

ORDINARY, PRINTED.

<i>Public</i> DEPARTMENT.	
<i>Despatch</i>	DATED <i>7-5-92</i>
No. <i>7</i>	

first copy sent to Press. *9-5-92*

returned for signature. *11-5-92*

Despatched in print. *12-5-92*

[Despatch Abstract.]

*Forwarding twelve copies of
a newly published volume
of "Index of Meteorological
Results for the years 1864-90
inclusive, by the Great North-
western, London."*

Recd 12-5-92
with 12 copies of the
Madras Meteorological Results
No 7

Public Dept

To

The Right Honble the Secretary
of State for India.

My Lord, ^{with reference to Resoln. Cr.:}
Sept 7/78, ^{Charles Deppe's No. 42, 19th} we have the honour to

forward for the use of the India
Office twelve copies of a newly
published volume of "Madras
Meteorological Results" for the
years 1861-90 inclusive, by our
Government Astronomers.

1. A Subsequent volume
will contain similar observations
made in 1856-1860 inclusive,
and will complete the series. ~~for~~
~~1861~~

2. We also propose to
publish the hourly magnetical
observations for the same period
of five years.

Forst & George
7 May 1892

M. J.
26/4

S. J. H. M.
27 April

Copy Dispatch sent to Govt of India
12/5/92

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—to

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

MY LORD,

With reference to Viscount Cranbrook's despatch, No. 42, dated 19th September 1878, we have the honour to forward, for the use of the India Office, twelve copies of a newly-published volume of "Madras Meteorological Results" for the years 1861—90, inclusive, by our Government Astronomer.

2. A subsequent volume will contain similar observations made in 1856—1860, inclusive, and will complete the series.

3. We also propose to publish the hourly magnetical observations for the same period of five years.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed)	WENLOCK.
(„)	H. E. STOKES.
(„)	J. H. GARSTIN.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
7th May 1892.

Exd. A. Raitt.

N
C. R. V.

Type

GOVT. OF FORT ST. GEORGE

PUBLIC (1892) DEPARTMENT.

**LETTER to the Right Honorable
the Secretary of State for
India.**

Dated 7th May,

No. 7 of 1892.

*Forwarding twelve copies of a newly-published
volume of "Madras Meteorological Results" for
the years 1861—90 inclusive, by the Government
Astronomer, Madras.*

ENCLOSURE.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER, &C., OF GOVERNMENT-A.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

PAPERS KEPT OUT OF FILE FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL
(not paged).

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED. { Order complete.
Letter only.
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N.B.—

- A = Print in full.
- B = Not to be printed.
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His Excellency urged upon the Collector the necessity of considering whether the irrigation under the Vamsadhara could be conveniently increased, as much of the water of that useful river now flows to the sea. Mr. Johnson is considering this matter, and will submit proposals.

It is understood that the question of inducing the people of Ganjam to grow dry crops instead of rain-fed rice has been previously considered. The Collector says that this precarious crop is grown because people are too lazy to grow dry crops, although the rain-fed rice fails, one year in three, on an average; but, on the other hand, it is urged that lands on which this rice is grown are generally too wet to allow of dry crops being raised upon them (and of course a ryot will not wilfully anticipate a bad year), and that there are insuperable objections to the conversion of these lands into dry lands, so as to make the growing of a wet crop upon them in the future impossible without reconversion at the cost of considerable labour and money.

The point raised about the head-quarters of the railway being at Berhampore should receive attention, though it is understood that a decision to this effect has been arrived at.

Regarding the transfer of the Berhampore High school to the Municipality and the request of the latter body that Government should take it over again, the Educational Department should note.

The objections raised to the removal of the regiment from Berhampore should be referred to the Military Department, in order that they may be brought before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

At Berhampore, His Excellency was struck with the fact that under-trial prisoners are confined in the District Jail and practically form a portion of its population together with those convicted. The Judicial Department should submit a memorandum stating whether or not this is the usual state of affairs, and whether or not it is considered to be in accordance with the principles upon which prisoners are confined when under trial.

It was freely stated to His Excellency during his progress that there had been considerable delay in paying compensation for lands taken up, and zamindari ryots roundly asserted that they got from the zamindari neither land nor money in return for their holdings when taken up for the railway. Both these subjects should receive consideration, whatever difficulty there may be in bringing Zamindars to a sense of the equitable obligation which rests upon them to compensate their ryots out of the funds received by them from the State for lands taken up within their zamindaries but cultivated by their ryots.

It appeared to His Excellency that, for the purpose of relieving the distress which, in Ganjam, is likely to occur only in some 430 or 440 villages in the south in Tekkali and in Chicacole, certain works would, in two or three months, have to be provided.

The Ichapur canal, which is a part of the Rushikulya project, will just tap the northern portion of the distressed area; and if the Public Works Department can hurry on this portion of the work, it will, no doubt, be of great assistance; but a scheme for extending the Vamsadhara irrigation would be found more useful, as, though immediately on its banks the crops are good, the worst portion of the distressed area is within very easy reach of the river.

So far as could be ascertained, crops are supposed to be normal in Orissa, and about 8 annas in Bengal. So far as Mr. Johnson knew, no formal inquiries had been made on this subject, and it would seem advisable that such should be instituted.

The portion of Vizagapatam district which most nearly adjoins Chicacole is unfortunately likely to be in rather bad way. It is the more necessary to consider what are the prospects in Orissa. Fortunately, the crop in the Maliah tracts of Ganjam has been excellent.

✓
4th Jan 92
CHIEF SECRETARY
26 JAN 92
C. L. HENRY C. M.
My dear Price, Sir,

I enclose copies of
Mr. Gaskell's memo. on
the Fourth Jan and of
addresses & replies. for such
action as may be considered
necessary.

Yours sincerely
(H. Macdonald)

7 - 0501
7 - 10101
~~10101~~
7 - 6701
5 - 7501

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ADDRESSES, &c.

PRESENTED TO

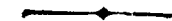
AND

REPLIES MADE

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD WENLOCK,
G. C. I. E.

ON HIS FOURTH TOUR.



December 1891.

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ADDRESSES, &c., PRESENTED TO AND REPLIES MADE BY HIS
EXCELLENCY THE LORD WENLOCK ON HIS FOURTH TOUR.

Address of the Municipal Council, Vizagapatam.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the Members of the Municipal Council, Vizagapatam, on behalf of ourselves and the people of this ancient and important town, beg respectfully to give a hearty welcome to your Excellency on this your first visit to this place, as the worthy representative of our august and beloved Sovereign, Empress Victoria. We regret that owing to the short notice given us we find ourselves unable to give your Excellency a reception, such as your Excellency has met with in other districts, befitting your Excellency and worthy of ourselves; but we beg to assure your Lordship that we are behind none of the inhabitants of this Presidency in our feelings of attachment and loyalty to the British Government under which we have enjoyed the blessings of continued peace and prosperity. We cannot but avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude and thanks to Government on behalf of all the people of this district for the East Coast Railway, which is destined to play an important part in the history of the Northern Circars. We are greatly indebted for this boon to the exertions of our late worthy Collector, Mr. H. G. Turner, who repeatedly pressed the subject on the attention of the Government, and to your Excellency's predecessor. It is our earnest desire that the work begun under such auspices may soon be completed and may conduce in a large degree to our comfort and advantage. The works in connection with this railway have given employment to a number of people who would otherwise, we fear, have felt much the effects of the failure of the last two monsoons; and we pray very earnestly that your Excellency's advent here may be the harbinger of rains which are so much wanted, and the continued absence of which, we apprehend, may necessitate the starting of other works to give employment to the poorer classes. We would also express a hope that the proposed Raipur-Vizagapatam and Cuttack-Calcutta Railways may soon become accomplished facts, and the important capital towns of India situated in different parts of it become thus connected with each other and with this town by railway. We beg to approach your Excellency with another subject no less important than the East Coast Railway. The construction of a harbour here has been, for the last twenty years, engaging more or less the attention of the Government, and Engineers of great experience and vast experience have, from time to time, visited the locality and expressed favorable opinion on the feasibility of constructing a harbour here. We have lately seen in the papers that Mr. Thorowgood is coming out here in this cold season from England to give his professional opinion on the matter. We are informed that, in the opinion of experts, this port is capable of being converted into the best harbour on the eastern coast, without much cost. We would bring to your Excellency's favorable consideration the natural facilities of this port as a harbour and its convenient position for ships plying between Calcutta and Madras. We would also place before your Lordship the importance of the subject, the facilities to commerce, and the probable revenue to the State likely to arise from the construction of a harbour here. The East Coast Railway must add vastly to the importance of Vizagapatam by concentrating the whole trade of the district here, and what is now wanted is a harbour to give facilities for trade at this port and for ships sailing in the Bay of Bengal. We earnestly beg your Excellency may be pleased to commemorate your visit to this town and your administration by seeing that this project is carried to a successful termination. Your Excellency's name will then be undoubtedly enthroned in the loving hearts of the people of the Northern Circars. We would humbly beg that your Excellency will be pleased to allow us to say with pride and pleasure, "Lord Connemara gave us the East Coast Railway and Lord Wenlock the Vizagapatam Harbour." We earnestly crave your Excellency's favorable consideration for the scheme of water-supply which is at present engaging the attention of this Municipality. We need not dwell here on the great advantages of pure water for purposes of drinking, as many diseases commonly met with here take their rise from the impurities of the water used by people living in crowded towns. As the Municipal Corporation is not rich and the people are poor, we would humbly beg that your Excellency will be pleased to give a liberal support to the scheme when it is laid before your Lordship's Government in due course. We beg humbly to thank your Excellency for the opportunity allowed us to meet your Lordship here and the kindness with which you have been pleased to hear us, and we pray that Almighty God will be pleased to shower His choicest blessings on your Excellency and Lady Wenlock.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to thank you for your enthusiastic reception. I can assure you that no decorations are required, and that the goodwill of the inhabitants is the best welcome that can be offered to the Governor. I infinitely prefer to see your town in its everyday dress rather than disguised in expensive decorations at the cost of the tax-payers. I endorse all you say as regards the East Coast Railway and the debt you owe to your late Collector, Mr. H. G. Turner,

who, though absent from Vizagapatam, is still with you in spirit and loses no opportunity of furthering your interests in England. There can be no doubt that this railway, which Mr. Turner did so much to bring about, will be of incalculable benefit to the people of this part of India. The Secretary of State, Lord Cross, almost every week expresses to me his desire to see the cities of Calcutta and Madras united as soon as possible by means of this great undertaking. In regard to your harbour, it is yet premature for me to express an opinion. Mr. Thorowgood should be here in about a fortnight and the results of his investigation will be submitted to eminent Engineers at home, and the vexed question whether or not this harbour can be improved, and in what manner it can best be improved will, I hope, be finally settled. I gather that it has never been thoroughly examined before. The improvement of Vizagapatam harbour cannot but lead to a concentration of trade in this direction which must be of advantage not only to the people of Vizagapatam, but also to the inhabitants of the vast country behind it. If the harbour be improved and made, and turns out a success, there can be little doubt that a line of railway from Vizagapatam to Raipur will follow. The immediate results of such a railway must be a great expansion of trade and the cultivation of vast areas of waste land. I look upon this project as one of the greatest importance, and I sincerely hope that it may be given to me to see the harbour question at least satisfactorily settled during my term of office. In regard to your water-supply, in all you say as to the great advantages of pure water I heartily agree. It becomes necessary for all large towns to go further afield for water as the extension of buildings and the crowding of inhabitants results in the contamination of previously existing sources of supply. In conclusion, I would thank you for the kind wishes you have expressed towards Lady Wenlock and myself, and would assure you of the pleasure it has given me to visit this great centre of the Eastern Coast and to inspect, so far as possible in the limited time at my disposal, the commencement of the work in which you are all so interested.

Address of the Municipal Council, Bimlipatam.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We were most agreeably surprised at the unexpected intelligence of your Excellency's intention to visit our town, and we have now the pleasure to offer your Excellency our most hearty welcome. Acquainted as we are with the hurried nature of the visit, we would not detain your Excellency with a very long address. It affords us much pleasure to inform your Excellency that the general health of our town is good. Although at present the prospects of our crops are, we regret to say, not encouraging owing to the failure of the monsoon, yet we do not apprehend the hardships of famine times as the neighbouring districts appear to have fared better; moreover, the East Coast Railway continues to find employment for a large number of the working classes, and we still hope that the remaining crops may yet be saved in the event of our being favored with rain. Our Municipal Council has been working with harmony in carrying out as far as possible the provisions of the Municipal Act. As to the results of our work, we have not much to say as the successive reviews by Government on the administration speak for themselves. We have almost all the advantages of the best regulated Municipalities in the Presidency, and although of course there is room for improvement, we have no reason to complain. The Sanitary Commissioners who have been inspecting the Municipality from time to time have, no doubt, brought to your Excellency's notice the wholesome condition of our drinking water sources as well as of our drains and streets. And this visit, short as it is, has, we hope, given your Excellency an idea of the cleanliness and the naturally advantageous position of our town. Bimlipatam has hitherto been able to afford, except on rare occasions, sufficient employment for the majority of the working classes chiefly in connection with its large import and export business; while the helpless poor are provided for at the Ripon Poor House and by voluntary contributions. What we have most reason to complain against and the redress of which we are so sanguine of obtaining from your Excellency's present visit, is the disallowance of a branch line of the East Coast Railway to our town. In our memorials submitted to your predecessor Lord Connemara, and to your Excellency, succinct reasons were given and detailed statistics submitted to justify our claim and your sanction to our solicitation. We have proved, we venture to say without fear of contradiction, that our town has for years been the commercial centre of the Vizagapatam district; that it is capable of affording sufficient accommodation for the storage of all the produce exported; that the port is less liable to risks than Vizagapatam; that its sanitary condition is by far preferable to that of its neighbouring towns; and that there will be a saving of 20 miles by traffic getting an outlet here instead of at Vizagapatam which means a lot of money gained by the merchant. If any of these claims, which were recommended to Government by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, had received the least favorable support of the Railway or District authorities, we would not have been under the painful necessity of troubling your Excellency with this re-representation. The reasons assigned by the Engineer-in-Chief on the last reference made to him by your Excellency's Government in May 1891 are chiefly these:—viz. (i) that the line to Bimlipatam costs 14 lakhs of rupees; (ii) that for the carriage of exports or for imports going inland, it is not in the least required; (iii) that it appears far more desirable to throw all the eggs into one basket and spend a portion of this 14 lakhs in improving the port of Vizagapatam than in making a branch

line; (iv) that if the Vizagapatam harbour is at all improved, it will become one of the most important places on the East Coast. With regard to the first objection, we beg to submit that we are still under the impression that the railway was sanctioned by Government not that it would be a very profitable or paying concern, but that it would tend to improve the country. This being the case, we most submissively beg to represent that it would not be just to ruin our town to improve a neighbouring one. Moreover, if 14 lakhs be deemed too much an outlay for Government to spend for the benefit of this town, how ruinous would it be for us to have to forego the value of all the house property here, fully 7½ lakhs at 5 per cent. on the rental value, and invest a much larger amount for similar accommodation at Vizagapatam, not to speak of the difficulty of obtaining suitable sites there. The Engineer-in-Chief has not raised any insurmountable difficulties in the way of constructing the line. With regard to the second objection, we beg to represent that the Vizagapatam port has neither the accommodation nor the conveniences for the export of all the produce shipped from here, should it go there; neither is it as safe a working port as Bimlipatam; and on this most important point no opinion appears to have been taken from those who are in a position to give it. With regard to the third objection, the Engineer-in-Chief does not appear to see whether under existing circumstances the basket is big enough to hold all the eggs which he would throw into it. Unless he would also suggest the construction of godowns miles away from the beach, near Marripalem or Hanumanthawaka or on the swamp, there is not the least likelihood of the beach or thereabouts furnishing room for the storage of additional produce which he hopes Vizagapatam to get. In this connection, it would not be out of place to represent that during the jaggery season at Vizagapatam the bags have not unfrequently to be left in the open air for want of godowns to hold them. With regard to the harbour at Vizagapatam, if the 14 lakhs thus intended to be saved would pay for the cost of forming a good harbour to admit with safety steamers of the class calling here regularly, no one could well object to the expenditure, but it is a well-known fact that during the last 20 years the harbour scheme at Vizagapatam has been pronounced impracticable by several able Engineers and nautical men. Although Vizagapatam is considered to have a fairly large export trade, it must be borne in mind that the bulk thereof is in the hands of the mercantile community of Bimlipatam and not of the merchants at Vizagapatam. In these circumstances, we humbly beg to be excused for requesting your Excellency to reconsider the last order on the subject and support our earnest prayer for a branch line, thus rendering the present visit the commencement of a happy era for Bimlipatam. In conclusion, we beg to express our sincere gratitude for the honour your Excellency has condescended to us by affording us an opportunity of welcoming our Governor, a pleasure we have not had for many years past.

Address of the Saraswati Samaj.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the members of the Saraswati Samaj, Bimlipatam, have great pleasure in offering to your Excellency our hearty welcome with feelings of profound respect and deep gratitude for the great benefit of the East Coast Railway extended to this portion of Her Majesty's Indian Empire. Our town is naturally situated on an advantageous position by the side of the hill with the sea facing it. Its climate is cool and salubrious, and it is one of the healthiest towns in this Presidency. Great attention is shown towards its sanitation as well as the requirements of the people by the local Municipal Corporation through its able and energetic Chairman. We are in the enjoyment of the best comforts that a benign Government can bestow upon its subjects. But we cannot reckon our comfortable position and the future prospects of our town safe and encouraging, unless and until the Government deign to grant us our just claims in common with our brethren for a branch line of the railway which we regret to say has unjustly been withheld hitherto. We would not weary your Excellency with the recital of the claims, as we understand they were explained in detail in the memorials already submitted to Government by the Railway Committee. The intimation of your Excellency's wishes to visit this town has resuscitated our hopes in this direction, inasmuch as it will afford an opportunity to judge for yourself whether this town deserves the concession so much prayed for, as we have all along been confident that a personal inspection by your Excellency will crown our aspirations with success. We have stated above that the management of the Municipality has been satisfactory, but we beg to bring to your Excellency's notice that it would also be more popular if the only hardships the people are labouring under be removed, that is, the enhancement of the house and land rate from 5 to 7½ per cent. which we understand has been recently insisted upon by Government. Owing to the precarious nature of the future prospects of Bimlipatam, the house and land property has considerably deteriorated, a fact borne out by the purchase at a nominal value of all the house sites of Kottapetta village by a merchant here. In conclusion, we offer our sincere prayers to the Almighty to shower His choicest blessings on Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India and your Lordship, Her Majesty's representative, for the watchful care with which we have been looked after all along, as has often been seen on many an occasion before now and at present also by your Excellency's recent tour through the famine-threatened districts with the object of averting the difficulty and spreading peace and plenty all over.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the members of the Ukal Hithe-shini Samaj and the Madras Uriya Educational Committee of Parlákimedi, Ganjam district, most humbly and respectfully crave permission, on behalf of ourselves and the Madras Uriya community in general, to approach your Excellency with feelings of great pleasure, endless gratitude, and spontaneous and heartfelt loyalty to welcome your Excellency on this memorable occasion of your Excellency's visit to this Parlákimedi, a poor town rarely seen or noticed by our Governors, who are the august and beloved representatives of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress of India, whose deep concern in the welfare of Her Indian subjects has awakened in our hearts a sense of attachment for her person and her throne. We further beg to state that we congratulate ourselves upon having an auspicious opportunity to approach your Excellency to express our wants and grievances in person at a time most needful; for blessed are they who come in contact with their rulers in persons to represent their grievances and to have them redressed. We cannot but thank your Excellency with all sincerity for this eventful visit, a special

mark of favour, your object being, as we well know, to personally acquaint yourself with the present misfortunes of this benighted district, of which the chief is the impending famine, with its attending evils. We the Uriyas, your Excellency is pleased to know, are treated equally with Muhammadans, on consideration that we are on the same level with them in respect of education and other matters, and as we occupy the lowest position in the scale of educated nations. We therefore have to represent more than the wants and grievances which we have in common with our Telugu and Muhammadan brethren. Without taking the liberty of trespassing too much on your Excellency's patience with reiterating what our local Municipality and the Reading Room have already laid before your Excellency, we limit our prayer to the educational grievances which we have in particular.

The subject of English education of the Madras Uriya population has received from time to time certain considerations from the Madras Government as means of encouragement; certain concessions in regard to the rate of school fees and scholarships have been given; in short we are equally treated with Muhammadans in respect of education. These concessions and this treatment being quite insufficient, we invoke the further assistance of our benign Government, as our educational status is far worse than that of the Muhammadans, inasmuch as the Muhammadan community can boast of many graduates and undergraduates, while the Uriya community has been blissfully so barren as not to produce, unfortunately up to date, even a single graduate and more than a dozen matriculates. The causes for this pitiable and unenviable backwardness we do not lay before your Excellency here, as they have already been fully expressed in the appeal issued by the Madras Uriya Educational Committee, a copy of which has already shared your Excellency's kind attention; but it would suffice if we represent the four main causes which throw many obstacles in our way to the progress of English education, and which urge upon your Excellency for immediate redress, viz., although English education extended to this district in 1857 yet the Uriyas had no chance of going up for the University examinations until the year 1871, when the Uriya language was recognised by the University as one of the optional languages according to G.O., dated 18th July 1871, No. 201. We here deem it desirable to bring to your Excellency's notice that we are greatly indebted to Mr. H. B. Grigg, C.I.E., for the blessing conferred on us in 1871, as it was he who first brought to the notice of the Government the backwardness of the Uriya population in point of English education when he was the Acting Inspector of Schools of the 1st Division in 1867. The poverty of the Uriya community is general; the wealthy microscopic minority of this community neither send their children to schools nor contribute their support to the poor fathers desirous of getting their sons educated. The enhanced scale of term-fees has also increased our pecuniary difficulty.

Want of proper schools.—The existing schools do not meet the requirements of the Uriya boys reading in some classes of the Middle School Department, where English instruction will be imparted through the medium of Telugu instead of their mother-tongue Uriya, as justice demands, and where the Uriya boys will have to read, for other lessons, books all written in Telugu, a language which will take for them so great a deal of time and difficulty as English to master. This arrangement needs the acquisition, on the part of the Uriya boys, of two languages, English and Telugu, besides their own, to secure a pass in the annual examinations of different classes,—a difficulty which would have been altogether avoided had Uriya been introduced for Telugu in the curriculum of studies. The Government orders which have recently been passed and which will come into force after 1893,—disqualifying matriculates to be admitted to the Special Tests, and to enter the public service, which is the only inducement to English education, and raising the various other qualifications for following either the University course or the public service—have deprived us of every ray of hope of, nay have frost-nipped in the bud our desires for, the advance in the path of education and general progress. We deeply regret to represent that this is evidently a gross injustice to the benighted and helpless Uriyas who, though in an unsuitable position, are required to compete, in an open field, with their brethren of other communities of higher level, for entering the different departments of public service, in spite of the grievous difficulties and inconveniences on our way to competition. Under these circumstances, considering the enlightened policy of the benign Government to bring all the subject nations to one and the same level, we most respectfully and solicitously pray your Excellency that these grievances be redressed by ordering the Uriyas may be allowed to pay their school-fees at the rate of half of what they at present do. The establishment of two or three Uriya schools in different centres, where instruction should be imparted through the medium of Uriya, our mother-tongue, and the recent Government Orders relating to the disqualification of the matriculates to enter public service, and such others, and that such educational Government orders relating to the same as may hereafter be passed from time to time, should not be binding upon the Uriyas, as an encouragement, for a period of ten years. We shall be wanting in gratitude if we do not represent to your Excellency that our grievances have found a true representative and warm supporter in our Collector, Mr. Johnson, your Excellency's representative in this district. He has indubitably been doing his best to meet our timely wishes and he is already endeared to us by what he did in connection with the Uriya Court language movement, the recognition of Uriya as one of the vernaculars for the Deputy Collector's Test, and the arrangements he made for the Uriya translation of the Acts, Bills and such like. In conclusion, we beg permission to express once more our pleasure, to tender our grateful thanks for the honour done to us by your Excellency's remarkable visit to this town, and to represent that we hope that

your Excellency will be pleased to see your way to accede to our desires without the accomplishment of which we shall be quite unable to spring up, from the present state of darkness, ignorance and error, as beings of some human intelligence and western civilisation, to avail ourselves of the manifold blessings which the British Government has so liberally conferred on India.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—As much the same ground is covered by your respective addresses, and as I must necessarily repeat myself if I give you three different answers, I beg you will kindly consider my present answer as addressed to you all. In the first place I have to thank you for the extremely kind welcome I have received on the occasion of my first visit to Parlákimedi, which to my great regret is made at a time when a certain amount of scarcity exists among you, which may possibly deepen into something worse—a calamity which I hope and trust may be averted. I have seen for myself that the crops under channels and rivers are still holding their own, while the dry crops have either withered or are withering. So far as Government can alleviate the distress which must result from this state of things you may be sure that it will do so, and no one is more anxious that every possible assistance should be given than your Collector, Mr. Johnson. At the same time I must observe that, should there be any distress in the Zamindary, it devolves upon the Zamindar in the first instance to come to the help of the people, and if further aid be required the Government will render him all such as may be necessary or desirable. I have no fear that the Zamindar of Parlákimedi will be found wanting, for he takes an enlightened interest in the administration of his great estate, has already accomplished several works of public utility, and is understood to contemplate others of still greater enterprise and moment. You are fortunate to live upon the estate of so excellent a landlord. Your complaint that no Munsif's Court is located at Kimedi has already been laid before the High Court with the support of the District authorities, and I hope that your application will prove successful. As to the inauguration of Town Police at Parlákimedi, your request shall receive the careful attention of Government, and I will see that the Inspector-General of Police reports upon the matter. The strength of the Police Force in any given locality depends upon general considerations and upon the total strength available for distribution. I do not therefore commit myself to any promise beyond that of giving the matter my careful attention. You refer to the degraded condition of the Pariahs, and urge that Government should specially charge itself with the task of educating this most pitiable class of human beings. I must say personally I heartily agree in what you say upon this subject, and I sincerely hope that some means may be devised of bringing to this neglected class such education as may give them a better chance in the race for life. The whole question is now before Government, and I cannot say more now than that I hope some measure of success may attend our deliberations. I look to education as the best means of providing them with a weapon to enable them to cope more successfully with the many difficulties attendant in their position. As regards the backward condition of the Uriya people with regard to education, I must observe that they now enjoy the considerable concession of paying only half fees. No doubt Uriyas labour under a serious disadvantage resulting from the remote situation of their country—a disadvantage, however, which will be shortly removed. You request, however, that Uriya schools may be established, which appears *prima facie* reasonable, and the other suggestions made on this behalf in the addresses presented to me shall receive the attention of Government and of the Educational Department. The points raised as regards the Government contribution towards your medical officer's pay and as regards the establishment of a Bench of Magistrates will be duly considered. If I have not been able to speak more definitely upon the various points submitted to me, it is because I have seen these addresses for the first time on my arrival here just now. I am glad that I shall to-morrow have the opportunity of seeing the various institutions of the town, which will, I am sure, bear evidence to the careful administration of the Zamindar and of his Agent, Mr. Taylor, who has the interests of the people so much at heart.

Address by His Excellency on the occasion of the Distribution of Prizes at the High School, Parlákimedi.

GENTLEMEN,—I can assure you that it is with great pleasure that I have come here to distribute the prizes to-day and to find so flourishing a school here, for which you all owe a great debt to the Zamindar of Parlákimedi, who is, I am glad to see, present. He thoroughly recognises the great importance of encouraging education among the people entrusted to his care. Nothing does more to advance the sum of human happiness than the spread of education, and nothing has done more for those who have distinguished themselves in life than their early training. I am glad to see so good a school here, but I am even more pleased to find that the building is not large enough to hold its pupils, and that your generous Zamindar is about to build for its accommodation a larger and more commodious building. It is very doubtful whether I shall ever have the pleasure to come here again and see this school located therein, but I shall at any rate continue to be interested in its progress and to wish it all success in a fuller and more

satisfactory future. The population of this town is pretty equally divided into Telugus and Uriyas, and I regret that the latter people are so much behind the former in regard to education and to general enlightenment. I would ask all Uriya parents present to seriously consider whether they cannot in future do more for their children. I have been asked that the operation of the rule whereby only graduates will be admitted to certain posts in the public service may be suspended in the favour of Uriyas. I think there is something to be said in support of this request, but if the rule is relaxed there must be a limit of time to such relaxation, and in view of the approaching improvement of communications I do not think that concessions to Uriyas can be of other than a temporary character. I hope their young men will shortly go by rail to Madras, and return fully qualified in great numbers to take their post in the Government service and in other employments. Now that I have given you the prizes awarded for the cultivation of the mind, I believe the next thing is to see how you have succeeded in the hardly less important cultivation of the body. You know how thoroughly its importance was recognized by the Romans, who always aimed at attaining the *mens sana in corpore sano*; and I am glad to find that you here recognise the truth of this saying, and do not neglect the opportunities of obtaining a healthy body as well as a healthy mind.

Address of the Berhampore Municipality.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned Chairman and Councillors of the Municipality of Berhampore, take the liberty of approaching your Excellency with this address of welcome on the occasion of your gracious visit to our town. We, with the rest of the Presidency, are gratefully sensible of your Excellency's exertions in the cause of humanity, at an immense sacrifice of personal comfort, ever since the alarm of distress was sounded in the southern districts. We have reason to be still more grateful to your Excellency now that you are in our midst to see with your own eyes the state of this district, which only two years ago claimed the deepest solicitude of your predecessor when death and disease were committing havoc amongst us. It is a matter of great gratification to us that the East Coast Railway, which your predecessor took so much pains to induce the Imperial Government to take in hand as a famine protection work, is now in course of construction, and we are sanguine that your Excellency will have the pleasure of seeing it completed during your régime. We have to pray in this connection that this town, as the capital of the district, may be made the Railway head-quarters and the principal Railway station in it, several disputing rumours being afloat to the effect that Chatrapur will have that honour in preference to Berhampore. There are two crying wants in this Municipality of ours which, though keenly alive to them, we have not yet been able to satisfy for want of funds. They are — a supply of wholesome drinking-water and a good system of drainage. The Sanitary Engineer to Government, after his visit to this Municipality, matured a scheme for the supply of drinking-water from the Ambugada tank—which has been submitted to Government with the Council's Resolution, No. 1, dated 7th May 1891. To enable us to carry out both this and the drainage scheme, a sum of two lakhs of rupees approximately will be required; and unless your Excellency's benign Government lends us a helping hand, we can never hope to see them accomplished. We therefore earnestly pray that a grant be made to us of a moiety, and that the remainder may be granted as a loan payable in 30 years. The Town Magistrate having his hands always full of work, the trial of petty offences against the Municipal Act and bye-laws is very often delayed; and the salutary effect which speedy conviction in such cases is calculated to produce is lost. We therefore respectfully suggest that a Bench of Honorary Magistrates may be again constituted for the trial of such offences. A Bench was appointed at the outset for this town along with the other towns in the Presidency; and it worked well for 2 or 3 years, when, most of the Honorary Magistrates having left the town for good, no proper steps were taken for filling up the vacancies. Though Local Self-Government has not achieved any great triumphs here, still we are happy to state that we have always worked in amity both amongst ourselves and with the townspeople, who have of late begun to take an interest in the choice of their representatives. The district authorities, we have thankfully to admit, have never failed to co-operate with us in all matters connected with the well-being of this town. We fear we have already detained your Excellency too long. We therefore conclude with an expression of our feelings of sincere loyalty to our beloved Queen-Empress for the many blessings of Her Majesty's rule and with a reiteration of our gratitude to your Excellency for this gracious visit, from which we hope this district will reap incalculable benefit during the rest of your Excellency's rule.

Address of the Inhabitants of Berhampore Town.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the townspeople of Berhampore, beg to give your Excellency a most hearty welcome into our midst, and to express, however inadequately, the feelings of unalloyed pleasure and deep thankfulness with which we, in common with the rest of the district, regard your visit to these parts. The district of Ganjam is so far removed from the head-quarters of Government, it has such an evil reputation as a hotbed of fevers, malarious and otherwise, it enjoys so few facilities for communication and affords so few attractions,

that we always feel doubly thankful for the many tokens by which, from time to time, we learn that our welfare and advancement are none the less anxiously watched over and cared for by the Government. And of these precious tokens, not the least precious are the visits which the Governors have paid to the district, to see with their own eyes how we are faring, and to find out by personal inspection what measures are needed for our improvement and well-being. We beg to assure your Excellency that the people of this district are profoundly grateful for the East Coast Railway whose completion we are sanguine will be the commencement of a new era in the history of our hitherto backward district. We take this opportunity of pointing out that, for some reason or other, the work is not being pushed on here with anything like the same vigour and spirit as in the sister districts; and we would most earnestly pray that such measures may be adopted as shall ensure its speedy completion. We would also bring to your Excellency's notice the general feeling amongst the people that the chief Railway Station in the district should be at Berhampore and not at Chatrapur, as it is currently rumoured it is to be. Berhampore being the largest town, the chief commercial centre, the principal civil station and the only military station in the district, we respectfully beg to submit that the balance of convenience and profit is in favour of this town as the Railway head-quarters for the district. While on this subject, we respectfully beg to be permitted to urge on your Excellency's attention the many obvious advantages to be gained by a direct line of railway from Raipur to this district, which would open up to us and our neighbours in the south the rich grain markets of the Central Provinces. We are deeply thankful for the Rushikulya Project, which is now so rapidly being pushed on. We know by bitter experience that, as the surest means for preventing, instead of merely averting, famines, the one thing needful is an unfailing water-supply, and that the loss of water can never be adequately compensated for by the importation of food-grains, however rapidly effected. We are, therefore, not only looking forward eagerly to the early completion of the Rushikulya works, but are most anxious that Government should also take in hand the Vamsadhara and other projects as a complement to the Rushikulya works. Whilst we readily admit that the conservancy of forest is a matter of prime importance, we beg to point out that the fees now levied by the Forest Department are very excessive and are pressing very hard especially on the poor and on the ryots. The fee formerly charged on a cart-load of bamboo thorn was four annas; but now it has been raised to Rs. 1-4-0 and the result is that the ryots find it impossible to properly fence their fields against cattle trespass. So with regard to dry fuel, the seigniorage has been raised at one leap from 4 annas to Rs. 1-4-0 a cart load, and in consequence the poorer classes often eat food that has not been properly cooked. So grievously do these measures press upon the poor that we feel we cannot too strongly urge upon your Excellency's attention the need for a speedy revision and material reduction of these rates. Closely connected with these matters is the loud complaint of the ryots about the insufficiency of pasture. They say that most of the available Government waste land is being demarcated and reserved without sufficient regard to the urgent need of pasture lands for the ryots' cattle. So much of the district's welfare depends on the ryots' cattle being in a fit condition that we beg that your Excellency will give this matter your favorable consideration. The newly-levied seigniorage on earth, gravel and stones is felt to be a great hardship, and we pray that the rates may be reduced, if not altogether abolished. We hear that it is in contemplation to remove the regiment at present stationed here; and the news has had a very disquieting effect indeed. With hill-tracts everywhere in the district inhabited by uncivilised tribes like the Khonds, and with frequent famines and consequent loots, we apprehend that if the regiment be removed, the peace and security we have hitherto enjoyed will be seriously imperilled. We therefore pray that Government will be pleased to decide in favour of the regiment being retained here. We fear we have already trespassed too long upon your Excellency's time and patience, but we trust that the grievances we have set forth and the suggestions we have ventured to offer will meet with your Excellency's kind and patient consideration. We wish your Excellency a pleasant and prosperous voyage to Calcutta, whither the gratitude and esteem of the one-and-a-half million loyal subjects of our beloved Empress in Ganjam will follow you.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—As your addresses cover much the same ground, I will answer them both together, but in all towns the Town Council is supposed to represent the townspeople, and its members are in fact their official and elected representatives. I therefore look upon the two addresses I have just received as proceeding from one and the same source, and in the first place I would thank you for the very kind reception I have met with on my first visit to Berhampore, which affords me, I assure you, very great pleasure. Your Municipality does not profess to have attained to any unusual success, but it is obvious that it is doing its best to further the cause of local self-Government, and I need not assure you that Government watches your efforts, and is prepared on all occasions to offer its advice and assistance. The first matter brought to my notice is the urgent necessity for completing the East Coast Railway, and you may rest assured that I am as anxious as any one to see it finished, and that no effort of mine shall be wanting to bring this about. You are doubtless aware, however, that in such a matter financial considerations have great weight, and that Government is not always able to devote the considerable amount of money required for the construction of a railway to that purpose, however desirous of doing so, and that delays are occasionally unavoidable. You ask that Berhampore and not

Chatrapur may be made the chief station in the district; but I am given to understand that it will be, and that you are labouring under a misapprehension in this respect. As regards the line hence to Raipur, in the Central Provinces, it is no doubt most important that some point on this coast should be connected with Raipur by rail, so that the extensive granary of the Central Provinces may have an outlet from some convenient port. I cannot say at present where the connection should be made, and the people of Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam, as well as Berhampore, urge that their ports are the most convenient. I quite agree in all you say as to the great importance of the Rushikulya project, and as to the necessity for pressing it on to completion. It is, however, a work of equal magnitude and beneficence, and cannot be hurried beyond a certain rate of speed. A great accession of prosperity will doubtless accompany its completion, and, recognising this fact, you urge the Government to take up a similar project on the Vamsadhara river, with the exact particulars of which I am not acquainted, though I have been over the ground with the map and with the Sub-Engineer. It appeared to me evident, so far as I can judge, that considerable extension of irrigation under that river may be found feasible on further investigation. I will see that the matter is carefully enquired into, and I hope it may prove feasible from an engineering and financial point of view. As regards the hardships resulting from the carrying out of the forest laws and rules, no doubt it is difficult for those who pay fees to thoroughly appreciate the fact that their payment is desirable in their own interests; but it is the bounden duty of Government to protect the forest and to improve the pasturage of the country, and in so doing it endeavours as far as possible to minimise the resulting hardships and to raise or lower the fees prescribed with due regard to the resources of the payers and to the character of the season. I trust that in future pasturage may be provided at almost nominal rates; but at present you are paying but one pie per load of grass—a fee of which it is hard to complain. These are times when even this might be advantageously remitted. Its payment, however, as a rule ensures pasturage for the better cattle in years of drought. In such seasons the older and less useful animals no doubt suffer, but it would be the first duty of Government when all head of cattle cannot be saved, to endeavour to keep alive those which are absolutely necessary to the cultivator. In respect of the seigniorage rates levied on bamboos, the general rate sanctioned by the Government is Rs. 1-4-0, but the Collector has the power of reducing it and he exercised this power and reduced it to 8 annas, whereupon the Board of Revenue, finding that this district did not contribute its fair share to the expenses of forest conservancy, and that a higher rate might reasonably be levied, raised it to Re. 1, and I must remark that private owners charge considerably more and that Government must obtain at least a reasonable return. The seigniorage on stone and gravel has been newly imposed and is very low, viz., one anna for a cartload of rough stone and 6 pies for the same quantity of gravel and metal. I understand that these fees chiefly affect contractors, and as Government must endeavour to increase the public revenue in order that it may meet the growing demands thereon, I consider their levy unobjectionable. As regards the transfer of the High School to the Municipality I will see that reply is sent to you, after your representation has been considered in the Educational Department of Government. Your request that Government may contribute to the cost of your water-supply shall receive due attention when a scheme has been elaborated and submitted. I hope it may be possible to assist you, but I cannot commit the Government to any promise, and I must ask you to be content with the assurance that Government wishes to help Municipalities in providing themselves with good water to the utmost extent within its power. As to the establishment of a Bench of Magistrates in the town, the matter presents no difficulties, if only a sufficient number of qualified gentlemen come forward, when the Government will be glad to give your request its sympathetic consideration. In regard to the removal of the regiment from Berhampore you urge that the conditions existing in this district render such a step very inadvisable. I will bring your objections to the notice of the Military authorities. They may find it necessary, having in view the desirability of concentrating regiments in convenient centres, to move the regiment after the railway has been opened, but it may be that this would not be advisable before communication by rail is established with other military stations. In conclusion, allow me to assure you of the pleasure I have experienced from my present visit, and of the satisfaction with which I shall hail the commencement of a new era of prosperity for this town and district, which will, I am sure, coincide with the completion of the East Coast Railway.

Address of the Inhabitants of Chatrapur.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—We, the inhabitants of Chatrapur, most humbly beg to approach your Lordship to render our most cordial welcome and to thank you for the condescension you have shown in coming to our midst at the sacrifice of your personal comfort with the sole view of acquainting yourself with the condition of this our isolated portion of the Presidency. We also thank your Lordship for the many and varied benefits you have conferred on our brethren in the famine-stricken districts of the south and for the keen interest your Lordship has shown in them by your presence among the distressed people. Though we are aware that addresses of welcome should not include representations of grievances, yet our backward situation is such and the gubernatorial visits to these parts are so few and far between that we find ourselves

compelled to mingle with our welcome a few words on the subject of our wants, in the hope that they will meet with your Lordship's kind consideration. It is a fact well recognised that we of Ganjam are far behind our brethren in other districts in the pursuit of Western civilisation and especially of education; and it was most truly remarked by your Lordship's predecessor when he was here two years ago, that we were so behind by fifty years. The low percentage of passes obtained by young men from Ganjam in the different examinations of the Madras University, and the almost entire absence of Uriyas (who form more than half the population of the district) from the University pass lists are very real and sad facts which show abundantly that the plant of English education has not yet sufficiently taken root in the soil of the district to be able to thrive without the active support of its planters. We leave it to your Lordship's benign judgment to consider how a district so far behind in every respect, a district the finances of whose Local Boards end each year with a *minus* balance, a district whose aristocracy have not yet begun to feel the impulse of Western education, a district most of whose Zemindars are deeply involved in debts and quite unaffected by Western civilisation, can safely be left to itself so far as education is concerned. In 1887 the only second-grade College in the district—the Government College at Berhampore—was made over to private enterprise for reasons which would have been valid only if our district could be looked at in the same light as other districts, the Government thereby withdrawing its direct support in the matter of higher education. The College is at present maintained by subscriptions from some of the Zemindars and other private persons. One of these Zemindars has already withdrawn his subscription, while another contemplates following this noble example. It is an admitted fact that no institution started by private enterprise in this country can last long. Should the College cease to exist, it is impossible for parents of ordinary means to send their children to Colleges situated in other districts. We pray, therefore, that the Berhampore College be taken over by Government and 2 or 3 High schools established in places where they are most needed. The people of this district have been suffering from successive failure of crops for the past three years. In 1888 there was a severe famine, in 1889 the cyclone seriously damaged the paddy crop when it was nearly ready for the sickle, and in 1890 the crop was indifferent owing to the inability of a large number of ryots to provide themselves with the requisite quantity of seed paddy of good quality in consequence of the damage sustained by the crops in the previous year from the cyclonic inundation; while in the current year 1891 which is again threatened with failure of crops and scarcity of water the ryots had to pay two years' Government assessment in addition to the value of seed grain supplied to them at 7 tooms a rupee by selling 16 tooms of paddy per rupee. To add to all these disadvantages the Forest Department is enclosing pasture lands as fodder reserves. A majority of the ryots who are unable to maintain themselves and their families cannot be expected to purchase grass for their cattle from these reserves; paying in hard cash every day. We therefore earnestly pray that all the restrictions on grazing lands may be removed. We do not think it to be the object of Government to make the Forest Department a source of revenue. To render it self-supporting it will, we submit, be quite sufficient if the forests and jungles be conserved without interfering with the pasturage of the cattle. Gopálpur has always been a dangerous port, and it was with a view of rendering it a safer one that the Government was so kind as to undergo an expenditure of about three lakhs of rupees for the construction of a pier; but unfortunately it has not been of any use in consequence of its not being of sufficient length. We therefore pray that your Lordship will be pleased to postpone the collection of pier dues till it may be lengthened. We have hitherto been deprived of the advantages which the existence of a Railway confers upon the people; now we are fortunate enough to have the prospect of realising shortly our long cherished desire for a Railway. But we regret to have to say that the progress of this line was so often interrupted that we were led to believe that we were merely being tantalized. It may be that the financial condition of the Government necessitated the interruption of the work; but we fervently pray that the same necessity may not recur, and that your Lordship may see your way to push on the work to its completion in the shortest time possible. This district is entirely dependent on Orissa for the most part of the paddy required for its consumption. Prices become exorbitantly high whenever there may be failure of crops in the district, which is unfortunately too often the case now-a-days. We therefore pray that the construction of a branch line from the Central Provinces may be taken in hand so that there may be abundant supply and that cheap prices may prevail even in times of scarcity by reason of competition between Orissa and the Central Provinces. We are very thankful to your Lordship for the patient hearing you have given us and humbly beg your Lordship's pardon for having occupied so much of your Lordship's valuable time. Once more we thank your Lordship and also our beloved Sovereign whom you have the honour to represent in our Presidency, with whom the hearts of Her Majesty's subjects, the rich and poor, and the young and old, are united by the cords of unfailing love.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I wish first to express my thanks for the kind welcome I have received in this place. It is with great satisfaction that I visit the head-quarters of the district after having travelled over a great deal of it with the Collector, the advantage of whose company I have enjoyed ever since I landed at Calingapatam. You have brought to my notice the backward

condition of Ganjam and you say that my predecessor, Lord Connemara, described it as being 50 years behind the rest of the Presidency, and no doubt there is a good deal of leeway to be made up here, and in regard to education you are behind other districts. The point raised as regards the High School at Berhampore shall receive the careful attention of Government, and I can only express a hope that some arrangement which may give you satisfaction may be found feasible. It is, as you say, unfortunately the case that for some time past you have suffered from the vicissitudes of the season, and that at the present time though the failure has not been general there has been serious loss in some parts of the district. I see no reason, however, to apprehend anything like the very serious distress and suffering of 1889. No doubt the ryots have in consequence of a succession of bad seasons a difficulty in meeting their engagements, but out of the amount due to Government from this taluk alone, no less than Rs. 1,20,000 remain uncollected, which shows that the authorities have not been pressing for payment. The Collector will postpone collections wherever necessary. I have already referred at Berhampore to the complaints made in regard to the Forest Laws, and can only repeat what I said there that the Government finds it more and more necessary as every year passes to look to the necessities of the future, since free fuel and free pasturage have become impossible, and both fuel and pasturage are fast disappearing. The fee paid per load of grass—one pie—is almost nominal; but even this will be remitted by the Collector in the case of *bona fide* ryots, who actually require grass for their cattle and cannot afford to pay for it. What you say about the completion of the East Coast Railway has also been laid before me at Berhampore, and I say here, as I did there, that no one is more fully sensible than I am of the importance of completing it, and that I will spare no effort to ensure its early completion. Financial considerations necessarily enter largely into this question and affect the rate of progress. Nothing will tend so much to remove your disabilities in regard to education, and in every other respect, as the improved communications which you are shortly to enjoy. Whether the line from Raipur to the East Coast should reach the sea at Cuttack or at some point south of that I cannot now say, but this important question will of course be decided for, what is considered by those best qualified to judge, to be the greatest good of the greatest number. I thank you again for your kind address and for the warm welcome you have given me in Chatrapur.

