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SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

GANJAM FAMINE

OF

1866

With a brief notice of previous years of Scarcity-

AND APPENDICES.

BY

364

AN OFFICER OF THE DISTRICT.

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1867.

ERRATA.

Page 2 line 36 for "and imports" read "on imports."

" 4 " 33 for "1860" read "1803."

" 6 " 47 for "our" read "over."

" 7 " 20 and 21 transpose "calamity" and "time of."

" 7 " 40 for "wet work" read "network."

" 7 " 51 for "irrigated" read "irrigation."

" 9 " 9 for "25000" read "15000."

" 20 " 27 for "the" read "heir."

செப்பனிருபவர் பெயர் *சி. பாண்டி*

செப்பனிரு தற்கால எடுத்துக்
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள் *மார்ச் 25*

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கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்

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17/3/95

THE GANJAM FAMINE

1866.

It may be well before entering upon the subject of the distress of the present year to give, by way of preface, a brief survey of the Famines or rather periods of scarcity, which have heretofore befallen the inhabitants of Ganjam.

These may be stated as three, though there have been several years of dearth, but they hardly deserve the name of Famines. The first 1789 to 1792, second 1799 to 1801 and third 1836.

Of these periods of drought the first was the most severe, far surpassing that of the present year in intensity. But the records which exist are very meagre in the information they give either of the extent of the suffering or the measures taken to alleviate it. Of the second period there are no English records at all; the Collector of the day having found it convenient to do away with them.

The tract of country known as the Northern Circars had been occupied by the English in 1766. That part of it under the control of the Company's representative at Fort Saint George Ganjam, only extended as far south as Itchapoor. The Chicacole Taluk was attached to the Circar of Vizagapatam until 1803.

Though much lawlessness prevailed amongst the Zemindars, the condition of the people seems to have been prosperous at our advent to the Country, and continued to improve until the severe check it received in the years 1789 to 1792. The way in which the Circars had been changing hands had rendered the Zemindars almost independent, and for sometime previous to the British occupation little or no Peshcush had been levied. This circumstance had, doubtless, in some measure increased the wealth of the Country; for the Zemindars, though usually unenterprising and burdensome landlords, frequently employed their wealth on works of piety and usefulness. The numerous small pagodas and tanks, often of noble dimensions, show their concern for their people. The decline of native arts of every description tell their own tale. The benefits derived by the natives from our rule in this Country are incalculable, especially with regard to the administration of Criminal and Civil Justice and the protection of people, but it may be well questioned whether the condition of the ryot class, except in Government Taluks, has been much improved, and the checks we have placed on the creation of Inam villages have hindered the growth of a more independent and intelligent race of ryots. However, many Zemindars still show themselves competent and prudent managers in developing the resources of their estates.

The great Famine which desolated Bengal in 1770-72 did not extend to Ganjam, and probably the people reaped no small profit from the export of grain. The great grain trade however was with Madras, and we find that serious complaints were made by the people in 1787, on the ground that the large importations to Madras from Tanjore had driven the Ganjam rice out of the market, owing to its superior quality and cheapness.

The extent of the Famine of 1789-92 is not any where, as far as the writer has examined, exactly given. The Madras Government in their despatches always speak of it as the "Famine to the northward," and there is an incidental reference, from which it may be inferred that it extended to the Kistna. But towards the north, it did not extend beyond the Bengal frontier, and even the bordering estate of Callicote did not suffer much. Contrasted with the present, it is worthy of note that the two earlier Famines of 1789 and 1800 began in the north of this District and increased in intensity towards the south, whilst that of 1836, like the present year, was felt with greatest severity in Orissa and parts of the District adjacent to Bengal. The Famine in the region of the Godavery about 1824, does not appear to have extended to Ganjam, though the crops were endangered by a partial failure of rains in 1825.

From a minute of Mr. B. Munro, Member of the Ganjam Council, dated May 1790, it appears that the crops had been very scanty in 1789, and he warns Government not to attempt the full collection of kist on the Havelly or Government lands, though apparently to no purpose. But the south west monsoon rains having again failed, the Government of Ganjam, which consisted of a President and Council, took most prompt measures to ward off as far as possible the misery and starvation that awaited the people. The President's name was Crawford. These measures however were in accordance with the economic doctrines of the day. As early as 7th November a Proclamation was issued suspending all import and transport duties on grain and other edibles in the Havelly lands, stationing a guard of sepoy at Cunchelly to prevent exportation to the south, and laying an embargo on the export of grain from the sea ports.

The distress was further aggravated by the depreciation of the copper coin owing to large importation of Dutch dubs. Mr. Webb, the Havelly Collector, estimates it at 25 per cent. The effects of this depreciation were chiefly felt by the labourer and the vendor of Government monopolies. Government seem to have taken fitting measures to mitigate the evil. A noteworthy proposition was made at the same time to the Madras Government for permission to

seize and confiscate all the villages granted for "eleemosynary purposes" or apply them to their original purpose, ** i. e. Lands granted for maintenance of Pagodas and Chuttrams.* "at a time" in the words of the Ganjam Council "when the ryot and traveller suffer accumulated evils" The Madras Government however took no notice of the proposition, though in their Proceedings dated 20th November 1790, they not only confirmed the measures of the local Council but also ordered similar measures to be adopted in all "the Company's territories to the northward, whether under Councils or Collectors," including all Zemindars, whom they afterwards appear to have reimbursed for any loss sustained by them through suspension of dues and customs which they were at this time permitted to levy in their own domains.

In December we find the Council interposing to check exportation of grain to Pooree for religious purposes by the Raja of Vizianagram. Crowds of his people came flocking through the District to eat at Jaggannath the rice they were denied at home. The Council however speedily despatched both grain and people back to the place whence they came.

The failure of this year 1790 was most severe on the Estates lying around the Mahendra Malia south of Itchapore. Here the paddy crop entirely failed. In Pedda Kemidy lying further to the north only half a crop was reaped. In Soorangi, Beridi, Boodarsingi and Daracota the same, whilst Borraghur only gathered a third of the usual yield.

In the early months of 1791, things appear to have slightly improved in some Districts south of Ganjam, and the Madras Government recalled the order suspending the collection of duties ~~and~~ imports in this and other Northern Districts. In Ganjam, however, they confirmed, though somewhat reluctantly, the reduced Jumma entered into with the Zemindars, holding them to be compensated for loss of crops by increase of prices. These instructions led to an indignant remonstrance on the part of the local Council, and the restrictive duties were again imposed. In May rice had fallen to 30 Seers the Rupee owing to large imports from Cuttack and the restriction on exports, but even this was considered as little less than a famine rate. The south-west monsoon rains however having again failed, the Madras authorities grew alarmed, and the Board of Revenue in September required the strictest observance on the part of Zemindars, (who appear to have been smuggling grain out of the Country) of the Government Proclamation, and extended its provisions to every necessary of life.

The disposition evinced by the troops caused much concern. Urgent commands were despatched to the Revenue authorities to reserve sufficient grain for their maintenance until a prosperous season. The Havelly Collector replied with great indignation to this inconsiderate order, stating that he had already applied to the Revenue Board for 30,000 bags of rice for the Havelly alone. Whether or not the rice was granted by the Board does not appear, but adequate measures seem to have been taken to support the people of the Havelly or Government lands, for Mr.

Snodgrass, who had succeeded Mr. Crawford, in a letter dated March 9th 1792, states that he had anticipated sanction in extending to the Mohery Zemindary, (which with its large town of Berhampoor was under Government management) the measures already adopted in the Havelly. Of these the principal was the employment of people on tanks and roads, paying them in kind; but the method of feeding large bodies of people at chuttrums seems also to have been carried out, for Mr. Snodgrass speaking of an "Institution" (though of what exact nature is not clear) which he had established at Berhampoor, mentions that the numbers who were daily perishing there, "shewed that the means of private individuals were inadequate to so extensive a benefit." He evidently alludes to some development of the time honoured system of giving relief common through out Hindoostan viz., of feeding travellers and paupers at Chuttrums, whether established by private munificence or the joint undertaking of the village. All Zemindars consider such institutions as essential to their dignity, though the benefits are chiefly reaped by travelling Bramins and Sunyasies.

It would also seem probable that rice was retailed in Berhampoor at cheap rates by the Government, for they sanction some sales made by Mr. Snodgrass in Berhampoor for the benefit of the poor, though there is nothing to shew the extent to which such kind of relief was carried.

This gentleman, who afterwards obtained a most unenviable reputation, acted throughout the distress with great energy, but at the same time with little wisdom. His general policy seems to have been to feed the people, but to take full advantage of high prices, by renting out the lands at exorbitant rates. Thus whilst the produce had decreased in many instances 50 per cent, the rent derived from the land had only decreased 10 per cent. This will be more fully shewn in another paragraph. He was no doubt led into this course by the constant demands for money on the part of the Company. However in the last year of the Famine the renters had outdone themselves, and Mr. Snodgrass found it necessary to give large remissions, and to take other remedial measures. He refused to suft the estates of Zemindars for arrears. He imported large quantities of grain for the maintenance of the population and supported large bodies of discharged Mohery Peons, until a favourable year should enable them to cultivate the Inam lands lately bestowed on them. These grain importations seem chiefly to have come from Madras, but private individuals appear to have drawn largely from Cuttack and neighbouring provinces. It is much to be regretted that no record exists of the extent of this importation of food by Government, as from it might be drawn some estimate of the numbers fed by Government, as compared with the present year, and the proportion they bore to the population of the Province.

As in the present year the duration of the Famine was increased by the failure of the dry crop in 1792 owing to the very late date on which the South west monsoon rains began, and also by the damage caused by floods. All the relief measures adopted by Mr. Snodgrass were approved by the Madras Council who also decreed even after the abundant rains gave promise of a large paddy crop, that no renter in Mohery should be called upon for balances due, and that no crop should be sufted by renters until the lapse of one year, a liberal policy which should be remembered at a season like the present. It was well fitted, had it been persevered in, to enable both ryot and renter to recover in some small degree from the ruinous condition into which many had fallen. It might be urged that the renter would be the principal gainer by such a measure, and this is without doubt true, but the refusal of permission to the renter to proceed against his tenants for arrears, enabled the latter to reap the full advantage of a good year. This measure though particularized only in the case of Mohery, was doubtless extended to all the Havelly lands then under a special Collector. All estates throughout the District, either under management or rented out on account of arrears or other causes, had their crops placed under suft by the Government, in order that the ryots might be protected from the rapacity of the renters, until they should obtain a just settlement and be enabled to secure their own portion of the produce. Large remissions were also made to independent Zemindars.

In this the third and last year of the Famine, the southern Zemindaries were left completely bare, as also was the case in Darracota, Hoomma, Beridi and Paloor, whilst Goomsoor, Serghur, Borragur and Sourah yielded about half a crop. Callicote and Hautglaur suffered but little, at least such is Mr. Snodgrass' account of the matter, though it seems improbable. The condition of the Havelly lands seems to have been very bad, especially in the neighbourhood of Itchapoor. The yield in Mohery and Aska was about a third. The cattle are first spoken of as perishing during the early months of this year.

As to the extent of the mortality among the people there is no specific mention. Mr. Snodgrass often alludes to great loss of inhabitants especially in the neighbourhood of Itchapoor and the Mahendra Zemindaries, and sometimes to whole villages being left deserted. There is no reference to any pestilence amongst the people, and consequently the mortality was not swelled by the devastations of a plague, such as Cholera and Small-pox, which have carried off so many thousands in the present year.

The population of the District in 1787 was 4,65,773, of whom 1,70,069 are set down as cultivators, 9,508 as weavers. The population of the same area in 1862 was 6,80,000. A rate of increase in population which contrasts strongly with that of Great Britain. The returns of 1787 are doubtless below the mark, as only the towns and settled villages would be counted. In these were 1,03,989 houses. This would be only slightly over four persons to a house—a low average in this country. What proportion of the population perished it is impossible to say with any approach to the truth, but it seems that the dreadful state of depopulation and ruin into which the province is described as having fallen in 1801 by Mr. Brown, and two years later by Mr. Cherry, prior to the introduction of the permanent settlement was rather the result of the anarchy and misrule, (ending in Famine 1799) which prevailed in the District during the ten years subsequent to the Famine, than the actual effects of the Famine, for the condition of the country as described by Mr. Snodgrass in 1792 is far less wretched than it appears to have been when Mr. Brown took charge of the District.

The following statistics will give some notion of the loss in population though the numbers are doubtless very incorrect. In eleven Taluks most of which are now included in Berhampore Taluk, three only still being Zemindary, Callicote, Beridi and Jалантра, the population was returned as 1,34,429 in 1787. Mr. Cherry, in 1803, calculates the population in these same Taluks at only 77,532 a decrease of 42 per cent. The number of weavers' houses in 5 of these Taluks was in 1787, 584, in 1803, 284, a decrease of more than 100 per cent. The number of villages in these eleven Taluks is stated as 574 in 1787, and only 296 in 1803. Now allowing that the returns of 1787 are perhaps in excess of the truth, and taken at a time when the information regarding the resources of the District was small, yet the fact still remains that, fifteen years of evil Government had brought the whole province to the very brink of destruction.

It would seem probable that during the actual Famine, the measures of relief must have done much to save the people from starvation, but the Government policy, which had ruined, by a system of rack-renting, whilst it fed the ryot, rendered him utterly unable to recover himself in spite of the temporary remedial measures of 1792.

The Circar share of the produce in 25 estates which were permanently settled in 1803 was in 1788, (the year before the Famine) Rs. 2,16,281, whilst in 1795 it was Rs. 1,38,685 a decrease of 36 per cent. The gross Circar Dowl for the five years previous to the Famine was Rs. 17,08,028, whilst for the eight years succeeding the Famine i. e. 1792-1800 it was Rs. 16,41,357, showing an average decrease of 40 per cent. The Circar Dowl during the three years' Famine 1789-92 was 8,52,455, an average decrease of about 9 per cent.

The land cultivated five years before the Famine was calculated in Barnums. (The Burnum is a capacity measure, but also used as a superficial, as such it represent about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an English Acre) Podoro or dry land, B. 1,59,738, Billo or wet land, B. 9,78,692. During the three years' Famine the extent cultivated was, Podoro, B. 85,442, Billo, B. 4,83,479, an average decrease in Podoro of about 9 per cent, and in Billo of 17 per cent. The extent cultivated during the eight years succeeding the Famine 1792-1800 was, Podoro, B. 2,15,817, Billo, B. 13,30,399. showing an average decrease of 9 per cent Podoro, and 15 per cent Billo, as compared with the five

years previous to the Famine. The actual produce of this land for the five years previous to the Famine was Podiro B. 60,412, Billo B. 6,13,804. During the three years Famine it was, Podiro B. 29,514, Billo, B. 1,95,350 showing an average decrease in the yield of 19 per cent Podoro, 45 per cent Billo. The produce for the eight years succeeding the Famine was Podoro, B. 63,880 Billo, B. 7,36,601, an average of decrease of 34 per cent Podoro, and 24 per cent Billo. These figures speak for themselves and show the ruinous condition into which the country had fallen and so extended were the effects of this course of administration that Mr. Cherry even in 1810 considered that Rs. 1,58,500 would be all that could be expected from estates which had paid without detriment in 1788 Rs. 2,16,281,—a decrease of 25 per cent.

It might be urged that the estates were settled below their value, but the statistics, such as those given above and drawn from the most reliable sources, show that, though, doubtless as far as the Revenue was concerned it was an unwise measure to settle estates permanently at such a time, yet it cannot for one moment be doubted that as far as the present resources of these estates went, it was sufficiently high, and adapted to restore confidence and order amongst the people.

It must not be forgotten that in the above accounts, taluks such as Cullicote, which had suffered comparatively little, are included with taluks which were left perfectly waste. If individual estates had been taken there would appear a tale of misery sad to contemplate. The way in which accounts were kept at the Huzur during the last decade of the 18th century cannot lessen the force of the above statement, for all Mr. Cherry's and Mr. Brown's statistics were based not on Huzur but on village returns. And moreover the year 1789 was but a partial failure, so that, if this be taken into consideration, the actual yield of the 2nd and 3rd years must be far below the average per centage of decrease given for the three years taken together.

The corrupt and reckless administration of Mr. Snodgrass, together with a wide spread rebellion amongst the Zemindars, reduced the District in 1799 to actual famine. There does not seem to have been any very great failure of rain, but the weak and impoverished state of the ryots rendered them unable to avail themselves of what supply there was. The state of the people was most deplorable. The prices of grain viz. 71 Rs. per Madras garce for 2nd class paddy, 168 Rs. 2nd sort rice and 75 Rs. for Raggy, which ruled in 1801 were only once exceeded during the following fifty years.

Mr. Brown, in a letter to the Revenue Board in 1801, speaks of the District as being reduced to "the last ebb of a depopulated and frightful waste, capable however of recovering from the brink of utter dilapidation and ruin." Gumsur is spoken of as half depopulated and its villages in ruins—and the inhabitants even of the most fertile portions of the District as having migrated to other provinces or perished. As late as 1807, four years after the introduction of the Permanent Settlement, the distress was still so great that the revenue was nearly three lacs in arrears, but although a remission of half this amount was deemed necessary by the Collector, it was only granted in the case of two estates, Jalastra and Soorangi, lying to the south. Early in the year prices had risen over 100 per cent, and yet no marked failure of rains had taken place.

The rate of wages at the beginning of the century was a fanam i. e. one anna and 4 pice a day for a man cooly, and a woman about a third less. When paid by the month cooly men received $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupee, women 1 Rupee. The rate of cooly wages at present prevailing in Ganjam varies from 1 anna 6 pice to 2 annas a day for a man, and 6 pice less for a woman; consequently wages of unskilled labour have risen 75 per cent. in 60 years. On the other hand if one may judge from the fact that the price of iron agricultural instruments, of ropes and basket work, has not risen during the same period at least in this District, it would seem apparent that there has not been a corresponding rise in rate of remuneration for skilled labour. The price of grain in the meantime has risen over 300 per cent. But it must not be forgotten that labour was chiefly remunerated in kind, for which now a money payment is substituted. The employer has, no doubt, chiefly profited in this change, but it shows the increase of capital, and consequently the increased demand for labour, which must lead to a higher rate of wages, though custom, caste and ignorance are obstacles, which have rendered the labouring classes, slow to avail themselves of their advantage. It is a question worthy of grave consideration how far the Government might

not directly interfere to raise the rate of wages throughout the country, instead of being, though unwittingly, one of the great obstacles to that rise.

The third period of scarcity, after an interval of 30 years, occurred in 1836. Cholera was very prevalent and many of the cattle also perished. Rice which had been selling from 60 to 80 seers the Rupee fell to 20 or 30 seers the Rupee. Raggy fell from 100 Seers to 40 the Rupee and Dholl 24 seers to 16. This great fall was enhanced by the number of troops at that time in the District to quell the Gumsur disturbance, but a judicious importation of grain relieved the pressure upon the Bazafs, when even loot was anticipated. The four following years up to 1841 seem to have been unfavourable, and prices were high, but no extensive dearth is recorded.

Again after the lapse of a quarter of a century, Ganjam was visited by a severe drought during the latter part of 1865 and early months of 1866. The rains of the south-west monsoon almost wholly failed, and little fell during the north-east monsoon, nor indeed till the month of April 1866 when some heavy showers occurred, concluding with a heavy hailstorm on May 5th, hailstones being found as big as a pigeon's egg. Owing to this unusual drought, the ryots throughout the Northern or Principal Division, including the Zemindary estates, are calculated to have reaped on an average less than half a crop of paddy, and many of them were in danger of utter ruin.

In the Southern Division which comprises chiefly the Government Taluk of Chicacole and the estates of Purlakimidy, (now under the Court of Wards) Turla and Tekkaly, there had also been a partial failure of crops, but this region is beautifully intersected by large streams, which form almost a Doab of the Chicacole Taluk, and seem never wholly to have failed. Beginning here in the south the effects of the drought gradually increased in intensity towards the north, reaching a climax beyond the border, in the Bengal provinces of Pooree, Balasore and Cuttack.

The ryots were ill prepared to bear up against this calamity, for the crops of the two previous years had been but scanty, and many of them had already exhausted their resources, before the more severe suffering of the present year overtook them. Consequently, to meet the demands of their respective landlords or the Government, as the case might be, these men had in the present year to resort to money lenders for assistance, and ultimately, in too many cases, to resign their holdings and migrate elsewhere or sink to the grade of village cooly labourers. This was especially the case among the ryots in the Zemindary estates, and particularly in Callicote and Beredi, where the people had suffered most, and are proverbially poor. From the cultivation returns of Fasli 1275, compared with Fasli 1274, there appears an increase of more than 6000 acres in the Government Taluks, but this is no criterion of the crop reaped in 1275, for the early part of the year promised well, and the ryots exerted every nerve to avail themselves of the prevailing high prices, and make good the losses of the previous years. Yet it must not be forgotten that, prior to the last two years of scarcity, the Government ryots had been making great progress in wealth and prosperity. The land revenue alone had increased 1,57,552 Rs. between Fasli 1264, and 1274, whilst the total revenue of the District had risen from Rs. 15,74,143 in Fasli 1264 to 27,29,045 in Fasli 1274—net increase Rs. 11,54,902 chiefly due to Salt manufacture.

The great export of grain, which had been going on for years, had also exhausted the surplus produce which had been stored during abundant seasons, and which most ryots usually reserve against a year of Famine; but the prevailing high prices had induced them to part with these private hoards. It is not however possible to form any accurate notion of the extent to which this export had been going on, or what proportion the grain exported bears to the actual produce of the country; for it had been usual to import largely from Cuttack to make good any deficiency from ^{over}our exportation. Ganjam has always from the earliest times relied upon these Bengal provinces for assistance in time of dearth. The Sea Customs returns in an ordinary year would include the Cuttack grain exported from Ganjam's sea ports. There is at present no account kept of the grain imported to the country from Cuttack by way of the Chilka. However no assistance could be looked for in this quarter, but rather the opposite, and as early as the second week in October 1865, the usual importation of grain from Cuttack had ceased. This was followed by a general closing of the stores, and led to various attempts at loot in Berhampore.

The greater demand and higher prices in Cuttack kept up a constant export not only of sea-borne but also of District grown rice whenever it could be obtained, even during the months of greatest scarcity. The grain merchants were the great and chief gainers by this traffic, and though great relief was afforded to many people by the large employment given to labour in transporting this grain to the ports of the Chilka, yet no one can reasonably doubt that the community as a whole have been great losers by over-exportation in this particular instance, as well as in the excessive export of the last few years. They may, by exporting, have reaped the benefit of high prices, but they have had to import again at more than double the prices at which they had sold their grain. Meanwhile the productive forces of the country have suffered immensely by deaths among the labouring classes, a loss which is incalculable in a thinly peopled country like India, as the vast tracts of unreclaimed land too plainly prove. But the question is difficult and not to be treated here.

The table marked A. will show total grain imports and exports from Fasli 1272 to 1275 (1862 to 1865) as well as of the first three months in the present Fasli, but as stated above, they are of little value, as showing the bona fide produce of the District exported, and the proportion of exported grain to that consumed in the country. Owing to the usually large and constant rain fall in Ganjam, where in some years it has averaged as much as 60 inches, and where in the month of January alone, occasional showers seldom fall, the ryots depend far more on the chance of a copious rainfall for cultivation, than upon works or contrivances for irrigation; consequently in a time of calamity, ~~unusual drought~~, they seemed unable to take any extraordinary measures to lessen the ~~time of~~ In many places the contrivance of a picota- (which plays so important a part in cultivation in the Southern Districts of the Madras Presidency, where often months pass without even a shower)- might have done something to ~~save~~ saving part of the crop, but it is little known, and less used. Moreover the very fact of this copious rainfall has led the inhabitants to take but little intelligent interest in providing artificial means to prevent or alleviate calamities like the present.

Also we must not pass unnoticed the slothful and unthrifty character of the people, more particularly of the Ooriyas, who will often allow their crops to perish rather than depart from the course which an ignorant custom has sanctioned; or voluntarily to perform any work they conceive to be the province of others, or which they are not actually compelled to perform. Not to do any thing he can get done for him, may with truth be said to be a law of the Ooriya ryots' moral code. Still a well or pit here and there met with in the corner of a field, where some ryot more thrifty than his neighbours, sought water to save some small portion of his crop, redeems in some measure the above unfavourable character.

How far anicuts and similar irrigation works would avail to arrest the effects of a drought, is very problematical, at least in the Northern Division. The streams rise in the Maliah ranges where the rainfall is but little more certain than in the plains, and consequently in a year like the last an anicut would be useless at any great distance from the Hills. There was but one fresh lasting four days in the Ganjam river, which rises in the Gumsur Maliahs, and the lands of Gumsur alone reaped any extensive benefit from this rainfall, as the river is fed by many small streams which issuing from these Hills, which encircle the greater part of the Taluk, spread a wet-work of small channels over the whole area. The Gumsur ryots did their best to utilize this small supply. In an ordinary year perhaps such anicuts or dams would be of great usefulness and profit, and by increasing the wealth of the agricultural population, would render them better able to survive an occasional drought. A work of this nature has been recently completed across the Godabulla river, near Ingelly, under the superintendence of Captain Darrah R. E. It irrigates a large extent of country lying on the South bank of the Ganjam river between Ingelly and Korratola Tumpara, and has been so far, a complete success. But it must not be forgotten that adverse levels raise insuperable obstacles to any great work of this kind across the Ganjam river, for the irrigation of the Government Taluks.

The construction of large reservoirs adapted to hold a supply of water for two or three years would probably be a far more effective remedy. The small irrigated tanks, of which there are 2735 in this District, are of little use in a time of drought, as they will not retain water for many months. Moreover the fact of their shallowness and large area render the process of

evaporation very fast, not taking absorption by the soil into consideration. A system of deep tanks is a great desideratum, though the cost would be greater. However the Public Works Department regard such tanks with little favor, on what grounds, it is not easy to perceive. A large tank or reservoir of this description was constructed in the year 1860 near Gangupoor between Aska and Russeliconda. It has worked well.

The table marked B. will show the total rain-fall of the whole District in 1863, 1864 and 1865 and also in the Northern Division separately, as well as the fall in the months of June, July, August, September and October.

The District of Ganjam has an area of 6400 square miles, with a population at the last census of rather over 11,00,000 souls. The area of that part (coloured brown on the map) which extends, from the Chilka Lake on the North, southwards as far as Itchapoor, and then turning again towards the North, forms a sort of basin enclosed by the Khond Hill ranges, amounts to about 2,500 square miles with a population of 6,31,929. Of this number, 3,63,288 are cultivators. The other classes number 2,68,641. This is the tract of country in which the drought was most severe. The population of the Government Taluks at last census was 4,95,246. Of this number 1,47,763 are in the Southern Division. The number of Government villages in the whole District is 1,695, inclusive of 222 Inam villages. Of these 1,695 villages, 1,293 are in the Northern Division, the remaining 402 in the Chiesacole Taluk. In the whole District 153 villages reaped less than half a crop, and 135 less than a quarter crop.

We will now take in detail the various Divisions of the District, which especially suffered and specify the relief afforded in each. First in this list will come the tract of country lying to the North of the Ganjam river, which is coloured black. It consists of five estates. The most important of these are Callicote and Hautghur, the property of the Callicote Zemindar with a population of 90,584. The other three, Hoommah, Paloor and Beridi are small, containing at last census a population of 20,301. The last estate named is under the Court of Wards. The crops almost entirely failed, and but for the assistance rendered by Government (and the Court of Wards in Beridi,) more than half the population must have perished in the last three estates. What the loss of life has been in the whole of the five estates it is impossible to say, but a small conception may be gathered from the following facts, known in the case of the Beridi estate. An examination was made in August, at the villages, of every family. In 47 villages containing 952 houses, 1102 deaths had happened from January up to August. Taking a household at about 6 persons (this is rather above the average) the population of these villages would be 5712. Consequently the deaths are rather less than 1 in 5, i. e. one fifth of the population of these villages has perished in spite of all the efforts which have been made. The village of Rumba is not included among the above 47 villages, as the deaths there, were largely increased by the people who came from Callicote and the Bengal provinces. The mortuary returns of the village Curnums cannot be relied upon, but even they shew the following facts. In the villages of Beridi exclusive of Rumba, the deaths from October 1865 to October 1866, amounted to 1051, of which 586 are set down from starvation. The population of these villages at last census was 7775. That is a rate of mortality of rather less than 1 in 7, yet this is far below the truth, for the village officers paid little attention to the deaths among the agricultural coolies, & often failed to make true returns of the deaths that occurred in families receiving weekly batta, lest the quantity should be reduced. In two substantial villages viz., Borapally and Buyabayi, containing 66 houses, 110 deaths had occurred. Among the 47 villages given are included the largest, and most important on the estate. Thus in Beridi alone with a population of about 10,000, the total number of deaths falls little short of 2,000 people. And yet upwards of 3,000 people have been feeding at the four Chuttrums of Rumba and Beridi, on the estate, Hoomma and Ganjam close adjoining. Many of them were Beridi coolies; more than half the ryot population have been receiving batta relief from the beginning of July, and later about two thirds. What then must have been the loss of life in Callicote and Hautghur, where the same measures of relief have not been extended, it is easy to conceive. The total number fed by the Zemindar never exceeded 2000. In Hoomma and Paloor, however, besides having the four places of relief above mentioned for the maintenance of the labourers, about half the ryots have been in receipt of batta since July. Total number thus relieved on these two estates and Beridi, numbered over 7,000 in October. Of 5617 deaths, being the total number reported in Callicote

9 6

and Hautghur, 2,061 are from starvation. Of 8,720 deaths reported on the five estates including the town of Ganjam with population of 5,700, 3,601 are set down from starvation. This will give a total average of deaths over 75 in the thousand. Probably double this number would be nearer the truth.

Next in point of suffering comes the Government Taluk of Berhampore including Poobacunda and Itchapoor with a total population of 2,12,499. It contains 360 villages paying a land revenue to Government of nearly 2,50,000 Rs. Most of the 288 villages already mentioned as having reaped less than half a crop, were in this taluk. The town of Berhampore also with a population of about 25,000 was in the centre of this distress, and though the measures taken to relieve the labouring population found their centre in this town and neighbourhood, yet deaths during May and June from starvation were not less than 10 or 12 a day. In Berhampore town also the Cholera which prevailed in the early part of the year, made its greatest ravages, carrying off nearly 2,000 persons.

Of the ryots, about 10,000, and latterly as many as 17,000 have been in receipt of weekly relief. In the houses of relief at Berhampore, Chetterpore and Poorooshottapore, for sometime nearly 4,000 persons were fed. The relief afforded by Government in public works, remission, tuccavi, and employment of weavers will be mentioned later. Total number of deaths set down as from starvation is 3,655, and 5,616 from Cholera and Small-pox.

Turning to the north, Gumsur and Surada and the neighbouring estates of Daracota and Aska, with a total population of about 1,75,000, suffered much though there was no extensive failure in crops especially in Gumsur, which reaped two thirds of a crop, yet the labouring classes felt the pressure of high prices greatly. It is worthy of mention that, though the stores of grain were reported to be large in Gumsur, the retail prices, which obtained there, were even higher than in Berhampore. This was probably owing to the popular belief that the Famine had yet a year third to run, and consequently the possessors of grain were unwilling to part with it. Food could often not be obtained for money, and many of the people migrated to Sumbulpore and other places. For the relief of the labourers, houses were maintained at Russellconda and Soorada. In Aska, the proprietors of the Aska factory, assisted by the grants from the Famine Funds, most liberally maintained a house of relief. At these three relief houses, since June, about 1,800 people have been fed. About 2,000 deaths are reported from starvation, and 5,400 from Cholera and small-pox.

Lying to the west of Berhampore, are the two Zemindary estates of Chinna and Pedda Kimeddy, with a population of about 70,000. They suffered in some parts equally with the Berhampore Taluk, but no accurate details are procurable. These estates met with most opposite treatment at the hands of their respective Zemindars. The former though wealthier moved not a finger to assist his people, and allowed them to starve, emigrate to Sumbulpore and other districts, or partake of the charity of his neighbours. He continued in this line of conduct in spite of repeated admonitions on the part of the Collector, and a letter addressed to him by Lord Napier had not the smallest effect. On the other hand the Zemindar of Pedda Kimeddy acted with the greatest generosity. He not only fed all comers at various places, but what is still more deserving of notice, employed large number of his people on various useful works. Such conduct ought not to be forgotten. 1043 deaths from starvation are reported and 1722 from Cholera and Small-pox in these two estates.

South-west of Daracota and Gumsur lie the estates of Bodagada and Sarugada, the property of the Bodagada Zemindar. The population is about 21,000. This tract also suffered much. Only slight assistance was afforded by the Zemindar. Of 1590 deaths reported, 390 were from starvation, 837 from Cholera and Small-pox. To the south-east of Chinna Kimeddy and south of Berhampore lie the estates of Checkaty and Soorangi, with a population of over 41,000. The state of the people was less miserable, though the drought had been partial. In the latter estate a Relief house was maintained by the Zemindar-160 deaths are reported from starvation and 1225 from Cholera and Small-pox.

South of this again in Jaluntra and Baroowa, the scarcity was felt, but these estates as well as Mundasa, Turla, Teekaly, Purlakimeddy and the taluk of Chicacole, as already stated, did

not suffer from actual famine, still the condition of the people was far less prosperous than in ordinary years. At all these places Relief houses were maintained by the Proprietors, Court of Wards, and private charity respectively. Only 31 deaths from starvation are reported throughout all this tract of country with a population of nearly 5,00,000. The table marked C gives the population and deaths in each of these taluks and estates.

Several of the measures of relief have been already mentioned, but it is hoped that, a short account of the course of events from January to October will fully exonerate the Officers of the district from any charge of indifference or sloth.

Though prices had risen greatly as early as September 1865, and though as already mentioned, on the cessation of imports from Cuttack, a panic had prevailed in the Bazaars early in October, followed by an attempt at loot in which the Sepoys of the 11th Regiment were implicated, yet the scarcity did not appear sufficiently severe to call for any special measures on the part of Mr. Thornhill, the Acting Collector. Moreover the Khond outbreak which was at its height during the months of November and December, demanded Mr. Thornhill's presence at Russelconda, and absorbed wholly the attention of the authorities. On January 21st, Mr. Forbes assumed charge of the district on return from England. The Khond disturbance had still to be quelled. For this purpose he set out immediately for the Hills. However the miserable state of the people at once attracted his attention, and on his arrival at Russelconda, he addressed a letter to the Revenue Secretary to Government, dated January 27th, setting forth the state suffering to which the people were reduced, and the measures that he desired the Government to take to meet the approaching crisis. "The grain in store" he writes, "is known to be inconsiderable. Prices are already so high as to render it difficult for the labouring class to maintain themselves, and they have begun to emigrate in considerable numbers, and the poorer sorts are even now in great straits, and are forced to eat wild roots, and plants. I do not venture to propose that Government should interfere in the way of direct relief, which will be obtained as far as may be from local contributions, but the pressure on the grain Bazaars may be lightened in large towns by putting the troops and public Establishments on rations, rice being imported for the purpose at once in sufficient quantities to continue the system for eight months." Anticipating the objection that trade interests would suffer, he mentions that some of the large importers had expressed their willingness to contract, and consequently their interests would not suffer. In the same letter the Government were applied to for instruments for boring artesian wells for cattle, the scarcity of water being already very great. The Madras Government, in its Proceedings, February 20th, objected to the first proposal on general grounds, and referred the second to the Geological Survey Department of Bengal, who after a lapse of some considerable time, returned answer that, as there had been no survey, they could not express their opinion on the suitableness of Ganjam for such wells. The necessity of the first proposal was afterwards seen by the Government, and large quantities of grain were imported for this purpose during August.

On the same day, the Collector issued a Circular addressed to all the wealthier inhabitants calling upon them to subscribe funds to import and store rice before the high prices had extended to other Districts, and also to form Committees in all places where the poor were already congregating, who might arrange for the distribution of raw and cooked rice as might be deemed advisable. Orders were also despatched on same date to all Taluk Officers and Sub-Magistrates, directing them to solicit subscriptions from all persons capable of subscribing, and to report the names of villages in which distress was especially felt. On the same day 13 bags of rice were sent to Soorada, with orders to begin relief at once.

Farmanas were also sent to all Zemindars encouraging them to take immediate steps to relieve the poor of their respective Zemindaries, and to report at once to the Collector full particulars.

The January season report reveals the miserable state and prospects of the people. From it we find that, the tanks and wells were getting exhausted, that drinking water was difficult to be obtained, especially in Berhampoor, that the dry crops were perishing in the most favoured spots, and that even pasture for cattle was scarce, Cholera and Small-pox were making terrible ravages.

No less than 1,234 deaths from the former and 110 from the latter were reported during the month, and several deaths had already occurred in the Berhampoor taluk from starvation. The whole sale prices which prevailed during the month are given in the table marked D at the end, but this gives no notion of the actual price at which rice was retailed. These tables will show the average prices of grain in the District during 1864.

* *Table D. 3 the average price* 1865 and 1866 as well as the prices in Berhampoor from October 1864 to September 1865, and from October 1865 to September 1866 compared.*

The Collector's appeal found a ready response on the part both of natives and European residents. On February 20th a list of local subscriptions amounting to Rs. 3,571 was published. Many of the Zemindars also reported the plans they had adopted to relieve their people. The Cheekaty Zemindar, on the 8th February, had begun the distribution of cooked food, and was arranging special relief works.

The Callicote Zemindar opened a relief house for 1300 people at his Fort on the 17th February, but Small-pox and Cholera, which afterwards carried off six members of his own family, and led to the closing of his house in May, had already broken out among this concourse of people. The Zemindar of Mundasa also extended his usual charity to all comers.

On February 20th, the Court of Wards were applied to, to sanction a monthly outlay of 250 Rs. in Parlakimidy for establishing a relief house. On March 14th, 2,500 Rs. were placed at the disposal of the Collector from the funds of the estate for this purpose. The Sub-Magistrates also, who had been ordered to form local Committees in the smaller stations, reported the willingness of the wealthier natives to co-operate and subscribe, but in Soorda and Berhampoor only, relief houses had as yet been opened, the former under the superintendence of the Sub-Magistrate, and a Roman Catholic Clergyman, the Reverend Mr. Dupont. However, much difficulty was experienced as the people even habitual beggars, objected to eat cooked food at the hands of the Circar. At one time it seemed almost a question whether the better caste coolies could be induced to receive relief in this way, although an Ooriya Brahmin cook was entertained to prepare the food. So strong was this prejudice, that even the Panoos, a low and degraded race, refused the rites of burial to any of their caste who fed at a Circar Chuttrum.

The feeling of caste, which prevails far more strongly in the North than in the South, may have had something to do with it, but it is curious that the reason usually alleged was not the mode of cooking, but the fact that it was Circar food. Yet they did not scruple to take raw rice. The relief house at Berhampore was opened on the 24th, but so great was the difficulty of distribution owing to the number of applicants, that it had to be closed for a few days in March.

The local subscriptions at the beginning of March amounted to Rupees 4,445-0-0. Prices had not risen during February. The deaths from Cholera were on the decrease, but those from Small-pox had risen from 110 in January to 727.

On the 6th of March, the Court of Wards was applied to, to sanction the opening of relief houses in the Beridi, Jaluntra and Barwa estates. This was granted on the 20th, and houses were opened early in the following month. The sum of 3,000 Rs. was granted for Jaluntra, to feed 300 ryots, 2,000 Rs. for Beridi to feed 200 ryots, and 1,000 Rs. for Barwa to feed 100 ryots, for five months. Each person daily was to receive $\frac{1}{4}$ seer rice and $\frac{1}{4}$ seer raggy as cooked food.

On the 16th of March, houses were opened at Ganjam and Chetterpoor, each to maintain 50 persons. During the month the Zemindars of Pedda Kimeddy and Turla reported that they had been feeding their people. The Daracota Zemindar was however severely reprimanded by the Collector for still refusing to assist his people who were affirmed to be in great distress. All Zemindars were again called upon to report as to the extent of the relief they were affording, and warned against lavish and indiscriminate charity, and orders were given to Adinaraidu Chetty a wealthy grain merchant of Berhampoor, to have a large supply of rice and raggy on hand, to furnish both of the Government Chuttrums and those of the Court of Wards, so that no stoppage might happen. The small funds at the disposal of the Collector compelled him to buy in the local market, but the terms offered by this Chetty were liberal, as he undertook to supply at cost price.

The distress was daily extending, and even cattle were beginning to perish. In hardly a tank was water to be found. Deaths from starvation were daily increasing, but the means to stay the approach of this calamity were slow in coming. In vain had the Collector addressed urgent appeals to the Madras and later to the Calcutta and Bombay Press.—No response had as yet come from Madras.

The letter to the "Madras Times" is dated March 6th and those to the "Friend of India" and "Bombay Times" March 31st.

Local subscriptions were but small, and had to be husbanded. In this state of things he applied to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India for a grant of Rs. 5,000 out of 2 lacs presented by the Bombay Cotton Famine Committee to the North-West Famine Fund, urging that the people of Ganjam were rapidly approaching absolute Famine. This letter is dated March 27th. Though 4 months later a grant of 20,000 Rs. was made from this Fund, the treatment this, application received at the time, is already known to the public. The assistance however came too late to save numbers from a miserable death. Previously to this, in a letter dated March 16th to the Revenue Secretary written on receipt of the Government Order dated 20th February in which sanction to the measures proposed by him in his letter of January 27th was refused, but funds offered for any special relief works, the Collector proposed the construction of a road at Berhampoor connecting the Chetterpore and Itchapoor trunk roads on the northern side of the Cantonment, at an estimated cost of 4,700 Rs. to be superintended by the Civil Officers of the station, the digging of wells near the Cantonment and the repair of the tank at Chetterpore estimated at 500 Rs., and also requested permission to begin the excavation of the Chilka Canal, urging that work was most suitable for the employment of labour, situated as it would be in the midst of the most distressed parts. Permission to begin these works at once was requested by Telegram dated March 20th, pending the receipt of this letter in Madras. Other trifling works were also proposed about the same time. The commencement of the Canal was refused though sanction for minor works was granted in Government Order April 5th. The Berhampoor road afforded employment to about six hundred people during the following five or six months. Mr. Horsfall, the Acting Senior Assistant had the entire supervision of the making of this road, as well as another road to the west of the Cantonment connecting the Itchapoor and Aska trunk roads. This latter was begun a short time afterwards at an estimated cost of 5,535 Rs.

The formation of a general Committee to organize the system of relief as regards the distribution of food and the arrangements for the employment of labour, were matters which especially demanded attention at this time. A general Committee was formed composed of the chief European and Native Officials. The accounts were made up to the 28th April. The total expenditure incurred at the Poor-Houses of Ganjam, Surada, Chetterpore and Berhampoor was found to be 2,417 Rs. About 1,000 persons were being fed at these houses, and 600 more at the houses established by the Court of Wards in the Northern Division. The Zemindars were said to be feeding about 4,000. The local subscription to the Fund amounted at this date to 5842 Rs. During this month—April—there had been slight showers, and some promise of an early dry crop; but prices continued to rise in the Bazaars. A Poor-House was opened towards the end of the month in Russelleonda. The Zemindar of Bodagada also began to distribute food. There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from Cholera and Small-pox.

The state of the ryots was becoming daily more and more a subject of concern. In order to alleviate their distress in some slight measure, the Collector applied towards the end of the month to the Board for grant of remission of half Kist to all ryots who had reaped less than half crop. There were 288 villages in this condition. The amount of these remissions will be given elsewhere. Refunds of surplus collections were also ordered in July amounting to 27,666 Rs. Matters were becoming worse and worse, and the hope of an early dry crop was with the failure of rain after the first few days of May entirely blighted. But the efforts which had been made in March and April to awaken public interest in the miserable condition of the country, seemed about to be rewarded.

Early in May, the first Madras subscription was added to the local list, which on May 12th had reached 5,852 Rupees. Public sympathy once aroused, subscriptions flowed in fast, and by the 26th the money subscribed amounted to Rs. 8,593. Previously, however, on the 2nd, the Go-

vernment had called upon the Collector by Telegram for a detailed report of the extent of the scarcity. A Takeed was at once despatched to all Taluk officers and Sub-Magistrates to send in detailed reports. On receipt of these, the Collector, in a letter dated May 16th, after giving an account of the general state of various parts of the District, in all of which, in his own words, there was "an universal struggle between the poor and starvation, the people grinding tamarind stones from hunger and eating roots found in tank beds," he goes on to state that, more than 200 deaths from simple starvation had been reported, though, of the 15,435 deaths from Cholera and Small-pox, many had been the result of want and hunger, also that the class relieved at Chuttrums were chiefly pauper, the ryots preferring death to receiving relief in this way, "which," he adds, "is the only form in which we are able to offer relief, owing to our limited means, though they would gladly receive uncooked rice." And in reference to the aid afforded by ordinary and special works amounting in all to 1,08,000 Rs., he observes, that, as agricultural operations would require the labour of the country, when the rains set in, the agricultural population would not derive from such a source the assistance it would have afforded two months earlier; and further, that as months of scarcity were still before the people, the means of maintaining existing houses of relief would not hold out through that period without external aid, and moreover that the classes fed there were incapable of labour.

Later in the month the estate of Beridi was visited for Jammabundy. The state of the District on that side of the river was terrible. The Callicote Zemindar had early in the month, owing to severe sickness, ceased to give relief. The people came flocking into Rumba and Ganjam. Among these came wretches from beyond the Bengal frontier in the last stage of starvation. Numbers were perishing daily. A house was immediately opened at Rumba, to feed 100, but four times that number came, and though the quantity of food was quadrupled, many had still to be denied. The ryots were also in the most deplorable condition, and utterly exhausted. They had consumed their seed grain, and consequently the prospect of next year's cultivation was miserable. The Collector at once anticipated sanction by spending 3,000 Rs. in the purchase of seed grain. The Court of Wards, besides approving this, granted 1,500 Rs. to be spent on works. The letter of the Collector describing the wretched state of the estate, is dated May 23rd. It had been written several days before, but had been delayed in despatch.

The few showers at the beginning of the month had led to the planting of seed throughout the District, but no rain fell again for more than three weeks, and the crops were only saved by a heavy fall on May 31st. It is hard to imagine the state of dejection to which the unfortunate ryots had fallen during these weeks. They seemed to have resigned themselves to despair; the belief in a third year's Famine being general. But this fall of rain raised their hopes. On the same day came the news that Government had resolved to supplement the funds subscribed by private charity with a grant of Rs. 10,000.

The relief houses had now been in working for nearly three months, but necessarily on an utterly inadequate scale. Government had as yet rendered no assistance except in small grants for Public Works, yet with one or two exceptions, the whole responsibility and personal direction of the relief houses had fallen upon the officers of the District, both European and Native. This task, as every actor in the scene can bear witness, was no light one. To reduce a starving and clamorous crowd to order, to be compelled to send many empty away, though their emaciated appearance shewed too clearly their impending fate, or to have it only in his power to grant a handful of rice, insufficient to support a child much less save a starving man—was a work which might well dishearten the most sanguine.

The Committee's means were limited. Subscriptions, though now swelled by external contributions, came in but slowly. At the end of May local subscriptions amounted to Rs. 6700, those in Madras to 2000. The help of Government was as yet withheld, and prudence forbade reckless expenditure, for months of Famine were still before the people, and the long delayed rain seemed to threaten another year of drought. The scene at the relief houses at this time was very different to what it was two months later. Instead of orderly rows of recipients, were disorderly and discontented mobs—clamorous for food—to most of whom it was utterly impossible to render aid.

In many cases the assistance of the Police was absolutely necessary to keep order. As soon however as the people understood that sufficient food was prepared for them, their quiet conduct was most praiseworthy.

A letter addressed to the public was already printed by the Committee, setting forth the urgent need of help, and the utter insufficiency of the means at their disposal, and was on the point of being forwarded to various individuals throughout the Presidency, when information of the Government grant of 10,000 Rs. was received. With what gratitude that news was welcomed is not likely soon to be forgotten. All alike shared in that joy, whether Native or European. Upon the former had fallen the superintendence of all the matters connected with the giving out of rice &c. to the cooks, as well as the minor arrangements in the preparation of food, and in some cases the whole charge of the relief houses. This threw a great deal of work into their hands in addition to their ordinary official duties, as besides work of active supervision there was great deal demanded in the way of account keeping, especially when the relief was conducted on an extensive scale. All this work has been in nearly every case performed without any special remuneration or even a demand for such. Such laudable conduct ought not to go unrewarded. The writer of this can bear record to the true spirit of self denying charity evinced by many of these men; and the whole community on their part have shown by the loud expression of their gratitude, that they are not unmindful of the conduct of those on whom the chief responsibility fell.

The Telegram alluded to was dated May 30th, but previous to this, all houses had been ordered to increase the number fed as far as possible. And now that adequate help was to be expected, it became the chief object of the Collector to see that the money was effectively employed. Orders were at once given to establish new houses at Purushothapore and Paloor, to the Beridi Manager to prepare a list of the most impoverished ryots, and to the officers in charge of Poor Houses to feed double the present number of 1500, to enlarge the kitchens, to construct thatched bamboo sheds for the shelter of the people, who had settled round the relief houses, from the coming rains, and to organize a more regular system in the distribution of the food. The difficulties here encountered have been already mentioned. The plan which was found to succeed best was to enclose the open space round the Chuttrum with a fence, and to admit within the enclosure all comers. Then to arrange the people into rows of men, women and children who were all made to sit down on the ground. Some person of authority then went round, and ordered all who seemed undeserving of relief to leave the enclosure. After this the distribution began. The children and mothers were fed first, then the women and lastly the men. A responsible person accompanied the distributors as they went along the rows with their large baskets of cooked rice, pots of umbly or raggy porridge, and saw that the quantity given to each was proportioned to the need of the receiver, though this portion was small enough and at first only given once a day. Afterwards when the funds at the disposal of the Committee were large, the quantity of the dole was increased, and the very weak were allowed a second meal in the morning, the main distribution being at about 4 P. M. At most places there was only one house of relief, but when the numbers exceeded six or seven hundred, it was found convenient to divide the people and have separate kitchens. At Berhampore, where the numbers at one time reached 3,000, there were three separate houses of relief. At Rumba there were two. A relief house was also opened at Aska, in conjunction with the Manager of the Concern, as also on a small scale at Gopaulpore.

Whilst the Collector was thus engaged, a Telegram was received from the Board of Revenue dated June 5th offering still further assistance. The Collector was ordered to telegraph at once if necessary. Government also were anxious for information. The Collector replied by Telegram dated the 9th asking for 1,500 bags of rice for distribution to 1,000 poor ryot families in Government Taluks. His request was granted, June 11th, and the rice despatched at once from Madras by the Steamer Arracan. On the same date, the Collector despatched a letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, detailing the whole system of relief adopted, and the way in which he proposed spending the Rs. 10,000 supplemental grant, and the details of the manner in which the 1,500 bags of rice would be distributed to the poorest Government ryots. The plan was simple. The names of a thousand most needy families were gathered from the village records of the crop reaped by each ryot. These ryots were to receive a weekly batta of raw rice calculated

at the rate of half an Adda or the third of a Seer per diem to each member of a household. It was estimated that these 1,500 bags at the above rate would last for three months until the dry crop should be ready. The 10,000 Rs. had been used in extending the relief given to the poor at relief houses, and already the number of recipients was doubled, at a total monthly cost of over 3,000 Rs. But as large numbers were still unfed, he proposed that the expenditure should be doubled, and asked for a grant of 3,000 Rs. a month for 5 months. "Private contributions" he remarks in this letter "come in but slowly now, and I can only calculate with certainty upon the aid of Government, which, if given, must needs be given effectually" anticipating the receipt of this letter by the Government, he applied for sanction for the additional outlay by Telegram, and received an affirmative answer dated 18th June. The Steamer Arracan arrived in Gopaulpore on the 17th, but was unable, owing to heavy surf, to land any part of her cargo for several days. The greatest anxiety was felt, lest the relief houses should have to be closed, as it was impossible to purchase rice in the Bazaars except of the very worst quality. Meanwhile the hardships endured by the subordinate servants of Government were not passed over. The under-Gumastas and Peons had felt severely the pressure of the current high prices, which in fact were increasing every day. Rice had been selling in the local Bazaars for sometime past for less than 7 seers the rupee (a Ganjam seer is 80 tolas or 2 lbs.) an ordinary family consists of about 7 individuals, adults and children. Each individual would require, on an average, a half seer or 1 lb rice per diem, i. e. one rupee would supply such a family with rice for 2 days. Consequently a peon on 7 Rs. would have just sufficient to supply his family with rice for 14 days, no balance allowed for any other necessary expense. The Board of Revenue were applied to, to grant batta to all Huzur and Taluk subordinates in the Principal Division (excepting Goomseor) receiving Rs. 30 and under, at the rate of 20 per cent on their salaries, for 5 months dating from July 1st. The monthly cost to Government would have been 824 Rs. Number of recipients 320. The application was granted, Government Order July 18th in another form viz. a monthly batta of 2 Rs. for 3 months to those receiving 15 Rs. and under. The benefit was afterwards extended to Goomseor, September 13th. The total cost to Government has been Rs. 2,028-12-0. Previously on June 28th a grant of 15,000 Rs. for special relief works was given, but this was made to include all previous estimates for special relief works.

The interest taken in the affairs of Ganjam by the Madras Government, and by many persons throughout the Presidency, was known to have the warm approval of Lord Napier; and for his fuller information, Mr. Forbes, on the 25th June, in a letter to the Private Secretary, despatched further particulars as to the exact extent of the Famine and the measures of relief, enclosing an explanatory map, a copy of which is appended to this paper. In this month, the Famine had reached its crisis,—at the end of May, affairs were at the lowest ebb, but each day as the month advanced, brought some sign that the tide had turned. Still the misery of the people was very great. No less than 2932 deaths were registered from Cholera, Small-pox and starvation.

The number receiving relief at the Government Poor-Houses in the Principal Division averaged about 8000. In spite of the stream of imports, prices continued to rise.

The Paloor Zemindar having shown no inclination to exert himself, the house was transferred to Hoomma, directly under Government management. The sepoy's of a wing of the 11th Regiment subscribed amongst themselves, and fed a large number of poor. Their efforts were encouraged by a small grant from the Famine fund as long as they continued their relief.

The Famine Fund was further augmented by a grant of 20,000 Rs. from the North-west Famine Fund. The Telegram was received July 8rd, and immediately the Madras Government were requested to sanction the commencement of the Chilka canal from this money. It seemed to the Collector that, relief without exacting work in return, was objectionable, except in the case of the very weak, which was doubtless the state of the large majority of the recipients. But there was a large class who had hitherto not resorted to the relief houses, who claimed to be saved this demoralizing necessity. That any original subscriber to the Fund should object, seemed scarcely credible. On the other hand it was hardly consistent with the dignity of Government to make a profit out of private charity. This reason probably led to the refusal by Government of

sanction for any such use of the money. But whilst however present sanction was withheld, the necessity of some great work for the employment of the able bodied poor was not ignored; and three weeks later Lord Napier was so fully persuaded of the necessity of some such work to give employment for some time to come to the labourers of this part of the District, that he obtained permission from the Supreme Government at once to begin the work. There are many reasons, at a time of Famine, for preferring some one great undertaking to numerous petty works, where the intention is not to relieve the ryot, but the whole labouring population of a country. In the first place, labour is undoubtedly more productive as well as cheaper as efficient supervision is practicable, and the proper quota of work obtainable without oppression; and secondly, it is always possible to combine with it a system of medical supervision and relief for the more reduced labourers who may generally be reckoned on in a time of scarcity. Such supervision and treatment would be impossible where the labourers are scattered over the country in small gangs. The only grave objections are based on sanitary grounds, but the force of these will be felt to be trifling when it is remembered that precautions can always be taken in the construction of the buildings, which, in most cases, it would be absolutely necessary to erect. The services of a Dresser could be obtained at slight cost to take charge of the sick.

The Chilka Canal had been for some years under the consideration of Government, and estimates were prepared during Sir W. Denison's time. The object proposed is, to unite the river and port of Ganjam with the Chilka Lake. At present, as elsewhere stated, all the grain trade with Cuttack and neighbouring districts is carried on from Rumba and other ports of the Lake. Merchants have, at some expense and loss of time, to convey their grain in bandies to and from Ganjam. This grain is conveyed across the lake in large boats of about 12 tons burden. Should this Canal succeed, the boats will at once receive or discharge their cargoes at Ganjam, and all delay and risk of the present land carriage be saved. The length of the proposed canal is about 9 miles, its breadth about 26 feet, and depth about 6 feet. Its cost is estimated at 1,18,200 Rs. It leaves the Chilka at Culyabada near the sea, and runs along the coast almost in a direct line to Ganjam. The plans are at present for an open Canal, but it remains yet to be seen whether after all, Locks will not have to be constructed. The digging of the Canal will probably extend over two years, but when finished, it is to be hoped that the town of Ganjam will regain its old prosperity, as it has its salubrity.

To resume, the 20,000 Rs. North-west grant was at the disposal of the Collector. As all deserving applicants were already provided for among the classes fed at the Chuttrums, it was felt that any further extension in the way of distribution of food should be for the benefit of the ryots, whose patient endurance and fortitude are just subjects of praise. What they suffered, none but those who have visited the villages, can conceive. The class of village coolies and servants could not be included, as they were supposed to feed at the Relief Houses, but hundreds of them refused, with dogged resolution, to accept such relief, and died miserably. Large numbers of ryot families in Government Taluks were added to the list. Many of the ryots of Beridi, Hoomma and Paloor were also included. About 600 families were now relieved, and during the two following months, the list gradually increased to nearly a thousand families. Special efforts were now made to finish the construction of sheds for the poor, and the subject of Dispensaries, was at this time, first entertained. On the 13th, the Collector applied by Telegram to Madras for a Pensioned Apothecary to take charge of the Poor-House at Rumba, and to undertake the establishment of a temporary Hospital for the sick—50 Rs. a month was offered. A Pensioned Apothecary could not be obtained, but the services of an Assistant Apothecary were procured. At Berhampoor, Chatterpoor, Aska and Russelleconda, Dispensaries were already in existence, and all that was required was, to build sheds, and to procure some simple articles of hospital furniture to accommodate the sick. But little was done until the visit of Lord Napier.

On the 15th, a Telegram informed the Collector of Lord Napier's intended visit. His Lordship accompanied by Colonel Fordyce, Private Military Secretary, and Dr. Porteous landed at Gopaulpoor on the 20th from the "Arracan" Steamer, which had also brought a cargo of 2,000 bags of rice and raggy from Madras and Cocanada, being an additional grant for distribution to the ryots. Immediately on landing, Lord Napier proceeded to Chatterpoor, where, on the same afternoon, he visited the relief house and the temporary Hospital. The establishment and effi-

ency of such places especially occupied his attention, and on the day of his arrival, the subject was fully arranged with Mr. Forbes. The latter offered, on the part of the Fund, to provide the necessary diet, and to construct sheds, whilst Lord Napier undertook, on the part of Government, to supply the Hospitals with furniture and other necessary articles, and also to provide servants' pay &c. For these objects, a donation of 500 Rs., and a monthly allowance of 350 Rs. were estimated as sufficient, and the sanction of Government at once obtained.

On the afternoon of the following day, His Lordship proceeded to Ganjam. The Relief House here presented the worst cases of starvation and disease, & as yet no Dispensary had been opened. The immediate establishment of one was at once ordered, and a house selected which had been the Judge's Court, but as the owner demurred, a large room in the fort was used for the purpose, and some short time afterwards, the Relief House was also removed to the space within the walls—an arrangement which was found convenient. The next day, Sunday, the party proceeded to Rumba. Mr. Ross, the Assistant Apothecary, whom Lord Napier had brought from Madras, was placed in charge of the Relief Houses, as well as of the Hospital which was opened without delay. The necessity was very urgent. The ruined stables belonging to the large house there, the property of the Aska Company was well fitted for such a purpose. The liberal consent of the Proprietors was anticipated, and the work of roofing-in the Stables, (for the walls are still in perfect repair) begun, and by Tuesday morning, sufficient area was covered in to accommodate forty to fifty of the worst cases, as in-patients. An equal number received Medical treatment as out-patients. On Monday, Lord Napier visited some villages which had more especially suffered, and saw with his own eyes a specimen of the state to which many of the villages were reduced.

On the next day he visited Callicote, and induced the Zemindar to re-open his Relief House, which, from superstitious feelings rather than want of liberality, he had discontinued for nearly two months. On Wednesday the party proceeded to Purushottapoor, a distance of 17 miles. After visiting the Relief Houses, and providing for the care of some orphan children, on the following morning, the journey was continued to Aska a distance of 25 miles, whence after a day's halt, during which the Relief House and Dispensary, also partly maintained by the liberality of the Aska Proprietors, were visited, the party went on to Russellconda, and remained there two days, returning by way of Aska to Berhampoor, where his Lordship remained two days, and visited the Relief House, Dispensary, Jail, Regimental lines, and also weavers' quarters. To these a small order was given for 3,000 yards of cotton cloth. On August 4th, Lord Napier began his journey to Chicacole, where he arrived on Sunday morning, leaving again the same evening after inspecting Relief House and Dispensary.

The most important results of Lord Napier's visit were the commencement of the Chilka Canal, and the establishment of Dispensaries, as well as the encouragement it gave to all to continue their efforts on behalf of the suffering. It was now the month of August, and as nearly all the seed paddy which was likely to be sown was already in the ground, it was evident that owing to the want of seed, the extent of wet cultivation bid fair to be very deficient. The truth of this opinion was easily arrived at, as it is well known that the plants of an acre of seed bed will, on an average, be sufficient to plant out 35 to 40 acres. Without any notice to the ryots of the object intended, the three Revenue Inspectors were despatched through the Berhampoor Taluk, with orders to ascertain at once the exact extent of the seed beds. Their reports proved the opinion too true.

The Board of Revenue was, on 7th, applied to by Telegram for 2,000 bags of seed paddy by Steamer. The request was immediately complied with, and the seed despatched as desired. The ryots were furnished with tickets, and ordered to be in waiting at Gopaulpoor, with bandies for the immediate transport of the seed to their respective villages. By this means, no less than 2,500 acres have been added to this year's cultivation. It was necessary to leave the application till the last moment. Otherwise had the Collector's intention been known, he would have been overwhelmed with applications, and much interruption caused to the work of cultivation. In a letter to the Board, dated August 25th, the Collector says, "The Board may reflect with satisfaction that their efforts have arrested a tide of misfortune, which, if unchecked, would have depopulated half the Taluk, and occasioned great loss of Revenue to the State;" and further,

With regard to the recovery of this and the previous grant of Takavi in May of Rs. 17,562, he proceeds to say "I feel sure that the Board will be prepared to approve a very considerate course of dealing with that portion of the agricultural class, which has been so near total shipwreck."

Towards the end of the month, the Government again placed at the disposal of the Collector, a cargo of rice from Burrab by the "Jane Henderson." At first only 5,000 bags were offered, but upon the Commissariat not requiring the rice, the whole cargo of 11,300 bags was presented to the Ganjam Relief Fund. The "Jane Henderson" did not however arrive till the middle of October. The gift of rice was most opportune, as the store for distribution to the ryots was only calculated to last till the end of September. However, many ryots who at first did not seem to have suffered much, were reduced to the greatest straits by the partial and in some villages total failure of the raggy and gingelly crop, owing to the excessive rains. (This was especially the case to the North of the Ganjam river) Consequently the list had been daily growing, and by the end of September, it had reached 17,500, and by the end of October just 28,000 persons; of this number, one third were the ryots in the Zemindary estates of Hoomma, Paloor and Beridi. Among the latter were included a small number of the village coolies. The suffering of this class was undoubtedly the most severe. Many of them were impoverished ryots, who had been driven to relinquish their lands, and others belonged to castes esteemed respectable among their fellows. These people refused resolutely to partake of any such charity as was offered at the Relief Houses, and preferred a miserable death to the supposed degradation. Yet in many cases, when the parents held out, the children were sent. The Dundasies and Bavuries, at least many of the latter, alone availed themselves without hesitation of the relief afforded at the Chuttrums. It was employment that the coolies as a class demanded, and this could not be given to any great extent.

The mortality was chiefly among this class of agricultural labourers, and the effects of the Famine will consequently be chiefly shown for some time to come in the want, not only of sufficient labour power to increase the area of cultivated land, but even to cultivate lands already reclaimed. The Chilka Canal (especially intended for their relief) could not be begun owing to the excessive rains, which had flooded the whole line of country to be traversed by the Canal, and all that could be done was to construct sheds large enough to accommodate the coolies who would resort to the spot. Some relief, however, was afforded to these people by the special works already mentioned near Berhampore, as well as in the neighbourhood of Chatterpoor, where the repairing of the Conamana causeway between Chatterpoor and Gopaulpoor, estimated at about 2,500 Rs., and the cutting of the channel from the end of the Chatterpoor Lake to irrigate some land belonging to the village of Nowgaum at a cost of about 1,400 Rs., kept 200 to 300 people in employment. They were chiefly paid in kind.

The state of the people during the months of August and September had been gradually improving, and deaths from Cholera had greatly decreased. The returns show 1131 deaths. Of these, 463 are set down as from starvation. About two thirds of these happened in Ganjam and the neighbouring estates. In September, the total deaths reported, were 844. Of these, 354 were from starvation. They mostly occurred in Gumsur; the deaths from this cause having decreased in the neighbourhood of Ganjam to less than half the number reported in the previous month. Prices had been slowly declining, so that at the beginning of October, 10 Uddas or 5 Madras Puddies of rice could be obtained for a Rupee. The numbers seeking relief at the Chuttrums had also showed a marked decrease. Whilst in July they averaged 8000, at the end of September the number was 6700, and at the end of October about 6000. By the third week in November the number had decreased to 5200. The decrease in the numbers had chiefly taken place in Berhampoor.

At the beginning of November the early paddy was in many places cut, and this produced a great change in prices, and fresh paddy could be bought in Berhampore for 16 Uddas the Rupee, and in Rumba, whither a considerable quantity had been despatched from Cuttack, as many as 20 Uddas. In fact the market was overstocked, as the demand was small, so large a portion of the people being fed. Doubtless the fall of prices caused much relief, but it must not be forgotten that the impoverished condition of the people placed even cheap food above their reach. The present crop must be reaped and in the market before the condition of the people will be such as to warrant the total discontinuance of the present assistance. There must be some accumulation

of capital among the people before the labourer can be left to shift for himself. This will depend chiefly upon the prices which will obtain in the market during the next few months; for if the ryots are compelled to sell their paddy crop at once, in order to raise money, (as is greatly to be feared will be the case) their recovery will be very slow, and the share, which will fall to the cooly population, utterly inadequate to maintain them without the help of Government until next year's crop is reaped. The Chilka Canal excavation will, it is hoped, be sufficient to afford employment to all those who may thus require assistance.

The failure of the dry crop has rendered the period during which relief of all description has been necessary, of much longer duration than was at first anticipated, but the gathering of the paddy crop will end in all, save the most distressed villages, the allowance of batta, as well as the distribution of rice at the houses of relief, except on a very limited scale. The continued distress in the Government Taluks in the north, as well as in the Beridi estate, was not aggravated by undue pressure for the silt, which fell due in October, but the collection has been deferred in all cases where it is necessary, until the middle of December. The necessity of this is self apparent, as undue pressure for rent would only have induced the ryots to mortgage their crops at cruel rates of interest, in order to raise the money. The number obtaining relief at the Chuttrums has been gradually lessened since the end of October, by the expulsion of all but those who were in an enfeebled condition and unfit to work. In the middle of November, the Relief House at Hooma was closed, the poorest people being removed to Ganjam. At the same time the Hospital at Rumba which had ceased to be absolutely necessary, was amalgamated with that of Ganjam, the few sick remaining in the Hospital being removed thither. The worst cases of emaciation had been, for some time past, arriving by the east side of the Chilka Lake from Pooree, and thence people usually resorted to Ganjam; consequently as the numbers decreased in Rumba, they increased in Ganjam, and the Hospital in the latter place became the most important.

That the relief measure which had been taken were fully adequate to support the people may be shewn by reference to Mortuary returns from the Hospitals, whilst the deaths at the 6 pauper Hospitals during the 2nd week in September numbered 140 inclusive of the deaths in the Chuttrums; in the corresponding week of November they amounted to 44. Cholera and Small-pox had almost disappeared, and crime, a still surer index, had decreased in an equal degree.

After organizing the system of relief, and procuring the assistance of Government in the supply of seed-grain, the Collector's attention was chiefly directed towards affording relief to the weaver class,—placing the orphan children who had gathered round the Chuttrums under proper care and guardianship—supplying the most wretched of the people at the Chuttrums with cloths, as well as procuring the postponement of the introduction of the Municipal and District Road Cess Acts into the District.

The weavers, a class very numerous at one time in this District, especially in the town of Berhampore, once so famed for its manufactures of cotton and silk, have suffered, in common with the same class throughout India, greatly during the last few years, owing to the large export demand for raw cotton, and in some measure to their inability to compete with foreign manufacture. But competition has not had so much influence as might be supposed. The natives do not care for, and will not buy English manufactured cotton, when they can obtain the home-spun cloth, which is far more suited to their purpose, and far more enduring in texture. But the general enormous rise in the prices of all necessaries of life, owing to the increase of the export trade of the country, not merely of that in cotton, has not been followed by a corresponding rise in the rate of wages; consequently whilst the price of cotton rose, the demand for it on the part of the bulk of the people grew less and less, and when absolute famine set in, it became almost nil; and as these weavers are dependant upon the people of the surrounding country for the sale of their goods and not on any extensive export to other Districts (excepting perhaps Cuttack and Pooree), when famine set in, their condition was most distressing. In 1785, there were in Mohery 461 looms and 2300 weavers, and their annual manufactures were estimated at over a lac. Taking the general rise of prices into account, this is equivalent to about 3 lacs in the present day. There are now in Berhampore 380 weavers, who, with their families, number about 2000. These men between the years 1860 and 1865 wove cloth to the value of 5,29,480 Rupees, i. e. about a lac

and six thousand a year, so the value of each weaver's work would be about Rs. 5 in a week. Of this, probably about $\frac{2}{3}$ ds would go for cost of material, and the balance for remuneration and profit. This does not show any very thriving condition. But during the present year up to the end of September, exclusive of the work given them by the Collector, the total cloth manufactured was only 17,781 Rs, which is a sufficient index of the straits to which they were reduced. The condition of these people in a time of Famine contrasts favourably with that of the weavers of Lancashire, who in a very few months, were reduced to absolute starvation. These men, however, forming a sort of co-operative society, though reduced to great distress, were still not brought to the abject state of misery so well remembered in the north of England.

To afford temporary relief to these men, an order for 3000 yards of cloth was given in July, and money advanced from the Famine Fund. The price of this cloth was agreed upon at 8 annas the yard. The Commissariat Department took this batch, and in September, gave a further order for 43,000 yards which is now in course of manufacture. Advances, recoverable from the Commissariat, have been made to the amount of 8,000 Rupees. They have also been employed in manufacturing cloth distributed to the very poorest people feeding at the Chuttrums. Nearly 9000 yards of cloth have been distributed at a cost of about 3000 Rupees. The miserable state of nakedness and rags to which these paupers were reduced, was pitiable to see, and the approach of the cold weather rendered the gift doubly urgent. The relief to the weavers is of necessity, but temporary, but it is to be hoped that the returning prosperity of the District, and the fall in the price of cotton, will do much to check their gradual decline.

There are at present 537 children, 281 male and 256 female, mostly under 13 years of age, who having lost their parents in the Famine, are left as waifs and strays in the country, and are now supported out of the Famine Fund. Most of them are the children of various village coolies and paupers. The question of the support of these children has already been laid before Government by the Collector. As the present general relief will soon cease, it is certain that these children, unless in some way provided for, must be turned into the streets—many of them to grow up as thieves and vagabonds. On the other hand some will, no doubt, return to the villages, or be taken into the houses of the more respectable natives; yet there will still remain a large number to be cared for. At present 191 of the children are under the care of the Roman Catholic Missionaries, and 147 with the Baptist Missionaries; the remainder are taken care of at the Chuttrums, and a few are with the Chaplain the Revd. Mr Otley. The Roman Catholic Missionaries and the Chaplain will undertake their maintenance and education at 2 Rs. 8 annas a month. The Baptists at Rs. 2-12. The scheme proposed by Mr. Otley for establishing an orphanage in connection with the Church,—the Government paying for the simple maintenance of the children,—is now before the Propagation of Gospel Society. It will be very difficult to keep these children together unless some system of compulsion is used, and it is questionable whether it is wise to do much more than simply support them until they are of an age to undertake cooly work, when they would soon be absorbed amongst the people. The children are usually of degraded caste and of low physique and intellect. It may be doubted whether it would repay Government to educate them. Such a work, if undertaken, would be better performed through Missionary agency.

To sum up now the Relief measures already mentioned, and to give the approximate cost of each.—There will come,

- 1st Remissions and Refunds to ryots.
- 2nd Distribution of seed grain to ryots.
- 3rd Distribution of raw rice as batta to ryots.
- 4th Distribution of cooked food in Chuttrums.
- 5th Establishment of Hospitals.
- 6th Public Works, ordinary and special.
- 7th Batta to subordinate Public Servants.
- 8th Distribution of cloths to the poor.
- 9th Employment to weavers.

1st. The total remissions granted to Government ryots throughout the District amount to Rs. 1,25,405; of this Rs. 1,12,313 were granted for loss of crop in 315 villages to 17,528 ryots paying Sist of Rs. 2,14,166. These were chiefly situated in the Berhampore Taluk. Included in

the above is the refund of surplus collections amounting to Rs. 27,463 in Berhampore and Rs. 197 in Chicacole Taluks. In the Beridi estate collections of Sist were suspended in May: the remaining balance of Rs. 4,366 has not yet been collected, and it is to be hoped this be written off.

2nd. The Tuccavy grant in May amounted to Rs. 17,500. Moreover the Government gave 1500 bags in June, and 2000 more in August. The total cost of this to Government (for it is hoped it will be held a free gift) was about 29,000 Rupees. 3,000 Rs. have also been expended in the purchase of seed grain for the Beridi estate under sanction of Court of Wards.

3rd. Batta to ryots was first given in June in the Berhampore Taluk. It was afterwards extended to some Zemindary ryots north of Ganjam river. At the end of November, 11,185 bags had been distributed, and over 23,000 ryots fed weekly. The rice supplied to the ryots north of the river, was paid for out of the Relief Fund, and latterly some of the 11,300 bags in September were used for this purpose. The cost of this measure, if continued till the end of December, will be about \$5,000 Rupees. The cost of maintaining each person may be calculated at about Rs. 1-4-0 per head per mensem.

4th. There were 9 Relief Houses maintained out of the Funds of the Famine Committee. The cost of these Houses may be stated at 60,000 Rs. up to the end of the present year, at (with all the outlay in carriage, buildings servants, &c. included) a cost per head Rs. 1-8-0. This mode of relief was more expensive than that of the distribution of uncooked food, owing to expenses incurred in buildings for shelter and cooking, servants' wages and utensils; but the people usually fed here could not be relieved in the other way as there were large numbers of strangers and beggars who had come from distant places. Besides it was necessary to check the number of applicants which would have been unlimited, had merely a distribution of uncooked rice been adopted. Few of the labouring classes who could obtain work would degrade themselves by feeding at these Chuttrums.

We have already remarked the method of distribution, but with regard to servants, we may add that there was usually some responsible man who had the general supervision of the Relief House. In some cases he was paid, in other he was not, being a subordinate official or peon. For a House feeding about 500 people, 3 to 4 cooks were retained on a monthly salary of from 3 to 6 Rs. each. They were assisted at the time of distribution by village servants and the Police, the former receiving some small remuneration. It was carefully ascertained how many persons a certain quantity of rice and raggy was capable of supplying with a good meal. At the time of distribution, some person of authority being a member of the local Committee was present to see that all received a proper allowance. Occasionally the boiled rice was measured, and thus a check was kept upon cooks and other servants. A bag of rice containing on an average 90 Uddas or 70 seers, together with half a bag of raggy containing rather more, was usually found sufficient to feed from 200 to 250 people, varying according to the proportion of children to adults, and the physical condition of the recipients. As many of those who fed at the Chuttrums came from distant villages and from other Districts, it was found necessary to provide shelter for them during the rains; consequently as already stated, sheds were built usually within the Chuttrum enclosure. The construction was simple and inexpensive. A long bamboo shed about 8 feet high and 10 feet wide (the length varying according to circumstances) thatched with straw, and partly walled with bamboos covered over with mud, afforded sufficient shelter. Many of the people, however, preferred sleeping upon some friendly pial in the villages. One or more such sheds were constructed at each Relief House.

In addition to the houses already mentioned, are the Relief Houses maintained by the Court of Wards at Kimedi, Barwa, Jaluntra and Beridi, at a total cost to the estates of Rs. 8,500. Between 6 and 700 people were fed at these houses on an average. Six Zemindars also maintained houses, but at what cost and what the number of people who were relieved, cannot be exactly given. About 4000 may be set down as the average numbers of those who were thus maintained during the worst months. The total cost may have been 30,000 Rs. consequently the money expended on this species of relief throughout the whole District, may be roughly estimated at a lac.

5th. The Hospitals or Dispensaries established in July were six in number viz. Chatterpore, Berhampore, Aaka, Russelloconda, Rumba and Ganjam. The constant arrival of persons in

the last stage of starvation, who required careful medical treatment and gentle use of stimulants to restore them, rendered these Hospitals highly necessary, and not the prevalence of any disease amongst the people, excepting Small-pox. The large mortality at these places shows the wretched state in which many arrived, yet measures were taken to ensure all bad cases being at once conveyed to the Hospital shed, but as many had been a long time without food, diarrhoea generally followed upon their partaking of it, and to this, numbers succumbed in a very few days. The people were very unwilling to enter these Hospitals at first, but their prejudices were, in most instances, soon overcome. All these Hospitals, with the exception of Ganjam and Rumba, were placed under the care of the Medical Officer of the station. The sheds were constructed at the cost of the Fund, but all other expenses excepting rice and rum were debited to the Government monthly grant of Rs 350 & the donation of 500 Rupees. Of this latter, 485 Rs. had been expended by the end of November. The 350 Rs. monthly grant was found quite sufficient to meet all the charges for which it was intended. The cost of these Hospitals, up to the end of the present year, may be roughly stated at Rs. 3,000, exclusive of building expenses and food. During September, the average number daily treated, was about 700. Of this number, about one-half were in-patients, the rest living outside, but receiving food and medicine according to the directions of the officer in charge. Accurate statistics of the six Dispensaries have as yet not been obtained, but in the case of the Rumba Hospital, which was opened 26th July and closed on the 15th November, returns have been completed. 590 persons were admitted, of whom 157 died, and 412 were cured. The average weekly sick was 262 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ per diem. The number of deaths represent about a third of the actual deaths in Rumba. The total deaths during the same period, including the village and Chuttrum returns, were 429. A few of these however were from natural causes, the rest mostly from starvation, numbers reaching the Chuttrum only in time to die. That the measures of relief here were adequate, is clear from the fact that, whilst the deaths from July 25th to August 28th were 196, in September they were 145, and in October 70, and from 1st to 15th November 16. The deaths previous to the establishment of the Hospital averaged 8 or 9 a day in June and July. At the Relief House during the same four months, the weekly average of recipients was 8366 or 1198 per diem. The expense was about 10 pie per head per mensem, exclusive of the cost of rice and raggy. This rate of expenditure was very low. The care of this House and Hospital was entirely left to Mr. Ross. He was most nobly assisted by the brother of the Curnum, who devoted his whole time to the work without any remuneration. As the other Hospitals are still in working, any account of them is deferred until they are finally closed. The want of uniformity in the weekly returns also renders any accurate statement very difficult.

6th. With regard to Public Works we have already spoken. The total amount sanctioned for ordinary Imperial works in 1866-67 is Rs. 1,10,215 (that allotted to new Works Rs. 43,802 Repairs 66,413). For the Chilka Canal estimated at 1,18,200 Rs., of which 60,000 Rs. is the grant for the present year. For especial relief works 15,000 Rs. But a small portion of this money is devoted to Irrigation purposes. Of the Imperial works grant, 5381 Rupees have been allotted for new agricultural, and 18,140 Rs. for the repairs of old agricultural works. A small portion of the 15,000 Rs. has been expended on Irrigation works.

7th. The total amount of batta allowance to servants in Principal Division was Rs. 2028-12.

8th. 8660 yards of cloth were given to the poor at a cost of Rs. 2,938.

9th. As all the advances made to weavers will be recovered, the relief given in this manner will not entail any cost upon Government.

In addition to the above direct measures of relief, are to be mentioned compensation allowance to the troops, and pensioners, as well as to the Police Constables, and also the postponement of the introduction of the Municipal and District Road Cess Acts.

The batta to the 11th Regiment from October 1865 to 6th August 1866, was 25,476 Rs. and from 6th August to 31st October, 57366 Madras measures had been distributed to the troops in lieu of batta. The cost of this will probably be about 10,000 Rs. From 1st October 1865 to

30th September 1866 Rupees 18,255 were paid as compensation allowance to the pensioners of various corps resident in the District. Thus the total cost to Government on this head for one year is at least 54,000 to 55,000 Rupees. The amount of batta to Police constables has not been ascertained. It is difficult to calculate the loss to Government by the delay in the introduction of the above Acts.

The total cost of this Famine to Government cannot be estimated at less than 6,00,000 Rupees when the great increase of Police expenditure and the probable decrease in the Land Revenue, are taken into account. What the loss is which has been sustained by the Zemindars it is impossible to say. In many cases it must have been heavy, though the high price of grain may have compensated some of them in a great measure.

The loss in labour power cannot, of course, be estimated, until the District has settled down into its normal condition. That part of this money which has been expended upon, or is still to be expended upon various works, cannot be looked upon as a loss, but as capital invested. What the return may be direct or indirect, remains to be seen; but Government can hardly fail to be fairly compensated for the outlay. Of the money expended in the distribution of food &c., about 46,500 Rs. came from private sources including the 20,000 Rs. from the North-west Famine Fund. Rs. 25,000 were contributed directly by Government and 14,800 bags of rice.

The Famine was marked by the great increase of crime throughout the Northern Division. This increase was chiefly in offences against property. The offenders belonged in the main to the very low castes who were driven to this course through want and hunger. The cattle of the ryots were stolen and slaughtered, especially in some of the smaller and unprotected villages. These thefts were of daily occurrence, but detection was very difficult, as usually whole families were concerned in the commission, and all traces soon disappeared. However, during the last two months, few offences of this kind have been reported, and crime generally has decreased wonderfully. The offences against property were generally of a simple character, & consisted chiefly of petty thefts of grain and household utensils. Only one case of serious gang robbery occurred, and even that was not of an aggravated description. The large per centage of convictions as compared with former years, is worthy of notice. Of 1466 cases filed in the Sub-Magistrates' Courts in the Principal Division in 1864, 638 cases were discharged. In 1865 of 1329 cases, 431 were similarly treated, whilst in the nine months of 1866 ending September, of 1427 cases, only 286 were discharged.

The following statement will show the comparative increase in crime.

Cases disposed of at Senior Assistant Magistrate's Office.

January to the end of September 1864.....	122
Do. 1865.....	123
Do. 1866.....	430

Memo. of cases disposed of by the Sub-Magistrates during 1864, 1865 and to September 1866 is appended in Table E.

Table F will show the average numbers of convicts confined in Jails of the District from January to September 1865, in comparison with the same period in 1866. Great difficulty was experienced from want of sufficient Jail accommodation. The Jail at Berhampore was built for about 250 prisoners only, yet the average number confined during September and October was over 600.

The evils consequent on over-crowding have, in some measure, been mitigated by despatching about 200 short term prisoners to Chicacole, where the buildings of the old Zilla Jail are still standing and have been easily adapted for the purpose of a temporary Jail, and 200 more to the Rajahmundry Jail. These convicts were despatched in gangs at intervals. The first gang of 100 to Rajahmundry in April, to Chicacole of same number in July, the second gang to each place was despatched in November.

We have already spoken of the loss of inhabitants during the Famine; and Table C will show the exact number of deaths reported during the 12 months from 1st October 1865 to the end of September 1866. No deaths from actual starvation probably occurred before December 1865. These returns fall doubtless far below the mark for reasons previously stated, and the heads under which they are made cannot be relied on, as many of those set down as from Cholera,

were really the result of starvation. The total deaths in the whole District were 33,262 or about 50 in 1000. Deaths from starvation 10,895 *i. e.* rather less than one fifth of the total deaths. The total deaths in the Northern Division were 38,937 or about 56 in a 1000. Of these, 10,867 were from starvation *i. e.* about one third of the total deaths in this Division. It is to be regretted that, as the Mortuary Register Office was not established in this District until August 1865, it is not possible to compare the death rate of the present with that of the previous year. The next census however will afford better data on which to calculate the loss of inhabitants during the year than the present Mortuary returns afford. These returns have, no doubt, been somewhat swelled by the deaths of many who came into the District from Orissa; but their numbers are too small to make any very appreciable difference. This loss of life has shown itself in the decrease of cultivation in the District, which shows up to October as compared with the same month in Fasli 1275 in the Berhampore Taluk a decrease of 17,704 acres in extent, and Rs. 34,224 assessment. In Gumsur a decrease of 8251 acres, and Rs. 20,944 assessment. This however is counter-balanced by a slight increase in Chicacole Taluk. What the decrease has been in Zemindary estates it is impossible to say, but probably very much greater as they have not shared the same advantages as Government ryots. This decrease is also partly due to the poverty of the inhabitants and their inability to purchase seed. It is impossible, however, to form any correct notion of the full extent of the decrease until the trade of the District shall have returned to its usual course, but it will probably require several abundant years for the country fully to recover from the calamity it has suffered.

Another evil connected with this Famine is the increase in pauperism which, it is feared will long survive the present year. These paupers, for the most part, are from Orissa, but there are also included amongst them many of the people of the District. The former, it is to be hoped, will return to their country, and seek charity there, but the latter will probably long haunt the local bazaars, and be tardy in betaking themselves to labour.

There are several things which have tended in a greater or less degree to alleviate the sufferings of the people, independent of the measures taken by Government. First among these will come the absence of any extensive loss of cattle. Even in the worst months when very many tanks and wells failed, there was always sufficient pasture to save the cattle alive. The large herds of kine, which are to be seen in every part of the country, were the means of maintaining many of the very young children, who often appeared strong and healthy when the elder children and parents were fast perishing from want. None but the very lowest castes ever violated the sacred character of the ox by killing him, consequently even the poorest villages have their cattle left intact. The immunity enjoyed by the oxen was extended in great measure to goats and sheep.

The large traffic in grain to Cuttack and Pooree afforded employment to many of the ryots, who were fortunate enough to possess bandies. There are few regular carriers; the carriage therefore is performed chiefly by village bandies. The ryots however of those villages lying near the main line of traffic, principally profited by this trade, and their appearance contrasted favourably with that of the out-lying villages. The earnings of these bandymen were considerable as the demand was great. The daily hire for a bandy averaged from 8 to 12 annas. As many as 300 bandies have been ferried over the Ganjam river in a day. It may therefore be easily imagined, to how many houses relief was brought by this means. The Chilka boatmen were also kept above the reach of want through this trade.

The sustenance afforded by the leaves and roots of wild plants and shrubs must not be despised. During the worst months, women and children were to be seen scattered over the whole country diligently gathering leaves, especially those of a plant called Balusu, proverbial for its strengthening qualities. Its leaf somewhat resembles the leaf of the box tree. The figs of the Banyan were also used as food. Women and children, whose ornaments betokened them to belong to respectable families, might be seen engaged in this work.

The emigration of many people to the south, and from Gumsur and neighbouring estates into Sumbulpore, as well as the departure of about 800 coolies to Mauritius, lessened in some

slight degree the pressure upon the food supply, for these people were not always from the lowest caste; but many of those who emigrated to other Districts were tank-diggers, by no means an indigent caste; and even some few of the Mauritius emigrants were persons who had not been reduced to absolute destitution.

With regard to the measures that should be taken to lessen the effects of future Famines, though the recurrence of such a calamity is, judging of the few periods of even partial drought that have occurred since our occupation of the country, very distant, still it would be well that even this remote contingency should be provided against. We have already spoken of the unsuitableness of the Principal Division for any great Irrigation work, but the streams which traverse the Taluks of Callicote, Hautghur, Pedda Kimeddy and part of Chinna Kimeddy, as well as the Taluk of Gumsur might be turned to greater advantage than they are at present, by the construction of works similar to the Godahulla Anicut, but these Taluks, with the exception of Gumsur, are Zemindary, and unless the respective Zemindars undertake the work, it is difficult to see how it could be managed, for the Permanent Settlement precludes the Government from raising its demand in proportion to increased productiveness of the land. It might be possible in some cases for Government to come to an arrangement with the Zemindars, or to allow private companies to enter into some agreement by which the profits of such a work might be equitably divided; but the political objections to such a course are very great. In the Southern Division, there are not the same natural difficulties to be encountered, and by the construction of a weir across the Byrey river, it is believed that the extent of cultivation might not only be increased, but that the Obicacole Taluk would be placed above the chances of Famine. The water supply is far more certain in this river than in the Ganjam river. When such a work shall have been constructed, should it be approved of, and when the Cuttack Irrigation Company shall have completed its scheme, the effects of a drought in the Northern Division would be comparatively light, and Famine humanly speaking, would be an impossibility. However the growth of the people in intelligence, will do much to lessen the severity of any future failure of rains, by leading them to take effective measures against a total failure of crops, and generally by introducing an improved system of agriculture.

This end is to be obtained not simply by demanding a moderate rent, but by encouraging the rise of a class of intelligent capitalist farmers unfettered by any Government claims upon the land. This can be done without endangering the independant position of the present peasant proprietors, or affecting their interests in any way except for good. The present isolated position of the ryot under the Puttah system, often renders any united effort on the part of the whole village community very difficult. This want of unanimity on their part places great obstacles in the way of progress. A capitalist landlord is not thus hampered, and any improvements he may introduce cannot fail gradually to commend themselves to the people. It is needless to remark that, under the present system of middlemen or renters, such objects cannot be attained, or if so, only in a comparatively small degree. (This is the system that chiefly prevails in Zemindary estates.) The short term for which a village is rented, and the uncertainty attached to the renewal of the lease, lead these men to adopt but a short sighted policy, by making as large a profit as possible during their term, in the main, utterly regardless of the future prosperity of the village. If however the Zemindars would more generally undertake the personal management of their estates, the above objects might, in some measure, be attained, though the system of equal division of the produce affords little encouragement to the ryots to co-operate with energy. A class however resembling the English capitalist Farmer is the great want of the country, not for the purpose of superseding the ryot, but of taking the lead in progress whether moral or material.

The writer cannot conclude this account of the Ganjam Famine without mentioning those amongst the native officials upon whom has fallen much responsibility and great increase of work. The names of many who deserve praise are unknown to him; but besides the three who have already received the thanks of Government viz., the Sheristadar T. Sivaramaya, who had the heavy work of the account keeping chiefly in his hands, the Treasurer K. Murahari, who be-

sides the extra work naturally falling to his share, undertook the despatch of supplies to the various relief stations, as well as the distribution of rice to many of the Government ryots, and the Berhampore Munsiff Imamooden Shereiff Sahib who, in conjunction with Mr. Horsfall, daily devoted himself to the superintendence of the distribution of food at the Chuttrums, the Sub Magistrate of Purshettapore G. Srinivasarao and the Curnum of Rumba Ramadasu Patnayak are especially deserving of high commendation for the zeal with which they performed their work.

CHETTERPORE, }
5th December 1866.

Table. A.

MEMO OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PADDY, RICE AND RAGGY FROM FASLI 1272 to 1276.

[illegible]

* This is exclusive of the grain imported by Government.

Table B. 1.

*Total Rain-fall of the whole District from January to
December 1863.*

Months.	Ganjam.	Chicacole.	Purlakemidy.	Chetterpore.	Mansurkotta.	Itchapore.	Poondy.	Calingapatam.	Russellkonda.	Aska.	Purushottampore.	Tekkali.	Average.
January.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.10	...	.1	...	...	...	...
February.....	.44	.10	.72	...	.62	.35	...	...	.1	.84	.30	...	.30
March.....	...	...	1.31	...	...	...	...	...	.25	.58	...	...	...
April.....	.10	2.35	.84	...	.3	.20	.35	.65	2.8	1.20	1.47	.80	...
May.....	1.71	1.82	2.83	1.70	.45	.32	...	2.25	1.32	...	1.13	1.66	...
June.....	11.34	4.50	5.25	7.42	8.76	6.94	1.94	3.81	12.54	10.27	5.1	4.28	...
July.....	3.62	3.50	6.2	3.57	3.78	6.95	4.74	4.64	5.39	4.88	2.72	7.11	...
August.....	5.29	3.70	9.58	5.16	7.10	11.91	6.86	2.82	12.53	7.46	8.75	6.58	...
September.....	12.47	12.35	9.50	18.20	12.43	18.6	6.86	7.84	10.82	6.12	13.10	...	...
October.....	10.89	10.70	3.20	10.33	15.26	18.50	12.80	13.66	6.51	5.16	6.94	10.30	...
November.....	1.28	.50	.97	1.41	1.6	1.52	2.20	...	.62	2.14	3.93	.40	...
December.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	47.14	39.52	45.32	47.79	49.52	64.73	38.35	35.67	52.08	33.65	43.35	32.03	44.50

Table B. 2.

*Total Rain-fall of the whole District from January to
December 1864.*

Months:	Ganjam.	Chicacole.	Purlakimidi.	Chetterpore.	Mansurkotta.	Itchapore.	Poondy.	Calingapatam.	Russellkonda.	Aska.	Purushottampore.	Tekkali.	Average.
January.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February.....	.17	1.90	1.78	.68	1.71	1.56	.2	3.49	2.96	.72	1.52	3.65	...
March.....	.27	.10	.78	1.20	1.55	.49	...	...	3.10	2.3	.84	.8	...
April.....	.10	.10	.32	.24	...	.45	...	...	1.57	1.21	.10	.7	...
May.....	.45	1.30	5.29	.57	.67	3.5	1.26	3.88	1.13	4.42	.72	3.37	...
June.....	4.74	2.80	6.93	5.42	4.20	3.85	1.10	2.97	3.50	2.45	2.34	3.20	...
July.....	7.91	2.80	4.99	7.66	5.58	9.3	.50	2.55	9.31	5.20	8.42	3.71	...
August.....	3.78	7.50	4.39	7.84	7.16	6.69	.90	2.88	4.50	6.67	4.58	4.8	...
September.....	9.38	9.50	6.90	4.19	7.40	7.46	1.80	10.79	4.47	7.3	3.68	9.15	...
October.....	5.37	2.10	2.63	4.5	3.45	3.68	.90	2.55	1.6	2.32	3.87	2.30	...
November.....	.98	1.10	4.63	1.97	1.81	5.7	3.61	1.73	3.12	5.35	1.75	3.30	...
December.....	...	...	...	1.13	.30	.53	...	...	.11	1.25	.25	...	...
Total.....	83.15	29.20	38.70	34.95	33.83	41.86	9.99	30.84	34.83	28.66	20.5	32.91	32.24

Table B. 3.

Total Rain-fall of the whole District from January to December 1865.

Months.	Ganjam.	Chicacole.	Purlakemidy.	Chetterpore.	Mansurkota.	Itchapore.	Poondy.	Calingapatam.	Russellkonda.	Aska.	Purushottapore.	Tekkali.	Average.
January.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February.....	1.70	1.20	2.65	2.71	4.70	5.16	...	.46	2.22	...	1.39	...	...
March.....	2.50	...	1.77	5.92	1.54	.55	.61	.20	6.36	5.19	2.86	.20	...
April.....	2.6	3.55	3.1	...	.5	...	1.40	2.70	2.54	1.57	.5	1.80	...
May.....	1.29	2.95	3.33	1.25	2.30	2.21	3.71	2.82	5.86	5.46	3.6	5.2	...
June.....	3.50	5.55	6.18	4.75	2.83	6.9	3.34	8.25	7.5	5.42	3.97	6.70	...
July.....	3.82	7.15	5.19	4.17	2.80	1.1	2.92	4.45	8.51	7.39	2.31	3.40	...
August.....	4.25	8.49	12.40	6.76	5.91	11.38	9.45	9.43	8.43	6.93	3.84	14.19	...
September...	4.99	3.35	3.	5.26	4.62	5.31	4.73	12.85	6.48	5.42	4.41	4.68	...
October.....	...	.65	.25	...	.21	.96	...	.35	1.7	1.45	.15	2.70	...
November.....	.25	.50	.63	.33	.26	...	.50	.33	.30	.20	.5	.20	...
December.....	...	...	...	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	24.69	24.35	33.50	31.17	24.72	33.37	26.66	41.84	48.82	39.3	22.9	38.89	32.84

Table B. 4.

Total Rain-fall in 1863 in the Principal Division.

Months.	Ganjam.	Chetterpore.	Mansurkota.	Itchapore.	Russellkonda.	Aska.	Purushottapore.	Average.
June.....	11.34	7.42	8.76	6.94	12.54	10.27	5.1	...
July.....	3.62	3.57	3.78	6.95	5.39	4.88	2.72	...
August.....	5.29	5.16	7.10	11.91	12.53	7.46	8.75	...
September.....	12.47	18.20	12.43	18.6	10.82	6.12	13.10	...
October.....	10.89	10.33	15.26	18.50	6.51	5.18	6.94	...
Total.....	43.61	44.68	47.33	62.35	47.79	33.89	35.52	63.23
Total of the remaining 7 months.	3.53	3.11	6.19	2.39	4.29	4.26	6.83	3.80
Year's Total.....	47.14	47.79	49.52	64.75	52.8	38.15	43.35	29.39

Table B. 5.

*Total Rain-fall in 1864 in the Principal Division from
January to December.*

Months.	Ganjam.	Chetterpore.	Mansurkota.	Itchapore.	Russellkonda.	Aaka.	Purushottapore.	Average.
June.....	4.74	5.42	4.20	3.85	3.50	2.45	2.34	
July.....	7.91	7.66	5.58	9.3	9.31	5.20	3.42	
August.....	3.78	7.84	7.16	6.69	4.50	6.67	4.58	
September.....	9.38	4.19	7.40	7.46	4.47	7.3	3.66	
October.....	5.37	4.5	3.45	3.68	1.6	2.33	3.87	
Total.....	31.18	29.16	27.79	30.71	22.84	23.68	22.87	37.64
Total of the remaining 7 months.....	1.97	5.79	6.4	11.15	11.99	14.98	5.18	8.15
Year's Total.....	33.15	34.95	33.83	41.86	34.83	38.66	28.5	20.44

Table B. 6.

Total Rain-fall in 1865 in the Principal Division.

Months.	Ganjam.	Chetterpore.	Mansurkota.	Itchapore.	Russellkonda.	Aaka.	Purushottapore.	Average.
June.....	3.50	4.75	2.83	6.9	7.5	5.42	3.97	
July.....	3.83	4.17	2.80	1.1	8.51	7.39	2.34	
August.....	4.48	6.76	5.91	11.38	8.43	6.93	3.84	
September.....	4.99	5.26	4.62	5.31	6.48	5.42	4.41	
October.....	...	...	.21	.96	1.7	1.45	.15	
Total.....	16.80	20.94	15.87	24.75	31.54	26.61	14.68	30.23
Total of the remaining 7 months...	7.89	10.23	8.85	8.62	17.28	12.42	7.41	10.38
Year's Total.....	24.69	31.17	24.72	33.37	48.82	39.3	22.9	18.65

*Statement shewing the Deaths in the Ganjam District from
October 1865 to September 1866.*

No.	Name of Taluq.	Population last Census taken in 1861-62.	Total deaths	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Starvation.	Other Diseases.	Remarks.	
PRINCIPAL DIVISION. <i>Amani Taluks.</i>									
1	Gumsur.....	1,29,984	7,210	3,262	832	*1,392	1,724	* Only includes a few of the Deaths at the Relief Houses.	
2	} Berhampore.....	2,13,534	12,269	4,466	1,150	*3,655	2,989		
	} Ganjam Town.....	5,741	489	130	37	*199	123		
	Total.....	3,49,259	19,959	7,858	2,019	5,246	4,836		
ZEMINDARY ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT.									
1	Barwa.....	8,136	242	144	1	2	95		
2	Jalantra.....	11,568	510	267	1	43	199		
3	} Beredy.....	7,775	1,031	311	23	586	111		
	} Rumba.....	2,287	488	153	140	*92	103		
	Total.....	29,766	2,271	875	165	723	503		
ZEMINDARY AND PROPRIETARY ESTATES.									
1	Calicote.....	36,056	2,891	1,381	103	1,214	293		
2	Hautghur.....	54,528	2,726	1,463	82	847	334		
3	Scrugada.....	10,097	636	322	17	160	137		
4	Bodagada.....	11,427	954	407	87	230	230		
5	Chinakimidy.....	27,052	1,602	603	129	491	379		
6	Pedakimidy.....	35,577	1,860	773	217	552	318		
7	Hoommah.....	3,937	396	102	10	224	60		
8	Paloor.....	6,095	699	182	9	459	49		
9	Aska.....	15,251	615	251	66	123	175		
10	Daracote.....	26,916	1,332	459	130	432	311		
11	Suranghy.....	12,277	597	285	40	75	197		
12	Jarada.....	4,939	292	127	30	6	109		
13	Chagutty.....	34,719	1,331	791	107	85	348		
14	Budarasingy.....	1,548	112	67	5	...	40		
15	Mandasa.....	23,360	664	451	24	...	189		
	Total.....	3,03,779	16,707	7,384	1,056	4,898	3,169		
SUB DIVISION. <i>Amani Taluks.</i>									
1	Chicacole.....	1,47,804	4,999	2,456	133	20	2,390		
	Total.....	1,47,804	4,999	2,456	133	20	2,390		
ZEMINDARY ESTATES UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT.									
1	Purlakimidy.....	1,82,896	7,924	4,262	878	9	2,775		
	Total.....	1,82,896	7,924	4,262	878	9	2,775		

Table C.

(Continued.)

ZEMINDARY AND PROPRIETARY ESTATES.							
1	Turlah.....	14,429	709	489	1	1	218
2	Teckkaly.....	39,382	1,392	1,006	20	1	365
3	Chakipally.....	887	10	7	...	...	3
4	Konusulakotturu.....	791	30	16	...	...	14
5	Jarjany.....	1,950	89	53	...	...	27
6	Gopalapuram.....	4,507	105	47	4	...	54
7	Pedatungam.....	805	21	11	1	...	9
8	Chinatungam.....	309	4	2	...	...	2
9	Yelamanchili.....	552	22	8	...	...	14
10	Belamarapavalasa.....	877	14	1	...	...	13
11	Chittivalasa.....	4,175	135	96	...	...	39
12	Urlam.....	9,698	474	298	1	...	175
13	Saudam.....	825	12	4	1	...	7
14	Tilaru.....	4,210	121	72	...	...	49
15	Akkayavalasa.....	531	21	13	1	...	7
16	Malagam.....	668	5	4	...	...	1
17	Danta.....	1,827	81	56	...	...	25
18	Santalakshnipuram.....	455	10	1	...	...	9
19	Susaram.....	183	2	...	...	...	2
20	Rajapuram.....	110	4	1	...	...	3
21	Siddhibeharakotturu.....	78	...	...	...	...	...
22	Jonnalapadu.....	83	1	...	...	...	1
23	Talasamudram.....	578	7	3	...	...	4
24	Karakavalasa.....	13,893	633	372	22	...	239
25	Srikurmam.....	14,161	509	259	23	...	222
Total.....		1,15,960	4,402	2,819	79	2	1,502
Grand Total.....		11,29,464	56,262	25,854	4,330	10,898	15,180
ABSTRACT.							
Deaths from October 1865 to Sep- tember 1866 in the Principal Division.....		6,82,804	38,937	16,317	3,240	10,867	8,513
Do. Do. Do. in the Sub Division.		4,46,660	17,325	9,537	1,090	31	6,667
Total.....		11,29,464	56,262	25,854	4,330	10,898	15,180

TABLE D. 1.

Statement shewing the average prices of Grain in the
Principal Towns of the Ganjam District 1864.

Months.	Paddy.		Rice.		Raggy.
	1st sort.	2nd sort.	1st sort.	2nd sort.	
	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.
January.....	86	80	223	200	98
February.....	85	79	221	197	99
March.....	85	79	223	203	99
April.....	85	79	224	206	97
May.....	86	81	226	207	98
June.....	86	81	223	204	101
July.....	87	82	229	210	102
August.....	94	88	247	228	110
September.....	102	97	266	247	121
October.....	108	103	284	262	122
November.....	113	107	292	273	125
December.....	111	104	292	268	128
Total.....	1128	1060	2950	2705	1300
Average.....	94	88	245	225	108

TABLE D. 2.

Statement shewing the average prices of grain in the
principal towns of the Ganjam District 1865.

Months.	Paddy.		Rice.		Raggy.
	1st sort.	2nd sort.	1st sort.	2nd sort.	
	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.
January.....	115	109	296	275	138
February.....	123	119	313	292	150
March.....	129	123	327	306	158
April.....	132	126	339	312	165
May.....	136	130	343	320	174
June.....	143	136	363	337	194
July.....	147	140	369	344	197
August.....	160	150	400	373	222
September.....	165	154	411	380	188
October.....	176	165	434	398	201
November.....	218	208	560	493	260
December.....	228	215	560	503	301
Total.....	1872	1775	4715	4333	2348
Average.....	156	148	393	361	195

TABLE D. 3.

Statement shewing the average prices of Grain sold in the Principal Towns in the Ganjam District in 1865-66.

Months.	Paddy.		Rice.		Raggy.
	1st sort.	2nd sort.	1st sort.	2nd sort.	
	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	
October.....	172	162	423	385	199
November.....	208	198	527	481	254
December.....	212	203	530	487	296
January.....	209	199	554	502	327
February.....	208	198	548	504	324
March.....	227	212	597	516	307
April.....	219	204	555	508	308
May.....	228	211	593	529	337
June.....	250	239	626	573	426
July.....	283	273	710	611	416
August.....	273	265	689	638	378
September.....	264	251	671	613	362
Total.....	2753	2615	7023	6347	3934
Average.....	229	218	585	529	328

TABLE D. 4.

Statement shewing the average prices of Grain sold in the Town of Berhampore in 1864-65.

Months.	Paddy.		Rice.		Raggy.
	1st sort.	2nd sort.	1st sort.	2nd sort.	
	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	
October.....	113	106	321	286	150
November.....	110	103	329	286	157
December.....	103	97	329	274	150
January.....	109	100	329	286	150
February.....	137	127	347	314	165
March.....	137	127	366	329	165
April.....	137	127	376	338	183
May.....	137	127	387	347	194
June.....	137	127	387	347	206
July.....	150	137	387	366	183
August.....	150	137	425	387	244
September.....	165	150	425	399	206
Total.....	1585	1465	4403	3959	2153
Average.....	132	122	367	329	179

TABLE D. 5.

Statement shewing the average prices of Grain sold in the
Town of Berhampore in 1865-66.

Months.	Paddy.		Rice.		Raggy.
	1st sort.	2nd sort.	1st sort.	2nd sort.	
	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.	Price per Madras Garce.
October.....	204	192	527	507	223
November.....	303	293	823	585	314
December.....	329	286	799	627	342
January.....	253	285	732	653	347
February.....	235	220	732	659	329
March.....	235	219	732	659	329
April.....	235	219	732	659	346
May.....	235	223	732	693	387
June.....	263	258	732	627	488
July.....	329	299	823	732	454
August.....	313	286	878	775	411
September.....	253	244	775	693	399
Total.....	3187	2974	9017	7869	4369
Average.....	265	247	751	655	364

Table E.

*Memo of Cases filed and disposed of in the Sub Magistrates
Courts in the Principal Division from 1st January 1864
to 30th September 1866.*

Years.	Filed.		DISPOSED OF.							
			Tried by the Sub Magistrates.				Forward to the Senior and Jun- ior Assistant Ma- gistrates.		Committed to the Session Court.	
			Convicted.		Discharged.					
			C.	P.	C.	P.				
1864.....	1466	3712	521	1126	638	1996	251	483	41	89
1865.....	1329	3197	604	1417	431	1212	244	449	50	119
From January to 30th September 1866.	1427	3099	996	1986	286	811	72	149	54	122

Table F.

Microfilm

Comparative statement showing the average number of convicts in the Jails in the Ganjam District for 1865 and 1866.

Months.	1865.				1866.				Remarks.
	Number of convicts in the Berhampore Jail.	Number of convicts in the Hill Jail at Russellkonda.	Number of convicts in the Sub Jail.	Total number of convicts.	Number of convicts in the Berhampore Jail.	Number of convicts in the Hill Jail.	Number of convicts in the Sub Jail.	Total number of convicts.	
January.....	238	70	28	336	262	75	62	399	
February.....	247	75	46	368	255	76	56	387	
March.....	255	53	52	360	299	72	158	529	
April.....	251	78	46	375	347*	76	60	483	* During this month 100 convicts were transferred to the
May.....	253	72	72	397	312	70	91	473	central Jail at Rajamundry.
June.....	276	68	19	365	316	48	143	507	† During this month 100 convicts were transferred to the Sub
July.....	271	90	24	385	367†	79	126	572	Jail at Chicacole. These are not
August.....	263	97	64	424	465	93	172	730	included in the statement of
September.....	241	92	97	430	573	95	159	827	number of convicts in Sub Jails
Grand Total....	2295	695	448	3438	3196	684	1027	4907	during August and September.

Monthly average 382 Monthly average...545. 2.