Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 1761 W

DATED / July 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Lawrie. Bros: Revenue Debt Recording with remarks Board's Bros: Submitting the fortnightly - narrative of the Gauging Officer for the period ending 15 April 1897 Comd=6

S.E. I Circle

[P.W. 25. 5,000—30-11-96.]

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Current No: 5910.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

No. 1473 W dt/31-5-97

Recd. 12-6 } 1897.
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Enclosures

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G.O., No. 419, 1st June 1897.

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JUNE.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with remarks, Board's Proceedings submitting to Government — of Ganjám district for the period ending 15th April 1897.

O.L.S. 222
RZ 3/6

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 7th May 1897, No. 344 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Ganjám district during the period ending 15th April 1897 :—

State of the country.

Rainfall and water-supply.—

	District rainfall.	
	Actual rainfall.	Expected rainfall.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
In the fortnight	1·11	·42
Up to the fortnight from April	1·11	·42

Goomsur Deputy Collector's division.—There has been rain in the division as noted below :—

	INCHES.
Russellkonda	1·82
Aska	1·92
Suradá	1·38

This rain also extended over some other villages in the Goomsur and Aska taluks and in Bodagada Estate. Prospects are improving. Water-supply is generally sufficient for drinking purposes, except in some villages where steps are taken to sink pits or wells. The amount spent by the taluk board for the improvement of drinking water-supply during the fortnight is Rs. 890. Water-supply is insufficient for irrigation purposes.

Berhampur division.—There has been rain in the division as noted below :—

	INCHES.
Berhampur	·62
Ichchhápuram	·18
Sómpéta	2·20
Gopalpur	·59

The average rain has not been heavy enough materially to improve supply either for irrigation or drinking purposes. The full allotment of Rs. 4,700 was spent last year on sinking wells and pits and repairing tanks, but the drinking supply is a matter for anxiety. The water in tanks, where there is any, is too often foul and unfit for use.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division.—There has been 41 cents of rain at Chatrapur, 1·13 at Purushottapur and 80 cents at Rambha. The rainfall was very local. The ryots all over the division are busily engaged in ploughing up their fields. No water-supply for irrigation. Water-supply for drinking purposes is becoming scarce in places and steps are being taken to dig pits in beds of tanks and to repair wells, &c.

Chicacole division—

	INCHES.
Chicacole	·20
Tekkali	·29
Narasannapet	1·29
Parlákimedi	3·25
Pundi	·21
Calingapatam	·26

The rain was scanty during the fortnight in the division, except in Parlákimedi. No difficulty is felt for drinking purposes.

Agricultural operations and condition of the standing crops—Goomsur Deputy Collector's division.—Ploughing operations are briskly carried on. Green-gram has been harvested. Outturn middling. Ragi and gingelly are in moderate condition. Sugarcane is thriving. Condition of standing crops is good.

Berhampur division.—The recent showers have enabled the ryots to plough, and cultivation has been going forward briskly. Many ryots are improving their lands, strengthening the bunds and deepening the fields, and this is giving work to a good many labourers. The only crops that are thriving, are those watered by temporary wells and by springs. *Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division.*—Fields are being repaired to a small extent and ploughed up. Late ragi is being harvested in places, but yield is poor. There are no standing crops on the ground just at present, except chillies and sugar-cane seedlings here and there. Gingelly and early ragi are being sown in places where there has been sufficient moisture by the recent rains. *Chicacole division.*—Ploughing operations are going on everywhere. Ryots are preparing land for seed-beds. Gingelly, ragi and castor-oil plants are the standing crops. Gingelly is attacked by worms in places. The rest are in moderate condition. Ragi is being harvested in places. Outturn middling.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle—Goomsur Deputy Collector's division.—Fodder is sufficient and pasture is improving by recent rains in almost all the places in the division, except Bodagada Estate where pasture is said to be rare and water for drinking purposes is scarce. The condition of cattle is, on the whole, generally good. Cattle diseases exist in parts of Goomsur taluk. *Berhampur division.*—The cattle show no especial signs of deterioration. There is always a falling off to be noticed in the hot weather when the grass is dried up. The recent showers have done immense benefit to the pasture, and the country in many parts where there was rain looks green again after the long drought from October to February. Fodder is still available. *Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division.*—Fodder is sufficient and available. Pasture is reviving and the condition of cattle continues to be good. The shrubs in jungles which are in luxuriant growth by recent rains afford plenty of pasture for goats. *Chicacole division.*—Fodder and pasture are available. Cattle diseases are reported from Tekkali. Condition of cattle is generally good elsewhere in the division.

General remarks on the previous subjects.—General prospects are improved. The condition of cattle is, on the whole, good except in places where cattle diseases exist.

Food supplies and the state of the markets.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, for the week ending 10th of April 1897.

Stations.	Rice.				Ragi.		Remarks.
	End of last period.		End of current period.		End of last period.	End of current period.	
	Raw.	Boiled.	Raw.	Boiled.			
1. Russellkonda	* 12·50	..	10·50	12·50	15·93	16·87	* The Tahsildar of Goomsur has since reported that this is the price of boiled rice. The price of ragi fell at three stations and that of rice at one station (Suradá) both as regards raw and boiled and at another station (Berhampur) only as regards boiled rice, and the price of boiled rice at Chatrapur rose. These changes appear to have been caused by the sufficiency or insufficiency of the supplies available at the markets.
2. Suradá	10·17	11·37	11·10	12·25	14·62	16·42	
3. Aska	11·12	12·56	11·12	12·56	14·25	14·25	
4. Purushottapur	10 50	12·50	10·50	12·50	14·50	14 50	
5. Chatrapur	9·50	11·78	9·50	11·00	12·50	12·50	
6. Berhampur	10·50	11·50	10·50	12·00	15·19	15·19	
7. Ichchhápuram	9·50	10·00	9·50	10·00	14·40	14·40	
8. Sómpéta	10·72	11·81	10·72	11·81	14·98	15·52	
9. Parlákimedi	10·50	..	10·50	..	16·90	16·90	
10. Tekkali	10·10	..	10·10	11·68	16·00	16·00	
11. Narasannapet	10·87	..	10·87	..	16·90	16·90	
12. Chicacole	9·73	..	9·73	..	16·41	16·41	
Total ..	125·71	81·52	124·64	106·30	182·58	185·86	
Average ..	10·47	11·65	10·39	11·81	15·21	15·49	

Activity of trade.—Supplies are available at the rates quoted in the various marts, but it is reported that the trade within the district is not active. The Principal Assistant Collector reports that rice is being imported to Parlákimedi from Central Provinces by brinjaris on pack-bullocks.

Exports and imports of food-grains by rail are as follows :—

	Mds.
Exports	6,356
Imports	1,380

Seven thousand two hundred and seventy-five maunds of food-grains and pulses have been exported by sea. No imports by sea.

Condition of the People.

On works.—The condition of the people on test works is generally good. Few persons are weak.

In villages.—The condition of the lower classes of people in zamindaris except Parlákimedi continues to be bad. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector reports that they live for the most part upon *Canthium parviflorum* (Balusu-kura). Atagada zamindari requires careful watching.

Sickness and mortality.—No deaths from want of food have been reported. Fevers and small-pox are prevalent here and there. Cholera deaths—Goomsur Deputy Collector's division 5, Berhampur division 12, Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division 26, and Chicacole division 147. Total 190.

Remarks—

477 Free emigrants including children to ports in British Burma;
114 Emigrants including children under the Act; and
243 Free emigrants including children to ports beyond Presidency but within British India.

834 have emigrated from the district.

Large sums are still being remitted from Burma by emigrants to their families remaining in the district.

Measures of Relief.

On works.—In what taluks open and comparison of numbers—

Taluks.	Number employed. Last fortnight.	Number employed. This fortnight.	Remarks.
Purushottapur	183	* 211	* The figure represents the number employed on the ninth at Daigam test work.
Ganjám	..	562	The figure represents the number employed on the 10th April on Chatrapur test work.
			The test work at Daigam has been ordered to be converted into a relief work from the 14th instant.
			The test work at the Hill quarry near Chatrapur has been opened during the fortnight and has attracted a large number of labourers on famine wages. A test work at Pothara in Eiridi zemindari and another on the Rushikulya canal in the Senior Assistant Collector's division have, however, failed to attract labour on famine wages.
Total ..	183	773	

Gratuitous relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise—

Taluks.	Number relieved: At kitchens: Dependants. Last fortnight.	Dependants. This fortnight.	Others. Last fortnight.	Others. This fortnight.	In poor-houses. Last fortnight.	In poor-houses. This fortnight.	In villages. Last fortnight.	In villages. This fortnight.
Purushottapur	..	..	..	47	..	..	19	35
Ganjám	..	..	..	*7	..	..	19	..
Suradá	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bodogado	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	7
Aska	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Berhampúr	..	..	24	34	..	..	..	..
Ichchhápuram	..	..	10	12	..	..	1	11
Sómpéta	..	..	50	76	..	..	..	304
Tekkali	..	..	385	448	..	..	27	35
Narasannapéta	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18
Parlákimedi	..	14	89	78	..	..	..	..

* This figure was not reported in the season report for the week ending 10th April 1897 as the Deputy Tahsildar, Ganjám, failed to report the same.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given. Last fortnight.	Number of villages in which relief was given. This fortnight.	Weavers' relief. Number of persons relieved. Last fortnight.	Number of persons relieved. This fortnight.	Number of cloths manufactured. In the period.	Number of cloths manufactured. Up to date.
Purushottapur	7	*	..	..	..	..
Ganjám	1	..	..	..	..	..
Suradá	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bodogado	..	*	..	..	..	..
Aska	1	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampúr	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ichchhápuram	1	3	..	..	..	..
Sómpéta	..	*	..	216	..	..
Tekkali	8	36	..	..	..	..
Narasannapéta	6	6	..	..	..	..
Parlákimedi	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Not reported.

Private charity.—There is no organized private charity at work, but the zamindar of Khallikot and Attagada estates continues to maintain a kitchen at Haradamuli and the total number fed thereat on the 10th instant is reported to be 70. The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that some gentlemen at Aska and Russellkonda continue to give a single meal to 25 and 20 beggars, respectively, in a day on the average. It is reported that the zemindar of Chinnakimedi has arranged to feed the helpless in his estate at his temples and mutts having regard to caste prejudices. The number fed is said to be 25. The fact that the grain dealers at Battili have been feeding 250 people daily is reported by the Deputy Tahsildar of Parlákimedi to be true.

General Remarks.

The following kitchens have been opened in the district during the fortnight under report :—

	Kitchen.
Kassibugga in Tekkali taluk	1
Purushottapur	1
Bodogado	1
Rambha	1

The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that there is no necessity to open kitchens in Goomsur and Aska taluks and that it is arranged to open one at Suradá shortly.

In the fortnight under report relief was given at Sómpéta to 216 weavers. At Berhampur it was offered but the men refused it saying that it was of no use unless they received advance of wages.

The zamindar of Mandasa has opened a relief work in the shape of a road from Haripur to Mandasa. A lot of earthwork has been done and it is evident that he is supplying a good deal of work for the labourers of his taluk.

The zamindar of Parlákimedi has also opened a large work which is to dig a channel from Vamsadhara river to his taluk.

Loan Transactions.—Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Taluks.	Other purposes.								Repair and construction of wells.								Purchase of fodder.								Cattle and seed-grain.								Total.								Number of wells	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Total.								Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.		
	1																																				20	21
	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11	12	13			14	15	16	17	18	19			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.			
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	1,206	1,18,695			..	..	..	..	2	300			..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	1,794	1,18,071		
Goomsur	..	..	3	600	1	1,000			3	600	..	..	..	..			..	..	1	600	..	..			..	..	26	2,345	..	..			54	2,345	26	1,300	826	41,159		
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	14	630		
Total	3	600	3	600	1,207	1,19,695			3	600	3	600	2	300			3	600	4	600	1,209	1,19,995			3	600	26	2,345	1	600			54	2,345	26	1,300	2,634	1,59,160		

Inspection of the District Officers.

Taluks and places visited.—The General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, visited thirty villages, the Senior Assistant Collector ten villages, and the Head-quarters Deputy Collector thirty villages in their divisions. The Principal Assistant Collector visited Govindapur, Tekkali, Tembore, Parlákimedi, Patapapam, Amidalavalsa, Hiramandalam, Adula, Tampara and some villages near Kimedi.

The Collector has visited the following places during the fortnight under report :—

(1) Kitchens at Tekkali, Kotabommali and Purushottapur.

(2) Ordinary works at Bhatukumarade and Govindapur.

(3) Test work at Daigam near Purushottapur which is ordered to be converted into a relief work from 14th instant.

(4) Other villages, viz., Kottooru, Santhabommali Nangooda, Tanganapalli, Sorosingi, Budambo and Lakshmipuram.

The Collector has made the following observations during his tours :—

Tekkali.—Water-supply is deficient and cholera is severe. A special medical officer has been sent there.

Bommali.—Water-supply is plentiful. Health is good and labour is adequately employed.

Purushottapur.—Health is good.

Tanganapalli, Bhatukumarada and neighbouring villages.—These are flourishing, but water-supply is somewhat deficient.

Sorosingi, Purandi and Daigam.—Water-supply is very insufficient. Pasture is fair. Working classes require relief and show signs of falling of in condition. The condition of ryot and cultivating classes is satisfactory.

Resolution—dated 7th May 1897, No. 344.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight under report was over one inch on the average, but was insufficient to improve the water-supply in the Senior Assistant and Head-quarters Deputy Collectors' divisions. The supply of water for drinking in this area is giving cause for some anxiety; the Collector should consider whether any allotment can be made from this year's Local funds for improvement of the sources of supply, and, if necessary, he should apply for a grant from Provincial funds for the purpose. The supply is insufficient for irrigational purposes, but the few crops on the ground, which are to be found mainly in the Sub and Goomsur Deputy Collectors' divisions, are in moderate condition. Ragi and green-gram have been harvested in parts, with an outturn poor to middling. The recent showers have encouraged the ryots to prepare their fields for the next sowings, and this work is giving a certain amount of employment.

3. The condition of cattle is generally good, except in Tekkali and parts of Goomsur, where diseases are prevalent. Fodder is generally sufficient and the recent showers have revived pasture.

4. Prices were generally stationary, but showed a slight tendency to fall in parts. The following table shows how present prices compare with the prices of the corresponding month of 1889, and the standard warning and scarcity rates :—

	Measures per rupee.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
Standard rate	18·0	32·0
Warning „	14·4	24·0
Scarcity „	10·8	16·0
Present „	10·4	15·5
April 1889	11·2	18·8

Trade within the district is reported dull, but exports still considerably exceeded imports.

5. The condition of such of the labouring classes as have attended relief works was, on the whole, good, but that of the lower classes in zamindaries was bad. It is satisfactory to note that they are at last beginning to overcome their aversions to relief works, and to accept the employment that is offered them by the State.

6. The present position is somewhat different from that hitherto reported and represented in the famine map. The Maliahs are safe, and there is no distress in Chicacole. Distress begins in Tekkali where it is somewhat severe, and is worse in Sómpéta. It is sporadic in parts in the tract included in Mandasa, Jalantra, Chikadi and Berhampur. The worst affected tract is that north of the Rushikulya river, included in Atagada, Kallikot and Biridi, inhabited by the Uriyas exclusively. The latter held off from works and kitchens until their physical condition has in many cases seriously deteriorated. They are now coming in to works, the numbers at Daigam having risen from 211, the figure reported by the Collector, to 2,500. The lower classes of Uriyas affect the caste conceits of the higher classes, and objected to relief works and State kitchens, but these classes are beginning to give in. There is no hope of getting the upper classes of Uriyas into kitchens, and grain or money doles will have to be given with some liberality. The grain dole is not easily managed in the Uriya tracts, the merchants, when they will distribute at all, refusing to distribute by weight. It is also simply impossible to obtain, in the Uriya villages, the panchayat, contemplated by section 85 of the Famine Code, to superintend the issue of grain doles. The Collector may find it necessary to make some small payments, under section 82, to the village officers for superintending this form of relief. There is also great difficulty in finding Uriya-speaking persons fit to act as Relief Circle Inspectors in the Uriya country. Since the present fortnightly report was written, the Collector asked for extra establishment, which has been sanctioned in G.O., No. 278, dated 29th April 1897, and in Mr. Taylor's hands the people are quite safe.

7. The weather has been favourable lately in the two northern districts, and the people are hopeful, having been engaged in getting their fields ploughed, and making other improvements, so called, for the Ganjám plain system of cultivation is very backward. Great tracts of the plain country are entirely given up to the cultivation of *manavari* (or rain-fed) paddy—a most precarious crop, for which the Tamil ryot would substitute ragi, with great advantage. The soil mostly is poor in this tract, and the improvements consist of removing much of the valuable top soil, and building of heavy banks round the fields to retain the rain-water.

8. The Collector's position in Ganjám, as also in Vizagapatam, is rendered very difficult by the presence of large zamindaries, in which it is impossible to start any large works, or, indeed, any works at all, except the wasteful collection of road-metal; and the stone available in Ganjám—mostly sandstone or laterite—is too soft to allow of a real test being enforced. The stone further south, in Vizagapatam, is superior, being a sort of quartzite, and supplies a genuine task.

9. Section 122 of the Famine Code prescribes a scale of ordinary diet, both for kitchens and "poor-houses", which latter correspond with the famine "camps" of 1877–78. Section 123 prescribes a special diet for persons under medical treatment in poor-houses only, and the only special diet for kitchens is that provided for children under section 125. There are no "poor-houses" now, and there are not likely to be any, so the special diet for emaciated persons in kitchens will have to be that given under section 123 or 125 according to age. It has been necessary, in Ganjám, to admit several persons, who were in very bad condition, to the diet under section 123, and the Collector has to sanction this in the cases where, as often happens, there is no medical officer present. There are some clear cases of famine babies, as also famine children, in the kitchens, and, for the former, whose case is any how hopeless, the grant of milk seems to be useless, as it does not agree with the children. The Collector should consult the District Surgeon as to the way in which milk should be "doctored" to suit it to young children. The Board believes that a consignment of Mellin's Food was sent out for relief purposes. It would be well if some of this could be obtained

for the famine babies. Their mothers, as a rule, have no nutriment for them. There was a very pitiable case of this kind at the Dakmarri work in Vizagapatam. It is a very difficult thing to get one native woman to nurse another woman's child, as contemplated by section 125, Famine Code. This should, however, be arranged for, where necessary and possible.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Famine Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Ganjám.
Copy to the Collectors of other affected districts,
with special reference to paragraph 9 of the Board's Proceedings.
" Sanitary Commissioner.

Order—No. 419, Revenue, dated 1st June 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Government has already passed orders in regard to the difficulty referred to in paragraph 6 of securing a suitable agency for the distribution of grain doles (*vide* G.O., No. 365, dated 20th May 1897).

3. In regard to the remark in paragraph 9 about Mellin's food, the Famine Commissioner will be requested to place himself in communication with the Madras committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund in view to the latter obtaining a supply for distribution in this Presidency.

(True Extract.)

for Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
" the Public Works Department.
" the Local and Municipal Department.
" the Financial Department.
" the Accountant-General.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

30 Copies.

Public Works Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

5910

Recd.	1897.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 419, 1st June 1897.

Communicated to the Supdg Engr I circle.

JUNE.

To The Supdg Engr I circle

Fortnightly Narrative.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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Rainfall and water-supply.—

	District rainfall.	
	Actual rainfall.	Expected rainfall.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
In the fortnight	1·11	·42
Up to the fortnight from April	1·11	·42

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	INCHES.
Russellkonda	1·82
Aska	1·92
Suradá	1·38

This rain also extended over some other villages in the Goomsur and Aska taluks and in Bodagada Estate. Prospects are improving. Water-supply is generally sufficient for drinking purposes, except in some villages where steps are taken to sink pits or wells. The amount spent by the taluk board for the improvement of drinking water-supply during the fortnight is Rs. 890. Water-supply is insufficient for irrigation purposes.

Berhampur division.—There has been rain in the division as noted below :—

	INCHES.
Berhampur	·62
Ichchhápuram	·18
Sómpéta	2·20
Gopalpur	·59

The average rain has not been heavy enough materially to improve supply either for irrigation or drinking purposes. The full allotment of Rs. 4,700 was spent last year on sinking wells and pits and repairing tanks, but the drinking supply is a matter for anxiety. The water in tanks, where there is any, is too often foul and unfit for use.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division.—There has been 41 cents of rain at Chatrapur, 1·13 at Purushottapur and 80 cents at Rambha. The rainfall was very local. The ryots all over the division are busily engaged in ploughing up their fields. No water-supply for irrigation. Water-supply for drinking purposes is becoming scarce in places and steps are being taken to dig pits in beds of tanks and to repair wells, &c.

Chicacole division—

	INCHES.
Chicacole	·20
Tekkali	·29
Narasannapet	1·29
Parlákimedi	3·25
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Calingapatam	·26

The rain was scanty during the fortnight in the division, except in Parlákimedi. No difficulty is felt for drinking purposes.

Agricultural operations and condition of the standing crops—Goomsur Deputy Collector's division.—Ploughing operations are briskly carried on. Green-gram has been harvested. Outturn middling. Ragi and gingelly are in moderate condition. Sugarcane is thriving. Condition of standing crops is good.

Berhampur division.—The recent showers have enabled the ryots to plough, and cultivation has been going forward briskly. Many ryots are improving their lands, strengthening the bunds and deepening the fields, and this is giving work to a good many labourers. The only crops that are thriving, are those watered by temporary wells and by springs. *Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division.*—Fields are being repaired to a small extent and ploughed up. Late ragi is being harvested in places, but yield is poor. There are no standing crops on the ground just at present, except chillies and sugar-cane seedlings here and there. Gingelly and early ragi are being sown in places where there has been sufficient moisture by the recent rains. *Chicacole division.*—Ploughing operations are going on everywhere. Ryots are preparing land for seed-beds. Gingelly, ragi and castor-oil plants are the standing crops. Gingelly is attacked by worms in places. The rest are in moderate condition. Ragi is being harvested in places. Outturn middling.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle—Goomsur Deputy Collector's division.—Fodder is sufficient and pasture is improving by recent rains in almost all the places in the division, except Bodagada Estate where pasture is said to be rare and water for drinking purposes is scarce. The condition of cattle is, on the whole, generally good. Cattle diseases exist in parts of Goomsur taluk. *Berhampur division.*—The cattle show no especial signs of deterioration. There is always a falling off to be noticed in the hot weather when the grass is dried up. The recent showers have done immense benefit to the pasture, and the country in many parts where there was rain looks green again after the long drought from October to February. Fodder is still available. *Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division.*—Fodder is sufficient and available. Pasture is reviving and the condition of cattle continues to be good. The shrubs in jungles which are in luxuriant growth by recent rains afford plenty of pasture for goats. *Chicacole division.*—Fodder and pasture are available. Cattle diseases are reported from Tekkali. Condition of cattle is generally good elsewhere in the division.

General remarks on the previous subjects.—General prospects are improved. The condition of cattle is, on the whole, good except in places where cattle diseases exist.

FOOD SUPPLIES AND THE STATE OF THE MARKETS.

PRICES of principal food-grains at principal markets in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, for the week ending 10th of April 1897.

Stations.	Rice.				Ragi.		Remarks.
	End of last period.		End of current period.		End of last period.	End of current period.	
	Raw.	Boiled.	Raw.	Boiled.			
1. Russellkonda	* 12·50	..	10·50	12·50	15 93	16·87	* The Tahsildar of Goomsur has since reported that this is the price of boiled rice. The price of ragi fell at three stations and that of rice at one station (Suradá) both as regards raw and boiled and at another station (Berhampur) only as regards boiled rice, and the price of boiled rice at Chatrapur rose. These changes appear to have been caused by the sufficiency or insufficiency of the supplies available at the markets.
2. Suradá	10·17	11·37	11·10	12·25	14·62	16·42	
3. Aska	11·12	12·56	11·12	12·56	14·25	14·25	
4. Purushottapur	10 50	12·50	10·50	12·50	14·50	14 50	
5. Chatrapur	9·50	11·78	9·50	11·00	12·50	12·50	
6. Berhampur	10·50	11·50	10·50	12·00	15·19	15·19	
7. Ichchhápuram	9 50	10·00	9·50	10·00	14·40	14·40	
8. Sómpéta	10·72	11·81	10·72	11·81	14·98	15·52	
9. Parlákimedi	10·50	..	10·50	..	16·90	16·90	
10. Tekkali	10·10	..	10·10	11·68	16·00	16·00	
11. Narasannapet	10·87	..	10·87	..	16·90	16·90	
12. Chicacole	9·73	..	9·73	..	16·41	16·41	
Total ..	125·71	81·52	124·64	106·30	182·58	185·86	
Average ..	10·47	11·65	10·39	11·81	15·21	15·49	

Activity of trade.—Supplies are available at the rates quoted in the various marts, but it is reported that the trade within the district is not active. The Principal Assistant Collector reports that rice is being imported to Parlákimedi from Central Provinces by brinjaris on pack-bullocks.

Exports and imports of food-grains by rail are as follows :—

	Mds.
Exports	6,356
Imports	1,380

Seven thousand two hundred and seventy-five maunds of food-grains and pulses have been exported by sea. No imports by sea.

Condition of the People.

On works.—The condition of the people on test works is generally good. Few persons are weak.

In villages.—The condition of the lower classes of people in zamindaris except Parlákimedi continues to be bad. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector reports that they live for the most part upon *Canthium parviflorum* (Balusu-kura). Atagada zamindari requires careful watching.

Sickness and mortality.—No deaths from want of food have been reported. Fevers and small-pox are prevalent here and there. Cholera deaths—Goomsur Deputy Collector's division 5, Berhampur division 12, Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division 26, and Chicacole division 147. Total 190.

Remarks—

477 Free emigrants including children to ports in British Burma ;
114 Emigrants including children under the Act ; and
243 Free emigrants including children to ports beyond Presidency but within British India.

834 have emigrated from the district.

Large sums are still being remitted from Burma by emigrants to their families remaining in the district.

Measures of Relief.

On works.—In what taluks open and comparison of numbers—

Taluks.	Number employed. Last fortnight.	Number employed. This fortnight.	Remarks.
Purushottapur	183	* 211	* The figure represents the number employed on the ninth at Daigam test work.
Ganjám	..	562	The figure represents the number employed on the 10th April on Chatrapur test work.
			The test work at Daigam has been ordered to be converted into a relief work from the 14th instant.
			The test work at the Hill quarry near Chatrapur has been opened during the fortnight and has attracted a large number of labourers on famine wages. A test work at Pothara in Eiridi zemindari and another on the Rushikulya canal in the Senior Assistant Collector's division have, however, failed to attract labour on famine wages.
Total ..	183	773	

Gratuitous relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise—

Taluks.	Number relieved: At kitchens. Dependants. Last fortnight.	Dependants. This fortnight.	Others. Last fortnight.	Others. This fortnight.	In poor-houses. Last fortnight.	In poor-houses. This fortnight.	In villages. Last fortnight.	In villages. This fortnight.
Purushottapur	..	..	..	47	..	..	19	35
Ganjám	..	..	..	* 7	..	..	19	..
Suradá	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bodogado	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	7
Aska	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Berhampúr	..	..	24	34	..	..	..	..
Ichchhápuram	..	..	10	12	..	..	1	11
Sómpéta	..	..	50	76	..	..	..	304
Tekkali	..	..	385	448	..	..	27	35
Narasannapéta	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18
Parlákimedi	..	14	89	78	..	..	..	..

* This figure was not reported in the season report for the week ending 10th April 1897 as the Deputy Tahsildar, Ganjám, failed to report the same.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given. Last fortnight.	Number of villages in which relief was given. This fortnight.	Weavers' relief. Number of persons relieved. Last fortnight.	Number of persons relieved. This fortnight.	Number of cloths manufactured. In the period.	Number of cloths manufactured. Up to date.
Purushottapur	7	*	..	..	..	..
Ganjám	1	..	..	..	..	..
Suradá	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bodogado	..	*	..	..	..	..
Aska	1	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampúr	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ichchhápuram	1	3	..	216	..	..
Sómpéta	..	*	..	..	..	..
Tekkali	8	36	..	..	..	..
Narasannapéta	6	6	..	..	..	..
Parlákimedi	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Not reported.

Private charity.—There is no organized private charity at work, but the zamindar of Khallikot and Attagada estates continues to maintain a kitchen at Haradamuli and the total number fed thereat on the 10th instant is reported to be 70. The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that some gentlemen at Aska and Russellkonda continue to give a single meal to 25 and 20 beggars, respectively, in a day on the average. It is reported that the zemindar of Chinnakimedi has arranged to feed the helpless in his estate at his temples and mutts having regard to caste prejudices. The number fed is said to be 25. The fact that the grain dealers at Battili have been feeding 250 people daily is reported by the Deputy Tahsildar of Parlákimedi to be true.

General Remarks.

The following kitchens have been opened in the district during the fortnight under report :—

	Kitchen.
Kassibugga in Tekkali taluk	1
Purushottapur	1
Bodogado	1
Rambha	1

The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that there is no necessity to open kitchens in Goomsur and Aska taluks and that it is arranged to open one at Suradá shortly.

In the fortnight under report relief was given at Sómpéta to 216 weavers. At Berhampur it was offered but the men refused it saying that it was of no use unless they received advance of wages.

The zamindar of Mandasa has opened a relief work in the shape of a road from Haripur to Mandasa. A lot of earthwork has been done and it is evident that he is supplying a good deal of work for the labourers of his taluk.

The zamindar of Parlákimedi has also opened a large work which is to dig a channel from Vamsadhara river to his taluk.

Loan Transactions.—Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.								Purchase of fodder.								Other purposes.								Total.								Number of wells	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21											
							Rs.						Rs.										Rs.				Rs.					
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	2	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,208	1,18,995	..	..	..	..
Goomsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	600	..	..	..	..	..	3	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,000	..	..	3	600	1	1,000	..	..
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	3	600	..	..	..	..	..	3	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	1,209	1,19,995	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	2	300	300	3	600	..	..	..	..	..	3	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,207	1,19,895	..	..	3	600	1,209	1,19,995	..	..

Taluks.	Cattle and seed-grain.								Total.								Number of wells	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
	22	23	24	25	26	27			28	29	30	31	32	33			34	35
							Rs.						Rs.					
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,794	1,18,071	..	..	1,794	1,18,071
Gumsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1,300	826	41,159	..	..	826	41,159
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	630	..	..	14	630
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	2,345	26	1,300	2,634	1,59,860	64	2,345	2,634	1,59,160

Taluks.	Cattle and seed-grain.								Total.								Number of wells	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
	22	23	24	25	26	27			28	29	30	31	32	33			34	35
							Rs.						Rs.					
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,794	1,18,071	..	..	1,794	1,18,071
Gumsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1,300	826	41,159	..	..	826	41,159
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	630	..	..	14	630
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	2,345	26	1,300	2,634	1,59,860	64	2,345	2,634	1,59,160

Inspection of the District Officers.

Taluks and places visited.—The General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, visited thirty villages, the Senior Assistant Collector ten villages, and the Head-quarters Deputy Collector thirty villages in their divisions. The Principal Assistant Collector visited Govindapur, Tekkali, Tembore, Parlákimedi, Patapapam, Amidalavalsa, Hiramandalam, Adula, Tampara and some villages near Kimedi.

The Collector has visited the following places during the fortnight under report:—

(1) Kitchens at Tekkali, Kotabommali and Purushottapur.

(2) Ordinary works at Bhatukumarade and Govindapur.

(3) Test work at Daigam near Purushottapur which is ordered to be converted into a relief work from 14th instant.

(4) Other villages, viz., Kottooru, Santhabommali Nangooda, Tanganapalli, Sorosingi, Budambo and Lakshmipuram.

The Collector has made the following observations during his tours:—

Tekkali.—Water-supply is deficient and cholera is severe. A special medical officer has been sent there.

Bommali.—Water-supply is plentiful. Health is good and labour is adequately employed.

Purushottapur.—Health is good.

Tanganapalli, Bhatukumarada and neighbouring villages.—These are flourishing, but water-supply is somewhat deficient.

Sorosingi, Purandi and Daigam.—Water-supply is very insufficient. Pasture is fair. Working classes require relief and show signs of falling of in condition. The condition of ryot and cultivating classes is satisfactory.

Resolution—dated 7th May 1897, No. 344.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight under report was over one inch on the average, but was insufficient to improve the water-supply in the Senior Assistant and Head-quarters Deputy Collectors' divisions. The supply of water for drinking in this area is giving cause for some anxiety; the Collector should consider whether any allotment can be made from this year's Local funds for improvement of the sources of supply, and, if necessary, he should apply for a grant from Provincial funds for the purpose. The supply is insufficient for irrigational purposes, but the few crops on the ground, which are to be found mainly in the Sub and Goomsur Deputy Collectors' divisions, are in moderate condition. Ragi and green-gram have been harvested in parts, with an outturn poor to middling. The recent showers have encouraged the ryots to prepare their fields for the next sowings, and this work is giving a certain amount of employment.

3. The condition of cattle is generally good, except in Tekkali and parts of Goomsur, where diseases are prevalent. Fodder is generally sufficient and the recent showers have revived pasture.

4. Prices were generally stationary, but showed a slight tendency to fall in parts. The following table shows how present prices compare with the prices of the corresponding month of 1889, and the standard warning and scarcity rates:—

	Measures per rupee.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
Standard rate	18·0	32·0
Warning ,, ...	14·4	24·0
Scarcity ,, ...	10·8	16·0
Present ,, ...	10·4	15·5
April 1889	11·2	18·8

Trade within the district is reported dull, but exports still considerably exceeded imports.

5. The condition of such of the labouring classes as have attended relief works was, on the whole, good, but that of the lower classes in zamindaries was bad. It is satisfactory to note that they are at last beginning to overcome their aversions to relief works, and to accept the employment that is offered them by the State.

6. The present position is somewhat different from that hitherto reported and represented in the famine map. The Maliahs are safe, and there is no distress in Chicacole. Distress begins in Tekkali where it is somewhat severe, and is worse in Sómpéta. It is sporadic in parts in the tract included in Mandasa, Jalantra, Chikadi and Berhampur. The worst affected tract is that north of the Rushikulya river, included in Atagada, Kallikot and Biridi, inhabited by the Uriyas exclusively. The latter held off from works and kitchens until their physical condition has in many cases seriously deteriorated. They are now coming in to works, the numbers at Daigam having risen from 211, the figure reported by the Collector, to 2,500. The lower classes of Uriyas affect the caste conceits of the higher classes, and objected to relief works and State kitchens, but these classes are beginning to give in. There is no hope of getting the upper classes of Uriyas into kitchens, and grain or money doles will have to be given with some liberality. The grain dole is not easily managed in the Uriya tracts, the merchants, when they will distribute at all, refusing to distribute by weight. It is also simply impossible to obtain, in the Uriya villages, the panchayat, contemplated by section 85 of the Famine Code, to superintend the issue of grain doles. The Collector may find it necessary to make some small payments, under section 82, to the village officers for superintending this form of relief. There is also great difficulty in finding Uriya-speaking persons fit to act as Relief Circle Inspectors in the Uriya country. Since the present fortnightly report was written, the Collector asked for extra establishment, which has been sanctioned in G.O., No. 278, dated 29th April 1897, and in Mr. Taylor's hands the people are quite safe.

7. The weather has been favourable lately in the two northern districts, and the people are hopeful, having been engaged in getting their fields ploughed, and making other improvements, so called, for the Ganjám plain system of cultivation is very backward. Great tracts of the plain country are entirely given up to the cultivation of *manavari* (or rain-fed) paddy—a most precarious crop, for which the Tamil ryot would substitute ragi, with great advantage. The soil mostly is poor in this tract, and the improvements consist of removing much of the valuable top soil, and building of heavy banks round the fields to retain the rain-water.

8. The Collector's position in Ganjám, as also in Vizagapatam, is rendered very difficult by the presence of large zamindaries, in which it is impossible to start any large works, or, indeed, any works at all, except the wasteful collection of road-metal; and the stone available in Ganjám—mostly sandstone or laterite—is too soft to allow of a real test being enforced. The stone further south, in Vizagapatam, is superior, being a sort of quartzite, and supplies a genuine task.

9. Section 122 of the Famine Code prescribes a scale of ordinary diet, both for kitchens and "poor-houses", which latter correspond with the famine "camps" of 1877–78. Section 123 prescribes a special diet for persons under medical treatment in poor-houses only, and the only special diet for kitchens is that provided for children under section 125. There are no "poor-houses" now, and there are not likely to be any, so the special diet for emaciated persons in kitchens will have to be that given under section 123 or 125 according to age. It has been necessary, in Ganjám, to admit several persons, who were in very bad condition, to the diet under section 123, and the Collector has to sanction this in the cases where, as often happens, there is no medical officer present. There are some clear cases of famine babies, as also famine children, in the kitchens, and, for the former, whose case is any how hopeless, the grant of milk seems to be useless, as it does not agree with the children. The Collector should consult the District Surgeon as to the way in which milk should be "doctored" to suit it to young children. The Board believes that a consignment of Mellin's Food was sent out for relief purposes. It would be well if some of this could be obtained

for the famine babies. Their mothers, as a rule, have no nutriment for them. There was a very pitiable case of this kind at the Dakmarri work in Vizagapatam. It is a very difficult thing to get one native woman to nurse another woman's child, as contemplated by section 125, Famine Code. This should, however, be arranged for, where necessary and possible.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Famine Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Ganjám.
Copy to the Collectors of other affected districts,
with special reference to paragraph 9 of the Board's Proceedings.
" Sanitary Commissioner.

Order—No. 419, Revenue, dated 1st June 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Government has already passed orders in regard to the difficulty referred to in paragraph 6 of securing a suitable agency for the distribution of grain doles (*vide* G.O., No. 365, dated 20th May 1897).

3. In regard to the remark in paragraph 9 about Mellin's food, the Famine Commissioner will be requested to place himself in communication with the Madras committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund in view to the latter obtaining a supply for distribution in this Presidency.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture).
" the Public Works Department.
" the Local and Municipal Department.
" the Financial Department.
" the Accountant-General.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

10 Copies.

Public Works Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

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G.O., No. 419, 1st June 1897.

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Communicated to the Supdg Engr I circle

Rly. C H-BB
D W.

JUNE.

To The Supdg Engr I circle

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with remarks, Board's Proceedings submitting to Government — of Ganjám district for the period ending 15th April 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 7th May 1897, No. 344 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Ganjám district during the period ending 15th April 1897 :—

State of the country.

Rainfall and water-supply.—

	District rainfall.	
	Actual rainfall.	Expected rainfall.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
In the fortnight	1·11	·42
Up to the fortnight from April	1·11	·42

Goomsur Deputy Collector's division.—There has been rain in the division as noted below :—

	INCHES.
Russellkonda	1·82
Aska	1·92
Suradá	1·38

This rain also extended over some other villages in the Goomsur and Aska taluks and in Bodagada Estate. Prospects are improving. Water-supply is generally sufficient for drinking purposes, except in some villages where steps are taken to sink pits or wells. The amount spent by the taluk board for the improvement of drinking water-supply during the fortnight is Rs. 890. Water-supply is insufficient for irrigation purposes.

Berhampur division.—There has been rain in the division as noted below :—

	INCHES.
Berhampur	·62
Ichchhápuram	·18
Sómpéta	2·29
Gopalpur	·59

The average rain has not been heavy enough materially to improve supply either for irrigation or drinking purposes. The full allotment of Rs. 4,700 was spent last year on sinking wells and pits and repairing tanks, but the drinking supply is a matter for anxiety. The water in tanks, where there is any, is too often foul and unfit for use.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division.—There has been 41 cents of rain at Chatrapur, 1·13 at Purushottapur and 80 cents at Rambha. The rainfall was very local. The ryots all over the division are busily engaged in ploughing up their fields. No water-supply for irrigation. Water-supply for drinking purposes is becoming scarce in places and steps are being taken to dig pits in beds of tanks and to repair wells, &c.

Chicacole division—

	INCHES.
Chicacole	·20
Tekkali	·29
Narasannapet	1·29
Parlákimedi	3·25
Pundi	·21
Calingapatam	·26

The rain was scanty during the fortnight in the division, except in Parlákimedi. No difficulty is felt for drinking purposes.

Agricultural operations and condition of the standing crops—Goomsur Deputy Collector's division.—Ploughing operations are briskly carried on. Green-gram has been harvested. Outturn middling. Ragi and gingelly are in moderate condition. Sugarcane is thriving. Condition of standing crops is good.

Berhampur division.—The recent showers have enabled the ryots to plough, and cultivation has been going forward briskly. Many ryots are improving their lands, strengthening the bunds and deepening the fields, and this is giving work to a good many labourers. The only crops that are thriving, are those watered by temporary wells and by springs. *Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division.*—Fields are being repaired to a small extent and ploughed up. Late ragi is being harvested in places, but yield is poor. There are no standing crops on the ground just at present, except chillies and sugar-cane seedlings here and there. Gingelly and early ragi are being sown in places where there has been sufficient moisture by the recent rains. *Chicacole division.*—Ploughing operations are going on everywhere. Ryots are preparing land for seed-beds. Gingelly, ragi and castor-oil plants are the standing crops. Gingelly is attacked by worms in places. The rest are in moderate condition. Ragi is being harvested in places. Outturn middling.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle—Goomsur Deputy Collector's division.—Fodder is sufficient and pasture is improving by recent rains in almost all the places in the division, except Bodagada Estate where pasture is said to be rare and water for drinking purposes is scarce. The condition of cattle is, on the whole, generally good. Cattle diseases exist in parts of Goomsur taluk. *Berhampur division.*—The cattle show no especial signs of deterioration. There is always a falling off to be noticed in the hot weather when the grass is dried up. The recent showers have done immense benefit to the pasture, and the country in many parts where there was rain looks green again after the long drought from October to February. Fodder is still available. *Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division.*—Fodder is sufficient and available. Pasture is reviving and the condition of cattle continues to be good. The shrubs in jungles which are in luxuriant growth by recent rains afford plenty of pasture for goats. *Chicacole division.*—Fodder and pasture are available. Cattle diseases are reported from Tekkali. Condition of cattle is generally good elsewhere in the division.

General remarks on the previous subjects.—General prospects are improved. The condition of cattle is, on the whole, good except in places where cattle diseases exist.

Food supplies and the state of the markets.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, for the week ending 10th of April 1897.

Stations.	Rice.				Ragi.		Remarks.
	End of last period.		End of current period.		End of last period.	End of current period.	
	Raw.	Boiled.	Raw.	Boiled.			
1. Russellkonda	* 12·50	..	10·50	12·50	15 93	16·87	* The Tahsildar of Goomsur has since reported that this is the price of boiled rice. The price of ragi fell at three stations and that of rice at one station (Suradá) both as regards raw and boiled and at another station (Berhampur) only as regards boiled rice, and the price of boiled rice at Chatrapur rose. These changes appear to have been caused by the sufficiency or insufficiency of the supplies available at the markets.
2. Suradá	10·17	11·37	11·10	12·25	14·62	16·42	
3. Aska	11·12	12·56	11·12	12·56	14·25	14·25	
4. Purushottapur	10 50	12·50	10·50	12·50	14·50	14·50	
5. Chatrapur	9·50	11·78	9·50	11·00	12·50	12·50	
6. Berhampur	10·50	11·50	10·50	12·00	15·19	15·19	
7. Ichchhápuram	9·50	10·00	9·50	10·00	14·40	14·40	
8. Sómpéta	10·72	11·81	10·72	11·81	14·98	15·52	
9. Parlákimedi	10·50	..	10·50	..	16·90	16·90	
10. Tekkali	10·10	..	10·10	11·68	16·00	16·00	
11. Narasannapet	10·87	..	10·87	..	16·90	16·90	
12. Chicacole	9·73	..	9·73	..	16·41	16·41	
Total ..	125·71	81·52	124·64	106·30	182·58	185·86	
Average ..	10·47	11·65	10·39	11·81	15·21	15·49	

Activity of trade.—Supplies are available at the rates quoted in the various marts, but it is reported that the trade within the district is not active. The Principal Assistant Collector reports that rice is being imported to Parlákimedi from Central Provinces by brinjaris on pack-bullocks.

Exports and imports of food-grains by rail are as follows :—

	Mds.
Exports	6,356
Imports	1,380

Seven thousand two hundred and seventy-five maunds of food-grains and pulses have been exported by sea. No imports by sea.

Condition of the People.

On works.—The condition of the people on test works is generally good. Few persons are weak.

In villages.—The condition of the lower classes of people in zamindaris except Parlákimedi continues to be bad. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector reports that they live for the most part upon *Canthium parviflorum* (Balusu-kura). Atagada zamindari requires careful watching.

Sickness and mortality.—No deaths from want of food have been reported. Fevers and small-pox are prevalent here and there. Cholera deaths—Goomsur Deputy Collector's division 5, Berhampur division 12, Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division 26, and Chicacole division 147. Total 190.

Remarks—

477 Free emigrants including children to ports in British Burma;
114 Emigrants including children under the Act; and
243 Free emigrants including children to ports beyond Presidency but within British India.

834 have emigrated from the district.

Large sums are still being remitted from Burma by emigrants to their families remaining in the district.

Measures of Relief.

On works.—In what taluks open and comparison of numbers—

Taluks.	Number employed. Last fortnight.	Number employed. This fortnight.	Remarks.
Purushottapur	183	* 211	* The figure represents the number employed on the ninth at Daigam test work.
Ganjám	..	562	The figure represents the number employed on the 10th April on Chatrapur test work.
			The test work at Daigam has been ordered to be converted into a relief work from the 14th instant.
			The test work at the Hill quarry near Chatrapur has been opened during the fortnight and has attracted a large number of labourers on famine wages. A test work at Pothara in Eiridi zemindari and another on the Rushikulya canal in the Senior Assistant Collector's division have, however, failed to attract labour on famine wages.
Total ..	183	773	

Gratuitous relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise—

Taluks.	Number relieved: At kitchens. Dependants. Last fortnight.	Dependants. This fortnight.	Others. Last fortnight.	Others. This fortnight.	In poor-houses. Last fortnight.	In poor-houses. This fortnight.	In villages. Last fortnight.	In villages. This fortnight.
Purushottapur	..	..	..	47	..	..	19	35
Ganjám	..	..	..	* 7	..	..	19	..
Suradá	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bodogado	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	7
Aska	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Berhampúr	..	..	24	34	..	..	..	..
Ichchhápuram	..	..	10	12	..	..	1	11
Sómpéta	..	..	50	76	..	..	..	304
Tekkali	..	..	385	448	..	..	27	35
Narasannapéta	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18
Parlákimedi	..	14	89	78	..	..	..	..

* This figure was not reported in the season report for the week ending 10th April 1897 as the Deputy Tahsildar, Ganjám, failed to report the same.

Taluks.	Weavers' relief. Number of villages in which relief was given. Last fortnight.	Number of villages in which relief was given. This fortnight.	Number of persons relieved. Last fortnight.	Number of persons relieved. This fortnight.	Number of cloths manufactured. In the period.	Number of cloths manufactured. Up to date.
Purushottapur	7	*	..	..	..	..
Ganjám	1	..	..	..	..	..
Suradá	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bodogado	..	*	..	..	..	..
Aska	1	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampúr	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ichchhápuram	1	3	..	..	..	..
Sómpéta	..	*	..	216	..	..
Tekkali	8	36	..	..	..	..
Narasannapéta	6	6	..	..	..	..
Parlákimedi	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Not reported.

Private charity.—There is no organized private charity at work, but the zamindar of Khallikot and Attagada estates continues to maintain a kitchen at Haradamuli and the total number fed thereat on the 10th instant is reported to be 70. The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that some gentlemen at Aska and Russellkonda continue to give a single meal to 25 and 20 beggars, respectively, in a day on the average. It is reported that the zemindar of Chinnakimedi has arranged to feed the helpless in his estate at his temples and mutts having regard to caste prejudices. The number fed is said to be 25. The fact that the grain dealers at Battili have been feeding 250 people daily is reported by the Deputy Tahsildar of Parlákimedi to be true.

General Remarks.

The following kitchens have been opened in the district during the fortnight under report :—

	Kitchen.
Kassibugga in Tekkali taluk	1
Purushottapur	1
Bodogado	1
Rambha	1

The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that there is no necessity to open kitchens in Goomsur and Aska taluks and that it is arranged to open one at Suradá shortly.

In the fortnight under report relief was given at Sómpéta to 216 weavers. At Berhampur it was offered but the men refused it saying that it was of no use unless they received advance of wages.

The zamindar of Mandasa has opened a relief work in the shape of a road from Haripur to Mandasa. A lot of earthwork has been done and it is evident that he is supplying a good deal of work for the labourers of his taluk.

The zamindar of Parlákimedi has also opened a large work which is to dig a channel from Vamsadhara river to his taluk.

Loan Transactions.—Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.								Purchase of fodder.								Cattle and seed-grain.								Total.							
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		22	23	24	25	26	27			28	29	30	31	32	33			54	55	56	57	58	59		
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	1,794	1,18,071			1,794	1,18,071					
Goomsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	26	1,800	826	41,159			826	41,159					
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..			54	2,345	..	..	14	630			14	630					
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..			54	2,345	26	1,800	2,634	1,59,860			2,634	1,59,860					
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	2	300	..		..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	1,794	1,18,071			1,794	1,18,071					
Goomsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	26	1,800	826	41,159			826	41,159					
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..			54	2,345	..	..	14	630			14	630					
Total	..	..	..	..	2	300	..		..	..	..	..	..	..			54	2,345	26	1,800	2,634	1,59,860			2,634	1,59,860					

Taluks.	Other purposes.								Total.								Number of wells	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.				Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
	8	9	10	11	12	13			14	15	16	17	18	19			20	21
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..
Goomsur	..	..	..	..	1,206	1,18,695			..	..	..	..	1,208	1,18,995			..	..
Chicacole	3	600	3	600	1	1,000			3	600	3	600	1	1,000			..	..
Total	3	600	3	600	1,207	1,19,695			3	600	3	600	1,209	1,19,995			..	..

Inspection of the District Officers.

Taluks and places visited.—The General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, visited thirty villages, the Senior Assistant Collector ten villages, and the Head-quarters Deputy Collector thirty villages in their divisions. The Principal Assistant Collector visited Govindapur, Tekkali, Tembore, Parlákimedi, Patapapam, Amidalavalsa, Hiramandalam, Adula, Tampara and some villages near Kimedi.

The Collector has visited the following places during the fortnight under report :—

(1) Kitchens at Tekkali, Kotabommali and Purushottapur.

(2) Ordinary works at Bhatukumarade and Govindapur.

(3) Test work at Daigam near Purushottapur which is ordered to be converted into a relief work from 14th instant.

(4) Other villages, viz., Kottooru, Santhabommali Nangooda, Tanganapalli, Sorosingi, Budambo and Lakshmipuram.

The Collector has made the following observations during his tours :—

Tekkali.—Water-supply is deficient and cholera is severe. A special medical officer has been sent there.

Bommali.—Water-supply is plentiful. Health is good and labour is adequately employed.

Purushottapur.—Health is good.

Tanganapalli, Bhatukumarada and neighbouring villages.—These are flourishing, but water-supply is somewhat deficient.

Sorosingi, Purandi and Daigam.—Water-supply is very insufficient. Pasture is fair. Working classes require relief and show signs of falling of in condition. The condition of ryot and cultivating classes is satisfactory.

Resolution—dated 7th May 1897, No. 344.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight under report was over one inch on the average, but was insufficient to improve the water-supply in the Senior Assistant and Head-quarters Deputy Collectors' divisions. The supply of water for drinking in this area is giving cause for some anxiety; the Collector should consider whether any allotment can be made from this year's Local funds for improvement of the sources of supply, and, if necessary, he should apply for a grant from Provincial funds for the purpose. The supply is insufficient for irrigational purposes, but the few crops on the ground, which are to be found mainly in the Sub and Goomsur Deputy Collectors' divisions, are in moderate condition. Ragi and green-gram have been harvested in parts, with an outturn poor to middling. The recent showers have encouraged the ryots to prepare their fields for the next sowings, and this work is giving a certain amount of employment.

3. The condition of cattle is generally good, except in Tekkali and parts of Goomsur, where diseases are prevalent. Fodder is generally sufficient and the recent showers have revived pasture.

4. Prices were generally stationary, but showed a slight tendency to fall in parts. The following table shows how present prices compare with the prices of the corresponding month of 1889, and the standard warning and scarcity rates :—

	Measures per rupee.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
Standard rate	18·0	32·0
Warning „	14·4	24·0
Scarcity „	10·8	16·0
Present „	10·4	15·5
April 1889	11·2	18·8

Trade within the district is reported dull, but exports still considerably exceeded imports.

5. The condition of such of the labouring classes as have attended relief works was, on the whole, good, but that of the lower classes in zamindaries was bad. It is satisfactory to note that they are at last beginning to overcome their aversions to relief works, and to accept the employment that is offered them by the State.

6. The present position is somewhat different from that hitherto reported and represented in the famine map. The Maliahs are safe, and there is no distress in Chicacole. Distress begins in Tekkali where it is somewhat severe, and is worse in Sómpéta. It is sporadic in parts in the tract included in Mandasa, Jalantra, Chikadi and Berhampur. The worst affected tract is that north of the Rushikulya river, included in Atagada, Kallikot and Biridi, inhabited by the Uriyas exclusively. The latter held off from works and kitchens until their physical condition has in many cases seriously deteriorated. They are now coming in to works, the numbers at Daigam having risen from 211, the figure reported by the Collector, to 2,500. The lower classes of Uriyas affect the caste conceits of the higher classes, and objected to relief works and State kitchens, but these classes are beginning to give in. There is no hope of getting the upper classes of Uriyas into kitchens, and grain or money doles will have to be given with some liberality. The grain dole is not easily managed in the Uriya tracts, the merchants, when they will distribute at all, refusing to distribute by weight. It is also simply impossible to obtain, in the Uriya villages, the panchayat, contemplated by section 85 of the Famine Code, to superintend the issue of grain doles. The Collector may find it necessary to make some small payments, under section 82, to the village officers for superintending this form of relief. There is also great difficulty in finding Uriya-speaking persons fit to act as Relief Circle Inspectors in the Uriya country. Since the present fortnightly report was written, the Collector asked for extra establishment, which has been sanctioned in G.O., No. 278, dated 29th April 1897, and in Mr. Taylor's hands the people are quite safe.

7. The weather has been favourable lately in the two northern districts, and the people are hopeful, having been engaged in getting their fields ploughed, and making other improvements, so called, for the Ganjám plain system of cultivation is very backward. Great tracts of the plain country are entirely given up to the cultivation of *manavari* (or rain-fed) paddy—a most precarious crop, for which the Tamil ryot would substitute ragi, with great advantage. The soil mostly is poor in this tract, and the improvements consist of removing much of the valuable top soil, and building of heavy banks round the fields to retain the rain-water.

8. The Collector's position in Ganjám, as also in Vizagapatam, is rendered very difficult by the presence of large zamindaries, in which it is impossible to start any large works, or, indeed, any works at all, except the wasteful collection of road-metal; and the stone available in Ganjám—mostly sandstone or laterite—is too soft to allow of a real test being enforced. The stone further south, in Vizagapatam, is superior, being a sort of quartzite, and supplies a genuine task.

9. Section 122 of the Famine Code prescribes a scale of ordinary diet, both for kitchens and "poor-houses", which latter correspond with the famine "camps" of 1877–78. Section 123 prescribes a special diet for persons under medical treatment in poor-houses only, and the only special diet for kitchens is that provided for children under section 125. There are no "poor-houses" now, and there are not likely to be any, so the special diet for emaciated persons in kitchens will have to be that given under section 123 or 125 according to age. It has been necessary, in Ganjám, to admit several persons, who were in very bad condition, to the diet under section 123, and the Collector has to sanction this in the cases where, as often happens, there is no medical officer present. There are some clear cases of famine babies, as also famine children, in the kitchens, and, for the former, whose case is any how hopeless, the grant of milk seems to be useless, as it does not agree with the children. The Collector should consult the District Surgeon as to the way in which milk should be "doctored" to suit it to young children. The Board believes that a consignment of Mellin's Food was sent out for relief purposes. It would be well if some of this could be obtained

for the famine babies. Their mothers, as a rule, have no nutriment for them. There was a very pitiable case of this kind at the Dakmarri work in Vizagapatam. It is a very difficult thing to get one native woman to nurse another woman's child, as contemplated by section 125, Famine Code. This should, however, be arranged for, where necessary and possible.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Famine Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Ganjám.
Copy to the Collectors of other affected districts,
with special reference to paragraph 9 of the Board's Proceedings.
" Sanitary Commissioner.

Order—No. 419, Revenue, dated 1st June 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Government has already passed orders in regard to the difficulty referred to in paragraph 6 of securing a suitable agency for the distribution of grain doles (*vide* G.O., No. 365, dated 20th May 1897).

3. In regard to the remark in paragraph 9 about Mellin's food, the Famine Commissioner will be requested to place himself in communication with the Madras committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund in view to the latter obtaining a supply for distribution in this Presidency.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
" the Public Works Department.
" the Local and Municipal Department.
" the Financial Department.
" the Accountant-General.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

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