Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 2383 W

DATED 27 August 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Jammu: Pro: Revenue Dept. regarding with remark Broad's Pro: Submitting to Govt. the for Insight — narrative of the Campaign Dt for period ending 30th June 1897 Comdr. Bde. Field.

DC 27/8

[P.W. 25. 5,000—30-11-96.]

Indexed. 30/8

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Public works (1897) Department.

Current No: 8032

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

G.O. No 2240 W 4/17-8-97

Recd. 11-8 } 1897.
Regd. 11-8.

Enclosures

Spare copies 16.

G.O., No. 657, 30th July 1897.

No. 2383 W, dy 27-8-97

JULY.

Communicated to the Subj Engr I Circle

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23/8/97

S. E. I Circle Otte 5 copies

24/7/97

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with remark, Board's Proceedings submitting to Government — of the Ganjám district for the period ending 30th June 1897.

O.C.S. 401
R 25/8

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 19th July 1897, No. 512 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Ganjám district during the period ending 30th June 1897 :—

State of the Country.

Rainfall and Water-supply.—

District rainfall.	Actual rainfall.	Expected rainfall.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
In the fortnight	3·50	2·59
Up to the fortnight from April	6·57	7·77

In the first part of the fortnight the rainfall was fair and tanks and wells received supply of water to some extent. There were also river freshes. Water-supply for drinking purposes is still insufficient in some parts of the district. Pits are being dug in tank and river beds for water wherever its want is felt. The amount spent for the improvement of drinking water-supply during the fortnight was Rs. 872. Showers are at present required for agricultural operations and unless rain falls within a week or so the standing crops will wither.

Agricultural operations and condition of the standing crops.—Ploughing and sowing generally and transplantation of ragi in parts are still in progress throughout the district. Paddy recently sown is sprouting. The standing crops are—light paddy, ragi, gingelly and sugarcane. Their condition is moderate at present, but they require rain in the near future. Gingelly in Aska, ragi, under wells in Tekkali, were harvested. The outturn was reported to be fair.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.—Fodder is available but getting scarce and dear. Pasture is available in many places and it is reviving everywhere with the help of the recent rains. Condition of cattle is generally good but cattle diseases exist in some parts of the Goomsur and Berhampur taluks and also in some villages of Parlákimedi taluk.

General remarks on the previous subjects.—Owing to the rainfall during the early part of the fortnight the state of the country was encouraging, except in the subdivision, especially in the Parlákimedi taluk, where distress is deepening and more rain is urgently required for standing crops.

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 period ending 26th June 1897.

Stations.	Rice. End of last period. Raw.	Rice. End of last period. Boiled.	Rice. End of current period. Raw.	Rice. End of current period. Boiled.	Ragi. End of last period.	Ragi. End of current period.	Corresponding prices of 1889. Rice.	Corresponding prices of 1889. Ragi.	Remarks.
Russellkonda ..	10·50	12·00	10·50	11·50	12·19	12·19	9·50	15·00	The rise in the price of raw rice at Parlákimedi, Tekkali and Chicacole is due to exports to other places. The rise in the price of ragi and rice at Surada is probably due to want of sufficient supply in the local market. The fall in the price of ragi at Parlákimedi, Narasannapéta and Chicacole is due to imports from other places. The rise in the price elsewhere is due to want of supply in the markets.
Surada	10·17	10·50	9·71	10·06	11·37	11·37	10·00	14·00	
Aska	10·20	10·88	10·20	10·88	11·03	10·32	9·75	14·75	
Purushottapur ..	10·50	12·50	10·50	12·50	11·50	11·50	10·00	16·00	
Ichchapuram ..	9·00	9·00	9·00	9·00	9·90	9·90	9·00	16·00	
Chatrapur	8·50	10·50	8·50	10·00	10·50	10·50	11·00	18·00	
Berhampur	9·00	11·00	9·00	10·50	10·20	10·20	10·00	17·00	
Sómpéta	9·07	..	9·07	..	9·45	10·46	10·40	16·80	
Parlákimedi ..	8·62	..	7·50	8·62	10·40	10·69	10·50	18·00	
Tekkali	9·30	..	8·50	..	11·40	10·70	10·50	18·00	
Narasannapéta ..	9·37	..	9·37	..	11·70	12·35	12·00	19·50	
Chicacole	8·71	..	7·68	..	10·65	11·08	10·50	18·00	
Total ..	112·94	76·38	109·53	83·06	130·29	131·26	123·15	201·05	
Average ..	9·41	10·91	9·13	10·38	10·86	10·94	10·26	16·75	

Activity of Trade.—Trade within the district is reported to be not active. The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that about 300 cart-loads of paddy have been imported from Nyaghar. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector reports that imports from Orissa still continue, but to a limited extent.

Exports of rice from Chicacole, Parlákimedi and Tekkali to other places still continue.

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

	Exports. MDS.	Imports. MDS.
By rail	6,036	8,005
By sea	16	2,936

Condition of the People.

On works.—The condition of people on works is generally good.

In villages.—The condition of people in the Senior Assistant Collector's division, Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division and parts of Parlákimedi is still bad.

Relief works and kitchens have been opened and steps are being taken to open additional kitchens where they are needed. As has been reported already the Savarahs of the Parlákimedi Maliahs are in an emaciated condition. They will not leave their villages for works, opened by the Rajah of Parlákimedi, though these works are near their houses.

Sickness and mortality.—No deaths from starvation have been reported. Fever, small-pox and cholera are generally prevalent. Cholera is severe throughout the district.

Cholera deaths.	
Goomsur division	158
Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division	756
Berhampur division	814
Chicacole division	864
Total ...	2,592

Remarks.—The following kitchens and works have been opened during the fortnight.

Kitchens.	Works.
(1) Chicacole.	(1) Ambugam.
(2) Russellkonda.	(2) Jillunda.
(3) Balliguda.	(3) Bendi.
(4) Talatampara.	(4) Rajapur hill quarry.
	(5) Haradamali.
	(6) Kaviti.
	(7) Ampuram.
	(8) Baruva tank.
	(9) Rajapuram hill quarry.

Measures of Relief.

Works.—In what taluks open and comparison of numbers.

Taluks.	Number employed.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
1. Rushikulya Surplus channel, Berhampur taluk	2,526	1,445
2. Rudda hill quarry, Ichchhápuram taluk	3,394	1,137
3. East Coast Railway quarry, Ichchhápuram taluk	2,320	2,936
4. Krishnasagaram tank do.	172	550
5. Purushottapur hill quarry do.	1,216	1,180
6. Rajapur hill quarry do.	..	950
7. Ampuram, Sómpéta taluk	791	..
8. Makarapur do.	..	..
9. Haripur do.	..	..
10. Mikibhadra do.	409	..
11. Mogillkotturu do.	1,369	8,905
12. Tumba tank * do.	141	..
13. Holidiya tank do.	..	..
14. Jillunda do.	..	..
15. Grama tank do.	..	..
16. Ambugam do.	..	331
17. Peddakimedi, Berhampur taluk	527	428
18. Jhomi, Ganjám taluk	1,596	1,532
19. Pilli tank do.	777	1,441
20. Lakshmipati tank, Gànjam taluk	431	750
21. Nungur do.	843	1,119
22. Santhoshapur do.	575	530
23. Kanchana do.	82	475
24. Sabulia do.	743	..
25. Pothara do.	..	539
26. Aavadamati do.	159	776
27. Daigam, Purushottapuram taluk	832	699
28. Atagada do.	737	690
29. Sorasingi do.	1,941	1,612
30. Mukundapur do.	..	699
31. Boyirani do.	1,045	595
32. Bhatukumarada do.	916	1,548
33. Hinjili do.	..	..
34. Kavity, Tekkali taluk	293	..
35. Pattamahaduri tank, Tekkali taluk	..	5,160
36. Kurnamadhapatrun tank do.	277	..
37. Ura tank do.	302	..
38. Kota Bommali do.	..	..
39. Bendi do.	495	..
40. Jalmur-Narasannapeta taluk	..	..
Total ..	24,909	35,488

* Agency.

Gratuitous relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise—

Taluks.	Number relieved							
	At kitchens.				In poor houses.		In villages.	
	Dependants.		Others.					
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Russellkonda	..	..	71	183	..	..	420	1,342
Suradá	..	..	87	102	..	..	128	208
Aska	..	..	101	36	..	..	5	128
Bodagada	..	..	72	77	..	..	141	158
Pedda Kimedi	..	..	41	133	..	..	1,702	3,190
Berhampur	..	..	255	387	..	..	..	..
Sómpéta	..	..	1,544	1,026	..	..	15,984	14,211
Ichchhápuram	..	137	108	99	..	..	4,457	5,994
Ganjám	8	6	7	39	..	..	1,589	1,183
Purushottapur	..	..	177	149	..	..	3,045	3,397
Tekkali	..	..	1,162	768	..	..	344	996
Narasannapeta	..	..	556	474	..	..	18	307
Parlákimedi	..	..	925	1,131	..	..	1,602	5,072
Chicacole	..	..	..	320	..	..	66	66
Total ..	8	143	5,106	4,924	..	..	29,501	36,252

Taluks.	Weavers' relief.					
	Number of villages in which relief was given.		Number of persons relieved.		Number of cloths manufactured.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	In the period.	Up to date.
Russellkonda	..	171	316	399	69	98
Suradá	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aska	..	..	..	170	202	1,328	3,169
Bodagada	..	46	..	..	..	..
Pedda Kimedi	..	182	..	..	..	..
Berhampur	..	143	44	595	993	993
Sómpéta	..	..	1,703	1,789	2,344	10,203
Ichchhápuram	144	207	..	..	..	..
Ganjám	166	211	167	174	..	1,103
Purushottapur	166	185	964	994	..	..
Tekkali	169	171	1,355	1,400	..	..
Narasannapeta	208	41	..	..	..	..
Parlákimedi	13	..	166	2	..	..
Chicacole	..	9	..	..	..	..
Total ..	700	1,366	4,885	5,555	4,734	15,566

Private charity.—There is no organized private charity at work. The Zamindar of Kallikot and Atagada continues to feed 210 men at Haradamati kitchen opened by him. The Famine Charitable Relief Committee is giving money doles and cloths to the deserving poor in Berhampur division. The manager of Pedda Kimedi reports that one Silla Damodaro has been feeding about 100 people at Naupada where a kitchen has now been opened. The General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, reports that some gentlemen at Aska are still feeding some 30 to 40 caste persons a day though a Government kitchen has been opened at the place. The Zamindar of Chinnakimedi continues to feed at his temples and mutts 112 persons daily having regard to caste prejudices. In the kitchen at Divadi, opened by the proprietrix of Urlam, about 300 persons are daily fed. The Rajah of Parlákimedi has been assisting the poor by opening works in his estate. The total number of persons working on his works was 8,873.

General Remarks.

More works and kitchens are needed for the relief of the people in Berhampur and Chicacole divisions. More Circle Inspectors are required for relief in villages but qualified persons are not procurable. No more subordinates are said to be available for relief works and some of those already sent have proved themselves incapable of independent charge. It is under contemplation to borrow some officers from the Salt and Abkári Department as overseers, but it is hoped that it will not be now necessary to start many additional works.

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

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Other purposes.						Total.					
	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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	2	300	6	580	20	1,940	1,179	1,27,775	6	580	20	1,940	1,181	1,28,075
Goomsur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	600	4	410	..	..	3	600	4	410
Total ..	..	..	..	..	2	300	6	580	23	2,540	1,183	1,28,185	6	580	23	2,540	1,185	1,28,485

Taluks.	Number 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.	
	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.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
										Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1,914	25	1,180	3,504	2,78,878	45	1,914	25	1,180	3,504	2,78,878
Goomsur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	6,876	72	3,359	686	34,808	172	6,876	72	3,359	686	34,808
Chicacole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	285	54	2,413	..	..	11	285	54	2,413
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	8,790	108	4,824	4,244	3,16,099	217	8,790	108	4,824	4,244	3,16,099

Inspections of the District Officers.

Taluks and places visited.—The Principal Assistant Collector has visited only two villages. He could not travel owing to jamabandi and a sharp attack of fever. Mr. Ashe, who was in charge of the Senior Assistant Collector's division, visited 14 villages, the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, 38 villages, and the Head-quarters Deputy Collector 35 villages in their divisions.

I was on tour throughout the fortnight, returning to Chatrapur for one night only to meet the Honourable Mr. C. S. Crole, Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee.

The places visited were :—

Haripuram. *‡	Goppili.	Kota Bommali. *‡
Kasibugga. *	Garabanda.	Tekkali. *‡
Palasa. †	Uppalada. *	Berhampur. ‡
Bendi. ‡	Parlákimedi. *†	Hinjilli. *‡
Kaviti. ‡	Jalmoor. *	

* Kitchen. † Weavers' depôt. ‡ Relief work.

The fortnight opened in a promising manner with a steady downpour of rain for several days, but subsequently the sky has been cloudless, and the heat terrific; such rain as had fallen consisting of mere local storms or showers. General rain is urgently required as the young shoots both on land sown and transplanted are beginning to wither.

I found that the relief which was being administered in Parlákimedi and Tekkali was quite inadequate. In Parlákimedi, Circle Inspectors are not procurable, and one man I found in charge of a circle of 180 villages. This was impossible for good and systematic work. In Tekkali, however, which was the first taluk organized, there can be no excuse. Gratuitous relief has been given with a very parsimonious and be grudging hand, only about one, out of five, of those entitled to relief, receiving it. The Deputy Tahsildar's explanation has been called for. I have directed new kitchens to be opened, and an extended system of relief with special reference to seed-grain advances. I have found even cultivating ryots in an emaciated condition.

Several deaths from starvation were reported by a correspondent in the *Ganjam News*, but on personal enquiry I ascertained that the deaths were due to cholera and dysentery, some of the parties at the time of their death being in possession of grain doles. That deaths from starvation are and have been daily taking place in remote villages, however, I very much fear. One case was reported to me at Naupada (Tekkali taluk), but I was unable to proceed to the village for personal investigation, as I was just leaving by train. The statement was confirmed both by the father of the child (himself an emaciated ryot) and the Karji of the village and bore every appearance of truth. All the ryots of the village were relieved by advances for seed grain and cultivation expenses.

There has again been a slight rise in prices during the week, but grain has, on the whole, been more easily procurable. In Kimedi, so far as I could learn, the rise was not due so much to depletion of stock as to the fact that people were holding up their stocks against a failure of the monsoon. The numbers on works have, I think, nearly reached their maximum, though it is under contemplation to open a few additional works. I am not at all satisfied with the way in which the present system is working. Almost everywhere the gangs are idle and contumacious because they have learnt that however idle and contumacious they may be, they will not receive less than the minimum wage. At present prices, the minimum wage for women (and women preponderate) is more than the money amount of an ordinary woman's wage, and under the circumstances the workers are prone to shirk and do as little as possible. I have found it necessary, much as I regret to have to do so, to issue orders, subject to certain restrictions in certain cases, to fine down to the actual proportion of work done. Owing to the popularity of the relief works—a popularity which is due only to the idea that there is "little to do and plenty to get"—the ordinary labour market is becoming deranged, and I learn that some coolies decline to leave the works

at offer even of a double wage, as they lose their rest day's wage by so doing. Hence for the very maintenance of discipline, and in the interests of the employing public, it is necessary to show the relief workers that they are not masters of the situation.

Paymasters are again a great difficulty. I cannot spare officials, while non-officials come and go as they please, often leaving the works without intimation and leaving the coolies unpaid for a considerable period. The arrears of payments in the Ganjám and Atagada taluks (the works here not being favourite stations) have been in a most disgraceful condition in this respect. I am proceeding on tour round these taluks and hope to find matters improved.

Resolution—dated 19th July 1897, No. 512.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight was above the average, but it fell during the first few days of the period and then stopped. The condition of the standing crops was consequently precarious at the close of the month, but since then rain has been reported as follows:—

	Inches.
Balligudá	1·30
Russellkonda	2·30
Suradá	·60
Aska	1·40
Udayagiri	2·20
Ramagiri	1·60
Parlákimedi	2·80
Rambha	2·20
Purushottapur	1·50
Chatrapur	2·90
Gopalpur	2·98
Berhampur	1·50
Ichchápuram	1·30
Sómpéta	3·60
Púndi	3·10
Tekkali	3·50
Narasannapéta	2·10
Calingapatam	1·70
Chicacole	1·70

The fall has to some extent improved the water-supplies, but difficulties are still encountered in parts. Pasture was reviving at the close of the month owing to the previous rains; fodder was scarce. The condition of cattle was generally good.

3. The price of rice rose slightly, while that of ragi showed a slight tendency to fall, which is ascribed to importation. The average price of boiled rice is reduced by the inclusion in this week's narrative of the quotation at Parlákimedi, which was not reported in the last narrative. Eliminating this, current prices compare with others as follows:—

Rate.	Measures for a rupee. Rice.	Ragi.
Normal	17·0	30·0
Warning	13·6	22·5
Scarcity	10·2	15·0
Current	9·9	10·9
June 1889	10·3	15·9
June 1878	8·8	12·1

There are still considerable exports from the district, but they are now exceeded by the imports.

4. The condition of people on works is generally good, but many of those in villages are in a bad state, and the Collector fears that there have been already some deaths from starvation. It is known to Government that this is not due to any neglect on the part of Mr. Taylor, whose self-sacrificing energy has been beyond praise, or of his Divisional Officers. The subordinate material in Ganjám is, unfortunately,

often very bad. The Collector should remember that village officers can be made responsible if any one dies of starvation in their villages, and this fact should be pressed home on them by prompt dismissal in proved cases. The numbers on works increased during the fortnight by 42 per cent., and on gratuitous relief by 19 per cent. Steps will be taken to supply men to work as Circle Relief Inspectors and Paymasters.

5. The Collector has now forty works open; he should do his best not to exceed this number, and should, as far as possible, concentrate his workers, as desired by Government in its order, No. 485, dated 23rd June 1897. From his remarks on the conduct of the relief workers, the Collector does not seem to have understood fully the principles enunciated in G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897. That order, while restricting fining, and directing tasks to be fixed according to the capabilities of each gang, expressly provided for the treatment of contumacious coolies. In such cases as the Collector refers to, the Divisional Officer should have had no hesitation in reducing the wage below the minimum; a little prompt severity would have taught an excellent lesson. The Collector should also remember that, under section 106 of the Famine Code, he can put contumacious idlers in a poor-house. The nearest kitchen may be taken to be the poor-house for the purpose of this section. It is unnecessary to tell Mr. Taylor that such persons must be watched, as, in Ganjám, it is unlikely that they will go to a poor-house, and, if qualified by loss of condition, they must finally be put on gratuitous relief.

6. The progress in the disposal of applications for loans is shown by the following figures:—

	Amount disbursed. Rs.
Up to end of week ending June 5th	18,875
Do. 12th	19,770
Do. 19th	21,974
Do. 26th	25,439

Many applications remain undisposed of; it is now almost too late to grant loans for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of Ganjám.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.

Order—No. 657, Revenue, dated 30th July 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Government has already issued instructions in regard to the treatment of contumacious coolies (*vide* G.O., No. 3811, dated 22nd July 1897).

(True Extract.)

for Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Famine Commissioner.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Financial Department (for information).
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

80 Copies.

Public Works Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

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Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., No. 657, 30th July 1897.

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Communicated to the
Supdg. Engr. I circle.

JULY.

To

The S.E. I Circle.

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General remarks on the previous subjects.—Owing to the rainfall during the early part of the fortnight the state of the country was encouraging, except in the subdivision, especially in the Parlákimedi taluk, where distress is deepening and more rain is urgently required for standing crops.

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 period ending 26th June 1897.

Stations.	Rice.				Ragi.		Corresponding prices of 1889.		Remarks.
	End of last period.		End of current period.		End of last period.	End of current period.	Rice.	Ragi.	
	Raw.	Boiled.	Raw.	Boiled.					
Russellkonda ..	10·50	12·00	10·50	11·50	12·19	12·19	9·50	15·00	The rise in the price of raw rice at Parlákimedi, Tekkali and Chicacole is due to exports to other places. The rise in the price of ragi and rice at Surada is probably due to want of sufficient supply in the local market. The fall in the price of ragi at Parlákimedi, Narasannapéta and Chicacole is due to imports from other places. The rise in the price elsewhere is due to want of supply in the markets.
Surada	10·17	10·50	9·71	10·06	11·37	11·37	10·00	14·00	
Aska	10·20	10·88	10·20	10·88	11·03	10·32	9·75	14·75	
Purushottapur ..	10·50	12·50	10·50	12·50	11·50	11·50	10·00	16·00	
Ichchapuram ..	9·00	9·00	9·00	9·00	9·90	9·90	9·00	16·00	
Chatrapur	8·50	10·50	8·50	10·00	10·50	10·50	11·00	18·00	
Berhampur	9·00	11·00	9·00	10·50	10·20	10·20	10·00	17·00	
Sómpéta	9·07	..	9·07	..	9·45	10·46	10·40	16·80	
Parlákimedi ..	8·62	..	7·50	8·62	10·40	10·69	10·50	18·00	
Tekkali	9·30	..	8·50	..	11·40	10·70	10·50	18·00	
Narasannapéta ..	9·37	..	9·37	..	11·70	12·35	12·00	19·50	
Chicacole	8·71	..	7·68	..	10·65	11·08	10·50	18·00	
Total ..	112·94	76·38	109·53	83·06	130·29	131·26	123·15	201·05	
Average ..	9·41	10·91	9·13	10·38	10·86	10·94	10·26	16·75	

Activity of Trade.—Trade within the district is reported to be not active. The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that about 300 cart-loads of paddy have been imported from Nyaghar. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector reports that imports from Orissa still continue, but to a limited extent.

Exports of rice from Chicacole, Parlákimedi and Tekkali to other places still continue.

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

	Exports.	Imports.
	MDS.	MDS.
By rail	6,036	8,005
By sea	16	2,936

Condition of the People.

On works.—The condition of people on works is generally good.

In villages.—The condition of people in the Senior Assistant Collector's division, Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division and parts of Parlákimedi is still bad.

Relief works and kitchens have been opened and steps are being taken to open additional kitchens where they are needed. As has been reported already the Savarahs of the Parlákimedi Maliahs are in an emaciated condition. They will not leave their villages for works, opened by the Rajah of Parlákimedi, though these works are near their houses.

Sickness and mortality.—No deaths from starvation have been reported. Fever, small-pox and cholera are generally prevalent. Cholera is severe throughout the district.

Cholera deaths.	
Goomsur division	158
Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division	756
Berhampur division	814
Chicacole division	864
Total ...	2,592

Remarks.—The following kitchens and works have been opened during the fortnight.

Kitchens.

(1) Chicacole.
(2) Russellkonda.
(3) Balliguda.
(4) Talatampara.

Works.

(1) Ambugam.
(2) Jillunda.
(3) Bendi.
(4) Rajapur hill quarry.
(5) Haradamali.
(6) Kaviti.
(7) Ampuram.
(8) Baruva tank.
(9) Rajapuram hill quarry.

Measures of Relief.

Works.—In what taluks open and comparison of numbers.

Taluks.	Number employed.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
1. Rushikulya Surplus channel, Berhampur taluk	2,526	1,445
2. Rudda hill quarry, Ichchhápuram taluk	3,394	1,137
3. East Coast Railway quarry, Ichchhápuram taluk	2,320	2,936
4. Krishnasagaram tank do.	172	550
5. Purushottapur hill quarry do.	1,216	1,180
6. Rajapur hill quarry do.	..	950
7. Ampuram, Sómpéta taluk	791	..
8. Makarapur do.	..	..
9. Haripur do.	..	..
10. Mikibhadra do.	409	..
11. Mogillkotturu do.	1,369	8,905
12. Tumba tauk * do.	141	..
13. Holidiya tank do.	..	..
14. Jillunda do.	..	..
15. Grama tank do.	..	..
16. Ambugam do.	..	331
17. Peddakimedi, Berhampur taluk	527	428
18. Jhomi, Ganjám taluk	1,596	1,532
19. Pilli tank do.	777	1,441
20. Lakshmipati tank, Gànjam taluk	431	750
21. Nungur do.	843	1,119
22. Santhoshapur do.	575	530
23. Kanchana do.	82	475
24. Sabulia do.	743	..
25. Pothara do.	..	539
26. Aavadamati do.	159	776
27. Daigam, Purushottapuram taluk	832	699
28. Atagada do.	737	690
29. Sorasingi do.	1,941	1,612
30. Mukundapur do.	..	699
31. Boyirani do.	1,045	595
32. Bhatukumarada do.	916	1,548
33. Hinjili do.	..	..
34. Kavity, Tekkali taluk	293	..
35. Pattamahaduri tank, Tekkali taluk	..	5,160
36. Kurnamadhapatrun tank do.	277	..
37. Ura tank do.	302	..
38. Kota Bommali do.	..	..
39. Bendi do.	495	..
40. Jalmur-Narasannapeta taluk		
Total ..	24,909	35,488

* Agency.

Gratuitous relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise—

Taluks.	Number relieved							
	At kitchens.				In poor houses.		In villages.	
	Dependants.		Others.					
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Russellkonda	..	..	71	183	..	..	420	1,342
Suradá	..	..	87	102	..	..	128	208
Aska	..	..	101	36	..	..	5	128
Bodagada	..	..	72	77	..	..	141	158
Pedda Kimedi	..	..	41	133	..	..	1,702	3,190
Berhampur	..	..	255	387	..	..	..	..
Sómpéta	..	137	1,544	1,026	..	..	15,984	14,211
Ichchhápuram	8	6	108	99	..	..	4,457	5,994
Ganjám	..	..	7	39	..	..	1,589	1,183
Purushottapur	..	..	177	149	..	..	3,045	3,397
Tekkali	..	..	1,162	768	..	..	344	996
Narasannapeta	..	..	556	474	..	..	18	307
Parlákimedi	..	..	925	1,131	..	..	1,602	5,072
Chicacole	..	..	..	320	..	..	66	66
Total ..	8	143	5,106	4,924	..	..	29,501	36,252

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.		Weavers' relief.			
			Number of persons relieved.		Number of cloths manufactured.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	In the period.	Up to date.
Russellkonda	..	171	316	399	69	98
Suradá	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aska	..	..	170	202	1,328	3,169
Bodagada	..	46	..	..	..	..
Pedda Kimedi	..	182	..	..	..	..
Berhampur	..	143	44	595	993	993
Sómpéta	..	..	1,703	1,789	2,344	10,203
Ichchhápuram	144	207	..	..	..	..
Ganjám	166	211	167	174	..	1,103
Purushottapur	169	185	964	994	..	..
Tekkali	208	171	1,355	1,400	..	..
Narasannapeta	13	41	..	..	..	..
Parlákimedi	..	..	166	2	..	..
Chicacole	..	9	..	..	..	..
Total ..	700	1,366	4,885	5,555	4,734	15,566

Private charity.—There is no organized private charity at work. The Zamindar of Kallikot and Atagada continues to feed 210 men at Haradamati kitchen opened by him. The Famine Charitable Relief Committee is giving money doles and cloths to the deserving poor in Berhampur division. The manager of Pedda Kimedi reports that one Silla Damodaro has been feeding about 100 people at Naupada where a kitchen has now been opened. The General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, reports that some gentlemen at Aska are still feeding some 30 to 40 caste persons a day though a Government kitchen has been opened at the place. The Zamindar of Chinnakimedi continues to feed at his temples and mutts 112 persons daily having regard to caste prejudices. In the kitchen at Divadi, opened by the proprietrix of Urlam, about 300 persons are daily fed. The Rajah of Parlákimedi has been assisting the poor by opening works in his estate. The total number of persons working on his works was 8,873.

General Remarks.

More works and kitchens are needed for the relief of the people in Berhampur and Chicacole divisions. More Circle Inspectors are required for relief in villages but qualified persons are not procurable. No more subordinates are said to be available for relief works and some of those already sent have proved themselves incapable of independent charge. It is under contemplation to borrow some officers from the Salt and Abkári Department as overseers, but it is hoped that it will not be now necessary to start many additional works.

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

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Other purposes.						Total.					
	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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	2	300	6	580	20	1,940	1,179	1,27,775	6	580	20	1,940	1,181	1,28,075
Goomsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	600	4	410	..	..	3	600	4	410
Total ..	..	..	..	..	2	300	6	580	23	2,540	1,183	1,28,185	6	580	23	2,540	1,185	1,28,485

Taluks.	Number 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.	
	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.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
										Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1,914	25	1,180	3,504	2,78,878	45	1,914	25	1,180	3,504	2,78,878
Goomsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	6,876	72	3,359	686	34,808	172	6,876	72	3,359	686	34,808
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	285	54	2,413	..	..	11	285	54	2,413
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	8,790	108	4,824	4,244	3,16,099	217	8,790	108	4,824	4,244	3,16,099

Inspections of the District Officers.

Taluks and places visited.—The Principal Assistant Collector has visited only two villages. He could not travel owing to jamabandi and a sharp attack of fever. Mr. Ashe, who was in charge of the Senior Assistant Collector's division, visited 14 villages, the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, 38 villages, and the Head-quarters Deputy Collector 35 villages in their divisions.

I was on tour throughout the fortnight, returning to Chatrapur for one night only to meet the Honourable Mr. C. S. Crole, Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee.

The places visited were :—

Haripuram. *‡	Goppili.	Kota Bommali. *‡
Kasibugga. *	Garabanda.	Tekkali. *‡
Palasa. †	Uppalada. *	Berhampur. ‡
Bendi. ‡	Parlákimedi. *†	Hinjilli. *‡
Kaviti. ‡	Jalmoor. *	

* Kitchen. † Weavers' depôt. ‡ Relief work.

The fortnight opened in a promising manner with a steady downpour of rain for several days, but subsequently the sky has been cloudless, and the heat terrific; such rain as had fallen consisting of mere local storms or showers. General rain is urgently required as the young shoots both on land sown and transplanted are beginning to wither.

I found that the relief which was being administered in Parlákimedi and Tekkali was quite inadequate. In Parlákimedi, Circle Inspectors are not procurable, and one man I found in charge of a circle of 180 villages. This was impossible for good and systematic work. In Tekkali, however, which was the first taluk organized, there can be no excuse. Gratuitous relief has been given with a very parsimonious and be grudging hand, only about one, out of five, of those entitled to relief, receiving it. The Deputy Tahsildar's explanation has been called for. I have directed new kitchens to be opened, and an extended system of relief with special reference to seed-grain advances. I have found even cultivating ryots in an emaciated condition.

Several deaths from starvation were reported by a correspondent in the *Ganjam News*, but on personal enquiry I ascertained that the deaths were due to cholera and dysentery, some of the parties at the time of their death being in possession of grain doles. That deaths from starvation are and have been daily taking place in remote villages, however, I very much fear. One case was reported to me at Naupada (Tekkali taluk), but I was unable to proceed to the village for personal investigation, as I was just leaving by train. The statement was confirmed both by the father of the child (himself an emaciated ryot) and the Karji of the village and bore every appearance of truth. All the ryots of the village were relieved by advances for seed grain and cultivation expenses.

There has again been a slight rise in prices during the week, but grain has, on the whole, been more easily procurable. In Kimedi, so far as I could learn, the rise was not due so much to depletion of stock as to the fact that people were holding up their stocks against a failure of the monsoon. The numbers on works have, I think, nearly reached their maximum, though it is under contemplation to open a few additional works. I am not at all satisfied with the way in which the present system is working. Almost everywhere the gangs are idle and contumacious because they have learnt that however idle and contumacious they may be, they will not receive less than the minimum wage. At present prices, the minimum wage for women (and women preponderate) is more than the money amount of an ordinary woman's wage, and under the circumstances the workers are prone to shirk and do as little as possible. I have found it necessary, much as I regret to have to do so, to issue orders, subject to certain restrictions in certain cases, to fine down to the actual proportion of work done. Owing to the popularity of the relief works—a popularity which is due only to the idea that there is "little to do and plenty to get"—the ordinary labour market is becoming deranged, and I learn that some coolies decline to leave the works

at offer even of a double wage, as they lose their rest day's wage by so doing. Hence for the very maintenance of discipline, and in the interests of the employing public, it is necessary to show the relief workers that they are not masters of the situation.

Paymasters are again a great difficulty. I cannot spare officials, while non-officials come and go as they please, often leaving the works without intimation and leaving the coolies unpaid for a considerable period. The arrears of payments in the Ganjám and Atagada taluks (the works here not being favourite stations) have been in a most disgraceful condition in this respect. I am proceeding on tour round these taluks and hope to find matters improved.

Resolution—dated 19th July 1897, No. 512.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight was above the average, but it fell during the first few days of the period and then stopped. The condition of the standing crops was consequently precarious at the close of the month, but since then rain has been reported as follows:—

	INCHES.
Balligudá	1·30
Russellkonda	2·30
Suradá	·60
Aska	1·40
Udayagiri	2·20
Ramagiri	1·60
Parlákimedi	2·80
Rambha	2·20
Purushottapur	1·50
Chatrapur	2·90
Gopalpur	2·98
Berhampur	1·50
Ichchápuram	1·30
Sómpéta	3·60
Púndi	3·10
Tekkali	3·50
Narasannapéta	2·10
Calingapatam	1·70
Chicacole	1·70

The fall has to some extent improved the water-supplies, but difficulties are still encountered in parts. Pasture was reviving at the close of the month owing to the previous rains; fodder was scarce. The condition of cattle was generally good.

3. The price of rice rose slightly, while that of ragi showed a slight tendency to fall, which is ascribed to importation. The average price of boiled rice is reduced by the inclusion in this week's narrative of the quotation at Parlákimedi, which was not reported in the last narrative. Eliminating this, current prices compare with others as follows:—

Rate.	Measures for a rupee. Rice.	Ragi.
Normal	17·0	30·0
Warning	13·6	22·5
Scarcity	10·2	15·0
Current	9·9	10·9
June 1889	10·3	15·9
June 1878	8·8	12·1

There are still considerable exports from the district, but they are now exceeded by the imports.

4. The condition of people on works is generally good, but many of those in villages are in a bad state, and the Collector fears that there have been already some deaths from starvation. It is known to Government that this is not due to any neglect on the part of Mr. Taylor, whose self-sacrificing energy has been beyond praise, or of his Divisional Officers. The subordinate material in Ganjám is, unfortunately,

often very bad. The Collector should remember that village officers can be made responsible if any one dies of starvation in their villages, and this fact should be pressed home on them by prompt dismissal in proved cases. The numbers on works increased during the fortnight by 42 per cent., and on gratuitous relief by 19 per cent. Steps will be taken to supply men to work as Circle Relief Inspectors and Paymasters.

5. The Collector has now forty works open; he should do his best not to exceed this number, and should, as far as possible, concentrate his workers, as desired by Government in its order, No. 485, dated 23rd June 1897. From his remarks on the conduct of the relief workers, the Collector does not seem to have understood fully the principles enunciated in G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897. That order, while restricting fining, and directing tasks to be fixed according to the capabilities of each gang, expressly provided for the treatment of contumacious coolies. In such cases as the Collector refers to, the Divisional Officer should have had no hesitation in reducing the wage below the minimum; a little prompt severity would have taught an excellent lesson. The Collector should also remember that, under section 106 of the Famine Code, he can put contumacious idlers in a poor-house. The nearest kitchen may be taken to be the poor-house for the purpose of this section. It is unnecessary to tell Mr. Taylor that such persons must be watched, as, in Ganjám, it is unlikely that they will go to a poor-house, and, if qualified by loss of condition, they must finally be put on gratuitous relief.

6. The progress in the disposal of applications for loans is shown by the following figures:—

	Amount disbursed.
	Rs.
Up to end of week ending June 5th	18,875
Do. 12th	19,770
Do. 19th	21,974
Do. 26th	25,439

Many applications remain undisposed of; it is now almost too late to grant loans for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of Ganjám.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.

Order—No. 657, Revenue, dated 30th July 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Government has already issued instructions in regard to the treatment of contumacious coolies (*vide* G.O., No. 3811, dated 22nd July 1897).

(True Extract.)

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

To the Famine Commissioner.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Financial Department (for information).
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

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REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

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G.W. 8032/97

G.O., No. 657, 30th July 1897.

R.O. No. 2382 W of 27.8.97
Communicated to the Supdg Engr. I circle

JULY. (80) D.n.c. W

To The S.E. I circle.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with remark, Board's Proceedings submitting to Government — of the Ganjám district for the period ending 30th June 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 19th July 1897, No. 512 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Ganjám district during the period ending 30th June 1897 :—

State of the Country.

Rainfall and Water-supply.—

District rainfall.	Actual rainfall.	Expected rainfall.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
In the fortnight	3·50	2·59
Up to the fortnight from April	6·57	7·77

In the first part of the fortnight the rainfall was fair and tanks and wells received supply of water to some extent. There were also river freshes. Water-supply for drinking purposes is still insufficient in some parts of the district. Pits are being dug in tank and river beds for water wherever its want is felt. The amount spent for the improvement of drinking water-supply during the fortnight was Rs. 872. Showers are at present required for agricultural operations and unless rain falls within a week or so the standing crops will wither.

Agricultural operations and condition of the standing crops.—Ploughing and sowing generally and transplantation of ragi in parts are still in progress throughout the district. Paddy recently sown is sprouting. The standing crops are—light paddy, ragi, gingelly and sugarcane. Their condition is moderate at present, but they require rain in the near future. Gingelly in Aska, ragi, under wells in Tekkali, were harvested. The outturn was reported to be fair.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.—Fodder is available but getting scarce and dear. Pasture is available in many places and it is reviving everywhere with the help of the recent rains. Condition of cattle is generally good but cattle diseases exist in some parts of the Goomsur and Berhampur taluks and also in some villages of Parlákimedi taluk.

General remarks on the previous subjects.—Owing to the rainfall during the early part of the fortnight the state of the country was encouraging, except in the subdivision, especially in the Parlákimedi taluk, where distress is deepening and more rain is urgently required for standing crops.

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 period ending 26th June 1897.

Stations.	Rice. End of last period. Raw.	Rice. End of last period. Boiled.	Rice. End of current period. Raw.	Rice. End of current period. Boiled.	Ragi. End of last period.	Ragi. End of current period.	Corresponding prices of 1889. Rice.	Corresponding prices of 1889. Ragi.	Remarks.
Russellkonda ..	10·50	12·00	10·50	11·50	12·19	12·19	9·50	15·00	The rise in the price of raw rice at Parlákimedi, Tekkali and Chicacole is due to exports to other places. The rise in the price of ragi and rice at Surada is probably due to want of sufficient supply in the local market. The fall in the price of ragi at Parlákimedi, Narasannapéta and Chicacole is due to imports from other places. The rise in the price elsewhere is due to want of supply in the markets.
Surada	10·17	10·50	9·71	10·06	11·37	11·37	10·00	14·00	
Aska	10·20	10·88	10·20	10·88	11·03	10·32	9·75	14·75	
Purushottapur ..	10·50	12·50	10·50	12·50	11·50	11·50	10·00	16·00	
Ichchapuram ..	9·00	9·00	9·00	9·00	9·90	9·90	9·00	16·00	
Chatrapur	8·50	10·50	8·50	10·00	10·50	10·50	11·00	18·00	
Berhampur	9·00	11·00	9·00	10·50	10·20	10·20	10·00	17·00	
Sómpéta	9·07	..	9·07	..	9·45	10·46	10·40	16·80	
Parlákimedi ..	8·62	..	7·50	8·62	10·40	10·69	10·50	18·00	
Tekkali	9·30	..	8·50	..	11·40	10·70	10·50	18·00	
Narasannapéta ..	9·37	..	9·37	..	11·70	12·35	12·00	19·50	
Chicacole	8·71	..	7·68	..	10·65	11·08	10·50	18·00	
Total ..	112·94	76·38	109·53	83·06	130·29	131·26	123·15	201·05	
Average ..	9·41	10·91	9·13	10·38	10·86	10·94	10·26	16·75	

Activity of Trade.—Trade within the district is reported to be not active. The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that about 300 cart-loads of paddy have been imported from Nyaghar. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector reports that imports from Orissa still continue, but to a limited extent.

Exports of rice from Chicacole, Parlákimedi and Tekkali to other places still continue.

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

	Exports. MDS.	Imports. MDS.
By rail	6,036	8,005
By sea	16	2,936

Condition of the People.

On works.—The condition of people on works is generally good.

In villages.—The condition of people in the Senior Assistant Collector's division, Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division and parts of Parlákimedi is still bad.

Relief works and kitchens have been opened and steps are being taken to open additional kitchens where they are needed. As has been reported already the Savarahs of the Parlákimedi Maliahs are in an emaciated condition. They will not leave their villages for works, opened by the Rajah of Parlákimedi, though these works are near their houses.

Sickness and mortality.—No deaths from starvation have been reported. Fever, small-pox and cholera are generally prevalent. Cholera is severe throughout the district.

Cholera deaths.	
Goomsur division	158
Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division	756
Berhampur division	814
Chicacole division	864
Total ...	2,592

Remarks.—The following kitchens and works have been opened during the fortnight.

Kitchens.	Works.
(1) Chicacole.	(1) Ambugam.
(2) Russellkonda.	(2) Jillunda.
(3) Balliguda.	(3) Bendi.
(4) Talatampara.	(4) Rajapur hill quarry.
	(5) Haradamali.
	(6) Kaviti.
	(7) Ampuram.
	(8) Baruva tank.
	(9) Rajapuram hill quarry.

Measures of Relief.

Works.—In what taluks open and comparison of numbers.

Taluks.	Number employed.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
1. Rushikulya Surplus channel, Berhampur taluk	2,526	1,445
2. Rudda hill quarry, Ichchhápuram taluk	3,394	1,137
3. East Coast Railway quarry, Ichchhápuram taluk	2,320	2,936
4. Krishnasagaram tank do.	172	550
5. Purushottapur hill quarry do.	1,216	1,180
6. Rajapur hill quarry do.	..	950
7. Ampuram, Sómpéta taluk	791	..
8. Makarapur do.	..	..
9. Haripur do.	..	..
10. Mikibhadra do.	409	..
11. Mogillkotturu do.	1,369	8,905
12. Tumba tank * do.	141	..
13. Holidiya tank do.	..	..
14. Jillunda do.	..	..
15. Grama tank do.	..	..
16. Ambugam do.	..	331
17. Peddakimedi, Berhampur taluk	527	428
18. Jhomi, Ganjám taluk	1,596	1,532
19. Pilli tank do.	777	1,441
20. Lakshmipati tank, Gànjam taluk	431	750
21. Nungur do.	843	1,119
22. Santhoshapur do.	575	530
23. Kanchana do.	82	475
24. Sabulia do.	743	..
25. Pothara do.	..	539
26. Aavadamati do.	159	776
27. Daigam, Purushottapuram taluk	832	699
28. Atagada do.	737	690
29. Sorasingi do.	1,941	1,612
30. Mukundapur do.	..	699
31. Boyirani do.	1,045	595
32. Bhatukumarada do.	916	1,548
33. Hinjili do.	..	..
34. Kavity, Tekkali taluk	293	..
35. Pattamahaduri tank, Tekkali taluk	..	5,160
36. Kurnamadhapatrun tank do.	277	..
37. Ura tank do.	302	..
38. Kota Bommali do.	..	..
39. Bendi do.	495	..
40. Jalmur-Narasannapeta taluk		
Total ..	24,909	35,488

* Agency.

Gratuitous relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise—

Taluks.	Number relieved							
	At kitchens.				In poor houses.		In villages.	
	Dependants.		Others.					
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Russellkonda	..	..	71	183	..	..	420	1,342
Suradá	..	..	87	102	..	..	128	208
Aska	..	..	101	36	..	..	5	128
Bodagada	..	..	72	77	..	..	141	158
Pedda Kimedi	..	..	41	133	..	..	1,702	3,190
Berhampur	..	..	255	387	..	..	..	..
Sómpéta	..	137	1,544	1,026	..	..	15,984	14,211
Ichchhápuram	8	6	108	99	..	..	4,457	5,994
Ganjám	..	..	7	39	..	..	1,589	1,183
Purushottapur	..	..	177	149	..	..	3,045	3,397
Tekkali	..	..	1,162	768	..	..	344	996
Narasannapeta	..	..	556	474	..	..	18	307
Parlákimedi	..	..	925	1,131	..	..	1,602	5,072
Chicacole	..	..	..	320	..	..	66	66
Total ..	8	143	5,106	4,924	..	..	29,501	36,252

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.		Weavers' relief.			
			Number of persons relieved.		Number of cloths manufactured.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	In the period.	Up to date.
Russellkonda	..	171	316	399	69	98
Suradá	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aska	..	..	170	202	1,328	3,169
Bodagada	..	46	..	..	..	..
Pedda Kimedi	..	182	..	..	..	..
Berhampur	..	143	44	595	993	993
Sómpéta	..	..	1,703	1,789	2,344	10,203
Ichchhápuram	144	207	..	..	..	..
Ganjám	166	211	167	174	..	1,103
Purushottapur	169	185	964	994	..	..
Tekkali	208	171	1,355	1,400	..	..
Narasannapeta	13	41	..	..	..	..
Parlákimedi	..	..	166	2	..	..
Chicacole	..	9	..	..	..	..
Total ..	700	1,366	4,885	5,555	4,734	15,566

Private charity.—There is no organized private charity at work. The Zamindar of Kallikot and Atagada continues to feed 210 men at Haradamati kitchen opened by him. The Famine Charitable Relief Committee is giving money doles and cloths to the deserving poor in Berhampur division. The manager of Pedda Kimedi reports that one Silla Damodaro has been feeding about 100 people at Naupada where a kitchen has now been opened. The General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, reports that some gentlemen at Aska are still feeding some 30 to 40 caste persons a day though a Government kitchen has been opened at the place. The Zamindar of Chinnakimedi continues to feed at his temples and mutts 112 persons daily having regard to caste prejudices. In the kitchen at Divadi, opened by the proprietrix of Urlam, about 300 persons are daily fed. The Rajah of Parlákimedi has been assisting the poor by opening works in his estate. The total number of persons working on his works was 8,873.

General Remarks.

More works and kitchens are needed for the relief of the people in Berhampur and Chicacole divisions. More Circle Inspectors are required for relief in villages but qualified persons are not procurable. No more subordinates are said to be available for relief works and some of those already sent have proved themselves incapable of independent charge. It is under contemplation to borrow some officers from the Salt and Abkári Department as overseers, but it is hoped that it will not be now necessary to start many additional works.

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

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Other purposes.						Total.					
	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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	2	300	6	580	20	1,940	1,179	1,27,775	6	580	20	1,940	1,181	1,28,075
Goomsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	600	4	410	..	..	3	600	4	410
Total ..	..	..	..	..	2	300	6	580	23	2,540	1,183	1,28,185	6	580	23	2,540	1,185	1,28,485

Taluks.	Number 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.	
	Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
										Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1,914	25	1,180	3,504	2,78,878	45	1,914	25	1,180	3,504	2,78,878
Goomsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	6,876	72	3,359	686	34,808	172	6,876	72	3,359	686	34,808
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	285	54	2,413	..	..	11	285	54	2,413
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	8,790	108	4,824	4,244	3,16,099	217	8,790	108	4,824	4,244	3,16,099

Inspections of the District Officers.

Taluks and places visited.—The Principal Assistant Collector has visited only two villages. He could not travel owing to jamabandi and a sharp attack of fever. Mr. Ashe, who was in charge of the Senior Assistant Collector's division, visited 14 villages, the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, 38 villages, and the Head-quarters Deputy Collector 35 villages in their divisions.

I was on tour throughout the fortnight, returning to Chatrapur for one night only to meet the Honourable Mr. C. S. Crole, Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee.

The places visited were:—

Haripuram. *‡	Goppili.	Kota Bommali. *‡
Kasibugga. *	Garabanda.	Tekkali. *‡
Palasa. †	Uppalada. *	Berhampur. ‡
Bendi. ‡	Parlákimedi. *†	Hinjilli. *‡
Kaviti. ‡	Jalmoor. *	

* Kitchen. † Weavers' depôt. ‡ Relief work.

The fortnight opened in a promising manner with a steady downpour of rain for several days, but subsequently the sky has been cloudless, and the heat terrific; such rain as had fallen consisting of mere local storms or showers. General rain is urgently required as the young shoots both on land sown and transplanted are beginning to wither.

I found that the relief which was being administered in Parlákimedi and Tekkali was quite inadequate. In Parlákimedi, Circle Inspectors are not procurable, and one man I found in charge of a circle of 180 villages. This was impossible for good and systematic work. In Tekkali, however, which was the first taluk organized, there can be no excuse. Gratuitous relief has been given with a very parsimonious and be grudging hand, only about one, out of five, of those entitled to relief, receiving it. The Deputy Tahsildar's explanation has been called for. I have directed new kitchens to be opened, and an extended system of relief with special reference to seed-grain advances. I have found even cultivating ryots in an emaciated condition.

Several deaths from starvation were reported by a correspondent in the *Ganjam News*, but on personal enquiry I ascertained that the deaths were due to cholera and dysentery, some of the parties at the time of their death being in possession of grain doles. That deaths from starvation are and have been daily taking place in remote villages, however, I very much fear. One case was reported to me at Naupada (Tekkali taluk), but I was unable to proceed to the village for personal investigation, as I was just leaving by train. The statement was confirmed both by the father of the child (himself an emaciated ryot) and the Karji of the village and bore every appearance of truth. All the ryots of the village were relieved by advances for seed grain and cultivation expenses.

There has again been a slight rise in prices during the week, but grain has, on the whole, been more easily procurable. In Kimedi, so far as I could learn, the rise was not due so much to depletion of stock as to the fact that people were holding up their stocks against a failure of the monsoon. The numbers on works have, I think, nearly reached their maximum, though it is under contemplation to open a few additional works. I am not at all satisfied with the way in which the present system is working. Almost everywhere the gangs are idle and contumacious because they have learnt that however idle and contumacious they may be, they will not receive less than the minimum wage. At present prices, the minimum wage for women (and women preponderate) is more than the money amount of an ordinary woman's wage, and under the circumstances the workers are prone to shirk and do as little as possible. I have found it necessary, much as I regret to have to do so, to issue orders, subject to certain restrictions in certain cases, to fine down to the actual proportion of work done. Owing to the popularity of the relief works—a popularity which is due only to the idea that there is "little to do and plenty to get"—the ordinary labour market is becoming deranged, and I learn that some coolies decline to leave the works

at offer even of a double wage, as they lose their rest day's wage by so doing. Hence for the very maintenance of discipline, and in the interests of the employing public, it is necessary to show the relief workers that they are not masters of the situation.

Paymasters are again a great difficulty. I cannot spare officials, while non-officials come and go as they please, often leaving the works without intimation and leaving the coolies unpaid for a considerable period. The arrears of payments in the Ganjám and Atagada taluks (the works here not being favourite stations) have been in a most disgraceful condition in this respect. I am proceeding on tour round these taluks and hope to find matters improved.

Resolution—dated 19th July 1897, No. 512.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight was above the average, but it fell during the first few days of the period and then stopped. The condition of the standing crops was consequently precarious at the close of the month, but since then rain has been reported as follows:—

	Inches.
Balligudá	1·30
Russellkonda	2·30
Suradá	·60
Aska	1·40
Udayagiri	2·20
Ramagiri	1·60
Parlákimedi	2·80
Rambha	2·20
Purushottapur	1·50
Chatrapur	2·90
Gopalpur	2·98
Berhampur	1·50
Ichchápuram	1·30
Sómpéta	3·60
Púndi	3·10
Tekkali	3·50
Narasannapéta	2·10
Calingapatam	1·70
Chicacole	1·70

The fall has to some extent improved the water-supplies, but difficulties are still encountered in parts. Pasture was reviving at the close of the month owing to the previous rains; fodder was scarce. The condition of cattle was generally good.

3. The price of rice rose slightly, while that of ragi showed a slight tendency to fall, which is ascribed to importation. The average price of boiled rice is reduced by the inclusion in this week's narrative of the quotation at Parlákimedi, which was not reported in the last narrative. Eliminating this, current prices compare with others as follows:—

Rate.	Measures for a rupee. Rice.	Ragi.
Normal	17·0	30·0
Warning	13·6	22·5
Scarcity	10·2	15·0
Current	9·9	10·9
June 1889	10·3	15·9
June 1878	8·8	12·1

There are still considerable exports from the district, but they are now exceeded by the imports.

4. The condition of people on works is generally good, but many of those in villages are in a bad state, and the Collector fears that there have been already some deaths from starvation. It is known to Government that this is not due to any neglect on the part of Mr. Taylor, whose self-sacrificing energy has been beyond praise, or of his Divisional Officers. The subordinate material in Ganjám is, unfortunately,

often very bad. The Collector should remember that village officers can be made responsible if any one dies of starvation in their villages, and this fact should be pressed home on them by prompt dismissal in proved cases. The numbers on works increased during the fortnight by 42 per cent., and on gratuitous relief by 19 per cent. Steps will be taken to supply men to work as Circle Relief Inspectors and Paymasters.

5. The Collector has now forty works open; he should do his best not to exceed this number, and should, as far as possible, concentrate his workers, as desired by Government in its order, No. 485, dated 23rd June 1897. From his remarks on the conduct of the relief workers, the Collector does not seem to have understood fully the principles enunciated in G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897. That order, while restricting fining, and directing tasks to be fixed according to the capabilities of each gang, expressly provided for the treatment of contumacious coolies. In such cases as the Collector refers to, the Divisional Officer should have had no hesitation in reducing the wage below the minimum; a little prompt severity would have taught an excellent lesson. The Collector should also remember that, under section 106 of the Famine Code, he can put contumacious idlers in a poor-house. The nearest kitchen may be taken to be the poor-house for the purpose of this section. It is unnecessary to tell Mr. Taylor that such persons must be watched, as, in Ganjám, it is unlikely that they will go to a poor-house, and, if qualified by loss of condition, they must finally be put on gratuitous relief.

6. The progress in the disposal of applications for loans is shown by the following figures:—

	Amount disbursed. Rs.
Up to end of week ending June 5th	18,875
Do. 12th	19,770
Do. 19th	21,974
Do. 26th	25,439

Many applications remain undisposed of; it is now almost too late to grant loans for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Ganjám.
" Sanitary Commissioner.

Order—No. 657, Revenue, dated 30th July 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Government has already issued instructions in regard to the treatment of contumacious coolies (*vide* G.O., No. 3811, dated 22nd July 1897).

(True Extract.)

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

To the Famine Commissioner.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Financial Department (for information).
" the Local and Municipal Department.
" the Accountant-General.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

80 Copies.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 657, 30th July 1897.

JULY.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with remark, Board's Proceedings submitting to Government — of the Ganjám district for the period ending 30th June 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 19th July 1897, No. 512 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Ganjám district during the period ending 30th June 1897 :—

State of the Country.

Rainfall and Water-supply.—

District rainfall.	Actual rainfall.	Expected rainfall.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
In the fortnight	3·50	2·59
Up to the fortnight from April	6·57	7·77

In the first part of the fortnight the rainfall was fair and tanks and wells received supply of water to some extent. There were also river freshes. Water-supply for drinking purposes is still insufficient in some parts of the district. Pits are being dug in tank and river beds for water wherever its want is felt. The amount spent for the improvement of drinking water-supply during the fortnight was Rs. 872. Showers are at present required for agricultural operations and unless rain falls within a week or so the standing crops will wither.

Agricultural operations and condition of the standing crops.—Ploughing and sowing generally and transplantation of ragi in parts are still in progress throughout the district. Paddy recently sown is sprouting. The standing crops are—light paddy, ragi, gingelly and sugarcane. Their condition is moderate at present, but they require rain in the near future. Gingelly in Aska, ragi, under wells in Tekkali, were harvested. The outturn was reported to be fair.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.—Fodder is available but getting scarce and dear. Pasture is available in many places and it is reviving everywhere with the help of the recent rains. Condition of cattle is generally good but cattle diseases exist in some parts of the Goomsur and Berhampur taluks and also in some villages of Parlákimedi taluk.

General remarks on the previous subjects.—Owing to the rainfall during the early part of the fortnight the state of the country was encouraging, except in the sub-division, especially in the Parlákimedi taluk, where distress is deepening and more rain is urgently required for standing crops.

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 period ending 26th June 1897.

Stations.	Rice. End of last period. Raw.	Rice. End of last period. Boiled.	Rice. End of current period. Raw.	Rice. End of current period. Boiled.	Ragi. End of last period.	Ragi. End of current period.	Corresponding prices of 1889. Rice.	Corresponding prices of 1889. Ragi.	Remarks.
Russellkonda ..	10·50	12·00	10·50	11·50	12·19	12·19	9·50	15·00	The rise in the price of raw rice at Parlákimedi, Tekkali and Chicacole is due to exports to other places. The rise in the price of ragi and rice at Surada is probably due to want of sufficient supply in the local market. The fall in the price of ragi at Parlákimedi, Narasannapeta and Chicacole is due to imports from other places. The rise in the price elsewhere is due to want of supply in the markets.
Surada	10·17	10·50	9·71	10·06	11·37	11·37	10·00	14·00	
Aska	10·20	10·88	10·20	10·88	11·03	10·32	9·75	14·75	
Purushottapur ..	10·50	12·50	10·50	12·50	11·50	11·50	10·00	16·00	
Ichchapuram ..	9·00	9·00	9·00	9·00	9·90	9·90	9·00	16 00	
Chatrapur	8·50	10·50	8·50	10·00	10 50	10·50	11·00	18·00	
Berhampur	9·00	11·00	9·00	10·50	10·20	10·20	10·00	17·00	
Sómpéta	9·07	..	9·07	..	9·45	10·46	10·40	16·80	
Parlákimedi ..	8·62	..	7·50	8·62	10·40	10·69	10·50	18·00	
Tekkali	9·30	..	8·50	..	11·40	10·70	10·50	18·00	
Narasannapéta ..	9·37	..	9·37	..	11·70	12·35	12·00	19·50	
Chicacole	8·71	..	7·68	..	10·65	11·08	10·50	18·00	
Total ..	112·94	76·38	109·53	83·06	130·29	131·26	123·15	201·05	
Average ..	9·41	10·91	9·13	10·38	10·86	10·94	10·26	16·75	

Activity of Trade.—Trade within the district is reported to be not active. The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that about 300 cart-loads of paddy have been imported from Nyaghar. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector reports that imports from Orissa still continue, but to a limited extent.

Exports of rice from Chicacole, Parlákimedi and Tekkali to other places still continue.

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

	Exports.	Imports.
	MDS.	MDS.
By rail	6,036	8,005
By sea	16	2,936

Condition of the People.

On works.—The condition of people on works is generally good.

In villages.—The condition of people in the Senior Assistant Collector's division, Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division and parts of Parlákimedi is still bad.

Relief works and kitchens have been opened and steps are being taken to open additional kitchens where they are needed. As has been reported already the Savarahs of the Parlákimedi Maliahs are in an emaciated condition. They will not leave their villages for works, opened by the Rajah of Parlákimedi, though these works are near their houses.

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Total ...	2,592

Remarks.—The following kitchens and works have been opened during the fortnight.

Kitchens.

(1) Chicacole.
(2) Russellkonda.
(3) Balliguda.
(4) Talatampara.

Works.

(1) Ambugam.
(2) Jillunda.
(3) Bendi.
(4) Rajapur hill quarry.
(5) Haradamali.
(6) Kaviti.
(7) Ampuram.
(8) Baruva tank.
(9) Rajapuram hill quarry.

Measures of Relief.

Works.—In what taluks open and comparison of numbers.

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	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
1. Rushikulya Surplus channel, Berhampur taluk	2,526	1,445
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24. Sabulia do.	743	..
25. Pothara do.	..	539
26. Aavadamati do.	159	776
27. Daigam, Purushottapuram taluk	832	699
28. Atagada do.	737	690
29. Sorasingi do.	1,941	1,612
30. Mukundapur do.	..	699
31. Boyirani do.	1,045	595
32. Bhatukumarada do.	916	1,548
33. Hinjili do.	..	..
34. Kavity, Tekkali taluk	293	..
35. Pattamahaduri tank, Tekkali taluk	..	5,160
36. Kurnamadhapatrun tank do.	277	..
37. Ura tank do.	302	..
38. Kota Bommali do.	..	..
39. Bendi do.	495	..
40. Jalmur-Narasannapeta taluk		
Total	24,909	35,488

* Agency.

Gratuitous relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise—

Taluks.	Number relieved							
	At kitchens.				In poor houses.		In villages.	
	Dependants.		Others.					
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Russellkonda	..	..	71	183	..	..	420	1,342
Suradá	..	..	87	102	..	..	128	208
Aska	..	..	101	36	..	..	5	128
Bodagada	..	..	72	77	..	..	141	158
Pedda Kimedi	..	..	41	133	..	..	1,702	3,190
Berhampur	..	..	255	387	..	..	..	..
Sómpéta	..	..	1,544	1,026	..	..	15,984	14,211
Ichchhápuram	..	..	108	99	..	..	4,457	5,994
Ganjám	..	8	7	39	..	..	1,589	1,183
Purushottapur	..	..	177	149	..	..	3,045	3,397
Tekkali	..	..	1,162	768	..	..	344	996
Narasannapeta	..	..	556	474	..	..	18	307
Parlákimedi	..	..	925	1,131	..	..	1,602	5,072
Chicacole	..	..	..	320	..	..	66	66
Total	8	143	5,106	4,924	..	..	29,501	36,252

Taluks.	Weavers' relief.					
	Number of villages in which relief was given.		Number of persons relieved.		Number of cloths manufactured.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	In the period.	Up to date.
Russellkonda	..	171	316	399	69	98
Suradá	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aska	..	..	..	170	202	1,328	3,169
Bodagada	..	46	..	..	..	..
Pedda Kimedi	..	182	..	..	..	..
Berhampur	..	143	44	595	993	993
Sómpéta	..	..	1,703	1,789	2,344	10,203
Ichchhápuram	..	207	..	..	..	..
Ganjám	..	211	167	174	..	1,103
Purushottapur	..	185	964	994	..	..
Tekkali	..	171	1,355	1,400	..	..
Narasannapeta	..	41	..	..	..	..
Parlákimedi	..	..	166	2	..	..
Chicacole	..	9	..	..	..	..
Total	700	1,366	4,885	5,555	4,734	15,566

Private charity.—There is no organized private charity at work. The Zamindar of Kallikot and Atagada continues to feed 210 men at Haradamati kitchen opened by him. The Famine Charitable Relief Committee is giving money doles and cloths to the deserving poor in Berhampur division. The manager of Pedda Kimedi reports that one Silla Damodaro has been feeding about 100 people at Naupada where a kitchen has now been opened. The General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, reports that some gentlemen at Aska are still feeding some 30 to 40 caste persons a day though a Government kitchen has been opened at the place. The Zamindar of Chinnakimedi continues to feed at his temples and mutts 112 persons daily having regard to caste prejudices. In the kitchen at Divadi, opened by the proprietrix of Urlam, about 300 persons are daily fed. The Rajah of Parlákimedi has been assisting the poor by opening works in his estate. The total number of persons working on his works was 8,873.

General Remarks.

More works and kitchens are needed for the relief of the people in Berhampur and Chicacole divisions. More Circle Inspectors are required for relief in villages but qualified persons are not procurable. No more subordinates are said to be available for relief works and some of those already sent have proved themselves incapable of independent charge. It is under contemplation to borrow some officers from the Salt and Abkári Department as overseers, but it is hoped that it will not be now necessary to start many additional works.

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

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Other purposes.						Total.					
	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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	2	300	6	580	20	1,940	1,179	1,27,775	6	580	20	1,940	1,181	1,28,075
Goomsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	600	4	410	..	..	3	600	4	410
Total ..	..	..	..	..	2	300	6	580	23	2,540	1,183	1,28,185	6	580	23	2,540	1,185	1,28,485

Taluks.	Number 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.	
	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.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
										Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1,914	25	1,180	3,504	2,78,878	45	1,914	25	1,180	3,504	2,78,878
Goomsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	6,876	72	3,359	686	34,808	172	6,876	72	3,359	686	34,808
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	285	54	2,413	..	..	11	285	54	2,413
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	8,790	108	4,824	4,244	3,16,099	217	8,790	108	4,824	4,244	3,16,099

Inspections of the District Officers.

Taluks and places visited.—The Principal Assistant Collector has visited only two villages. He could not travel owing to jamabandi and a sharp attack of fever. Mr. Ashe, who was in charge of the Senior Assistant Collector's division, visited 14 villages, the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, 38 villages, and the Head-quarters Deputy Collector 35 villages in their divisions.

I was on tour throughout the fortnight, returning to Chatrapur for one night only to meet the Honourable Mr. C. S. Crole, Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee.

The places visited were:—

Haripuram. *‡	Goppili.	Kota Bommali. *‡
Kasibugga. *	Garabanda.	Tekkali. *‡
Palasa. †	Uppalada. *	Berhampur. ‡
Bendi. ‡	Parlákimedi. *†	Hinjilli. *‡
Kaviti. ‡	Jalmoor. *	

* Kitchen. † Weavers' depôt. ‡ Relief work.

The fortnight opened in a promising manner with a steady downpour of rain for several days, but subsequently the sky has been cloudless, and the heat terrific; such rain as had fallen consisting of mere local storms or showers. General rain is urgently required as the young shoots both on land sown and transplanted are beginning to wither.

I found that the relief which was being administered in Parlákimedi and Tekkali was quite inadequate. In Parlákimedi, Circle Inspectors are not procurable, and one man I found in charge of a circle of 180 villages. This was impossible for good and systematic work. In Tekkali, however, which was the first taluk organized, there can be no excuse. Gratuitous relief has been given with a very parsimonious and be grudging hand, only about one, out of five, of those entitled to relief, receiving it. The Deputy Tahsildar's explanation has been called for. I have directed new kitchens to be opened, and an extended system of relief with special reference to seed-grain advances. I have found even cultivating ryots in an emaciated condition.

Several deaths from starvation were reported by a correspondent in the *Ganjam News*, but on personal enquiry I ascertained that the deaths were due to cholera and dysentery, some of the parties at the time of their death being in possession of grain doles. That deaths from starvation are and have been daily taking place in remote villages, however, I very much fear. One case was reported to me at Naupada (Tekkali taluk), but I was unable to proceed to the village for personal investigation, as I was just leaving by train. The statement was confirmed both by the father of the child (himself an emaciated ryot) and the Karji of the village and bore every appearance of truth. All the ryots of the village were relieved by advances for seed grain and cultivation expenses.

There has again been a slight rise in prices during the week, but grain has, on the whole, been more easily procurable. In Kimedi, so far as I could learn, the rise was not due so much to depletion of stock as to the fact that people were holding up their stocks against a failure of the monsoon. The numbers on works have, I think, nearly reached their maximum, though it is under contemplation to open a few additional works. I am not at all satisfied with the way in which the present system is working. Almost everywhere the gangs are idle and contumacious because they have learnt that however idle and contumacious they may be, they will not receive less than the minimum wage. At present prices, the minimum wage for women (and women preponderate) is more than the money amount of an ordinary woman's wage, and under the circumstances the workers are prone to shirk and do as little as possible. I have found it necessary, much as I regret to have to do so, to issue orders, subject to certain restrictions in certain cases, to fine down to the actual proportion of work done. Owing to the popularity of the relief works—a popularity which is due only to the idea that there is "little to do and plenty to get"—the ordinary labour market is becoming deranged, and I learn that some coolies decline to leave the works

at offer even of a double wage, as they lose their rest day's wage by so doing. Hence for the very maintenance of discipline, and in the interests of the employing public, it is necessary to show the relief workers that they are not masters of the situation.

Paymasters are again a great difficulty. I cannot spare officials, while non-officials come and go as they please, often leaving the works without intimation and leaving the coolies unpaid for a considerable period. The arrears of payments in the Ganjám and Atagada taluks (the works here not being favourite stations) have been in a most disgraceful condition in this respect. I am proceeding on tour round these taluks and hope to find matters improved.

Resolution—dated 19th July 1897, No. 512.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight was above the average, but it fell during the first few days of the period and then stopped. The condition of the standing crops was consequently precarious at the close of the month, but since then rain has been reported as follows:—

	Inches.
Balligudá	1·30
Russellkonda	2·30
Suradá	·60
Aska	1·40
Udayagiri	2·20
Ramagiri	1·60
Parlákimedi	2·80
Rambha	2·20
Purushottapur	1·50
Chatrapur	2·90
Gopalpur	2·98
Berhampur	1·50
Ichchápuram	1·30
Sómpéta	3·60
Púndi	3·10
Tekkali	3·50
Narasannapéta	2·10
Calingapatam	1·70
Chicacole	1·70

The fall has to some extent improved the water-supplies, but difficulties are still encountered in parts. Pasture was reviving at the close of the month owing to the previous rains; fodder was scarce. The condition of cattle was generally good.

3. The price of rice rose slightly, while that of ragi showed a slight tendency to fall, which is ascribed to importation. The average price of boiled rice is reduced by the inclusion in this week's narrative of the quotation at Parlákimedi, which was not reported in the last narrative. Eliminating this, current prices compare with others as follows:—

Rate.	Measures for a rupee. Rice.	Ragi.
Normal	17·0	30·0
Warning	13·6	22·5
Scarcity	10·2	15·0
Current	9·9	10·9
June 1889	10·3	15·9
June 1878	8·8	12·1

There are still considerable exports from the district, but they are now exceeded by the imports.

4. The condition of people on works is generally good, but many of those in villages are in a bad state, and the Collector fears that there have been already some deaths from starvation. It is known to Government that this is not due to any neglect on the part of Mr. Taylor, whose self-sacrificing energy has been beyond praise, or of his Divisional Officers. The subordinate material in Ganjám is, unfortunately,

often very bad. The Collector should remember that village officers can be made responsible if any one dies of starvation in their villages, and this fact should be pressed home on them by prompt dismissal in proved cases. The numbers on works increased during the fortnight by 42 per cent., and on gratuitous relief by 19 per cent. Steps will be taken to supply men to work as Circle Relief Inspectors and Paymasters.

5. The Collector has now forty works open; he should do his best not to exceed this number, and should, as far as possible, concentrate his workers, as desired by Government in its order, No. 485, dated 23rd June 1897. From his remarks on the conduct of the relief workers, the Collector does not seem to have understood fully the principles enunciated in G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897. That order, while restricting fining, and directing tasks to be fixed according to the capabilities of each gang, expressly provided for the treatment of contumacious coolies. In such cases as the Collector refers to, the Divisional Officer should have had no hesitation in reducing the wage below the minimum; a little prompt severity would have taught an excellent lesson. The Collector should also remember that, under section 106 of the Famine Code, he can put contumacious idlers in a poor-house. The nearest kitchen may be taken to be the poor-house for the purpose of this section. It is unnecessary to tell Mr. Taylor that such persons must be watched, as, in Ganjám, it is unlikely that they will go to a poor-house, and, if qualified by loss of condition, they must finally be put on gratuitous relief.

6. The progress in the disposal of applications for loans is shown by the following figures:—

	Amount disbursed.
	Rs.
Up to end of week ending June 5th	
Do. 12th	18,875
Do. 19th	19,770
Do. 26th	21,974
	25,439

Many applications remain undisposed of; it is now almost too late to grant loans for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of Ganjám.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.

Order—No. 657, Revenue, dated 30th July 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Government has already issued instructions in regard to the treatment of contumacious coolies (*vide* G.O., No. 3811, dated 22nd July 1897).

(True Extract.)

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

To the Famine Commissioner.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Financial Department (for information).
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

80 Copies.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 657, 30th July 1897.

JULY.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with remark, Board's Proceedings submitting to Government — of the Ganjám district for the period ending 30th June 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 19th July 1897, No. 512 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Ganjám district during the period ending 30th June 1897 :—

State of the Country.

Rainfall and Water-supply.—

District rainfall.	Actual rainfall.	Expected rainfall.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
In the fortnight	3·50	2·59
Up to the fortnight from April	6·57	7·77

In the first part of the fortnight the rainfall was fair and tanks and wells received supply of water to some extent. There were also river freshes. Water-supply for drinking purposes is still insufficient in some parts of the district. Pits are being dug in tank and river beds for water wherever its want is felt. The amount spent for the improvement of drinking water-supply during the fortnight was Rs. 872. Showers are at present required for agricultural operations and unless rain falls within a week or so the standing crops will wither.

Agricultural operations and condition of the standing crops.—Ploughing and sowing generally and transplantation of ragi in parts are still in progress throughout the district. Paddy recently sown is sprouting. The standing crops are—light paddy, ragi, gingelly and sugarcane. Their condition is moderate at present, but they require rain in the near future. Gingelly in Aska, ragi, under wells in Tekkali, were harvested. The outturn was reported to be fair.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.—Fodder is available but getting scarce and dear. Pasture is available in many places and it is reviving everywhere with the help of the recent rains. Condition of cattle is generally good but cattle diseases exist in some parts of the Goomsur and Berhampur taluks and also in some villages of Parlákimedi taluk.

General remarks on the previous subjects.—Owing to the rainfall during the early part of the fortnight the state of the country was encouraging, except in the subdivision, especially in the Parlákimedi taluk, where distress is deepening and more rain is urgently required for standing crops.

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 period ending 26th June 1897.

Stations.	Rice. End of last period. Raw.	Rice. End of last period. Boiled.	Rice. End of current period. Raw.	Rice. End of current period. Boiled.	Ragi. End of last period.	Ragi. End of current period.	Corresponding prices of 1889. Rice.	Corresponding prices of 1889. Ragi.	Remarks.
Russellkonda	10·50	12·00	10·50	11·50	12·19	12·19	9·50	15·00	The rise in the price of raw rice at Parlákimedi, Tekkali and Chicacole is due to exports to other places. The rise in the price of ragi and rice at Surada is probably due to want of sufficient supply in the local market. The fall in the price of ragi at Parlákimedi, Narasannapéta and Chicacole is due to imports from other places. The rise in the price elsewhere is due to want of supply in the markets.
Surada	10·17	10·50	9·71	10·06	11·37	11·37	10·00	14·00	
Aska	10·20	10·88	10·20	10·88	11·03	10·32	9·75	14·75	
Purushottapur ..	10·50	12·50	10·50	12·50	11·50	11·50	10·00	16·00	
Ichchapuram ..	9·00	9·00	9·00	9·00	9·90	9·90	9·00	16 00	
Chatrapur	8·50	10·50	8·50	10·00	10·50	10·50	11·00	18·00	
Berhampur	9·00	11·00	9·00	10·50	10·20	10·20	10·00	17·00	
Sómpéta	9·07	..	9·07	..	9·45	10·46	10·40	16·80	
Parlákimedi ..	8·62	..	7·50	8·62	10·40	10·69	10·50	18·00	
Tekkali	9·30	..	8·50	..	11·40	10·70	10·50	18·00	
Narasannapéta ..	9·37	..	9·37	..	11·70	12·35	12·00	19·50	
Chicacole	8·71	..	7·68	..	10·65	11·08	10·50	18·00	
Total ..	112·94	76·38	109·53	83·06	130·29	131·26	123·15	201·05	
Average ..	9·41	10·91	9·13	10·38	10·86	10·94	10·26	16·75	

Activity of Trade.—Trade within the district is reported to be not active. The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that about 300 cart-loads of paddy have been imported from Nyaghar. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector reports that imports from Orissa still continue, but to a limited extent.

Exports of rice from Chicacole, Parlákimedi and Tekkali to other places still continue.

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

	Exports.	Imports.
	MDS.	MDS.
By rail	6,036	8,005
By sea	16	2,936

Condition of the People.

On works.—The condition of people on works is generally good.

In villages.—The condition of people in the Senior Assistant Collector's division, Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division and parts of Parlákimedi is still bad.

Relief works and kitchens have been opened and steps are being taken to open additional kitchens where they are needed. As has been reported already the Savarahs of the Parlákimedi Maliahs are in an emaciated condition. They will not leave their villages for works, opened by the Rajah of Parlákimedi, though these works are near their houses.

Sickness and mortality.—No deaths from starvation have been reported. Fever, small-pox and cholera are generally prevalent. Cholera is severe throughout the district.

Cholera deaths.	
Goomsur division	158
Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division	756
Berhampur division	814
Chicacole division	864
Total ...	2,592

Remarks.—The following kitchens and works have been opened during the fortnight.

Kitchens.

(1) Chicacole.
(2) Russellkonda.
(3) Balliguda.
(4) Talatampara.

Works.

(1) Ambugam.
(2) Jillunda.
(3) Bendi.
(4) Rajapur hill quarry.
(5) Haradamali.
(6) Kaviti.
(7) Ampuram.
(8) Baruva tank.
(9) Rajapuram hill quarry.

Measures of Relief.

Works.—In what taluks open and comparison of numbers.

Taluks.	Number employed.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
1. Rushikulya Surplus channel, Berhampur taluk	2,526	1,445
2. Rudda hill quarry, Ichchhápuram taluk	3,394	1,137
3. East Coast Railway quarry, Ichchhápuram talu'	2,320	2,936
4. Krishnasagaram tank do.	172	550
5. Purushottapur hill quarry do.	1,216	1,180
6. Rajapur hill quarry do.	..	950
7. Ampuram, Sómpéta taluk	791	..
8. Makarapur do.	..	..
9. Haripur do.	..	..
10. Mikibhadra do.	409	..
11. Mogillkotturu do.	1,369	8,905
12. Tumba tauk * do.	141	..
13. Holidiya tank do.	..	..
14. Jillunda do.	..	..
15. Grama tank do.	..	..
16. Ambugam do.	..	331
17. Peddakimedi, Berhampur taluk	527	428
18. Jhomi, Ganjám taluk	1,596	1,532
19. Pilli tank do.	777	1,441
20. Lakshmipati tank, Gànjam taluk	431	750
21. Nungur do.	843	1,119
22. Santhoshapur do.	575	530
23. Kanchana do.	82	475
24. Sabulia do.	743	..
25. Pothara do.	..	539
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* Agency.

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Taluks.	Number relieved							
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	Dependants.		Others.					
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Berhampur	..	..	255	387	..	..	..	..
Sómpéta	..	137	1,544	1,026	..	..	15,984	14,211
Ichchhápuram	8	6	108	99	..	..	4,457	5,994
Ganjám	..	..	7	39	..	..	1,589	1,183
Purushottapur	..	..	177	149	..	..	3,045	3,397
Tekkali	..	..	1,162	768	..	..	344	996
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Chicacole	..	..	..	320	..	..	66	66
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Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.		Weavers' relief.			
			Number of persons relieved.		Number of cloths manufactured.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	In the period.	Up to date.
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Aska	..	..	170	202	1,328	3,169
Bodagada	..	46	..	..	..	..
Pedda Kimedi	..	182	..	..	..	..
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Sómpéta	..	..	1,708	1,789	2,344	10,203
Ichchhápuram	144	207	..	..	..	..
Ganjám	166	211	167	174	..	1,103
Purushottapur	169	185	964	994	..	..
Tekkali	208	171	1,355	1,400	..	..
Narasannapeta	13	41	..	..	..	..
Parlákimedi	..	..	166	2	..	..
Chicacole	..	9	..	..	..	..
Total ..	700	1,366	4,885	5,555	4,734	15,566

Private charity.—There is no organized private charity at work. The Zamindar of Kallikot and Atagada continues to feed 210 men at Haradamati kitchen opened by him. The Famine Charitable Relief Committee is giving money doles and cloths to the deserving poor in Berhampur division. The manager of Pedda Kimedi reports that one Silla Damodaro has been feeding about 100 people at Naupada where a kitchen has now been opened. The General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, reports that some gentlemen at Aska are still feeding some 30 to 40 caste persons a day though a Government kitchen has been opened at the place. The Zamindar of Chinnakimedi continues to feed at his temples and mutts 112 persons daily having regard to caste prejudices. In the kitchen at Divadi, opened by the proprietrix of Urlam, about 300 persons are daily fed. The Rajah of Parlákimedi has been assisting the poor by opening works in his estate. The total number of persons working on his works was 8,873.

General Remarks.

More works and kitchens are needed for the relief of the people in Berhampur and Chicacole divisions. More Circle Inspectors are required for relief in villages but qualified persons are not procurable. No more subordinates are said to be available for relief works and some of those already sent have proved themselves incapable of independent charge. It is under contemplation to borrow some officers from the Salt and Abkári Department as overseers, but it is hoped that it will not be now necessary to start many additional works.

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

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Other purposes.						Total.					
	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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
						Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	2	300	6	580	20	1,940	1,179	1,27,775	6	580	20	1,940	1,181	1,28,075
Goomsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	600	4	410	..	..	3	600	4	410
Total ..	..	..	..	..	2	300	6	580	23	2,540	1,183	1,28,185	6	580	23	2,540	1,185	1,28,485

Taluks.	Number 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.	
	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.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
										Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Berhampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1,914	25	1,180	3,504	2,78,878	45	1,914	25	1,180	3,504	2,78,878
Goomsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	6,876	72	3,359	686	34,808	172	6,876	72	3,359	686	34,808
Chicacole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	285	54	2,413	..	..	11	285	54	2,413
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	8,790	108	4,824	4,244	3,16,099	217	8,790	108	4,824	4,244	3,16,099

Inspections of the District Officers.

Taluks and places visited.—The Principal Assistant Collector has visited only two villages. He could not travel owing to jamabandi and a sharp attack of fever. Mr. Ashe, who was in charge of the Senior Assistant Collector's division, visited 14 villages, the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, 38 villages, and the Head-quarters Deputy Collector 35 villages in their divisions.

I was on tour throughout the fortnight, returning to Chatrapur for one night only to meet the Honourable Mr. C. S. Crole, Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee.

The places visited were :—

Haripuram. *‡	Goppili.	Kota Bommali. *‡
Kasibugga. *	Garabanda.	Tekkali. *‡
Palasa. †	Uppalada. *	Berhampur. ‡
Bendi. ‡	Parlákimedi. *†	Hinjilli. *‡
Kaviti. ‡	Jalmoor. *	

* Kitchen. † Weavers' depôt. ‡ Relief work.

The fortnight opened in a promising manner with a steady downpour of rain for several days, but subsequently the sky has been cloudless, and the heat terrific; such rain as had fallen consisting of mere local storms or showers. General rain is urgently required as the young shoots both on land sown and transplanted are beginning to wither.

I found that the relief which was being administered in Parlákimedi and Tekkali was quite inadequate. In Parlákimedi, Circle Inspectors are not procurable, and one man I found in charge of a circle of 180 villages. This was impossible for good and systematic work. In Tekkali, however, which was the first taluk organized, there can be no excuse. Gratuitous relief has been given with a very parsimonious and be grudging hand, only about one, out of five, of those entitled to relief, receiving it. The Deputy Tahsildar's explanation has been called for. I have directed new kitchens to be opened, and an extended system of relief with special reference to seed-grain advances. I have found even cultivating ryots in an emaciated condition.

Several deaths from starvation were reported by a correspondent in the *Ganjam News*, but on personal enquiry I ascertained that the deaths were due to cholera and dysentery, some of the parties at the time of their death being in possession of grain doles. That deaths from starvation are and have been daily taking place in remote villages, however, I very much fear. One case was reported to me at Naupada (Tekkali taluk), but I was unable to proceed to the village for personal investigation, as I was just leaving by train. The statement was confirmed both by the father of the child (himself an emaciated ryot) and the Karji of the village and bore every appearance of truth. All the ryots of the village were relieved by advances for seed grain and cultivation expenses.

There has again been a slight rise in prices during the week, but grain has, on the whole, been more easily procurable. In Kimedi, so far as I could learn, the rise was not due so much to depletion of stock as to the fact that people were holding up their stocks against a failure of the monsoon. The numbers on works have, I think, nearly reached their maximum, though it is under contemplation to open a few additional works. I am not at all satisfied with the way in which the present system is working. Almost everywhere the gangs are idle and contumacious because they have learnt that however idle and contumacious they may be, they will not receive less than the minimum wage. At present prices, the minimum wage for women (and women preponderate) is more than the money amount of an ordinary woman's wage, and under the circumstances the workers are prone to shirk and do as little as possible. I have found it necessary, much as I regret to have to do so, to issue orders, subject to certain restrictions in certain cases, to fine down to the actual proportion of work done. Owing to the popularity of the relief works—a popularity which is due only to the idea that there is "little to do and plenty to get"—the ordinary labour market is becoming deranged, and I learn that some coolies decline to leave the works

at offer even of a double wage, as they lose their rest day's wage by so doing. Hence for the very maintenance of discipline, and in the interests of the employing public, it is necessary to show the relief workers that they are not masters of the situation.

Paymasters are again a great difficulty. I cannot spare officials, while non-officials come and go as they please, often leaving the works without intimation and leaving the coolies unpaid for a considerable period. The arrears of payments in the Ganjám and Atagada taluks (the works here not being favourite stations) have been in a most disgraceful condition in this respect. I am proceeding on tour round these taluks and hope to find matters improved.

Resolution—dated 19th July 1897, No. 512.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight was above the average, but it fell during the first few days of the period and then stopped. The condition of the standing crops was consequently precarious at the close of the month, but since then rain has been reported as follows :—

	Inches.
Balligudá	1·30
Russellkonda	2·30
Suradá	·60
Aska	1·40
Udayagiri	2·20
Ramagiri	1·60
Parlákimedi	2·80
Rambha	2·20
Purushottapur	1·50
Chatrapur	2·90
Gopalpur	2·98
Berhampur	1·50
Ichchápuram	1·30
Sómpéta	3·60
Púndi	3·10
Tekkali	3·50
Narasannapéta	2·10
Calingapatam	1·70
Chicacole	1·70

The fall has to some extent improved the water-supplies, but difficulties are still encountered in parts. Pasture was reviving at the close of the month owing to the previous rains; fodder was scarce. The condition of cattle was generally good.

3. The price of rice rose slightly, while that of ragi showed a slight tendency to fall, which is ascribed to importation. The average price of boiled rice is reduced by the inclusion in this week's narrative of the quotation at Parlákimedi, which was not reported in the last narrative. Eliminating this, current prices compare with others as follows :—

Rate.	Measures for a rupee. Rice.	Ragi.
Normal	17·0	30·0
Warning	13·6	22·5
Scarcity	10·2	15·0
Current	9 9	10·9
June 1889	10·3	15·9
June 1878	8·8	12·1

There are still considerable exports from the district, but they are now exceeded by the imports.

4. The condition of people on works is generally good, but many of those in villages are in a bad state, and the Collector fears that there have been already some deaths from starvation. It is known to Government that this is not due to any neglect on the part of Mr. Taylor, whose self-sacrificing energy has been beyond praise, or of his Divisional Officers. The subordinate material in Ganjám is, unfortunately,

often very bad. The Collector should remember that village officers can be made responsible if any one dies of starvation in their villages, and this fact should be pressed home on them by prompt dismissal in proved cases. The numbers on works increased during the fortnight by 42 per cent., and on gratuitous relief by 19 per cent. Steps will be taken to supply men to work as Circle Relief Inspectors and Paymasters.

5. The Collector has now forty works open; he should do his best not to exceed this number, and should, as far as possible, concentrate his workers, as desired by Government in its order, No. 485, dated 23rd June 1897. From his remarks on the conduct of the relief workers, the Collector does not seem to have understood fully the principles enunciated in G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897. That order, while restricting fining, and directing tasks to be fixed according to the capabilities of each gang, expressly provided for the treatment of contumacious coolies. In such cases as the Collector refers to, the Divisional Officer should have had no hesitation in reducing the wage below the minimum; a little prompt severity would have taught an excellent lesson. The Collector should also remember that, under section 106 of the Famine Code, he can put contumacious idlers in a poor-house. The nearest kitchen may be taken to be the poor-house for the purpose of this section. It is unnecessary to tell Mr. Taylor that such persons must be watched, as, in Ganjám, it is unlikely that they will go to a poor-house, and, if qualified by loss of condition, they must finally be put on gratuitous relief.

6. The progress in the disposal of applications for loans is shown by the following figures:—

	Amount disbursed.
	Rs.
Up to end of week ending June 5th	18,875
Do. 12th	19,770
Do. 19th	21,974
Do. 26th	25,439

Many applications remain undisposed of; it is now almost too late to grant loans for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of Ganjám.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.

Order—No. 657, Revenue, dated 30th July 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The Government has already issued instructions in regard to the treatment of contumacious coolies (*vide* G.O., No. 3811, dated 22nd July 1897).

(True Extract.)

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

To the Famine Commissioner.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Financial Department (for information).
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

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