitchens to be closed on 21st. The kitchen at Tekkali will be inspected by the Collector before it is finally closed.

5. The numbers fed at the kitchens is given below :—

	Percentage.
Tekkali Circle	2·9
Nandigám Circle	·9
Naupada do.	·6
Kotabommali Circle	·7

Tekkali	216	
Nandigám ...	128	
Talagam	80	closed on 15th.
Kotabommali ...	188	do.
Gopálpur ...	139	
Pathatekkali ...	67	do.
	818	
Money-doles were given to	66 persons.	
Total ...	884	

compared with 1,429 on 7th.

6. On the Anantagiri road, 1,706 coolies were employed and 513 on the Boppayapuramgedda on 14th. On minor works, 436 were engaged on Palasa road, and 77 on two tanks.

7. Prices are falling steadily—

	RICE.		RAGI.	
	Last week.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Chicacole	11	11½	27	28
Narsannapet	12	12	30	27
Tekkali	10	11	19	22
Parlakimedi	11¼	12	21	24

8. Imports at Púndi and Calingapatam—

Paddy	441 cwts.
Rice	961 do.
Ragi	596 do.

9. I am now engaged in scrutinizing the bills for the expenditure upon gratuitous relief, and hope to have the accounts closed before the end of the month.

10. As relief will practically be at an end in my divisions after 21st, I venture to request that further weekly reports from me after that date may be dispensed with.

ORDER—dated 11th October 1889, No. 825, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Government is glad to learn that the prospects of the ragi harvest continue to be so good and that the paddy crop is in a thriving condition, and trust that the apprehensions referred to in paragraph 2 of the Collector's letter as to want of rain in some places have been removed by the heavy and general rainfall that has been reported since.

2. It is noted with satisfaction that relief operations have been stopped altogether in the Maliahs and the Mohana division and that the necessity for giving gratuitous relief has ceased in the sub-division. Elsewhere in the district measures are being taken to restrict gratuitous relief, but from the latest telegraphic reports it appears that the

diminution in the numbers of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief is very gradual; now that prices have again fallen below scarcity rates, the Government is of opinion that the numbers should diminish more rapidly than by 5,000 weekly. The kitchens appear to be in course of rapid reduction, but the Government would prefer to see reduction in number of persons in receipt of money-doles.

3. With reference to the suggestion of Mr. Wedderburn to discontinue the special weekly reports for the sub-division, the Government is of opinion that the reports should continue to be submitted till orders are issued to close the relief works in charge of civil officers.

(True Extract.)

J Grose

Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

No. 825A, Revenue.

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

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

Exd. W. H. French.

120 Copies.

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P.W. Dept. 2.10.14

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

No. 3050W of Oct. 29, 1889

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Issued 10 OCT.

Recd. 24. 10. 89 Encl.

25.10.89

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G.O., 11th October 1889,
Nos. 825, 825A.

OCTOBER.



Condition of the Ganjam district.

Passing orders on the reports of the Collector and his assistants on the — for the week ending 14th September 1889.

(10)

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